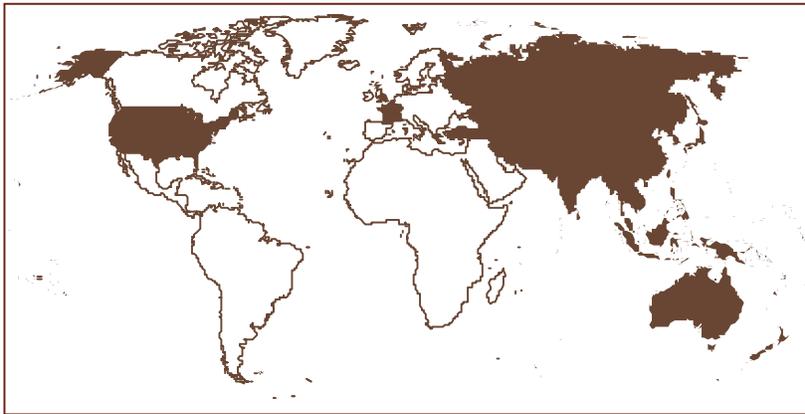




Disability at a Glance 2010:

a Profile of 36 Countries and Areas in Asia and the Pacific

ESCAP is the regional development arm of the United Nations and serves as the main economic and social development centre for the United Nations in Asia and the Pacific. Its mandate is to foster cooperation between its 53 members and 9 associate members. ESCAP provides the strategic link between global and country-level programmes and issues. It supports Governments of countries in the region in consolidating regional positions and advocates regional approaches to meeting the region's unique socio-economic challenges in a globalizing world. The ESCAP secretariat is located in Bangkok, Thailand. Please visit our website at www.unescap.org for further information.



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a Profile of 36 Countries and Areas
in Asia and the Pacific



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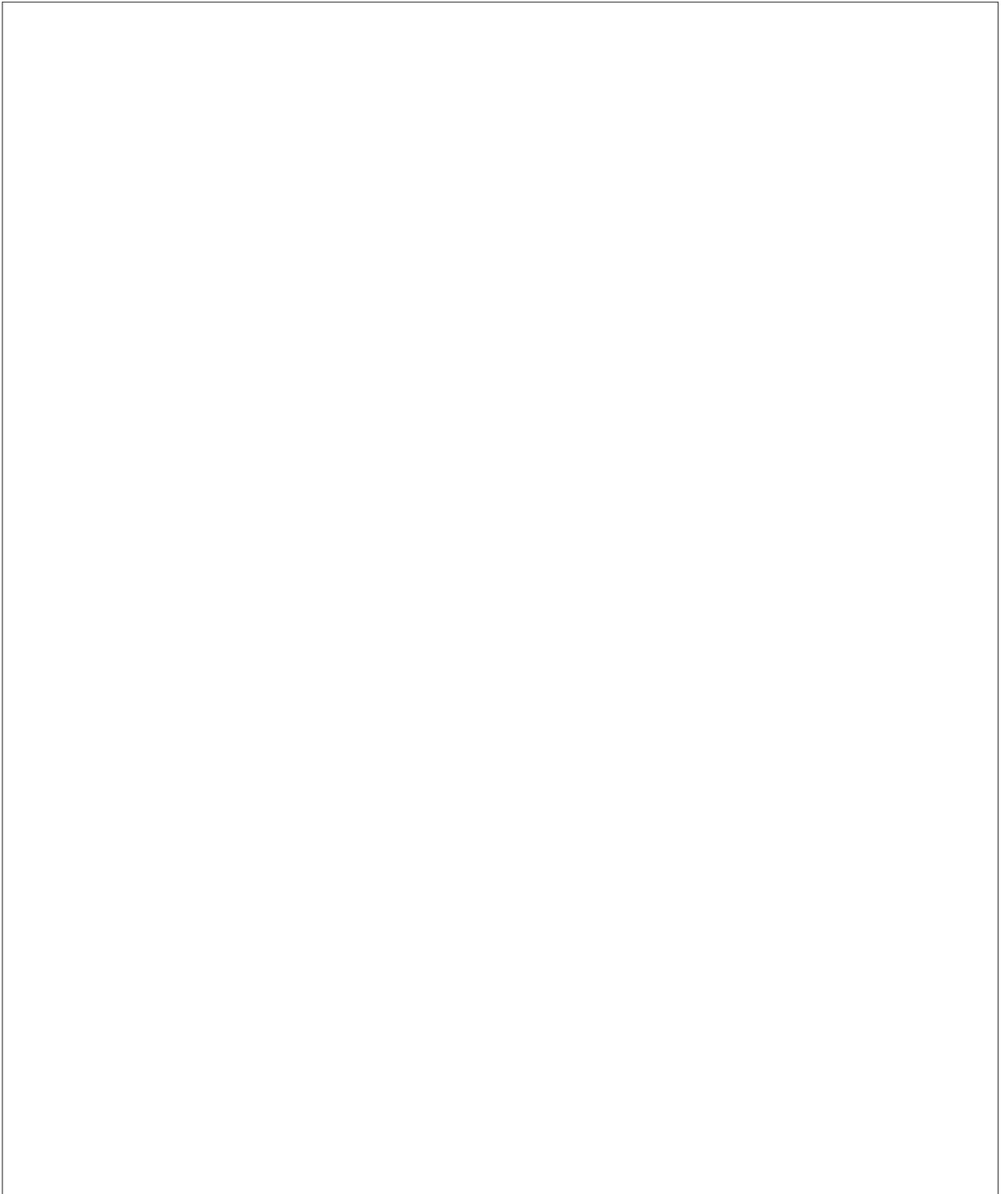
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EXPLANATORY NOTES

The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area, or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

References to dollars (\$) are to United States dollars, unless otherwise stated.

The term "billion" signifies a thousand million.

The term "trillion" signifies a million million.

Use of a hyphen between dates (e.g. 1980-1985) indicates the full period involved, including the beginning and end years.

Some respondents provided only one of either the population of persons with disabilities or the proportion of persons with disabilities to the total population. In such cases, the ESCAP secretariat estimated these figures based on data provided for the total population of a country or the population of persons with disabilities, respectively, if the years for both figures used to calculate the estimate were no more than three years apart.

The following symbols have been used in the tables throughout the publication:

A point (.) is used to indicate decimals.

A space is used to distinguish thousands and millions.

The language of the material in the country profiles does not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning expressions on disability and persons with disabilities.

Where the designation "country or area" appears, it covers countries, territories, cities or areas.

Bibliographical and other references have, wherever possible, been verified. The United Nations bears no responsibility for the availability or functioning of URLs.

ABBREVIATIONS

GDP	gross domestic product
ICT	information and communications technology
ILO	International Labour Organization
NGO	non-governmental organization
PPP	purchasing parity price
Q	question (when referring to the ESCAP 2004 and 2006 surveys)
WHO	World Health Organization

INTRODUCTION

The United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) has been at the forefront of promoting a rights-based approach to disability issues since 1993 through two consecutive disability-specific regional decade initiatives (ESCAP 2007a). The current Asian and Pacific Decade of Disabled Persons, 2003-2012 promotes the creation of an inclusive, barrier-free and rights-based society with its policy guideline, the Biwako Millennium Framework for Action towards an Inclusive, Barrier-free and Rights-based Society for Persons with Disabilities in Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP 2003), and its supplement, the Biwako Plus Five: Further Efforts towards an Inclusive, Barrier-free and Rights-based Society for Persons with Disabilities in Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP 2007b).

At the global level, the latest achievement is the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the first legally binding disability-specific human rights convention; it is aimed at promoting, protecting and ensuring the full and equal enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms by persons with disabilities (United Nations 2008).¹ With the entry into force of the Convention on 3 May 2008, a new era was ushered in. All stakeholders are now legally obligated to realize the shift from a charity-based approach to a rights-based approach to disability, a new perspective that was enshrined in the Biwako Millennium Framework for Action and Biwako Plus Five. Together, the Convention, the Biwako Millennium Framework for Action and the Biwako Plus Five provide an estimated 400 million persons with disabilities in the region with strong support which they can use to claim their rights and enjoy equal opportunities in terms of development and participation in society.

In accordance with the Convention, the Biwako Millennium Framework for Action and Biwako Plus Five, Governments are expected to: (a) develop rights-based policies and legislation; (b) mainstream disability perspectives in sectoral laws and policies; (c) strengthen national coordination mechanisms; and (d) enhance national capacities in data collection and analysis of disability statistics. The present publication aims to contribute to the area of data collection. It is an update to the first and second editions, which were published in 2004 and 2009 (ESCAP 2004a, 2009b).

As the title indicates, *Disability at a Glance 2010* provides a snapshot of disability statistics and information in the region, particularly with regard to the population of persons with disabilities, the definition of disability, and national policy, programmes and institutional mechanisms on disability matters.

¹ The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and its Optional Protocol was adopted by the General Assembly on 13 December 2006 at the United Nations Headquarters in New York, and was opened for signature on 30 March 2007. The Convention entered into force on 3 May 2008 after receiving its twentieth ratification.

Problems related to disability data collection exist in the region, as the definitions of disability, methods and institutional capacity regarding the data collection vary. Consequently, the comparability of the data across the region is called into question (ESCAP 2008). However, the ESCAP secretariat is of the view that the compilation of currently available data and information itself can reveal regional trends in the development of disability data, policy and institutional mechanisms. This compilation serves as a point of reference whereby Governments, researchers, organizations of persons with disabilities, and other stakeholders are encouraged to take further action to enhance their data collection efforts and create an inclusive, barrier-free, and rights-based society.²

² The ESCAP Statistics Division has been working with Governments in Asia and the Pacific to improve disability data collection by developing standard measurements and improving national technical capacity. See <www.unescap.org/Stat/disability/index.asp> for more information.

ORGANIZATION OF THE PROFILE

Disability at a Glance 2010: a Profile of 36 Countries and Areas in Asia and the Pacific is a compilation of disability-related data and information. Profiles of countries and one area are grouped according to subregion and presented in alphabetical order. Five are from East and North-East Asia (China; Hong Kong, China; Japan; Mongolia; and the Republic of Korea). Ten are from South-East Asia (Cambodia; Indonesia; Lao People's Democratic Republic; Malaysia; Myanmar; the Philippines; Singapore; Thailand; Timor-Leste; and Viet Nam). Nine are from South and South-West Asia (Afghanistan; Bangladesh; Bhutan; India; Maldives; Nepal; Pakistan; Sri Lanka; and Turkey). Three are from North and Central Asia (Armenia; Azerbaijan; and Kazakhstan), and nine are from the Pacific (Australia; Cook Islands; Fiji; Kiribati; New Zealand; Papua New Guinea; Solomon Islands; Tonga; and Vanuatu).

Each profile contains 27 indicators that have been grouped according to the following seven subheadings: Development indicators, Demography, Institutional framework, Legislative and policy framework, National efforts to promote an inclusive society, Financial commitment, and Commitment to regional and international instruments on disability.

A Summary Table is included to provide a bird's-eye view of the information and data available in each country and area with regard to definitions on disability and persons with disabilities, national coordination mechanisms, legislative and policy frameworks, and national efforts to promote an inclusive society.

Development indicators

The human development index rank,³ gross domestic product (GDP) per capita, life expectancy at birth and the combined gross enrolment ratio for primary, secondary and tertiary education are included under this category. These figures have been included to provide the analysis of the disability-related data and information in the profiles with a development context for each country and area.

Demography

The Demography category includes: (a) data on the size of the population of persons with disabilities and its proportion to the total population; (b) a definition of disability and/or

³ The human development index is a "composite index measuring average achievement in three basic dimensions of human development: a long and healthy life; access to knowledge; and a decent standard of living" (UNDP 2009).

persons with disabilities; (c) the employment rate of working-age persons with disabilities; and (d) data on the access children and youth with disabilities have to education. This set of data indicates the extent of social and economic participation of persons with disabilities, as well as the level to which disability statistics in each country have been developed.

The definitions of disability and/or persons with disabilities are included for each country and area to indicate their respective understandings, concepts and expressions on disability and methods used in disability data collection.

Anecdotal reports indicate that many persons with disabilities in the region continue to be disproportionately undereducated, untrained, underemployed, unemployed and poor. The employment rate of the population of persons with disabilities of working age, as well as the access to education of children and youth with disabilities, have been included as evidence that seems to support such concerns.

Institutional framework

Traditionally, disability tended to be regarded only as an issue of social welfare and protection. Over the years, however, the approach to disability has increasingly been considered as part of the overall development and human rights agenda.

ESCAP has been promoting the establishment of national coordination mechanisms on disability that cover multiple ministries and involve multisectoral stakeholders, including persons with disabilities themselves, to coordinate policy and programmes on disability. In this regard, information on the existence and composition of national coordination mechanisms was collected. If there was no such mechanism, information on the existence of the disability focal point was included in the Profile.

The medical and social models of disability in a nutshell

The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (United Nations 2006a) provides two descriptions of disability. The first, paragraph (e) of the Preamble, states the following:

Disability results from the interaction between persons with impairments and attitudinal and environmental barriers that hinders their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others.

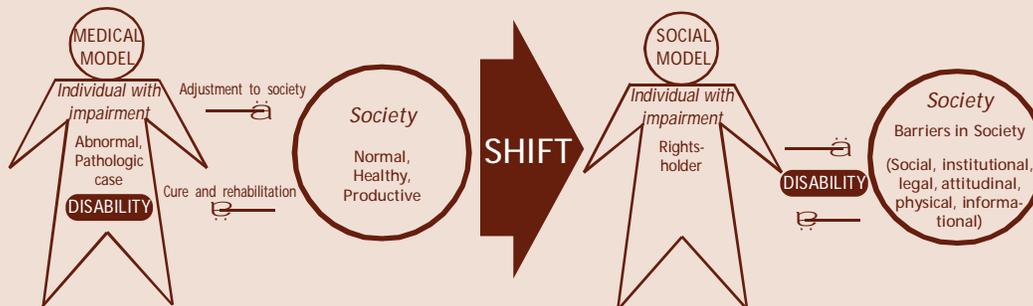
The second, in article 1, reads as follows:

Persons with disabilities include those who have long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments which in interaction with various barriers may hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others.

Though the expressions of the two description are not identical, both reflect a shift from a medical to social model of disability, which has been advocated by scholars in disability studies and representatives of disabled people's organizations and their allies for the last 30 years (Oliver 1990; Barnes and Mercer 2005).

In the medical model, individuals with certain physical, intellectual, psychological and mental conditions (impairment) are regarded as pathological and abnormal; it is simply assumed that it is the conditions themselves that are the cause of all restrictions of activity. According to that model, disability lies in the individuals, as it is equated with those restrictions of activity. Faced with this line of thinking, individuals would feel pressured to work on "their" restrictions, bearing the burden of adjusting to their environment through cures, treatment or rehabilitation.

Medical versus social: comparing models of disability



In contrast, the social model shifts the focus to society. Following the ideas of Oliver (1990) and Barnes and Mercer (2005), undue restrictions on behaviours of persons with impairment are seen to be imposed by: (a) the dominant social, political, and economic ideologies; (b) the cultural and religious perceptions regarding persons with disabilities; (c) paternalism in social welfare systems; (d) discrimination by society; (e) the inaccessibility of the environment and information; and (f) the lack of appropriate institutional and social arrangements. Thus, disability does not lie in individuals, but in the interaction between individuals and society. The model does not negate the worth of medical and rehabilitation services for persons with disabilities. It does, however, caution against the over-medicalization of their problems and issues. In the social model, persons with disabilities are rights holders, and are entitled to advocate for the removal of institutional, physical, informational and attitudinal barriers in society.

The social model of disability is reflected in the International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (WHO 2001), the Biwako Millennium Framework for Action and the Biwako Plus Five. As the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities took effect on 3 May 2008, the social model of disability will gain increasing importance in awareness raising, policy actions and the empowerment of persons with disabilities around the world.

Legislative and policy framework

Under the category related to legislative and policy frameworks, information on the existence of both disability-inclusive and disability-specific legislation and policies is included. Disability-inclusive refers to frameworks that incorporate a disability dimension into mainstream legislation and policies, while disability-specific refers to legislation and policies that focus on persons with disability or disability issues. In the profile, disability inclusiveness is reflected in terms of the inclusion of disability or persons with disabilities in a Government's constitution. For disability-specific legislation or policies, data on the existence of comprehensive disability law, a disability-specific anti-discrimination law, and national action plans on disability are presented.

In this publication, the category on comprehensive laws on disability refers to legislation that covers several thematic areas regarding persons with disabilities. The information on the availability of a comprehensive law on disability allows us to observe whether a Government approaches disability from multisectoral views.

Disability-specific sectoral legislation includes, among others: (a) laws on the employment of persons with disabilities; (b) laws on access to the built environment and to information and communications; and (c) laws on social security for persons with disability. The information on the availability of disability-specific sectoral laws reveals the thematic areas to which a Government pays particular attention.

A disability-specific anti-discrimination law prohibits discrimination on the ground of disability and devises a remedy mechanism to deal with individual and systemic violations of rights of persons with disabilities. Information on the availability of a disability-specific anti-discrimination law reveals whether or not a Government has instituted a legal framework based on the principles of non-discrimination.⁴

⁴ To measure the extent to which disability concerns are mainstreamed in legislative or policy frameworks, the ESCAP surveys, conducted in 2004 and 2006, asked whether a Government integrates disability concerns in its sectoral laws or plans. The surveys also revealed that disability-specific policies have been formulated by certain countries in the region. However, information on such policies was not included in the current compilation.

National efforts to promote an inclusive society

To indicate the extent of national efforts made to promote an inclusive, barrier-free and inclusive society for persons with disabilities, the availability of: (a) employment quota schemes for persons with disabilities; (b) national accessibility standards; (c) standardized sign language; and (d) guidelines for the accessibility of information and communications technology (ICT) was measured.

Multiple approaches to promoting the employment of persons with disabilities exist and the effectiveness of the quota scheme is debated (ILO 2003b). However, as quota schemes are a common approach in the region, the existence of such schemes is used in this publication as an indicator. The inaccessibility of the built environment and ICT continues to be a major barrier to the social and economic participation of persons with disabilities. Given the importance of the issue, ESCAP promotes legislative and programmatic responses to these areas through the priority areas of the Biwako Millennium Framework for Action. Information on standardized sign language is also included, as this area is often overlooked despite its importance.

Financial commitment

Under the category of financial commitment, two sets of data are presented: (a) the proportion of disability (social) spending to GDP or the entire national budget; and (b) the annual budget allocated to the national coordination mechanism. Data on disability spending is indicative of a Government's commitment to disability matters in general, while the second figure is indicative of the importance given to national coordination mechanisms, which are promoted in the Biwako Millennium Framework for Action.

Commitment to regional and international instruments on disability

This category provides information about the regional and international instruments that a Government has signed and/or ratified. Data on a Government's signature and/or ratification of: (a) the Proclamation on the Full Participation and Equality of People with Disabilities in the Asian and Pacific Region (ESCAP 2004b);⁵ (b) the Vocational Rehabilitation and Employment

⁵ The Proclamation on the Full Participation and Equality of People with Disabilities in the Asian and Pacific Region, adopted at the Meeting to Launch the Asian and Pacific Decade of Disabled Persons, 1993-2002, held in Beijing, December 1992, is a statement of commitment by Governments in the region to work on disability issues. For more information see <www.unescap.org/esid/psis/disability/decade/about.asp>.

(Disabled Persons) Convention, 1983 (International Labour Organization (ILO) Convention No. 159) (ILO 2010);⁶ and (c) the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities are included. Such information may indicate a Government's commitment to regional and international policies and legal frameworks.

Sources of the data and information, and methodology

The data in the profiles are derived primarily from the following eight sources:

- (a) Responses to two surveys conducted by the ESCAP secretariat: (i) "Questionnaire on the implementation of the Biwako Millennium Framework towards an Inclusive, Barrier-free and Rights-based Society for Persons with Disabilities in Asia and the Pacific" distributed in 2004 (see annex I); and (ii) "Questionnaire on the mid-point review of the 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", distributed in 2006 (see annex II). The surveys were self-administered by disability focal points in ESCAP member countries and associate member areas;⁷
- (b) Written responses to additional requests from the ESCAP secretariat in 2006 for data and information on the population of persons with disabilities, their employment rates, access to education, rates for quota schemes, and the proportion of disability or social spending to GDP or the entire national budget;
- (c) Human Development Report 2009 (UNDP 2009). Data on GDP per capita, human development index rank, life expectancy at birth and combined gross enrolment ratio for primary, secondary and tertiary education were derived from the report;
- (d) World Population Prospects: The 2006 Revision, published by the Department of Economic and Social Affairs (United Nations 2006b). Data on the national population is derived from this publication, in which the mid-2007 population is estimated by incorporating the results of the 2000 rounds of national population censuses and recent specialized surveys carried out in developing countries;

⁶ The Vocational Rehabilitation and Employment (Disabled Persons) Convention, 1983 (ILO Convention 159) sets forth the principles of equal opportunity, equal treatment and non-discrimination in the employment and rehabilitation of persons with disabilities. For more information see <www.ilo.org/public/english/region/asro/bangkok/ability/ilostandards.htm>.

⁷ The analysis of the responses was summarized in a paper entitled "Review of the implementation of the Biwako Millennium Framework for Action," and presented at the High-level Intergovernmental Meeting on the Midpoint Review of the Asian and Pacific Decade of Disabled Persons, 2003-2012, held in Bangkok from 19 to 21 September 2007.

- (e) ESCAP in-house information on the status of the Proclamation on the Full Participation and Equality of People with Disabilities in the Asian and Pacific Region (ESCAP 2004b);
- (f) ILO information on the status of ratification of the Vocational Rehabilitation and Employment (Disabled Persons) Convention, 1983 (ILO Convention No. 159) (ILO 2010);
- (g) United Nations information on the status of signing or ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (United Nations 2010);
- (h) Secondary research from the websites of various governments, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and disabled peoples' organizations.

Although efforts were made to ensure that the data and information gathered are accurate and updated, there are some limitations. For example, the accuracy of the information is subject to the respondent's interpretation of the wording of each indicator. Furthermore, nuances of native languages may not be properly reflected when they are translated into English by the respondents.

The data and information in the current publication is linked to a database of disability policy in Asia and the Pacific entitled "Disability Central", launched in 2009 on the web page of the Social Development Division of ESCAP. Disability Central provides more detailed descriptions of laws and plans on disability.

KEY FINDINGS

The following section briefly summarizes the key findings from the cross-country observation of the data and information.

Development indicators

Human development index

The human development index rank was available for all Governments surveyed except two (Cook Islands; and Kiribati). Of the 35 countries and one area, five countries and the area (Australia; followed by Japan; New Zealand; Singapore; Hong Kong, China; and the Republic of Korea, in descending order) belong to a "very high human development" category, while three countries (Malaysia; followed by Turkey; and Kazakhstan, in descending order) belong to a "high human development" category. Twenty-three countries (Armenia; followed by Azerbaijan; Thailand; China; Maldives; Tonga; Sri Lanka; the Philippines; Fiji; Indonesia; Mongolia; Viet Nam; Vanuatu; Bhutan; Lao People's Democratic Republic; India; Solomon Islands; Cambodia; Myanmar; Pakistan; Nepal; Bangladesh; and Papua New Guinea, in descending order) rank among countries with "medium human development", while two countries (Timor-Leste; and Afghanistan, in descending order) belong to a "low human development" category (UNDP 2009).

GDP per capita

GDP per capita in 2007, adjusted by purchasing power parity (PPP), was available from almost all countries (with the exceptions of Cook Islands) as well as the area. It ranges from \$49,704 for Singapore to \$717 for Timor-Leste (UNDP 2009). The order of ranking, however, is not consistent with that of the human development index mentioned above.

Life expectancy at birth

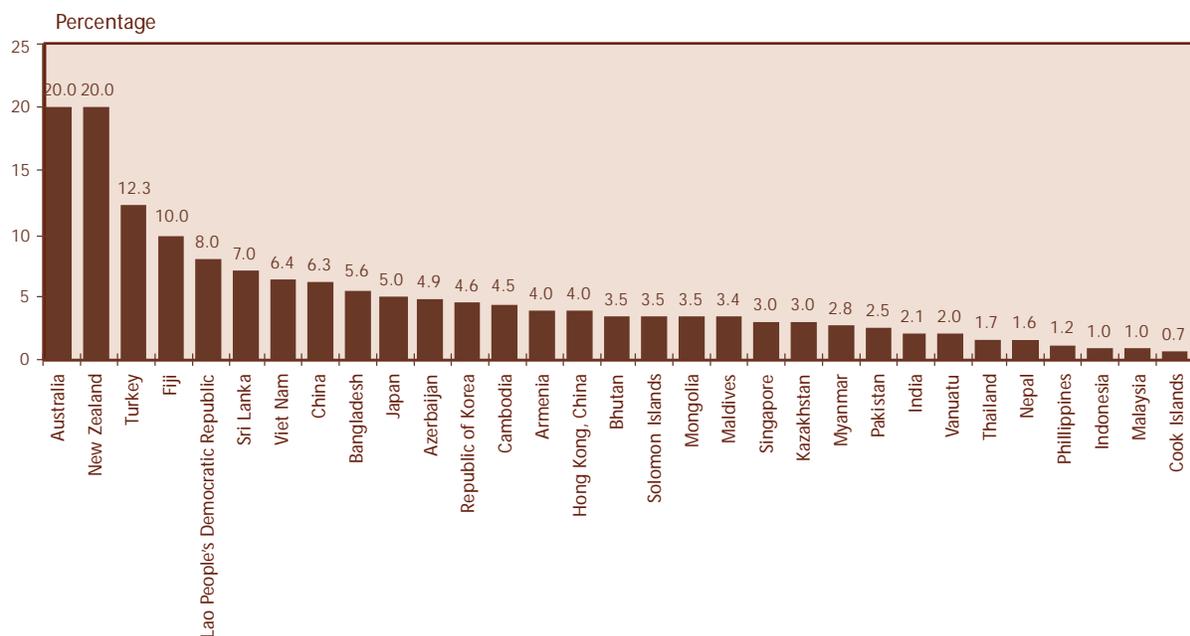
Data on life expectancy at birth was available from all Governments except two (Cook Islands; and Kiribati). It ranges from 43.6 years (Afghanistan) to 82.7 years (Japan). Life expectancy at birth in Australia; Hong Kong, China; Japan; New Zealand; and Singapore is estimated to be over 80 years. Data from Armenia; Azerbaijan; China; Indonesia; Maldives; Malaysia; the Philippines; the Republic of Korea; Sri Lanka; Tonga; Turkey; and Viet Nam indicate that life expectancy in those countries is over 70 years. Afghanistan's life expectancy at birth is significantly lower than that of the other countries and area (UNDP 2009).

Combined enrolment rate

Data on the combined enrolment rate was available from all Governments except two (Cook Islands; and Singapore). The rates range from 39.3 per cent (Pakistan) to 114.2 per cent (Australia) (UNDP 2009).

Demography

Proportion of persons with disabilities to total population



Wide range of prevalence rates

Data on the proportion of persons with disabilities to the total population was available for 31 of the 36 countries and areas.⁸ As seen in the figure, the level varies from 0.7 to 20 per cent. The wide range of disability prevalence in the region is attributable to the varied definitions of persons with disabilities, methods, and capacities for data collection at the national level.

⁸ In the prior ESCAP survey, conducted in 2004, 24 respondents provided data on the proportion of the population of persons with disabilities.

Government definitions of disability: impairment as the cause

Thirty-one of the 36 Governments provided definitions of disability and/or persons with disabilities (see the Summary table, page 19). Many define disability as a limitation of activities caused by individual impairment (Bangladesh; Cambodia; Fiji; Indonesia; Japan; Kiribati; Lao People's Democratic Republic; Mongolia; New Zealand; Pakistan; and Viet Nam). For example, according to the Social Security Law for People with Disabilities of Mongolia, persons with disabilities are defined as follows:

[T]hose with limited physical or mental abilities, either genetically inherited or acquired during life, persons born with deformations or disability caused by illness or accident which limits full ability to work, mute persons or person officially diagnosed with sight, hearing, or body or mental disabilities. (ILO no date)

Several Governments associate disability with abnormality (Azerbaijan; Bangladesh; China; and New Zealand). For example, the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Persons with Disabilities (adopted in 1990 and amended in 2008), article 2, as translated unofficially by the China Disabled Persons' Federation, describes a person with disabilities as follows:

[O]ne who has abnormalities or loss of a certain organ or function, psychologically or physiologically, or in anatomical structure and has lost wholly or in part the ability to perform an activity in the way considered normal. (China 1990, art. 2)

Several other Governments define persons with disabilities as those who are in need of social protection (Armenia; Azerbaijan; Kazakhstan; and Turkey). For example, Azerbaijan defines them as follows:

[A] person in a need of social assistance and protection, whose vital activity is limited by mental and physical abnormalities resulting from birth, disease or injury. (ESCAP 2006, Q 19)

Government definitions of disability: social model

In contrast, only a few Governments define disability or persons with disabilities in line with the social model of disability. Thailand is one of them. Its definition of disability seems to be derived from that used by the International Classification of Functioning Disability and Health: "Disability serves as an umbrella term for impairments, activity limitations or participation restrictions" (WHO 2001); accordingly, the country's definition of persons with disabilities is also in line with the World Health Organization (WHO) classification. Malaysia's definition of persons with disabilities reflects the latest global thinking on disability, and mirrors article 1 of the Convention on the Rights of Person's with Disabilities. It reads as follows:

[T]hose who have long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments which in interaction with various barriers may hinder their full and effective participation in society. (Malaysia 2008, art. 2)

Definition under anti-discrimination laws

Governments which have anti-discrimination laws on disability provide a temporal and social perspective to definitions of disability and/or persons with disabilities. For example, both Australia and Hong Kong, China define disability as total or partial loss or mental malfunction of a person who: (a) presently exists; (b) previously existed but no longer exists; (c) may exist in the future; or (d) is imputed to a person (Australia 1992; Hong Kong, China 1995). The Philippines also has a temporal element to its definition (Philippines 1991).

Four predominant categories of impairments

In both ESCAP questionnaires (2004 and 2006), most respondents who listed the types of impairment and limitation mentioned physical, visual (sensory), aural, and intellectual dimensions of disability, while others included a category of psycho-social and/or invisible disabilities (such as, among other things, chronic illness), multiple disabilities, difficulties in speech and developmental disabilities (including autism).

Terminology issues

The terminology used for psycho-social disabilities varies among legislative frameworks; it includes such expressions as "mental illness" (Australia), "mental health problems" (Kiribati), or "psychologically impaired" (Mongolia). Descriptions of intellectual disabilities also are characterized by varied expressions, such as "difficulty in learning or understanding" (Australia), "mental handicap" (Hong Kong, China), "intellectual disability" (Japan), and "mental retardation" (Mongolia; and the Republic of Korea).

Use of the term "mental disability" varies among countries to refer either to psycho-social disabilities (Japan; and the Republic of Korea) or intellectual disabilities (Bangladesh). However, in other cases, it is not clear whether "mental" refers to psycho-social disabilities or intellectual disabilities.

Few Governments have data on employment and education access

Thirteen Governments (Australia; Bangladesh; China; Hong Kong, China; India; Japan; New Zealand; the Republic of Korea; Singapore; Thailand; Tonga; Turkey; and Viet Nam) provided data on the employment rate of persons with disabilities. It should be noted that their

interpretations of “persons with disabilities”, “economically active”, “employment” and the methodological basis for the rate are not comparable. The highest rate reported is 85 per cent (China), the lowest, 11.8 per cent (Hong Kong, China).

Fourteen Governments (Armenia; Australia; China; Cook Islands; Hong Kong, China; India; Mongolia; New Zealand; the Philippines; the Republic of Korea; Sri Lanka; Thailand; Turkey; and Viet Nam) provided data on access to educational opportunities by persons with disabilities. Similar to the comparability issues encountered with the data on employment, the use of the terms “school going children”, “schools” and the methodological basis for the rates were not always clear, and thus might differ among respondents. In a follow-up to its responses to the 2006 questionnaire, Hong Kong, China stated that all children and youth with disabilities were provided with a nine-year course of universal basic education. In a follow-up to the same questionnaire, Armenia reported that only 1.2 per cent of children with disabilities in that country have access to school.

Institutional framework

Majority has multi-ministerial mechanism

Various institutional arrangements on disability have been established in the region; the involvement of multiple ministries and persons with disabilities is common. Except for Maldives, Kiribati, Solomon Islands and Tonga, all Governments have either a national coordination mechanism or a disability focal point. Disability-specific national coordination mechanisms exist in at least 27 Governments: Armenia; Australia; Bangladesh; Bhutan; Cambodia; China; Cook Islands; Fiji; Hong Kong, China; India; Indonesia; Japan; Kazakhstan; Lao People’s Democratic Republic; Malaysia; Mongolia; Nepal; Pakistan; Papua New Guinea, the Philippines; the Republic of Korea; Sri Lanka; Thailand; Timor-Leste; Turkey; Vanuatu; and Viet Nam. A total of 20 Governments reported that their national coordination mechanisms had representatives from more than one ministry and disabled people’s organizations.

In Japan, the Republic of Korea and Turkey, the mechanisms are under the Office of the Prime Minister. In the Philippines, the mechanism has been under the Office of the President since 2007. In other countries, the mechanisms fall under the ministries responsible for social welfare, social development and community development. New Zealand takes a different approach. The Office for Disability Issues, established in 2002, is headed by the Minister for Disability Issues and supported by approximately nine Government officials. It is responsible for monitoring the implementation of the New Zealand Disability Strategy and for providing other agencies with policy advice on disability matters. In Afghanistan, the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs, Martyrs and Disabled has a mandate to provide services for persons with disabilities and the families of martyrs.

Although the establishment of an institutional mechanism seems to be the norm in the region, some Governments still lack the financial and human resources as well as the technical capacity to engage in policy development and implementation. The involvement of representatives from various ministries and persons with disabilities indicates progress, but the extent of that involvement has not been adequately measured. The overall extent of the decision-making power given to the coordination mechanism also needs to be examined further.

Legislative and policy framework

At least 23 countries (Afghanistan; Armenia; Azerbaijan; Bangladesh; Bhutan; Cambodia; China; Fiji; India; Japan; Kazakhstan; Lao People's Democratic Republic; Mongolia; Nepal; Pakistan; Papua New Guinea; the Philippines; the Republic of Korea; Sri Lanka; Thailand; Timor-Leste; Turkey; and Viet Nam) have more than one article mentioning disability in their respective constitutions. Many delineate a duty of the State to provide social assistance, protection, security and/or financial assistance for persons with disabilities (Armenia; Azerbaijan; China; India; Mongolia; Nepal; Pakistan; and Turkey). For example, the Constitution of the People's Republic of China states the following:

Citizens of the People's Republic of China have the right to material assistance from the state and society when they are old, ill, or disabled. The state develops the social insurance, social relief, and medical and health services that are required to enable citizens to enjoy this right. The state and society ensure the livelihood of disabled members of the armed forces, provide pensions for the families of martyrs, and give preferential treatment to the families of military personnel. The state and society help make arrangements for the work, livelihood and education of the blind, deaf-mute and other handicapped citizens. (China 1982, chap. II, art. 45)

The constitutions of other Governments delineate equal rights of persons with disabilities (Afghanistan; Bhutan; Thailand; and Timor-Leste). The constitutions of Fiji and Thailand explicitly prohibit discrimination on the ground of disability.

The Constitution of Thailand also states that, among other vulnerable groups, the disabled: "have the right to be accorded protection with regard to appropriate trials and have the right to receive proper treatment in cases related to sexual violence" (Thailand 2007a, chap. III, part 4, sect. 40(6)). In another section, it is noted that the State "shall pursue directive principles of State policies in relation to Social Affairs, Public Health, Education and Cultural Affairs ... to ... provide aids and welfare to" persons with disabilities (Thailand 2007a, chap. V, part 4, sect. 80(1)). In terms of education, the Constitution provides persons with disabilities with a right to education comparable to that "received by other persons", which is defined as "education for the duration of not less than twelve years which shall be provided by the State thoroughly, up to the quality, and without charge" (Thailand 2007a, chap. III, part 8, sect. 49).

At least 19 Governments (Armenia; Azerbaijan; Bangladesh; Cambodia; China; India; Indonesia; Japan; Kazakhstan; Lao People's Democratic Republic; Malaysia; Mongolia; Nepal; the Philippines; the Republic of Korea; Sri Lanka; Turkey; Thailand; and Viet Nam) have a comprehensive disability law. China enacted an amendment to its law in July 2008, emphasizing measures to realize all types of rights, ranging from political participation to the enjoyment of cultural life.

Disability-specific anti-discrimination laws

Seven Governments (Australia; Azerbaijan; Hong Kong, China; India; Japan; the Philippines; and the Republic of Korea) reported having a disability-specific anti-discrimination law. The Disability Discrimination Act of the Republic of Korea, initially adopted in April 2007, took effect on April 2008. The Act is in line with the principles and content of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and covers the areas of employment, education and public services, which includes access to public buildings and transportation. In addition, New Zealand has the Human Rights Act 1993, which is a comprehensive anti-discrimination law that includes disability as one of the grounds on which discrimination is prohibited (New Zealand 1993). Policy action at the provincial level also exists. For example, in 2006, the Prefecture of Chiba, Japan, adopted the nation's first ordinance prohibiting discrimination on the basis of disability (Prefecture of Chiba, Japan 2006).

Majority have a national action plan on disability

National plans of action on disability have been adopted by 29 Governments (Afghanistan; Armenia; Australia; Bangladesh; Bhutan; Cambodia; China; Cook Islands; Fiji; Hong Kong, China; India; Indonesia; Japan; Kazakhstan; Lao People's Democratic Republic; Malaysia; Mongolia; Nepal; New Zealand; Pakistan; Papua New Guinea; the Philippines; the Republic of Korea; Singapore; Solomon Islands; Sri Lanka; Thailand; Vanuatu; and Viet Nam).

National efforts to promote an inclusive society

Majority have a quota scheme and/or standards on physical accessibility

Sixteen countries (Bangladesh; China; Japan; India; Indonesia; Kazakhstan; Lao People's Democratic Republic; Malaysia; Mongolia; Nepal; Pakistan; the Philippines; the Republic of Korea; Thailand; Turkey; and Viet Nam) reported having a quota scheme for persons with disabilities. The rates vary from 1 to 10 per cent.

At least 25 countries (Afghanistan; Armenia; Australia; Azerbaijan; Bangladesh; Bhutan; China; Cook Islands; Fiji; India; Indonesia; Japan; Kazakhstan; Malaysia; Mongolia; New Zealand; the Philippines; the Republic of Korea; Singapore; Sri Lanka; Thailand; Tonga; Turkey; Vanuatu; and

Viet Nam) as well as the area (Hong Kong, China) have accessibility standards for either the built environment or public transport or both. However, a thorough examination is required as to the exact content of standards and coverage.

Establishment of standardized sign language and ICT accessibility guidelines lags behind

In the ESCAP region, 14 Governments (Afghanistan; Australia; Azerbaijan; Bangladesh; Bhutan; China; Kazakhstan; Malaysia; Mongolia; New Zealand; Papua New Guinea; the Philippines; the Republic of Korea; and Thailand) reported that they had standardized sign language.

In the area of ICT, only eight Governments (Australia; Hong Kong, China; Kazakhstan; Mongolia; New Zealand; the Republic of Korea; Singapore; and Viet Nam) reported that they had accessibility guidelines, indicating that less policy attention is paid to this area than to the accessibility of the physical environment or transportation, which is mentioned in the previous section.

Financial commitment

The Republic of Korea was the only Government that provided data on the proportion of disability (social) spending to GDP or entire national budget. It reported that 0.6 per cent of the total central Government budget was allocated to disability. Fifteen countries (Australia; Cambodia; Fiji; Indonesia; Japan; Lao People's Democratic Republic; Mongolia; New Zealand; Pakistan; the Philippines; Sri Lanka; Thailand; Turkey; Vanuatu; and Viet Nam) provided information regarding the annual budget allocated to the national coordination mechanism.

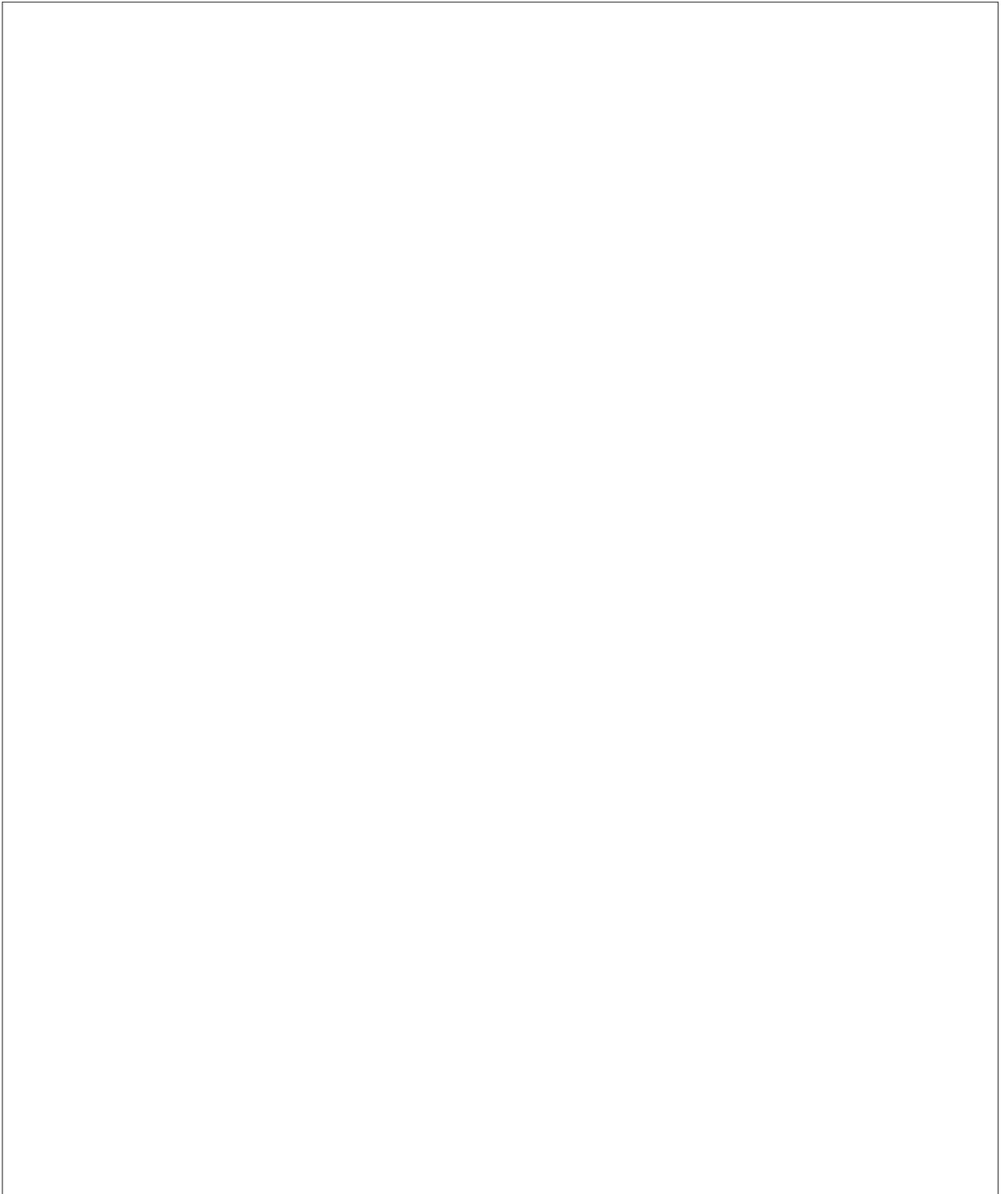
Commitment to regional and international instruments on disability

With the exception of the three countries from North and Central Asia (Armenia; Azerbaijan; and Kazakhstan), all countries and the area are signatories to the Proclamation on the Full Participation and Equality of People with Disabilities in the Asian and Pacific Region as well as the Asian and Pacific Decade of Disabled Persons (1993-2002 and 2003-2012).

Twelve countries (Afghanistan; Australia; Azerbaijan; China; Fiji; Japan; Mongolia; Pakistan; the Philippines; the Republic of Korea; Thailand; and Turkey) have ratified ILO Convention 159.

Ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Person's with Disabilities

As of 20 September 2010, 19 of the 91 countries which have ratified the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities are ESCAP members (Australia; Azerbaijan; Bangladesh; China; Cook Islands; India; Iran; Lao People's Democratic Republic; Malaysia; Maldives; Mongolia; Nepal; New Zealand; the Philippines; the Republic of Korea; Thailand; Turkey; Turkmenistan; and Vanuatu). Australia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Cook Islands, Mongolia and Nepal are the only ESCAP members among the total of 57 countries which have ratified the Optional Protocol.



SUMMARY TABLE

	Definition		National coordination mechanism/ Focal point	Legislative and policy framework			National efforts to promote an inclusive society			
	Disability	Persons with disabilities		Comprehensive disability law	Disability-specific anti-discrimination law	National plan of action	Employment quota scheme	National accessibility standard	Standardized sign language	ICT accessibility guidelines
East and North-East Asia										
China		3	3	3		3	3	3	3	
Hong Kong, China	3	3	3		3	3	3	3		3
Japan	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3		
Mongolia	3	3	3	3		3	3	3	3	3
Republic of Korea	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
South-East Asia										
Cambodia		3	3	3		3				
Indonesia		3	3	3		3	3	3		
Lao People's Democratic Republic		3	3	3		3	3	3		
Malaysia		3	3	3		3	3	3		
Myanmar	3		3							
Philippines	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
Singapore	3	3	3			3	3	3		3
Thailand	3	3	3	3		3	3	3	3	
Timor-Leste			3							
Viet Nam		3	3	3		3	3	3		3
South and South-West Asia										
Afghanistan	3		3			3		3	3	
Bangladesh	3	3	3	3		3	3	3	3	
Bhutan	3		3			3		3	3	
India	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3		
Maldives										
Nepal	3	3	3	3		3	3			
Pakistan	3	3	3			3	3			
Sri Lanka		3	3	3		3		3		
Turkey		3	3	3			3	3		
North and Central Asia										
Armenia		3	3	3		3		3		
Azerbaijan		3	3	3	3			3	3	
Kazakhstan		3	3	3		3	3	3	3	3
Pacific										
Australia	3	3	3		3	3			3	3
Cook Islands	3	3	3			3		3		
Fiji		3	3			3		3		
Kiribati	3									
New Zealand	3		3			3		3	3	3
Papua New Guinea	3	3	3			3		3		
Solomon Islands						3				
Tonga								3		
Vanuatu			3			3		3		

China

Human development index (for 2007)

Human development index rank	92 (UNDP 2009)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$5 383 (UNDP 2009)
Life expectancy at birth (years)	72.9 (UNDP 2009)
Combined gross enrolment ratio for primary, secondary and tertiary education	68.7 per cent (UNDP 2009) ^a

Demography

Total population mid-2007	1 328 630 000 (United Nations 2006b)
Population of persons with disabilities	82 960 000 (China 2006a)
Proportion of persons with disabilities to total population	6.34 per cent (ESCAP 2006, Q 18)
Definition of disability	No (ESCAP 2006, Q 19)
Definition of persons with disabilities	"[O]ne who has abnormalities or loss of a certain organ or function, psychologically or physiologically, or in anatomical structure and has lost wholly or in part the ability to perform an activity in the way considered normal." (China 1990, art. 2)
Employment rate of persons with disabilities	85 per cent (2005) (ESCAP 2006, Q 12.1)
Access to education	In 2000, the majority of children could complete a nine-year course of compulsory education. About 80 per cent of blind, deaf and mentally retarded children completed the nine years of compulsory education (ESCAP 2006, Q 6/7.1)

Institutional framework

National coordination mechanism or disability focal point	State Council Working Committee on Disability, established in 1993 (ESCAP 2006, Q 1(i), (ii))
Number of members and composition of the mechanism	A total of 38 multisectoral members from relevant ministries, government departments and non-governmental organizations (ESCAP 2006, Q 1(ii))

Legislative and policy framework

Mention of disability in constitution	"Citizens of the People's Republic of China have the right to material assistance from the state and society when they are old, ill, or disabled. The state develops the social insurance, social relief, and medical and health services that are required to enable citizens to enjoy this right. The state and society ensure the livelihood of disabled members of the armed forces, provide pensions for the families of martyrs, and give
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Comprehensive disability law	preferential treatment to the families of military personnel. The state and society help make arrangements for the work, livelihood and education of the blind, deaf, mutes and other handicapped citizens." (China 1982, art. 45) Law of the People's Republic of China on Protection of Persons with Disabilities (1990, amended in 2008) (China 1990)
Disability-specific anti-discrimination law	No (ESCAP 2006, Q 10)
Sectoral disability laws	Regulations on the Education of Persons with Disabilities (1994) Regulations on the Employment of Persons with Disabilities (2007); covers poverty alleviation, social security and social welfare (ESCAP 2006, Q 8(i))
National plan of action on disability	<i>Outline of the Work for Persons with Disabilities during the 11th Five-year Development Program Period 2006-2010</i> (China 2006b)
National efforts to promote an inclusive society	
Employment quota scheme	No less than 1.5 per cent (China 2007)
National accessibility standard	<i>Codes for Design on Accessibility of Urban Roads and Buildings</i> (JGJ 50-2001) (ESCAP 2006, Q 13.1)
Standardized sign language	Established in 1988 (ESCAP 2006, Q 19.1)
ICT accessibility guidelines	No (ESCAP 2006, Q 18.1)
Financial commitment	
Proportion of disability (social) spending to GDP or entire national budget	Not available
Annual budget allocated to the national coordination mechanism	No response provided (ESCAP 2006, Q 1(ii))
Commitment to regional and international instruments on disability	
Signatory to the Proclamation of the Decade	1992 (ESCAP 2004b)
Ratification of ILO Convention 159	2 February 1988 (ILO 2010)
Ratification or signatory of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and its Optional Protocol	Signed Convention on 30 March 2007; Ratified Convention on 1 August 2008 (United Nations 2010)

^a Data refer to a year other than that specified.

Hong Kong, China

Human development index (for 2007)

Human development index rank	24 (UNDP 2009)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$42 306 (UNDP 2009)
Life expectancy at birth (years)	82.2 (UNDP 2009)
Combined gross enrolment ratio for primary, secondary and tertiary education	74.4 per cent (UNDP 2009) ^a

Demography

Total population mid-2007	7 051 000 (United Nations 2006b)
Population of persons with disabilities	361 300 (Hong Kong, China 2008a) ^b
Proportion of persons with disabilities to total population	5.2 per cent (Hong Kong, China 2008a)
Definition of disability	For the registration system, maintained by the Health, Welfare and Food Bureau, definitions were established for each of the following types of disability: physical handicap; autism; visceral disabilities; hearing impairment; mental handicap; mental illness; visual impairment; and speech difficulty (ESCAP 2006, Q 19) In the Disability Discrimination Ordinance, disability is defined as: (a) total or partial loss of the person's bodily or mental functions; (b) total or partial loss of a part of the person's body; (c) the presence in the body of organisms causing disease or illness; (d) the presence in the body of organisms capable of causing disease or illness; (e) the malfunction, malformation or disfigurement of a part of the person's body; (f) a disorder or malfunction that results in the person learning differently from a person without the disorder or malfunction; or (g) a disorder, illness or disease that affects a person's thought processes, perception of reality, emotions or judgment or that results in disturbed behaviour, and includes a disability that: (i) presently exists; (ii) previously existed but no longer exists; (iii) may exist in the future; or (iv) is imputed to a person." (Hong Kong, China 1995, section 2)
Definition of persons with disabilities	Under the framework of a survey conducted by the Census and Statistics Department of Hong Kong, persons with disabilities were defined as those who: "(a) had been diagnosed by qualified health personnel (such as practitioners of Western medicine and Chinese medicine, including herbalists, bonesetters and acupuncturists) as having one or more of the 7 conditions presented below; or (b) had perceived themselves as having one or more of the first 4 of the following 7 conditions which had lasted, or were likely to last, for a period of 6 months or more at the time of enumeration: (i) restriction in body movement ...; (ii) seeing difficulty ...; (iii) hearing difficulty ...; (iv) speech difficulty ...; (v) mental illness ...; (vi) autism ...; and (vii) mental handicap ..." (Hong Kong, China 2001; ESCAP 2006, Q 19)
Employment rate of persons with disabilities	Of the 347 900 persons aged 15 and over with disabilities, about 302 100 (86.8 per cent) were economically inactive, and the remaining 45 800 (13.2 per cent) were economically active. Of all persons aged 15 and over with disabilities, some 41 000 (11.8 per cent) were employed (Hong Kong, China 2008a)
Access to education	All children and youth with disabilities are provided with nine years of universal basic education (ESCAP 2006, Q 6/7.1).

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	69.2 per cent of persons with disabilities had primary education or below, compared to 31.3 per cent among the total population. Of the 41 000 employed persons with disabilities, 29.4 per cent had only primary education or below, as compared to 12.7 per cent for the total employed population (Hong Kong, China 2008a)
Institutional framework	
National coordination mechanism or disability focal point	Rehabilitation Advisory Committee established in 1995. Focal point is the Commissioner for Rehabilitation under the Health, Welfare and Food Bureau (ESCAP 2006, Q 1(i), (ii))
Number of members and composition of the mechanism	A total of 26: 6 government members and 20 non-governmental members (ESCAP 2006, Q 1(ii))
Legislative and policy framework	
Mention of disability in constitution	No (ESCAP 2006, Q 6(ii))
Comprehensive disability law	No (ESCAP 2006, Q 9)
Disability-specific anti-discrimination law	Disability Discrimination Ordinance (1995) (Hong Kong (China) 1995; ESCAP 2006, Q 10)
Sectoral disability laws	Cover: health; building code, and; mental health ordinance (ESCAP 2006, Q 8(i))
National plan of action on disability	<i>Rehabilitation Programme Plan</i> (Hong Kong, China 2007)
National efforts to promote an inclusive society	
Employment quota scheme	No (ESCAP 2004, Q 30(i))
National accessibility standards	Building Ordinance, Chapter 123 (1955) (Hong Kong, China 1956); <i>Design Manual, Barrier-Free Access 2008</i> (Hong Kong, China 2008b); <i>A Guide to Public Transport for People with Disabilities</i> (Hong Kong, China 2009)
Standardized sign language	No (ESCAP 2006, Q 19.1)
ICT accessibility guidelines	<i>Digital 21 Strategy</i> (Hong Kong, China 1998); <i>Guidelines on Dissemination of Information through Government Homepages</i> (Hong Kong, China 2008c)
Financial commitment	
Proportion of disability (social) spending to GDP or entire national budget	Not available
Annual budget allocated to the national coordination mechanism	No response provided (ESCAP 2006, Q 1(ii))
Commitment to regional and international instruments on disability	
Signatory to the Proclamation of the Decade	1993 (ESCAP 2004b)
Ratification of ILO Convention 159	Not applicable
Ratification or signatory of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and its Optional Protocol	Not applicable

^a Data refer to a year other than that specified.

^b Based on a territory-wide survey on persons with disabilities and chronic diseases conducted in 2007 by the Census and Statistics Department.

Japan

Human development index (for 2007)

Human development index rank	10 (UNDP 2009)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$33 632 (UNDP 2009)
Life expectancy at birth (years)	82.7 (UNDP 2009)
Combined gross enrolment ratio for primary, secondary and tertiary education	86.6 per cent (UNDP 2009) ^a

Demography

Total population mid-2007	128 191 000 (United Nations 2006b)
Population of persons with disabilities	7 238 000 (Japan 2008a)
Proportion of persons with disabilities to total population	5 per cent (21 per 1 000 persons of the total population) (ESCAP 2006, Q 18; Japan 2001)
Definition of disability	<p>"Physical disability" includes physical disabilities in a list attached to the law:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Permanent visual impairment, including the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Eyesight/visual acuity of less than 0.1 in both eyes; (b) Visual acuity of less than 0.02 in one eye, less than 0.6 in the other; (c) Combined field of vision of less than 10 degrees. 2. Permanent hearing impairment and balance disorder, including the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Hearing loss of more than 70 decibels in each ear; (b) Hearing loss of more than 90 decibels in a single ear and above 50 decibels in the other; (c) Combined hearing ability of normal speech inferior to 50 per cent; (d) Substantial balance disorder. 3. Permanent speech impairment and damaged sound emission ability, including the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Loss of speech and/or ability to emit sound; (b) Speech impairment and sound emission disorder that are substantial and permanent. 4. Mobility impairment, including the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Substantial and permanent damage to a single upper or lower limb or to the torso; (b) Thumb missing from the metacarpal-phalangeal joint up, or two fingers of one hand, including the index finger, missing from the proximal inter-phalangeal joint up; (c) A single lower limb missing from the Lisfranc's joint up; (d) Both feet missing all toes;

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<p>Definition of persons with disabilities</p>	<p>(e) Substantial and permanent damage to one thumb or to more than three fingers of one hand including the index finger;</p> <p>(f) Mobility impairments that are recognized as more significant than the above.</p> <p>5. Deficiencies of the heart, kidneys, lungs and other functions, defined by decrees, which are permanent and recognized to place substantial limitations on daily life. (Japan 1949, art. 4)</p> <p>"Mental disability" includes schizophrenia, psychotic disorders due to psychoactive substance use, mental retardation, personality disorders, and/or other mental disorders (Japan 1950, art. 5)</p> <p>"Developmental disability" includes disabilities such as autism, Asperger's syndrome, learning disabilities, attention deficit hyperactive syndrome, and other disabilities related to cerebral functions, which are usually manifested during the early stages of development (Japan 2005a, art. 2)</p> <p>"Persons with disabilities" are persons whose daily or social life is substantially and continuously limited due to physical, intellectual or mental disability (Japan 1970, art. 2);</p> <p>"Persons with physical disabilities" are persons over 18 years of age who have a physical disability which comes under one of those physical disabilities enumerated in the list attached to the law, and who have received a certificate for persons with physical disabilities from the governor of the local government (Japan 1950, art. 5);</p> <p>"Persons with intellectual disabilities" are persons who have intellectual disability manifested during the developmental period (birth to 18 years of age) and have functional deficits in skills for daily life which require supportive services (Japan 1949, art. 4);</p> <p>"Persons with mental disabilities" shall be persons who have schizophrenia, psychotic disorders due to psychoactive substance use, mental retardation, personality disorders, and/or other mental disorders (Japan 1950, art. 5);</p> <p>"Persons with developmental disability" are persons who have a developmental disability and whose daily and social life are substantially limited by the disability (Japan 1950, art. 5)</p>
<p>Employment rate of persons with disabilities</p>	<p>Disabled persons: 40.3 per cent; Non-disabled persons: 72.3 per cent (Japan 2008b)</p>
<p>Access to education</p>	<p>Not available (ESCAP 2006, Q 6/7.1)^b</p>

Japan *(continued)*

Institutional framework	
National coordination mechanism or disability focal point	Headquarters for Promoting Measures for Persons with Disabilities (under the direction of the Cabinet Office), established in 1980, and then reorganized in 1982 and 2001 (ESCAP 2006, Q 1(i), (ii))
Number of members and composition of the mechanism	Comprises: 19 ministers, 6 experts, 14 vice administrative ministers, 14 directors or similar level of each ministry and the secretariat. Composition: Headquarters Meeting (Prime Minister as Chair, Chief Cabinet Secretary as Deputy Chair, and all ministers); Counsellor Meeting; Senior Member Meeting; Directors Meeting for promoting measures for persons with disabilities (ESCAP 2006, Q 1(ii))
Legislative and policy framework	
Mention of disability in constitution	Articles 11, 13, 14-1 of the Constitution of Japan (ESCAP 2006, Q 6(ii))
Comprehensive disability law	Basic law for persons with disabilities (1970, amended in 2004) (ESCAP 2006, Q 9(ii))
Disability-specific anti-discrimination law	<i>Basic Law for Persons with Disabilities</i> (1970, amended in 2004) ^c (ESCAP 2006, Q 10)
Sectoral disability laws	Cover: education; employment; rehabilitation; health; information and technology; building code; transportation; poverty alleviation, and; social security/social welfare (ESCAP 2006, Q 8(i))
National plan of action on disability	<i>Basic Programme for Persons with Disabilities</i> (2002) (Japan 2002a; ESCAP 2006, Q 2(ii)) <i>Five Year Plan for Implementation of Priority Measures</i> (2002) (Japan 2002b; ESCAP 2006, Q 2(ii))
National efforts to promote an inclusive society	
Employment quota scheme	1.8 per cent for private entities; ^d and 2.1 per cent for government agencies (ESCAP 2004c, Q 30(i))
National accessibility standard	Law for Promoting Easy Mobility and Accessibility for the Aged and the Disabled (2006) (Japan 2006; ESCAP 2006, Q 13.1)
Standardized sign language	Not available (ESCAP 2006, Q 19.1)
ICT accessibility guidelines	No (ESCAP 2006, Q 18.1)
Financial commitment	
Proportion of disability (social) spending to GDP or entire national budget	Not available

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Annual budget allocated to the national coordination mechanism	131 000 000 yen (2007) (ESCAP 2006, Q 1(ii))
Commitment to regional and international instruments on disability	
Signatory to the Proclamation of the Decade	1993 (ESCAP 2004b)
Ratification of ILO Convention 159	12 June 1992 (ILO 2010)
Ratification or signatory of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and its Optional Protocol	Signed Convention on 28 September 2007 (United Nations 2010)

- ^a Data refer to a year other than that specified.
- ^b The completion rate of a full course of primary school for all children is 99.9 per cent (ESCAP 2006, Q 6/7.1).
- ^c Local governments are taking action in this regard. In 2006, the Prefecture of Chiba, Japan adopted the nation's first ordinance prohibiting discrimination on the ground of disability (Prefecture of Chiba, Japan 2006).
- ^d This applies to companies which have more than 56 employees.

Mongolia

Human development report index (for 2007)

Human development index rank	115 (UNDP 2009)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$3 236 (UNDP 2009)
Life expectancy at birth (years)	66.2 (UNDP 2009)
Combined gross enrolment ratio for primary, secondary and tertiary education	79.2 per cent (UNDP 2009)

Demography

Total population mid-2007	2 629 000 (United Nations 2006b)
Population of persons with disabilities	115 000 (ESCAP 2006, Q 19)
Proportion of persons with disabilities to total population	2.8 per cent (2008) (Mongolia 2009)
Definition of disability	Sight, hearing, speaking, limb or mental problems, due to hereditary or non-hereditary reasons, congenital defects, diseases or accidents (ESCAP 2006, Q 20)
Definition of persons with disabilities	Those with limited physical or mental abilities, either genetically inherited or acquired during life, persons born with deformations or disability caused by illness or accident which limits full ability to work, mute persons or person officially diagnosed with sight, hearing, body or mental disabilities (ILO no date)
Employment rate of persons with disabilities	Not available
Access to education	15.7 per cent of 20 748 children and younger people with disabilities go to school (Mongolia 2008)

Institutional framework

National coordination mechanism or disability focal point	The National Committee, established in 1995, with the Population and Social Security Department of the Ministry of Social Welfare and Labour as the focal point (ESCAP 2004c, Q 1(ii))
Number of members and composition of the mechanism	A total of 19 members, chaired by the Head of the National Committee and the Minister of Social Welfare and Labour (ESCAP 2004c, Q 1(ii))

Legislative and policy framework

Mention of disability in constitution	"The right to material and financial assistance in ... disability ... as provided by law." (Mongolia 1992, art. 16, para. 5)
Comprehensive disability law	Social Security Law for People with Disabilities (ILO no date)
Disability-specific anti-discrimination law	No (ESCAP 2004c, Q 11(i))

East and North-East Asia

Sectoral disability laws	Cover: education; employment; rehabilitation; health; information and technology; the building code; transportation; poverty alleviation, and; social security/social welfare (ESCAP 2004c, Q 99(i))
National plan of action on disability	National Programme on Improvement of the Situation of Persons with Disabilities (1998) (ILO 2003a)
National efforts to promote an inclusive society	
Employment quota scheme	Not less than 3 per cent of the total staff of a business entity or organisation having more than 50 employees (Mongolia 1999, art. 111.1)
National accessibility standard	<i>Norms of Building Planning for People with Disabilities</i> , 2004 (ESCAP 2004c, Q 32)
Standardized sign language	Yes (ESCAP 2004c, Q 34)
ICT accessibility guidelines	Yes (ESCAP 2004c, Q 34)
Financial commitment	
Proportion of disability (social) spending to GDP or entire national budget	Not available
Annual budget allocated to the national coordination mechanism	\$12 000 (ESCAP 2006, Q 2(ii))
Commitment to regional and international instruments on disability	
Signatory to the Proclamation of the Decade	1993 (ESCAP 2004b)
Ratification of ILO Convention 159	3 February 1998 (ILO 2010)
Ratification or signatory of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and its Optional Protocol	Ratification to the Convention on 13 May 2009; Ratification to Optional Protocol on 13 May 2009 (United Nations 2010)

Republic of Korea

Human development index (for 2007)	
Human development index rank	26 (UNDP 2009)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$24 801 (UNDP 2009)
Life expectancy at birth (years)	79.2 (UNDP 2009)
Combined gross enrolment ratio for primary, secondary and tertiary education	98.5 per cent (UNDP 2009) ^a
Demography	
Total population mid-2007	48 456 000 (United Nations 2006b)
Population of persons with disabilities	2 010 000 (Republic of Korea 2005, 2007b)
Proportion of persons with disabilities to total population	4.59 per cent (2005) (Republic of Korea 2005; ESCAP 2006, Q 18)
Definition of disability	"[A]n impairment or loss of physical or mental functions that substantially limits an individual's personal or social activities for an extended period." (Republic of Korea 2007a, art. 2, para. 1)
Definition of persons with disabilities	"[A]n individual or individuals with disabilities as defined" as having "an impairment or loss of physical or mental functions that substantially limits an individual's personal or social activities for an extended period." (Republic of Korea 2007a, art. 2, para. 2)
Employment rate of persons with disabilities	34.1 per cent (2005) (ESCAP 2006, Q 11.2)
Access to education	74.8 per cent of children and youth with disabilities complete a full course of primary school education (2005) (Republic of Korea 2005; ESCAP 2006, Q 6/7.1)
Institutional framework	
National coordination mechanism or disability focal point	The Welfare Coordination Committee for Disabled Persons (established in 1996 as the Policy Coordination Committee for Persons with Disabilities and renamed in 2007) (ESCAP 2006, Q 1(i), (ii))
Number of members and composition of the mechanism	A total of 25 members under the Prime Minister (ESCAP 2006, Q 1(ii))
Legislative and policy framework	
Mention of disability in constitution	"Citizens who are incapable of earning a livelihood due to a physical disability, disease, old age or other reasons shall be protected by the State under the conditions as prescribed by Act." (Republic of Korea 1987; art. 34, para. 5)
Comprehensive disability law	Anti-discrimination against and Remedies for Persons with Disabilities Act (Republic of Korea 2007); The Welfare of Persons with Disabilities Act (Republic of Korea 1989; ESCAP 2006, Q 9)

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Disability-specific anti-discrimination law	Anti-discrimination against and Remedies for Persons with Disabilities Act (Republic of Korea 2007a)
Sectoral disability laws	Cover: education; employment; rehabilitation; health; information and technology; building code; transportation; poverty alleviation, and; social security/social welfare (ESCAP 2006, Q 8(i)) ^b
National plan of action on disability	<i>The Third Five-Year Plan for Policy Development for Persons with Disabilities</i> (2008-2012) (Ick-Seop 2009)
National efforts to promote an inclusive society	
Employment quota scheme	3 per cent in the public sector; beginning in 2009 for government and in 2010 in other public agencies 2 per cent for private sector enterprises employing more than 50 people (Republic of Korea 1990)
National accessibility standard	Act on Installation of Convenience Facilities for the Disabled (1997) (ESCAP 2006, Q 13.1)
Standardized sign language	Yes (1947) (ESCAP 2006, Q 19.1)
ICT accessibility guidelines	Digital Divide Act (2001) (ESCAP 2006, Q 18.1)
Financial commitment	
Proportion of disability (social) spending to GDP or entire national budget	1.3 trillion won (2008, \$21.1 billion) (0.6 per cent of the total central Government budget (Republic of Korea 2009) ^c
Annual budget allocated to the national coordination mechanism	No response provided (ESCAP 2006, Q 1(ii))
Commitment to regional and international instruments on disability	
Signatory to the Proclamation of the Decade	1993 (ESCAP 2004b)
Ratification of ILO Convention 159	15 November 1999 (ILO 2010)
Ratification or signatory of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and its Optional Protocol	Signed the Convention on 30 March 2007; Ratified the Convention on 11 December 2008 (United Nations 2010)

^a Data refer to a year other than that specified.

^b Including: Act On Employment Promotion and Vocational Rehabilitation of Persons with Disabilities Act (1990); Special Education Promotion Law (1994); Act on Installation of Convenience Facilities for the Disabled (1997); Digital Divide Act (2001); Mobility Promotion Act for the Transportation of Disadvantaged Groups (2005).

^c Disability-related budgets in the central Government including those of the Ministry of Health, Welfare and Family Affairs, the Ministry of Labour, the Ministry of Culture, Sport and Tourism, and the Ministry of Land, Transportation and Maritime Affairs. Budget basis is changed from budget projection to settlement of account in 2008.

Cambodia

Human development index (for 2007)

Human development index rank	137 (UNDP 2009)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$1 802 (UNDP 2009)
Life expectancy at birth (years)	60.6 (UNDP 2009)
Combined gross enrolment ratio for primary, secondary and tertiary education	58.5 per cent (UNDP 2009)

Demography

Total population mid-2007	14 364 000 (United Nations 2006b)
Population of persons with disabilities	169 058 (JICA 2002a)
Proportion of persons with disabilities to total population	4.5 per cent (2004) (Cambodia 2004; ESCAP 2006, Q 18)
Definition of disability	Not available (ESCAP 2006, Q 19)
Definition of persons with disabilities	"[A]ny persons who lack, lose, or suffer impairment of their physical or mental being resulting in disturbance to their daily life or activities such as physical disabilities [<i>loss of limbs and quadriplegia</i>], ^a visual, audio and mental impairments, consciousness disorders and other forms of disabilities resulting in an abnormal state." (Cambodia 2008, art. 2) A nine-category classification of disability was adopted following an inter-ministerial sub-decree (ESCAP 2006, Q 19)
Employment rate of persons with disabilities	No response provided (ESCAP 2006, Q 12.1)
Access to education	Not available (ESCAP 2006, Q 6/7.1)

Institutional framework

National coordination mechanism or disability focal point	Disability Action Council, a semi-autonomous national coordination body, established in 1997, with official recognition in October 1999 (ESCAP 2006, Q 1(i), (ii))
Number of members and composition of the mechanism	A total of 43 affiliated members and organizations (ESCAP 2006, Q 1(ii))

Legislative and policy framework

Mention of disability in constitution	"The State shall assist the disabled and the families of combatants who sacrificed their lives for the nation." (Cambodia 1993, art. 74; ESCAP 2006, Q 6(ii))
Comprehensive disability law	The draft law on the protection and the promotion of the rights of persons with disabilities is in the process of adoption (ESCAP 2006, Q 9) ^b
Disability-specific anti-discrimination law	No (ESCAP 2006, Q 10)
Sectoral disability laws	No response provided (ESCAP 2006, Q 8(i))

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National plan of action on disability	<i>Strategic Direction on Disability and Rehabilitation (SDDR) 2008-2012</i> (2005) (Cambodia 2005)
National efforts to promote an inclusive society	
Employment quota scheme	No response provided (ESCAP 2004c, Q 30(i))
National accessibility standard	No (ESCAP 2006, Q 13.1)
Standardized sign language	No response provided (ESCAP 2006, Q 19.1)
ICT accessibility guidelines	No (ESCAP 2006, Q 18.1)
Financial commitment	
Proportion of disability (social) spending to GDP or entire national budget	Not available
Annual budget allocated to the national coordination mechanism	\$123 000 (ESCAP 2006, Q 1(ii))
Commitment to regional and international instruments on disability	
Signatory to the Proclamation of the Decade	1994 (ESCAP 2004b)
Ratification of ILO Convention 159	No (ILO 2010)
Ratification or signatory of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and its Optional Protocol	Signed the Convention on 1 October 2007; Signed Optional Protocol on 1 October 2007 (United Nations 2010)

^a Brackets and italics in the original.

^b On 1 February 2008, the Council of Ministers approved the draft law and it has been submitted to the Parliament for approval.

Indonesia

Human development index (for 2007)

Human development index rank	111 (UNDP 2009)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$3 712 (UNDP 2009)
Life expectancy at birth (years)	70.5 (UNDP 2009)
Combined gross enrolment ratio for primary, secondary and tertiary education	68.2 per cent (UNDP 2009) ^a

Demography

Total population mid-2007	231 627 000 (United Nations 2006b)
Population of persons with disabilities	3 063 000 (2006) (Indonesia 2006)
Proportion of persons with disabilities to total population	1.38 per cent (Indonesia 2006)
Definition of disability	Not available
Definition of persons with disabilities	Any person who has physical and/or mental deficiencies which can hinder or restrict that person to do their activity properly. They are divided into three based on categories of disabilities: (a) persons with physical disabilities; (b) persons with mental disabilities; and (c) persons with physical and mental disabilities (Indonesia 1997, art. 1; ESCAP 2006, Q 19)
Employment rate of persons with disabilities	No response provided (ESCAP 2006, Q 12.1)
Access to education	No response provided (ESCAP 2006, Q 6/7.1)

Institutional framework

National coordination mechanism or disability focal point	National Coordination Team of the Measure of Social Welfare Enhancement for Persons with Disabilities, established in 2004, under the Ministry of Social Affairs (ESCAP 2006, Q 1(i), (ii))
Number of members and composition of the mechanism	A total of 60 members, including representatives from government, NGOs, organizations for people with disabilities, the private sector and universities (ESCAP 2006, Q 1(ii))

Legislative and policy framework

Mention of disability in constitution	No response provided (ESCAP 2006, Q 6(ii))
Comprehensive disability law	Act of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4, of 1997, Concerning Disabled People (Indonesia 1997; ESCAP 2006, Q 9(ii))
Disability-specific anti-discrimination law	No (ESCAP 2006, Q 10)
Sectoral disability laws	Cover: building code; transportation, and; poverty alleviation (ESCAP 2006, Q 8(i))
National plan of action on disability	<i>National Plan of Action for the Measure of Social Welfare Enhancement for Indonesia's People with Disabilities</i> (ESCAP 2006, Q 2(ii))

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National efforts to promote an inclusive society	
Employment quota scheme	1 per cent for all positions and types of work (ESCAP 2004c, Q 30(i))
National accessibility standards	Ministry of Public Works Decree on Building Accessibility and Environment (1 December 2006) (ESCAP 2006, Q 13.1) <i>Guidance on Accessibility for Building and Social Environment</i> (Indonesia 2005; ESCAP 2006, Q 13.1)
Standardized sign language	No response provided (ESCAP 2006, Q 19.1)
ICT accessibility guidelines	No response provided (ESCAP 2006, Q 18.1)
Financial commitment	
Proportion of disability (social) spending to GDP or entire national budget	Not available
Annual budget allocated to the national coordination mechanism	134 640 000 Indonesian rupiah (ESCAP 2006, Q 1(ii))
Commitment to regional and international instruments on disability	
Signatory to the Proclamation of the Decade	1993 (ESCAP 2004(ii))
Ratification of ILO Convention 159	No (ILO 2010)
Ratification or signatory of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and its Optional Protocol	Signed the Convention on 30 March 2007 (United Nations 2010)

^a Data refer to a year other than that specified.

Lao People's Democratic Republic

Human development index (for 2007)	
Human development index rank	133 (UNDP 2009)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$2 165 (UNDP 2009)
Life expectancy at birth (years)	64.6 (UNDP 2009)
Combined gross enrolment ratio for primary, secondary and tertiary education	59.6 per cent (UNDP 2009) ^a
Demography	
Total population mid-2007	5 859 000 (United Nations 2006b)
Population of persons with disabilities	No response provided (ESCAP 2006, Q 18)
Proportion of persons with disabilities to total population	8 per cent ^b
Definition of disability	Not available
Definition of persons with disabilities	A person who has physical, intellectual or mental impairment which restricts daily social life substantially and continuously. It includes visual, hearing and speech disability (ESCAP 2006, Q 19) "The terms 'handicapped' and 'disabled' attempt to approximate two Lao terms, the first connoting a person who has suffered a reduction in the use of his limbs, the second connoting a person who has suffered a reduction in the use of his physical senses." (Lao People's Democratic Republic 2001, art. 28, note 9)
Employment rate of persons with disabilities	No response provided (ESCAP 2006, Q 12.1)
Access to education	No response provided (ESCAP 2006, Q 6/7.1)
Institutional framework	
National coordination mechanism or disability focal point	National Commission for People with Disabilities, established in 1995 (ESCAP 2006, Q 1(i), (ii))
Number of members and composition of the mechanism	A total of 5 persons (Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, Ministry of Public Health, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Education and Ministry of National Defense) (ESCAP 2006, Q 1(ii))
Legislative and policy framework	
Mention of disability in constitution	No special article on disability, because all people with disabilities are entitled to the same rights as other citizens of the country (ESCAP 2006, Q 6(ii))
Comprehensive disability law	Decree on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (ESCAP 2006, Q 9)

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Disability-specific anti-discrimination law	No (ESCAP 2006, Q 10)
Sectoral disability laws	No (ESCAP 2006, Q 8(ii))
National plan of action on disability	Strategic Plan on Rehabilitation and Development of Disabled Persons 2000-2003 (Lao People's Democratic Republic 2003) Master plan of each ministry concerned (ESCAP 2006, Q 2(ii)) ^c
National efforts to promote an inclusive society	
Employment quota scheme	3 per cent in the private sector (Lao People's Democratic Republic 2009)
National accessibility standard	No (ESCAP 2006, Q 13.1)
Standardized sign language	No response provided (ESCAP 2006, Q 19.1)
ICT accessibility guidelines	No response provided (ESCAP 2006, Q 18.1)
Financial commitment	
Proportion of disability (social) spending to GDP or entire national budget	Not available
Annual budget allocated to the national coordination mechanism	800 000 000 new kip (ESCAP 2006, Q 1(ii))
Commitment to regional and international instruments on disability	
Signatory to the Proclamation of the Decade	1995 (ESCAP 2004b)
Ratification of ILO Convention 159	No (ILO 2010)
Ratification or signatory of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and its Optional Protocol	Signed the Convention on 15 January 2008; Ratified the Convention on 25 September 2009 (United Nations 2010)

^a Data refer to a year other than that specified.

^b World Health Organization estimate.

^c The duration of the master plan of each ministry concerned is five years, with five one-year action plans. The areas covered depend on the ministry's role and function. For example, the Ministry of Health is to focus on physical and mental rehabilitation, including disability prevention. The Ministry of Education is to focus on an inclusive education system for persons with disabilities. The Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare is responsible for vocational training, employment rehabilitation and social welfare for persons with disabilities (ESCAP 2006, Q 2(ii)).

Malaysia

Human development index (for 2007)

Human development index rank	66 (UNDP 2009)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$13 518 (UNDP 2009)
Life expectancy at birth (years)	74.1 (UNDP 2009)
Combined gross enrolment ratio for primary, secondary and tertiary education	71.5 per cent (UNDP 2009) ^a

Demography

Total population mid-2007	27 124 000 (United Nations 2006b)
Population of persons with disabilities	197 519 (Malaysia 2007) ^b
Proportion of persons with disabilities to total population	1 per cent (1958) (ESCAP 2006, Q 18) More than 10 per cent of all children have developmental problems; the rate detected increases with age (Amar-Singh HSS 2008)
Definition of disability	No response provided (ESCAP 2006, Q 19)
Definition of persons with disabilities	"[T]hose who have long term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments which in interaction with various barriers may hinder their full and effective participation in society." (Malaysia 2008, art. 2)
Employment rate of persons with disabilities	No response provided (ESCAP 2006, Q 12.1)
Access to education	No response provided (ESCAP 2006, Q 6/7.1)

Institutional framework

National coordination mechanism or disability focal point	National Advisory and Consultative Council for Disabled Persons, established in 1998, with the Ministry of Women, Family and Community Development as the focal point (ESCAP 2006, Q 1(i), (ii))
Number of members and composition of the mechanism	A total of 35 members from ministries, NGOs and representatives of persons with disabilities (ESCAP 2006, Q 1(ii))

Legislative and policy framework

Mention of disability in constitution	No (ESCAP 2006, Q 6(ii))
Comprehensive disability law	Persons with Disabilities Act (Malaysia 2008)
Disability-specific anti-discrimination law	No (ESCAP 2006, Q 10)
Sectoral disability laws	Cover: education; employment; rehabilitation; health; building code; transportation, and; poverty alleviation (ESCAP 2006, Q 8(i))
National plan of action on disability	<i>National Action Plan for Disabled Persons 2007-2012</i> (ESCAP 2006, Q 2(ii))

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National efforts to promote an inclusive society	
Employment quota scheme	1 per cent, in the public sector (ESCAP 2004c, Q 30(i))
National accessibility standards	For the built environment: (a) MS 1183 Code of Practice for Means of Escape for Disabled People (1990) (b) MS 1184 Code of Practice for Access for Disabled Persons to Public Buildings (1991) (c) MS 1131 Code of Practice for Access for Disabled Persons Outside Buildings (1993) (d) Guidelines on Building Requirements for Disabled Persons (1999) For the area of aviation, the International Air Transport Association Guidelines of the International Civil Aviation Organization have been adopted (ESCAP 2006, Q 13.1) ^c
Standardized sign language	Yes (ESCAP 2006, Q 19.1)
ICT accessibility guidelines	No response provided (ESCAP 2006, Q 17.1, 18.1)
Financial commitment	
Proportion of disability (social) spending to GDP or entire national budget	Not available
Annual budget allocated to the national coordination mechanism	No response provided (ESCAP 2006, Q 1(ii))
Commitment to regional and international instruments on disability	
Signatory to the Proclamation of the Decade	1994 (ESCAP 2004b)
Ratification of ILO Convention 159	No (ILO 2010)
Ratification or signatory of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and its Optional Protocol	Signed the Convention on 8 April 2008; Ratified the Convention on 19 July 2010 (United Nations 2010)

^a Data refer to a year other than that specified.

^b Data based on a scheme of voluntary registration for persons with disabilities.

^c Accessibility standards on the built environment (a, b, c) are contained in the Uniform Building By-laws (1984), while (d) is a condition for the approval of building plans. The guidelines of the International Civil Aviation Organization were adopted and are enforced under the Civil Aviation Act (1969) and the Civil Aviation Regulations (1996).

Myanmar

Human development index (for 2007)

Human development index rank	138 (UNDP 2009)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$904 (UNDP 2009) ^{a, b}
Life expectancy at birth (years)	61.2 (UNDP 2009)
Combined gross enrolment ratio for primary, secondary and tertiary education	56.3 per cent (UNDP 2009) ^{a, c}

Demography

Total population mid-2007	48 798 000 (United Nations 2006b)
Population of persons with disabilities	No response provided (ESCAP 2006, Q 18)
Proportion of persons with disabilities to total population	2.8 per cent (ESCAP 2006, Q 18)
Definition of disability	A restriction or lack of ability as a result of impairment (ESCAP 2006, Q 19)
Definition of persons with disabilities	No response provided (ESCAP 2006, Q 19)
Employment rate of persons with disabilities	No response provided (ESCAP 2006, Q 12.1)
Access to education	No response provided (ESCAP 2006, Q 6/7.1)

Institutional framework

National coordination mechanism or disability focal point	National mechanism is currently being developed; the Department of Social Welfare is the focal point (ESCAP 2006, Q 1(i), (ii))
Number of members and composition of the mechanism	No response provided (ESCAP 2006, Q 1(ii))

Legislative and policy framework

Mention of disability in constitution	No (ESCAP 2006, Q 6(ii))
Comprehensive disability law	No (ESCAP 2006, Q 9)
Disability-specific anti-discrimination law	No (ESCAP 2006, Q 10)
Sectoral disability laws	Law on Rehabilitation and Employment of Persons with Disabilities, enacted in 1958 (JICA 2002b); covers health, social security and social welfare (ESCAP 2006, Q 8(i))
National plan of action on disability	Not available (ESCAP 2006, Q 2(ii))

National efforts to promote an inclusive society

Employment quota scheme	No response provided (ESCAP 2004c, Q 30(i))
National accessibility standards	No (ESCAP 2006, Q 13.1)
Standardized sign language	No (ESCAP 2006, Q 19.1)
ICT accessibility guidelines	No response provided (ESCAP 2006, Q 17.1, 18.1)

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Financial commitment	
Proportion of disability (social) spending to GDP or entire national budget	Not available
Annual budget allocated to the national coordination mechanism	No response provided (ESCAP 2006, Q 1(ii))
Commitment to regional and international instruments on disability	
Signatory to the Proclamation of the Decade	1994 (ESCAP 2004b)
Ratification of ILO Convention 159	No (ILO 2010)
Ratification or signatory of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and its Optional Protocol	No (United Nations 2010)

- ^a Data refer to a year other than that specified.
- ^b World Bank estimate based on regression.
- ^c UNESCO Institute for Statistics estimate.

Philippines

Human development index (for 2007)

Human development index rank	105 (UNDP 2009)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$3 406 (UNDP 2009)
Life expectancy at birth (years)	71.6 (UNDP 2009)
Combined gross enrolment ratio for primary, secondary and tertiary education	79.6 per cent (UNDP 2009) ^a

Demography

Total population mid-2007	88 462 000 (United Nations 2006b)
Population of persons with disabilities	942 000 (Philippines 2005)
Proportion of persons with disabilities to total population	1.23 per cent (Philippines 2005)
Definition of disability	<p>“(1) [A] physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more psychological, physiological or anatomical function of an individual or activities of such individual;</p> <p>(2) a record of such an impairment, or;</p> <p>(3) being regarded as having such an impairment.” (Philippines 1991, sect. 4(c))</p>
Definition of persons with disabilities	<p>“[T]hose suffering from restriction or different abilities, as a result of a mental, physical or sensory impairment, to perform an activity in the manner or within the range considered normal for a human being.” (Philippines 1991, Section 4(a))</p>
Employment rate of persons with disabilities	Not available (ESCAP 2006, Q 12.1)
Access to education	3 to 5 per cent (ADB 2005)

Institutional framework

National coordination mechanism or disability focal point	National Council on Disability Affairs, established in 2008, attached to the Office of the President (ESCAP 2006, Q 1)
Number of members and composition of the mechanism	Governing Body and the Secretariat, including representatives from 12 government departments and agencies, and 6 individuals representing organizations for people with disabilities and other NGOs (ESCAP, 2006 Q 1)

Legislative and Policy Framework

Mention of disability in constitution	<p>“[T]he Congress shall provide a system for securing the secrecy and sanctity of the ballot as well as a system for absentee voting by qualified Filipinos abroad. The Congress shall also design a procedure for the disabled and the illiterates to vote without the assistance of other persons. Until then, they shall be allowed to vote under existing laws and such rules as the Commission on Elections may promulgate to protect the secrecy of the ballot.” (Philippines 1987, art. 5, sect. 2)</p> <p>“[T]he State shall adopt an integrated and comprehensive approach to health development which shall endeavor to make essential goods, health and other social services available to all the people at affordable cost. There shall be priority for the needs of the underprivileged, sick, elderly, disabled, women, and children. The State shall endeavor to provide free medical care to paupers.” (Philippines 1987, art. 13, sect. 11)</p>
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Comprehensive disability law	Mandates the establishment of a special agency for persons with disabilities (currently National Council for the Welfare of Disabled Persons) for their rehabilitation development and self-reliance, integration into the mainstream of society (Philippines 1987, art. 13, sect. 13)
Disability-specific anti-discrimination law	Republic Act No. 7277, An Act Providing for the Rehabilitation, Self Development and Self-Reliance of Disabled Persons and Their Integration into the Mainstream of Society and for other Purposes (the "Magna Carta for Disabled Persons") (Philippines 1991)
Sectoral disability laws	Republic Act No. 7277, An Act Providing for the Rehabilitation, Self Development and Self-Reliance of Disabled Persons and Their Integration into the Mainstream of Society and for other Purposes (the "Magna Carta for Disabled Persons") (Philippines 1991)
National plan of action on disability	Cover: education; employment; rehabilitation; health; building code; transportation; poverty alleviation, and; social security/social welfare (ESCAP 2006, Q 8(i)) <i>National Plan of Action for the Philippine Decade of Persons with Disabilities (2003-2012)</i> (ESCAP 2006, Q 2(ii)) ^b
National efforts to promote an inclusive society	
Employment quota scheme	"Five per cent (5%) of all casual, emergency and contractual positions in the Department of Social Welfare and Development; Health Education, Culture and Sports; and other government agencies, offices or corporations engaged in social development shall be reserved for disabled persons." (Philippines 1991, sect. 5) ^c
National accessibility standards	Batas Pambansa BLG. 344, An Act to Enhance the Mobility of Disabled Persons by Requiring Certain Buildings, Institutions, Establishments, and Public Utilities to Install Facilities and Other Devices (Philippines 1982) ^d
Standardized sign language	Yes (ESCAP 2006, Q 19.1)
ICT accessibility guidelines	No response provided (ESCAP 2006, Q 17.1, 18.1)
Financial commitment	
Proportion of disability (social) spending to GDP or entire national budget	Not available
Annual budget allocated to the national coordination mechanism	Average of 30 million Philippine pesos per year (ESCAP 2006, Q 1(ii))
Commitment to regional and international instruments on disability	
Signatory to the Proclamation of the Decade	1993 (ESCAP 2004b)
Ratification of ILO Convention 159	23 August 1991 (ILO 2010)
Ratification or signatory of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and its Optional Protocol	Signed the Convention on 25 September 2007; Ratified the Convention on 15 April 2008 (United Nations 2010)

^a Data refer to a year other than that specified.

^b The *Medium-Term Philippine Development Plan, 2004-2012* includes in chapter 12 disability concerns responding to the basic needs of the poor, and the protection of the vulnerable (Philippines 2004). The Philippines declared the Philippine Decade of Persons with Disabilities, 2003-2012 on August 21, 2002 with the National Council for the Welfare of Disabled Persons as lead agency in the observance and formulation of a national plan for the Decade.

^c This quota scheme is currently being revised and will be applied to permanent positions as well.

^d Currently being revised.

Singapore

Human development index (for 2007)

Human development index rank	23 (UNDP 2009)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$49 704 (UNDP 2009) ^a
Life expectancy at birth (years)	80.2 (UNDP 2009)
Combined gross enrolment ratio for primary, secondary and tertiary education	Not available (UNDP 2009)

Demography

Total population mid-2007	4 543 000 (United Nations 2006b)
Population of persons with disabilities	131 000 ^b
Proportion of persons with disabilities to total population	3.0 per cent, excluding those who are older than 64 years old (2003 estimated) (Singapore 2008a)
Definition of disability	"[P]hysical disabilities include impairments such as amputations and the effects of polio; sensory disabilities are defined as hearing impairment with the loss of hearing for sounds below 12 decibels, and visual impairment with eye-test scores of less than 3/60 (blindness) or less than 6/18 (low vision); intellectual disabilities are defined as those with an IQ of 70 & below; and other developmental disorders include examples such as autism spectrum disorder (ASD) and attention deficit hyperactive disorder (ADHD)." (Singapore 2007a, chap. 1, para. 4)
Definition of persons with disabilities	"[T]hose whose prospects of securing, retaining places and advancing in education and training institutions, employment and recreation as equal members of the community are substantially reduced as a result of physical, sensory, intellectual and developmental impairments." (Singapore 2007a, chap. 1, para. 2)
Employment rate of persons with disabilities	56 per cent (2008) (Singapore 2008b) ^c
Access to education	Not available

Institutional framework

National coordination mechanism or disability focal point	Disability Policy Branch, Ministry of Community Development, Youth and Sports (2000) (ESCAP 2004c, Q 1(ii))
Number of members and composition of the mechanism	9 members, including the deputy director, 2 assistant directors and 6 staff officers (ESCAP 2004c, Q 1(ii))

Legislative and policy framework

Mention on disability in constitution	No (ESCAP 2004c, Q 7(ii))
Comprehensive disability law	No (ESCAP 2004c, Q 10(ii))

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Disability-specific anti-discrimination law	No (ESCAP 2004c, Q 11(ii))
Sectoral disability laws	Building code (ESCAP 2004c, Q 9(i))
National plan of action on disability	<i>Enabling Masterplan 2007-2011</i> (Singapore 2007a)
National efforts to promote an inclusive society	
Employment quota scheme	No (ESCAP 2004c, Q 30(i))
National accessibility standards	Code on Accessibility in the Built Environment 2007 (Singapore 2007b)
Standardized sign language	No (ESCAP 2004c, Q 34)
ICT accessibility guidelines	Yes (ESCAP 2004c, Q 34)
Financial commitment	
Proportion of disability (social) spending to GDP or entire national budget	Not available
Annual budget allocated to the national coordination mechanism	No response provided (ESCAP 2004c, Q 1(ii))
Commitment to regional and international instruments on disability	
Signatory to the Proclamation of the Decade	1993 (ESCAP 2004b)
Ratification of ILO Convention 159	No (ILO 2010)
Ratification or signatory of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and its Optional Protocol	No (United Nations 2010)

^a For the purposes of calculating the HDI, a value of 40 000 (PPP US\$) was applied.

^b Estimated by the ESCAP secretariat according to the available data.

^c Percentage of "Employed Among Total Employable Disabled Registered with Bizlink." (Singapore 2008b).

Thailand

Human development index (for 2007)

Human development index rank	87 (UNDP 2009)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$8 135 (UNDP 2009)
Life expectancy at birth (years)	68.7 (UNDP 2009)
Combined gross enrolment ratio for primary, secondary and tertiary education	78.0 per cent (UNDP 2009) ^{a, b}

Demography

Total population mid-2007	62 829 000 (United Nations 2006b)
Population of persons with disabilities	1.9 million (2007) (Thailand 2008b)
Proportion of persons with disabilities to total population	2.9 per cent (2007) (Thailand 2008b)
Definition of disability	Disability is an umbrella term for impairments, activity limitations and participation restrictions (ESCAP 2006, Q 19). In a survey conducted in Thailand in 2007, persons with disability were identified by activity limitations and impairments (Thailand 2008b)
Definition of persons with disabilities	"[P]ersons who encounter certain limitations in performing their daily activities or social participation due to their impairment in vision, hearing, mobility, communication, mind, emotion, conduct, intellect, learning or any other impairment/disabilities along with various difficulties, and specifically need some assistance to enable them [to] perform their daily activities or social participation same as ordinary persons. The types and prescriptions of disabilities shall be as determined and announced by the Minister of Social Development and Human Security." (Thailand 2007b, chap. I, sect. 4)
Employment rate of persons with disabilities	71.5 per cent of persons with disabilities over 15 are unemployed; 28.5 per cent employed (Thailand 2007c) ^c
Access to education	67.82 per cent of school-age persons with disabilities are provided education (Thailand 2007c)

Institutional framework

National coordination mechanism or disability focal point	The Bureau of Empowerment for Persons with Disabilities/Committee for the Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons (National Office of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities)
Number of members and composition of the mechanism	Not available

Legislative and policy framework

Mention of disability in constitution	<p>"Unjust discrimination against a person on the grounds of ... disability ... shall not be permitted" (Thailand 2007a, chap. III, part 2, sect. 30)</p> <p>"... the ... disabled ... have the right to be accorded protection with regard to appropriate trials and have the right to receive proper treatment in cases related to sexual violence" (Thailand 2007a, chap. III, part 4, sect. 40(6))</p> <p>"The State shall pursue directive principles of State policies in relation to Social Affairs, Public Health, Education and Cultural Affairs ... to ... provide aids and welfare to ... the disabled ..." (Thailand 2007a, chap. V, part 4, sect. 80(1))</p>
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South-East Asia

<p>Comprehensive disability law Disability-specific anti-discrimination law Sectoral disability laws</p> <p>National plan of action on disability</p>	<p>"A person shall enjoy an equal right to receive education for the duration of not less than twelve years which shall be provided by the State thoroughly, up to the quality, and without charge. The ... disabled ... shall be accorded the right under paragraph one and entitled to such support from the State as to enable them to receive education comparable to that received by other persons ..." (Thailand 2007a, chap. III, part 8, sect. 49)</p> <p>"The disabled ... shall have the right to have access to and use public welfare and conveniences as well as appropriate aids to be provided by the State. Persons of unsound mind shall be appropriately assisted by the State." (Thailand 2007a, chap. III, part 9, sect. 54)</p> <p>"In considering a bill the substance of which is decided by the President of the House of Representatives to be concerned with ... the disabled or persons of infirmity, if the House of Representatives does not consider it by its full committee, the House of Representatives shall appoint an <i>ad hoc</i> committee consisting of representatives, from private organisations concerned with the respective types of persons, of not less than one-third of the total number of members of the committee, provided that it shall be represented by a close number of men and women." (Thailand 2007a, chap. VI, part 7, sect. 152)</p> <p>Persons with Disabilities Empowerment Act B.E. 2550 (Thailand 2007b) No (ESCAP 2006, Q 10)</p> <p>Cover: education; employment; rehabilitation; health; information and technology; building code; transportation; poverty alleviation, and; social security/social welfare (ESCAP 2006, Q 8(i))</p> <p><i>National Plan on Quality of Life Development of Persons with Disabilities 2007-2011</i> (Thailand 2007c)</p>
<h3>National efforts to promote an inclusive society</h3>	
<p>Employment quota scheme National accessibility standards</p> <p>Standardized sign language ICT accessibility guidelines</p>	<p>2.0 per cent (ESCAP 2004c, Q 30(i)) Ministerial Regulations on Accessibility B.E. 2548 (2005) (ESCAP 2006, Q 13.1)^d</p> <p>Yes (National Association of the Deaf in Thailand 2004) No response provided (ESCAP 2006, Q 17.1, 18.1)</p>
<h3>Financial commitment</h3>	
<p>Proportion of disability (social) spending to GDP or entire national budget Annual budget allocated to the national coordination mechanism</p>	<p>Not available \$1.4 million (ESCAP 2006, Q 1(ii))</p>
<h3>Commitment to regional and international instruments on disability</h3>	
<p>Signatory to the Proclamation of the Decade Ratification of ILO Convention 159 Ratification or signatory of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and its Optional Protocol</p>	<p>1993 (ESCAP 2004b) 11 October 2007 (ILO 2010) Signed the Convention on 30 March 2007; Ratified the Convention on 29 July 2008 (United Nations 2010)</p>

^a Data refer to a year other than that specified.

^b UNESCO Institute for Statistics estimate.

^c Based on 2002 National Statistics Survey.

^d Currently being revised.

T imor-Leste

Human development index (for 2007)

Human development index rank	162 (UNDP 2009)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$717 (UNDP 2009) ^a
Life expectancy at birth (years)	60.7 (UNDP 2009)
Combined gross enrolment ratio for primary, secondary and tertiary education	63.2 per cent (UNDP 2009) ^{b, c}

Demography

Total population mid-2007	1 155 000 (United Nations 2006b)
Population of persons with disabilities	Not available
Proportion of persons with disabilities to total population	Not available (Timor-Leste 2009) ^d
Definition of disability	No (ESCAP 2004c, Q 20)
Definition of persons with disabilities	No (ESCAP 2004c, Q 20)
Employment rate of persons with disabilities	Not available
Access to education	Not available

Institutional framework

National coordination mechanism or disability focal point	Disability Working Group, established in 2001 (ESCAP 2004c, Q 1(ii))
Number of members and composition of the mechanism	A total of 8 representatives from government and NGOs (ESCAP 2004c, Q 1(ii))

Legislative and policy framework

Mention of disability in constitution	<p>"The State shall ensure special protection to the war-disabled, orphans and other dependants of those who dedicated their lives to the struggle for independence and national sovereignty, and shall protect all those who participated in the resistance against the foreign occupation, in accordance with the law." (Timor-Leste 2002, sect. 11, para. 3)</p> <p>"1. A disabled citizen shall enjoy the same rights and shall be subject to the same duties as all other citizens, except for the rights and duties which he or she is unable to exercise or fulfil due to his or her disability.</p> <p>2. The State shall promote the protection of disabled citizens as may be practicable and in accordance with the law." (Timor-Leste 2002, sect. 21 [Disabled citizens])</p> <p>"Public Prosecutors have the responsibility for representing the State, prosecuting, ensuring the defence of ... the disabled, defending the democratic legality, and promoting the enforcement of the law." (Timor-Leste 2002, sect. 132, para. 1)</p>
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South-East Asia

Comprehensive disability law	No (ESCAP 2004c, Q 10(ii))
Disability-specific anti-discrimination law	No (ESCAP 2004c, Q 11(ii))
Sectoral disability laws	No (ESCAP 2004c, Q 9(i))
National plan of action on disability	Currently being developed (ESCAP 2004c, Q 2(ii))
National efforts to promote an inclusive society	
Employment quota scheme	Currently being developed (ESCAP 2004c, Q 30(i))
National accessibility standards	Currently being developed (ESCAP 2004c, Q 32)
Standardized sign language	No (ESCAP 2004c, Q 34)
ICT accessibility guidelines	No (ESCAP 2004c, Q 34)
Financial commitment	
Proportion of disability (social) spending to GDP or entire national budget	Not available
Annual budget allocated to the national coordination mechanism	No response provided (ESCAP 2004c, Q 1(ii))
Commitment to regional and international instruments on disability	
Signatory to the Proclamation of the Decade	2004 (ESCAP 2004b)
Ratification of ILO Convention 159	No (ILO 2010)
Ratification or signatory of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and its Optional Protocol	No (United Nations 2010)

^a World Bank estimate based on regression.

^b Data refer to a year other than that specified.

^c UNESCO Institute for Statistics estimate.

^d Provisional data from the 2004 census in Timor-Leste indicate that 11.4 per cent of the enumerated households reported at least one household member with physical disability; 2.3 per cent of the households reported at least one household member with mental illness-nearly 3 households for every 20 in Timor-Leste.

Viet Nam

Human development index (for 2007)	
Human development index rank	116 (UNDP 2009)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$2 600 (UNDP 2009)
Life expectancy at birth (years)	74.3 (UNDP 2009)
Combined gross enrolment ratio for primary, secondary and tertiary education	62.3 per cent (UNDP 2009) ^{a, b}
Demography	
Total population mid-2007	85 590 000 (United Nations 2006b)
Population of persons with disabilities	5 333 000 ^c
Proportion of persons with disabilities to total population	6.4 per cent of total population (ESCAP 2006, Q 18)
Definition of disability	Not available (ESCAP 2006, Q 19)
Definition of persons with disabilities	"Disabled persons by definition of this ordinance, irrespective of the causes of the disability, are defective of one or many parts of the body or functions which are shown in different forms of disability, and which reduce the capability of activity and causes many difficulties to work, life and studies." (Viet Nam 1998, chap. I, art. 1; ESCAP 2006, Q 19)
Employment rate of persons with disabilities	Over 15 per cent of persons with disabilities of working age have suitable jobs with a stable income (ESCAP 2006, Q 19) ^d ; in total, 58 per cent of people with disabilities are working (Viet Nam 2006c)
Access to education	41 per cent of persons with disabilities 6 years old or over are illiterate; 19.5 per cent of persons with disabilities have completed secondary school (Viet Nam 2006c)
Institutional framework	
National coordination mechanism or disability focal point	National Coordinating Committee on Disability of Vietnam (NCCD) established under the Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs on 22 January 2001 (ESCAP 2006, Q 1(i), (ii))
Number of members and composition of the mechanism	A total of 28 members from 17 relevant ministries and agencies, 2 organizations for and 3 organizations of persons with disabilities (ESCAP 2006, Q 1(ii))
Legislative and policy framework	
Mention of disability in constitution	"The State and society shall create the necessary conditions for handicapped children and other children in particularly difficult circumstances to enjoy appropriate general and vocational education." (Viet Nam 1992, chap. V, art. 59(6)); "... disabled people ... without support shall receive State assistance" (Viet Nam 1992, chap. V, art. 67(3))
Comprehensive disability law	Ordinance on Disabled Persons (Viet Nam 1998) ^e
Disability-specific anti-discrimination law	No (ESCAP 2006, Q 10)

South-East Asia

Sectoral disability laws	Cover: education; employment; rehabilitation; health; information and technology; building code, and; transportation and poverty alleviation (ESCAP 2006, Q 8(i))
National plan of action on disability	<i>National Action Plan to Support People with Disabilities, 2006-2010</i> (ESCAP 2006, Q 2(ii))
National efforts to promote an inclusive society	
Employment quota scheme	2 per cent for enterprises in the areas of electricity generation, metallurgy, chemicals, geology, cartography, petroleum and gas, mining, mineral exploitation, capital construction and transport; 3 per cent for other enterprises (ESCAP 2004c, Q 30(i))
National accessibility standards	Viet Nam Construction Standard Tcxovn 265:2002: Route and sidewalk – basic rules of accessible design and construction for people with disabilities (Viet Nam 2002) Regulations on public bus station (Viet Nam 2005a) Regulations on public bus based on fixed route and based on contracts regarding to needs of transport of people with disabilities (Viet Nam 2005b) Road motor vehicles, city buses and technical requirements in which regulated the requirements for accessible public buses (Viet Nam 2006d) Circular No. 3/2006/CT-BGTVT on promoting the implementation the policies to support the people with disabilities on transport branch (Viet Nam 2006a)
Standardized sign language	No (ESCAP 2006, Q 19.1)
ICT accessibility guidelines	Law on Information Technology (Viet Nam 2006b, art. 74)
Financial commitment	
Proportion of disability (social) spending to GDP or entire national budget	Not available
Annual budget allocated to the national coordination mechanism	\$37 267 (ESCAP 2006, Q 1(ii))
Commitment to regional and international instruments on disability	
Signatory to the Proclamation of the Decade	1993 (ESCAP 2004b)
Ratification of ILO Convention 159	No (ILO 2010)
Ratification or signatory of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and its Optional Protocol	Signed the Convention on 22 October 2007 (United Nations 2010)

^a Data refer to a year other than that specified.

^b UNESCO Institute for Statistics estimate.

^c Estimated by the ESCAP secretariat according to the available data.

^d Response referred to data from the Vietnam Association of Business and Enterprises of Disabled Persons (VABED).

^e The National Disabilities Act, which revises the Ordinance, is to be approved in 2009 (Viet Nam 2009).

Afghanistan

Human development index (for 2007)

Human development index rank	181 (UNDP 2009)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$1 054 (UNDP 2009) ^{a, b}
Life expectancy at birth (years)	43.6 (UNDP 2009)
Combined gross enrolment ratio for primary, secondary and tertiary education	50.1 per cent (UNDP 2009) ^{a, c}

Demography

Total population mid-2007	27 145 000 (United Nations 2006b)
Population of persons with disabilities	Between 747 500 and 867 100 persons with severe disabilities (Handicap International 2006)
Proportion of persons with disabilities to total population	Not available (ESCAP 2004c, Q 19) ^d
Definition of disability	WHO and Biwako Millennium Framework definitions are generally used (ESCAP 2004c, Q 20)
Definition of persons with disabilities	No response provided (ESCAP 2004c, Q 20)
Employment rate of persons with disabilities	Not available
Access to education	Not available

Institutional framework

National coordination mechanism or disability focal point	Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs, Martyrs and Disabled (Afghanistan 2007)
Number of members and composition of the mechanism	Not available

Legislative and policy framework

Mention of disability in constitution	<p>"The state shall adopt necessary measures to regulate medical services as well as financial aid ..., and for reintegration of the disabled and handicapped and their active participation in society, in accordance with provisions of the law. The state shall ... render necessary aid to the ... disabled and handicapped ... , in accordance with provisions of the law." (Afghanistan 2004, chap. II, art. 53);</p> <p>"Members of the House of Elders shall be elected and appointed as follows: ... The remaining one third of the members shall be appointed by the President, for a five year term, from amongst experts and experienced personalities, including two members from amongst the impaired and handicapped ... (Afghanistan 2004, chap. V, art. 84)</p>
Comprehensive disability law	A new National Law for the Rights and Privileges of persons with disabilities is before the Lower House, awaiting approval (Afghanistan 2008)

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Disability-specific anti-discrimination law	No (ESCAP 2004c, Q 11(ii))
Sectoral disability laws	No. However, the Government and the UNDP Justice System Programme are reviewing all the laws and legislation as part of the justice-reform processes (ESCAP 2004c, Q 9(i))
National plan of action on disability	<i>National Disability Action Plan (2008-2010)</i> (Afghanistan 2008) Five-Year Strategic Benchmark for Programme 4: Supporting the Disabled (Afghanistan 2005)
National efforts to promote an inclusive society	
Employment quota scheme	No (ESCAP 2006, Q 8-1)
National accessibility standards	Yes (ESCAP 2004c, Q 32)
Standardized sign language	Yes (ESCAP 2004c, Q 34)
ICT accessibility guidelines	No response provided (ESCAP 2006, Q 19.1)
Financial commitment	
Proportion of disability (social) spending to GDP or entire national budget	Not available
Annual budget allocated to the national coordination mechanism	Not available
Commitment to regional and international instruments on disability	
Signatory to the Proclamation of the Decade	2002 (ESCAP 2004b)
Ratification of ILO Convention 159	7 April 2010 (ILO 2010)
Ratification or signatory of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and its Optional Protocol	No (United Nations 2010)

a Data refer to a year other than that specified.

b Calculated on the basis of GDP in PPP for 2006 from World Bank and the total population for the same year from UN.

c UNESCO Institute for Statistics estimate.

d Based on a 2004 national disabilities survey in Afghanistan, the disability prevalence rate was estimated at 2.7 per cent (+/- 0.2 per cent) (see <www.handicap-international.fr/en/around-the-world0/more-than-60-programmes-in-the/programs/afghanistan-1/actions/index.html?cHash=76b6fa6703>).

Bangladesh

Human development index (for 2007)

Human development index rank	146 (UNDP 2009)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$1 241 (UNDP 2009)
Life expectancy at birth (years)	65.7 (UNDP 2009)
Combined gross enrolment ratio for primary, secondary and tertiary education	52.1 per cent (UNDP 2009) ^a

Demography

Total population mid-2007	158 665 000 (United Nations 2006b)
Population of persons with disabilities	Not available
Proportion of persons with disabilities to total population	5.6 per cent (ESCAP 2006, Q 18)
Definition of disability	Definition used in the Disability Welfare Act 2001 (ESCAP 2006, Q 19)
Definition of persons with disabilities	<p>"[A]ny person who,</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> is physically crippled either congenitally or as result of disease or being a victim of accident, or due to improper or maltreatment or for any other reasons became physically incapacitated or mentally imbalanced, and as a result of such crippledness or mental impairedness, <ol style="list-style-type: none"> has become incapacitated, either partially or fully; and is unable to lead a normal life." (Bangladesh 2001, art. 3, para. I)
Employment rate of persons with disabilities	A study entitled "Employment Situation on (sic) Persons with Disabilities in Bangladesh" was conducted by an NGO in September 2002, and included 452 persons with disabilities who were employed or had the skills or education essential for employment. Of these respondents, 66 per cent were found to be self-employed. The government employed 5 per cent of the working respondents; non-governmental organizations employed 17 per cent. The rest were employed in the private sector (ESCAP 2006, Q 12.1)
Access to education	Not available (ESCAP 2006, Q 6/7.1)

Institutional framework

National coordination mechanism or disability focal point	National Coordinating Committee under the Ministry of Social Welfare, established on 16 July 2001. This is supported by the National Executive Committee and also the district-level disability committees in each of the 64 administrative districts across the country (ESCAP 2004c, Q 1(ii))
Number of members and composition of the mechanism	A total of 17 multisectoral members from government and NGOs, including persons with disabilities (ESCAP 2006, Q 1(ii))

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Legislative and policy framework	
Mention on disability in constitution	"It shall be a fundamental responsibility of the State to attain, through planned economic growth, a constant increase of productive forces and a steady improvement in the material and cultural standard of living of the people, with a view to securing to its citizens- ... d. the right to social security, that is to say to public assistance in cases of undeserved want arising from ... disablement ..." (Bangladesh 1972, part II, art. 15)
Comprehensive disability law	Disability Welfare Act (2001) (ESCAP 2006, Q 9(ii))
Disability-specific anti-discrimination law	No (ESCAP 2006, Q 10)
Sectoral disability laws	No response provided (ESCAP 2006, Q 8(i))
National plan of action on disability	Five-year <i>National Action Plan on Disability</i> (2006) (ESCAP 2006, Q 2(ii))
National efforts to promote an inclusive society	
Employment quota scheme	10 per cent quota for orphans and persons with disabilities in all jobs; 1 per cent quota for disabled persons in all cadre service jobs of the State (ESCAP 2004c, Q 30(i))
National accessibility standards	The Bangladesh National Building Code (1993) (ESCAP 2006, Q 13.1)
Standardized sign language	Sign-supported Bangla was developed by the Centre for Disability in Development, an NGO, in 2003. It is being developed and upgraded each year. Bangla Braille was reformed and revised in 1993 by the Ministry of Social Welfare (ESCAP 2006, Q 19.1)
ICT accessibility guidelines	No (ESCAP 2006, Q 18.1)
Financial commitment	
Proportion of disability (social) spending to GDP or entire national budget	Not available
Annual budget allocated to the national coordination mechanism	No response provided (ESCAP 2006, Q 1(ii))
Commitment to regional and international instruments on disability	
Signatory to the Proclamation of the Decade	1993 (ESCAP 2004b)
Ratification of ILO Convention 159	No (ILO 2010)
Ratification or signatory of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and its Optional Protocol	Signed the Convention on 9 May 2007; Ratified the Convention on 30 November 2007; Ratified Optional Protocol 12 May 2008 (United Nations 2010)

^a Data refer to a year other than that specified.

Bhutan

Human development index (for 2007)	
Human development index rank	132 (UNDP 2009)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$4 837 (UNDP 2009)
Life expectancy at birth (years)	65.7 (UNDP 2009)
Combined gross enrolment ratio for primary, secondary and tertiary education	54.1 per cent (UNDP 2009) ^{a, b}
Demography	
Total population mid-2007	658 000 (United Nations 2006b)
Population of persons with disabilities	75 200 ^c
Proportion of persons with disabilities to total population	Estimated 3.5 per cent (ESCAP 2004c, Q 19)
Definition of disability	Uses WHO definition (ESCAP 2004c, Q 20)
Definition of persons with disabilities	Not available (ESCAP 2004c, Q 20)
Employment rate of persons with disabilities	Not available
Access to education	Not available
Institutional framework	
National coordination mechanism or disability focal point	National Coordination Committee on Disability, established in 1999, under the Department of Public Health, Ministry of Health (ESCAP 2004c, Q 1(ii))
Number of members and composition of the mechanism	A total of 15 members from all relevant sectors (ESCAP 2004c, Q 1(ii))
Legislative and policy framework	
Mention of disability in constitution	<p>"The State shall endeavour to provide legal aid to secure justice, which shall not be denied to any person by reason of economic or other disabilities." (Bhutan 2008a, art. 9, para. 6)</p> <p>"The State shall endeavour to provide security in the event of ... disability ..." (Bhutan 2008a, art. 9, para. 22)</p>
Comprehensive disability law	Not available (ESCAP 2004c, Q 10(ii))
Disability-specific anti-discrimination law	Not available (ESCAP 2004c, Q 11(ii))
Sectoral disability laws	Cover: education; rehabilitation; health; building code, and; social security and social welfare (ESCAP 2004c, Q 9(i))
National plan of action on disability	The <i>Tenth Five Year Plan</i> for national development incorporates the concerns of persons with disabilities (Bhutan 2008b)
National efforts to promote an inclusive society	
Employment quota scheme	Not available (ESCAP 2004c, Q 30(i))

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National accessibility standards	Bhutan Building Rules 2002 (Bhutan 2002, art. 8)
Standardized sign language	Yes (ESCAP 2004c, Q 34)
ICT accessibility guidelines	Not available (ESCAP 2004c, Q 34)
Financial commitment	
Proportion of disability (social) spending to GDP or entire national budget	Not available
Annual budget allocated to the national coordination mechanism	Not available (ESCAP 2004c, Q 1(ii))
Commitment to regional and international instruments on disability	
Signatory to the Proclamation of the Decade	1995 (ESCAP 2004b)
Ratification of ILO Convention 159	No (ILO 2010)
Ratification or signatory of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and its Optional Protocol	No (United Nations 2010)

^a Data refer to a year other than that specified.

^b UNESCO Institute for Statistics estimate.

^c Estimated by the ESCAP secretariat according to the available data.

India

Human development index (for 2007)

Human development index rank	134 (UNDP 2009)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$2 753 (UNDP 2009)
Life expectancy at birth (years)	63.4 (UNDP 2009)
Combined gross enrolment ratio for primary, secondary and tertiary education	61.0 per cent (UNDP 2009) ^a

Demography

Total population mid-2007	1 169 016 000 (United Nations 2006b)
Population of persons with disabilities	(a) 21 900 000 (2002) (India 2006) (b) 18 490 000 (2002) (India 2002)
Proportion of persons with disabilities to total population	(a) 2.13 per cent (2002) (India 2006) ^b (b) 1.8 per cent (2002) (India 2002) ^c
Definition of disability	"i. blindness; ii. low vision; iii. leprosy-cured; iv. hearing impairment; v. locomotor disability; vi. mental retardation; vii. mental illness." (India 1996, chap. I, art. 2, para. i)
Definition of persons with disabilities	"[A] person suffering from not less than forty per cent of any disability as certified by a medical authority" (India 1996, chap. I, art. 2, para. t)
Employment rate of persons with disabilities	(a) 34 per cent (2002) (India 2006); (b) 26 per cent (2002) (India 2002)
Access to education	47.5 per cent in the rural area and 44.4 per cent in the urban area (India 2002) ^d

Institutional framework

National coordination mechanism or disability focal point	Central Coordination Committee and Central Executive Committee, established in 1997 under the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (ESCAP 2004c, Q 1(ii))
Number of members and composition of the mechanism	A total of 38 members in the Central Coordination Committee, representing relevant departments of the Central Government and the Union, the Parliament, national institutes for disabled people, and NGOs, chaired by the Minister of Social Justice and empowerment. The Central Executive Committee, with 22 members, is the executive wing of the Central Coordination Committee (ESCAP 2004c, Q 1(ii))

Legislative and policy framework

Mention of disability in constitution	"The State shall, within the limits of its economic capacity and development, make effective provision for securing the right
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Comprehensive disability law	to work, to education and to public assistance in cases of ... disablement ..." (India 1949, art. 41)
Disability-specific anti-discrimination law	Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995 (India 1996)
Sectoral disability laws	Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995 (India 1996)
National plan of action on disability	The Mental Health Act, 1987 (India 1987); Rehabilitation Council of India Act, 1992 (India 1992); National Trust for Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities Act, 1999 (India 1999)
	<i>National Policy for Persons with Disabilities</i> (India 2006)
National efforts to promote an inclusive society	
Employment quota scheme	Not less than 3 per cent of government posts (India 1996, chap. VI, art. 33)
National accessibility standards	<i>Guidelines and Space Standards for Barrier Free Built Environment for Disabled and Elderly Persons</i> (India 1998)
Standardized sign language	No (ESCAP 2004c, Q 34)
ICT accessibility guidelines	No (ESCAP 2004c, Q 34)
Financial commitment	
Proportion of disability (social) spending to GDP or entire national budget	Not available
Annual budget allocated to the national coordination mechanism	No response provided (ESCAP 2004c, Q 1(ii))
Commitment to regional and international instruments on disability	
Signatory to the Proclamation of the Decade	1993 (ESCAP 2004b)
Ratification of ILO Convention 159	No (ILO 2010)
Ratification or signatory of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and its Optional Protocol	Signed the Convention on 30 March 2007; Ratified the Convention 1 October 2007 (United Nations 2010)

^a Data refer to a year other than that specified.

^b Based on the Census 2001 estimate.

^c Based on the Ministry of Statistics 2002 Disability Survey estimate.

^d The National Policy for Persons with Disabilities also refers to the 2001 Census, which reported that 49 per cent of the population of persons with disabilities is literate (India 2006).

Maldives

Human development index (for 2007)

Human development index rank	95 (UNDP 2009)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$5 196 (UNDP 2009)
Life expectancy at birth (years)	71.1 (UNDP 2009)
Combined gross enrolment ratio for primary, secondary and tertiary education	71.3 per cent (UNDP 2009) ^{a, b}

Demography

Total population mid-2007	305 000 (United Nations 2006b)
Population of persons with disabilities	11 000 ^c
Proportion of persons with disabilities to total population	Not available
Definition of disability	No response provided (ESCAP 2004c, Q 20)
Definition of persons with disabilities	No response provided (ESCAP 2004c, Q 20)
Employment rate of persons with disabilities	Not available
Access to education	Not available

Institutional framework

National coordination mechanism or disability focal point	No (ESCAP 2004c, Q 1(ii))
Number of members and composition of the mechanism	Not applicable (ESCAP 2004c, Q 1(ii))

Legislative and policy framework

Mention of disability in constitution	No (ESCAP 2004c, Q 7(ii))
Comprehensive disability law	No (ESCAP 2004c, Q 10(ii))
Disability-specific anti-discrimination law	No (ESCAP 2004c, Q 11(ii))
Sectoral disability laws	No (ESCAP 2004c, Q 9(i))
National plan of action on disability	No (ESCAP 2004c, Q 2(ii))

National efforts to promote an inclusive society

Employment quota scheme	No (ESCAP 2004c, Q 30(i))
National accessibility standards	Currently being developed (ESCAP 2004c, Q 32)
Standardized sign language	No (ESCAP 2004c, Q 34)
ICT accessibility guidelines	No (ESCAP 2004c, Q 34)

Financial commitment

Proportion of disability (social) spending to GDP or entire national budget	Not available
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Annual budget allocated to the national coordination mechanism	Not available (ESCAP 2004c, Q 1(ii))
Commitment to regional and international instruments on disability	
Signatory to the Proclamation of the Decade	1994 (ESCAP 2004b)
Ratification of ILO Convention 159	No (ILO 2010)
Ratification or signatory of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and its Optional Protocol	Signed the Convention on 1 October 2007; Ratified the Convention on 5 April 2010 (United Nations 2010)

- ^a Data refer to a year other than that specified.
^b UNESCO Institute for Statistics estimate.
^c Estimated by the ESCAP secretariat according to the available data.

Nepal

Human development index (for 2007)

Human development index rank	144 (UNDP 2009)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$1 049 (UNDP 2009)
Life expectancy at birth (years)	66.3 (UNDP 2009)
Combined gross enrolment ratio for primary, secondary and tertiary education	60.8 per cent (UNDP 2009) ^{a, b}

Demography

Total population mid-2007	28 196 000 (United Nations 2006b)
Population of persons with disabilities	No response provided (ESCAP 2006, Q 18)
Proportion of persons with disabilities to total population	1.63 per cent (not including those with mild and moderate disabilities) (ESCAP 2006, Q 18)
Definition of disability	<p>"1. The definition of the disabled person set forth in clause (a) of section 2 and the determination of disability shall be on the basis of the generally accepted principles of the medicine and the criteria set in the context of the Kingdom of Nepal.</p> <p>2. With regard to the matter whether any person is a disabled one or not under subsection 1, the decision of the doctor or committee designated or consulted by His Majesty's Government for this purpose shall be authentic." (Nepal 1982, sect. 3)</p>
Definition of persons with disabilities	"[A] Nepalese citizen who is physically or mentally unable or handicapped to do normal daily lifework. The expressions also include blind, one eyed, deaf, dumb, dull, crippled, limb, lame, handicapped with one leg broken, handicapped with one hand broken or a feeble-minded person." (Nepal 1982, sect. 2, para. a)
Employment rate of persons with disabilities	No response provided (ESCAP 2006, Q 12.1)
Access to education	No response provided (ESCAP 2006, Q 6/7.1)

Institutional framework

National coordination mechanism or disability focal point	National Coordination Committee on Disability, established in 2000, under the Ministry of Women, Children, and Social Welfare (ESCAP 2006, Q 1(i), (ii))
Number of members and composition of the mechanism	A total of 41 members, including 24 from 7 ministries, and 17 from organizations of persons with disabilities, experts, and civil society (ESCAP 2006, Q 1(ii))

Legislative and policy framework

Mention of disability in constitution	"Provided that nothing shall be deemed to prevent the making of special provisions by law for the protection, empowerment or advancement of the interests of ... the ... disabled and those who are physically or mentally incapacitated." (Nepal 2007, part 3, art. 13, para. 3)
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	<p>"... the ... disabled as well as incapacitated and helpless citizens shall have the right to social security as provided for in the law." (Nepal 2007, part 3, art. 18, para. 2)</p> <p>"To make arrangements for appropriate relief, recognition and rehabilitation for ... the disabled and helpless persons due to injury during the course of armed conflict." (Nepal 2007, part 4, art. 33, subpara. p)</p> <p>"The state shall pursue a policy of making special provisions of social security for the protection and welfare of ... the ... disabled, incapacitated persons ..." (Nepal 2007, part 4, art. 35, para. 9)</p> <p>"The State shall pursue a policy of making special provision based on positive discrimination to the ... disabled..." (Nepal 2007, part 4, art. 35, para. 14)</p> <p>"The Government of Nepal may form necessary commissions to safeguard and promote the rights and interests of different sectors of the country including ... disabled ..." (Nepal 2007, part 22, art. 154)</p>
Comprehensive disability law	The Disabled Persons Protection and Welfare Act, 1982 (Nepal 1982)
Disability-specific anti-discrimination law	No (ESCAP 2006, Q 10)
Sectoral disability laws	Cover: education; employment; rehabilitation; health; building code, and; social security/social welfare (ESCAP 2006, Q 8(i))
National plan of action on disability	<i>National Policy and Plan of Action on Disability 2006</i> (ESCAP 2006, Q 2(ii))
National efforts to promote an inclusive society	
Employment quota scheme	Yes (ESCAP 2006, Q 8.1)
National accessibility standards	No response provided (ESCAP 2006, Q 13.1)
Standardized sign language	No response provided (ESCAP 2006, Q 19.1)
ICT accessibility guidelines	No response provided (ESCAP 2006, Q 17.1, 18.1)
Financial commitment	
Proportion of disability (social) spending to GDP or entire national budget	Not available
Annual budget allocated to the national coordination mechanism	No response provided (ESCAP 2006, Q 1(ii))
Commitment to regional and international instruments on disability	
Signatory to the Proclamation of the Decade	1993 (ESCAP 2004b)
Ratification of ILO Convention 159	No (ILO 2010)
Ratification or signatory of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and its Optional Protocol	Signed the Convention on 3 January 2008; Signed Optional Protocol on 3 January 2008; Ratified the Convention on 7 May 2010; Ratified Optional Protocol on 7 May 2010 (United Nations 2010)

^a Data refer to a year other than that specified.

^b UNESCO Institute for Statistics estimate.

Pakistan

Human development index (for 2007)	
Human development index rank	141 (UNDP 2009)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$2 496 (UNDP 2009)
Life expectancy at birth (years)	66.2 (UNDP 2009)
Combined gross enrolment ratio for primary, secondary and tertiary education	39.3 per cent (UNDP 2009) ^a
Demography	
Total population mid-2007	163 902 000 (United Nations 2006b)
Population of persons with disabilities	Not available
Proportion of persons with disabilities to total population	2.49 per cent (1998) (ESCAP 2006, Q 18) ^b
Definition of disability	A limitation of performance in one or more activities which are generally accepted as essential basic components of daily living such as partial or complete inability to perform them (ESCAP 2006, Q 19)
Definition of persons with disabilities	"[A] person who, on account of injury, disease or congenital deformity, is handicapped for undertaking any gainful profession or employment in order to earn his livelihood, and includes a person who is blind, deaf, physically handicapped or mentally retarded." (Pakistan 1981, art. 2, para. 3)
Employment rate of persons with disabilities	Not available (ESCAP 2006, Q 12.1)
Access to education	No response provided (ESCAP 2006, Q 6/7.1)
Institutional framework	
National coordination mechanism or disability focal point	National Council for Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons, established in 1981 (ESCAP 2006, Q 1(i), (ii))
Number of members and composition of the mechanism	A total of 19 members under the chairmanship of the Secretary of the Ministry of Social Welfare and with the Deputy Secretary of the Ministry as Secretary to the National Council, including representatives from relevant divisions and other ministries, eminent persons in the disability field, the National Council of Social Welfare and registered trade unions (ESCAP 2006, Q 1(ii))
Legislative and policy framework	
Mention of disability in constitution	Indicates that the State shall: "(d) provide basic necessities of life, such as food, clothing, housing, education and medical relief, for all such citizens, irrespective of sex, caste, creed or race, as are permanently or temporarily unable to earn their livelihood on account of infirmity, sickness ..." (Pakistan 1973, part II, chap. 2, art. 38)

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Comprehensive disability law	No (ESCAP 2006, Q 9) ^c
Disability-specific anti-discrimination law	No (ESCAP 2006, Q 10)
Sectoral disability laws	Cover: employment; building code (drafting stage), and; transportation (drafting stage) (ESCAP 2006, Q 8(i))
National plan of action on disability	<i>National Plan of Action 2006 to implement the National Policy for Persons with Disabilities</i> (ESCAP 2006, Q 2(ii))
National efforts to promote an inclusive society	
Employment quota scheme	Not less than 1 per cent of all employees in government, commercial or industrial establishments in which the number of workers employed at any time during a year is not less than 100 (Pakistan 1981, art. 10) ^d
National accessibility standards	The process of legislation for the Physical Accessibility Act is in progress (ESCAP 2006, Q 13.1)
Standardized sign language	Not available; a national standard finger Braille exists (ESCAP 2006, Q 19.1)
ICT accessibility guidelines	No (ESCAP 2006, Q 17.1, 18.1)
Financial commitment	
Proportion of disability (social) spending to GDP or entire national budget	Not available
Annual budget allocated to the national coordination mechanism	Approximately 500 million Pakistan rupees (ESCAP 2004c, Q 1(ii))
Commitment to regional and international instruments on disability	
Signatory to the Proclamation of the Decade	1993 (ESCAP 2004b)
Ratification of ILO Convention 159	25 October 1994 (ILO 2010)
Ratification or signatory of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and its Optional Protocol	Signed the Convention on 25 September 2008 (United Nations 2010)

^a Data refer to a year other than that specified.

^b Response refers to the National Census Report, 1998.

^c Two bills: the Pakistan persons with disabilities act 2008 and The persons with disabilities (equal opportunities, protection of rights and full participation) act 2008 are currently being formulated (Pakistan 2009).

^d The Official Bills for Enacting Legislation Concerning Disabled Persons (Employment & Rehabilitation) Act, 2004 regarding the increase of the quota to 2 per cent was submitted to the cabinet for approval in August 2006 (Pakistan 2006).

Sri Lanka

Human development index (for 2007)

Human development index rank	102 (UNDP 2009)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$4 243 (UNDP 2009)
Life expectancy at birth (years)	74.0 (UNDP 2009)
Combined gross enrolment ratio for primary, secondary and tertiary education	68.7 per cent (UNDP 2009) ^{a, b}

Demography

Total population mid-2007	20 105 000 (United Nations 2006b)
Population of persons with disabilities	1 407 000 ^c
Proportion of persons with disabilities to total population	7.0 per cent (ESCAP 2006, Q 18)
Definition of disability	Not available (ESCAP 2006, Q 19)
Definition of persons with disabilities	"[A]ny person who, as a result of any deficiency in his physical or mental capabilities, whether congenital or not, is unable by himself to ensure for himself, wholly or partly, the necessities of life." (Sri Lanka 1996, art. 37) ^d
Employment rate of persons with disabilities	No response provided (ESCAP 2006, Q 12.1)
Access to education	31.7 per cent (Sri Lanka 2001)

Institutional framework

National coordination mechanism or disability focal point	National Council for Persons with Disabilities, established in 1996 (ESCAP 2006, Q 1(i), (ii))
Number of members and composition of the mechanism	A total of 22 members: the Minister and Secretary of the Ministry of Social Services and Social Welfare; 11 members representing organizations of and for persons with disabilities; 9 from among members of the Parliament, Provincial Councils or local authorities, professionals and public officers (ESCAP 2006, Q 1(ii))

Legislative and policy framework

Mention of disability in constitution	"Nothing in this Article shall prevent special provision being made, by law, subordinate legislation or executive action, for the advancement of ... disabled persons." (Sri Lanka 1978, chap. III, art. 12, para. 4)
Comprehensive disability law	Protection of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 1996 (Sri Lanka 1996)
Disability-specific anti-discrimination law	No (ESCAP 2006, Q 10)
Sectoral disability laws	Cover: education; employment; rehabilitation; health; information and technology; building code; transportation;

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National plan of action on disability	poverty alleviation, and; social security/social welfare (ESCAP 2006, Q 8(i)) <i>National Policy on Disability for Sri Lanka</i> (Sri Lanka 2003)
National efforts to promote an inclusive society	
Employment quota scheme	No (ESCAP 2004c, Q 30(i))
National accessibility standards	Disabled Persons' Accessibility Regulations, No. 01 of 2006, 17 October 2006 (ESCAP 2006, Q 13.1)
Standardized sign language	Action is being taken to complete the National Standard Sign Language. The Ministry of Education and the National Institute of Education have undertaken this programme, along with associations for the deaf as well as other experts in the field (ESCAP 2006, Q 19.1)
ICT accessibility guidelines	"The ICT Policy for Guidelines for Persons with Disabilities" has been submitted for approval (ESCAP 2006, Q 17.1, 18.1)
Financial commitment	
Proportion of disability (social) spending to GDP or entire national budget	Not available
Annual budget allocated to the national coordination mechanism	25 million Sri Lanka rupee allocated under the capital budget for 2007 (ESCAP 2006, Q 1(ii))
Commitment to regional and international instruments on disability	
Signatory to the Proclamation of the Decade	1993 (ESCAP 2004b)
Ratification of ILO Convention 159	No (ILO 2010)
Ratification or signatory of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and its Optional Protocol	Signed the Convention on 30 March 2007 (United Nations 2010)

^a Data refer to a year other than that specified.

^b UNESCO Institute for Statistics estimate.

^c ESCAP secretariat estimate based on available information.

^d For the Census of Population and Housing 2001, a person with disabilities was defined as "A person who was unable or limited in carrying out activities that he or she can do due to congenital or long-term physical/mental disabilities" (Sri Lanka 2001).

Turkey

Human development index (for 2007)	
Human development index rank	79 (UNDP 2009)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$12 955 (UNDP 2009)
Life expectancy at birth (years)	71.7 (UNDP 2009)
Combined gross enrolment ratio for primary, secondary and tertiary education	71.1 per cent (UNDP 2009) ^{a, b}
Demography	
Total population mid-2007	74 877 000 (United Nations 2006b)
Population of persons with disabilities	Not available
Proportion of persons with disabilities to total population	12.29 per cent (Turkey 2002a)
Definition of disability	Not available
Definition of persons with disabilities	"[T]he person who has difficulties in adapting to the social life and in meeting daily needs due to the loss of physical, mental, psychological, sensory and social capabilities at various levels by birth or by any reason thereafter and who therefore need (sic) protection, care, rehabilitation, consultancy and support services." (Turkey 2005, art. 3, para. a) ^c
Employment rate of persons with disabilities	21.71 per cent (Turkey 2002a)
Access to education	36.37 per cent illiteracy rate (Turkey 2002a)
Institutional framework	
National coordination mechanism or disability focal point	Prime Ministry Administration for Disabled People, established in 1997 (ESCAP 2006, Q 1(i), (ii))
Number of members and composition of the mechanism	A total of 117 members. Two vice presidencies and one juridical consultancy affiliated to the general director of the Administration. Six departments (four service departments and two for support) (ESCAP 2006, Q 1(ii))
Legislative and policy framework	
Mention of disability in constitution	"[P]ersons with physical or mental disabilities, shall enjoy special protection with regard to working conditions." (Turkey 1982, chap. V, part A, art. 50)
Comprehensive disability law	Law on Disabled People and on Making Amendments in Some Laws and Decree Laws, No. 5378, 2005 (Turkey 2005)
Disability-specific anti-discrimination law	No (ESCAP 2006, Q 10)
Sectoral disability laws	Cover: education (ESCAP 2006, Q 8(i))
National plan of action on disability	No (ESCAP 2006, Q 2(ii))
National efforts to promote an inclusive society	
Employment quota scheme	3 per cent in "establishments employing fifty or more employees" (Turkey 2003, art. 30)

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National accessibility standards	TS 9111 Rules Regarding the Arrangement of Buildings in which the Disabled Shall Reside, April 1991 TS 12576 Design Rules Regarding the Structural Measures for the Disabled and the Elderly in Streets, Roads, Squares and Ways, April 1999 TS 12460 Design Rules Regarding in (sic) Facilities for the Disabled and the Elderly, April 1998 (Turkey 2008, para. 435)
Standardized sign language	No response provided (ESCAP 2006, Q 19.1)
ICT accessibility guidelines	No response provided (ESCAP 2006, Q 17.1, 18.1)
Financial commitment	
Proportion of disability (social) spending to GDP or entire national budget	Not available
Annual budget allocated to the national coordination mechanism	4.32 million Turkish lira (ESCAP 2006, Q 1(ii))
Commitment to regional and international instruments on disability	
Signatory to the Proclamation of the Decade	2003 (ESCAP 2004b)
Ratification of ILO Convention 159	26 June 2000 (ILO 2010)
Ratification or signatory of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and its Optional Protocol	Signed the Convention on 30 March 2007; Signed Optional Protocol on 28 September 2009; Ratified the Convention on 28 September 2009 (United Nations 2010)

^a Data refer to a year other than that specified.

^b UNESCO Institute for Statistics estimate.

^c For the 2002 Turkey Disability Survey, a person with disability was defined as a "person unable to ensure by himself or herself, wholly or partly, the necessities of a normal individual and/or social life, as a result of deficiency, either congenital or not, in his or her physical capabilities" (Turkey 2002b).

Armenia

Human development index (for 2007)

Human development index rank	84 (UNDP 2009)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$5 693 (UNDP 2009)
Life expectancy at birth (years)	73.6 (UNDP 2009)
Combined gross enrolment ratio for primary, secondary and tertiary education	74.6 per cent (UNDP 2009)

Demography

Total population mid-2007	3 002 000 (United Nations 2006b)
Population of persons with disabilities	120 000 ^a
Proportion of persons with disabilities to total population	About 4 per cent (ESCAP 2006, Q 18)
Definition of disability	Not available (ESCAP 2006, Q 19)
Definition of persons with disabilities	A person who, as a result of mental and physical disorders and limited vital activity, needs social support and protection (ESCAP 2006, Q 19)
Employment rate of persons with disabilities	No response provided (ESCAP 2006, Q 12.1)
Access to education	1.2 per cent (ESCAP 2006, Q 6/7.1)

Institutional framework

National coordination mechanism or disability focal point	Disability Council under the Prime Minister, established in 2006 (ESCAP 2006, Q 1(i), (ii))
Number of members and composition of the mechanism	A total of 10 representatives from government and 17 from NGOs (ESCAP 2006, Q 1(ii))

Legislative and policy framework

Mention of disability in constitution	"Every citizen is entitled to social security during ... disability ... and in other cases prescribed by law." (Armenia 1995, chap. 2, art. 33)
Comprehensive disability law	Law on Social Protection of the Disabled in Armenia, 1993 (ESCAP 2006, Q 9(ii))
Disability-specific anti-discrimination law	No (ESCAP 2006, Q 10)
Sectoral disability laws	Cover: education, and; social security/social welfare (ESCAP 2006, Q 8(i))
National plan of action on disability	<i>National Strategy for Social Protection of Persons with Disabilities in Armenia, 2006-2015</i> (ESCAP 2006, Q 2(ii))

National efforts to promote an inclusive society

Employment quota scheme	Not available
National accessibility standards	Law on Establishing Construction Norms for the Accessibility of Building and Infrastructures for the People Having Difficulties in Moving, 28 December 2006 (ESCAP 2006, Q 13.1)

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Standardized sign language	No (ESCAP 2006, Q 19.1)
ICT accessibility guidelines	No (ESCAP 2006, Q 18.1)
Financial commitment	
Proportion of disability (social) spending to GDP or entire national budget	Not available
Annual budget allocated to the national coordination mechanism	Not available (ESCAP 2006, Q 1(ii))
Commitment to regional and international instruments on disability	
Signatory to the Proclamation of the Decade	No (ESCAP 2004b)
Ratification of ILO Convention 159	No (ILO 2010)
Ratification or signatory of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and its Optional Protocol	Signed the Convention on 30 March 2007; Signed Optional Protocol on 30 March 2007 (United Nations 2010)

^a ESCAP secretariat estimate based on available information.

Azerbaijan

Human development index (for 2007)

Human development index rank	86 (UNDP 2009)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$7 851 (UNDP 2009)
Life expectancy at birth (years)	70.0 (UNDP 2009)
Combined gross enrolment ratio for primary, secondary and tertiary education	66.2 per cent (UNDP 2009) ^{a, b}

Demography

Total population mid-2007	8 467 000 (United Nations 2006b)
Population of persons with disabilities	415 000 ^c
Proportion of persons with disabilities to total population	4.9 per cent (2006) (ESCAP 2006, Q 18)
Definition of disability	Not available (ESCAP 2006, Q 19)
Definition of persons with disabilities	"[A] person in need of social assistance and protection, whose vital activity is limited by mental and physical abnormalities, resulting from birth, disease or injury." (ESCAP 2006, Q 19)
Employment rate of persons with disabilities	No response provided (ESCAP 2006, Q 12.1)
Access to education	No response provided (ESCAP 2006, Q 6/7.1)

Institutional framework

National coordination mechanism or disability focal point	Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of Population (ESCAP 2006, Q 1(i), (ii))
Number of members and composition of the mechanism	No response provided (ESCAP 2006, Q 1(ii))

Legislative and policy framework

Mention of disability in constitution	"Children who are of age (18) and capable of working must support disabled parents." (Azerbaijan 1995, chap. III, art. 34, para. V); "Everyone has the right for social protection on reaching specific age according to legislation, in case of ... disability ..." (Azerbaijan 1995, chap. 3, art. 38, para. III)
Comprehensive disability law	Law on Prevention of Disability, Rehabilitation and Social Protection of Disabled People, 1992 (ESCAP 2006, Q 9(ii))
Disability-specific anti-discrimination law	Law on Prevention of Disability, Rehabilitation and Social Protection of Disabled People, 1992 (Azerbaijan 1996; ESCAP 2006, Q 10)
Sectoral disability laws	Cover: education; employment; rehabilitation; health; building code; poverty alleviation; social security/social welfare, and; Chernobyl Disaster (Status and Social Protection of Victims and Participants in the Clean-up) Act (ESCAP 2006, Q 8(i))

North and Central Asia

National plan of action on disability	No (ESCAP 2006, Q 2(ii))
National efforts to promote an inclusive society	
Employment quota scheme	Not available
National accessibility standards	Law on Prevention of Disability, Rehabilitation and Social Protection of Disabled People, article 41-1 (Azerbaijan 1996; ESCAP 2006, Q 13.1)
Standardized sign language	Yes (ESCAP 2006, Q 19.1)
ICT accessibility guidelines	No response provided (ESCAP 2006, Q 18.1)
Financial commitment	
Proportion of disability (social) spending to GDP or entire national budget	Not available
Annual budget allocated to the national coordination mechanism	No response provided (ESCAP 2006, Q 1(ii))
Commitment to regional and international instruments on disability	
Signatory to the Proclamation of the Decade	No (ESCAP 2004b)
Ratification of ILO Convention 159	19 May 1992 (ILO 2010)
Ratification or signatory of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and its Optional Protocol	Signed the Convention on 9 January 2008; Signed Optional Protocol on 9 January 2008; Ratified the Convention on 28 January 2009; Ratified Optional Protocol on 28 January 2009 (United Nations 2010)

^a Data refer to a year other than that specified.

^b UNESCO Institute for Statistics.

^c ESCAP secretariat estimate based on available information.

Kazakhstan

Human development index (for 2007)

Human development index rank	82 (UNDP 2009)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$10 863 (UNDP 2009)
Life expectancy at birth (years)	64.9 (UNDP 2009)
Combined gross enrolment ratio for primary, secondary and tertiary education	91.4 per cent (UNDP 2009)

Demography

Total population mid-2007	15 422 000 (United Nations 2006b)
Population of persons with disabilities	405 000 (Seitenova 2008) ^a
Proportion of persons with disabilities to total population	2.7 per cent (Seitenova 2008) ^a
Definition of disability	Not available
Definition of persons with disabilities	"[O]ne who has a health impairment with persistent significant impairments of body functions, resulting from diseases, trauma and its consequences, or defects, and that leads to disability and necessity of social protection." (Seitenova 2008)
Employment rate of persons with disabilities	No response provided (ESCAP 2006, Q 12.1)
Access to education	No response provided (ESCAP 2006, Q 6/7.1)

Institutional framework

National coordination mechanism or disability focal point	Union of Voluntary Societies of Disabled People in Kazakhstan, established in 1998 (ESCAP 2004c, Q 1(ii))
Numbers of members and composition of the mechanism	A total of 18 local community organizations (including those focused on sports, children and women) (ESCAP 2004c, Q 1(ii))

Legislative and policy framework

Mention of disability in constitution	"Able-bodied children of age must take care of their disabled parents" (Kazakhstan 1990, sect. II, art. 27, para. 3); "A citizen of the Republic of Kazakhstan shall be guaranteed a minimum wage and pension, and guaranteed social security ... in case of ... disability ..." (Kazakhstan 1990, sect. II, art. 28, para.1)
Comprehensive disability law	Law on Social Protection of Disabled Persons, 2006 (ESCAP 2004c, Q 10(ii))
Disability-specific anti-discrimination law	Not available (ESCAP 2006, Q 10)
Sectoral disability laws	Cover: employment; rehabilitation; poverty alleviation, and; social security/social welfare (ESCAP 2004c, Q 9(i))
National plan of action on disability	<i>Programme on the Rehabilitation of Disabled People for 2006-2008</i> (ESCAP 2004c, Q 2(ii)) ^b

North and Central Asia

National efforts to promote an inclusive society	
Employment quota scheme	3 per cent of the total labour force of the country (ESCAP 2004c, Q 30(i))
National accessibility standards	State Programme on Providing Equal Opportunities for Disabled People (1999) (ESCAP 2004c, Q 32)
Standardized sign language	Yes (ESCAP 2004c, Q 34)
ICT accessibility guidelines	Yes (ESCAP 2004c, Q 34)
Financial commitment	
Proportion of disability (social) spending to GDP or entire national budget	Not available
Annual budget allocated to the national coordination mechanism	No (ESCAP 2004c, Q 1(ii))
Commitment to regional and international instruments on disability	
Signatory to the Proclamation of the Decade	No (ESCAP 2004b)
Ratification of ILO Convention 159	No (ILO 2010)
Ratification or signatory of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and its Optional Protocol	Signed the Convention on 11 December 2008; Signed Optional Protocol on 11 December 2008 (United Nations 2010)

^a This represents the persons who are receiving State social disability allowances (Seitenova 2008).

^b As of March 2009, the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection has developed a new document on rehabilitation of persons with disabilities for 2009-2011; the document is currently under consideration by the Government.

Australia

Human development index (for 2007)

Human development index rank	2 (UNDP 2009)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$34 923 (UNDP 2009)
Life expectancy at birth (years)	81.4 (UNDP 2009)
Combined gross enrolment ratio for primary, secondary and tertiary education	114.2 per cent (UNDP 2009) ^{a, b}

Demography

Total population mid-2007	20 875 000 (United Nations 2006b)
Population of persons with disabilities	3 958 000 (Australia 2004)
Proportion of persons with disabilities to total population	20.0 per cent (Australia 2004)
Definition of disability	<p>For the 2003 Survey, "any limitation, restriction or impairment, which has lasted, or is likely to last, for at least six months and restricts everyday activities." (Australia 2004)</p> <p>In the Disability Discrimination Act 1992:</p> <p>"(a) total or partial loss of the person's bodily or mental functions; or</p> <p>(b) total or partial loss of a part of the body; or</p> <p>(c) the presence in the body of organisms causing disease or illness; or</p> <p>(d) the presence in the body of organisms capable of causing disease or illness; or</p> <p>(e) the malfunction, malformation or disfigurement of a part of the person's body; or</p> <p>(f) a disorder or malfunction that results in the person learning differently from a person without the disorder or malfunction; or</p> <p>(g) a disorder, illness or disease that affects a person's thought processes, perception of reality, emotions or judgment or that results in disturbed behaviour; and includes a disability that:</p> <p>(h) presently exists; or</p> <p>(i) previously existed but no longer exists; or</p> <p>(j) may exist in the future; or</p> <p>(k) is imputed to a person" (Australia 1992, sect. 4, art. 1)</p>
Definition of persons with disabilities	A person has a disability if he/she has a limitation, restriction or impairment, which has lasted, or is likely to last, for at least six months and restricts everyday activities (ESCAP 2004c, Q 20)
Employment rate of persons with disabilities	15 per cent (2003) (Australia 2004)
Access to education	24 per cent completed Year 12 (2003) (Australia 2004)

Institutional framework

National coordination mechanism or disability focal point	National Disability Administrators (comprising Australian, state and territory government disability officials), established in 1991, under the Department of Families, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs (ESCAP 2004c, Q 1(ii))
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Pacific

Number of members and composition of the mechanism	A total of 9 representatives from the states of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania, as well as the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory (ESCAP 2004c, Q 1(ii))
Legislative and policy framework	
Mention of disability in constitution	No (ESCAP 2004c, Q 7(ii))
Comprehensive disability law	No (ESCAP 2004c, Q 10(ii))
Disability-specific anti-discrimination law	Disability Discrimination Act (1992) (ESCAP 2004c, Q 11(ii))
Sectoral disability laws	Cover: education; employment; rehabilitation; health; information and technology; building code; transportation; poverty alleviation, and; social security/social welfare (ESCAP 2004c, Q 9(i))
National plan of action on disability	<i>Commonwealth Disability Strategy, 1994</i> (Australia 2008)
National efforts to promote an inclusive society	
Employment quota scheme	No (ESCAP 2004c, Q 30(i))
National accessibility standards	Standards for Accessible Public Transport were approved in 2002. Standards on access to premises are currently under consideration (Australia 2009a)
Standardized sign language	Yes (ESCAP 2004c, Q 34)
ICT accessibility guidelines	<i>Web Content Accessibility Guidelines 2.0</i> (Australia 2009b)
Financial commitment	
Proportion of disability (social) spending to GDP or entire national budget	Not available
Annual budget allocated to the national coordination mechanism	2.9 billion Australian dollars (ESCAP 2004c, Q 1(ii))
Commitment to regional and international instruments on disability	
Signatory to the Proclamation of the Decade	1993 (ESCAP 2004b)
Ratification of ILO Convention 159	7 August 1990 (ILO 2010)
Ratification or signatory of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and its Optional Protocol	Signed the Convention on 30 March 2007; Ratified the Convention on 17 July 2008; Ratified Optional Protocol on 21 August 2009 (United Nations 2010)

^a Data refer to a year other than that specified.

^b For the purposes of calculating the human development index, a value of 100 per cent was applied.

Cook Islands

Human development index (for 2007)	
Human development index rank	Not available (UNDP 2009)
GDP per capita (PPP)	Not available (UNDP 2009)
Life expectancy at birth (years)	Not available (UNDP 2009)
Combined gross enrolment ratio for primary, secondary and tertiary education	Not available (UNDP 2009)
Demography	
Total population mid-2007	13 000 (United Nations 2006b)
Population of persons with disabilities	No response (ESCAP 2006, Q 19)
Proportion of persons with disabilities to total population	0.7 per cent for persons with intellectual disability (ESCAP 2006, Q 19)
Definition of disability	"[T]he outcome of the interaction between a person with an impairment and the environmental and attitudinal barriers he/she may face." (Cook Islands 2003)
Definition of persons with disabilities	One who has a kind of impairment/disability, whether physical, mental or intellectual, and whose behaviour is abnormal at times (ESCAP 2006, Q 19)
Employment rate of persons with disabilities	No (ESCAP 2006, Q 12.1)
Access to education	50 per cent (2002) (Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat 2009a)
Institutional framework	
National coordination mechanism or disability focal point	Disability Section under the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Social Services, established in 2000 (ESCAP 2006, Q 1(i), (ii)) Cook Islands Disability Council, established in 2001 (Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat 2009a)
Number of members and composition of the mechanism	Single ministry (ESCAP 2006, Q 1(ii))
Legislative and policy framework	
Mention of disability in constitution	No (ESCAP 2006, Q 6(ii))
Comprehensive disability law	No (ESCAP 2006, Q 9)
Disability-specific anti-discrimination law	No (ESCAP 2006, Q 10)
Sectoral disability laws	Cover: building code (ESCAP 2006, Q 8(i))
National plan of action on disability	<i>Cook Islands National Policy on Disability and National Action Plan, 2008-2012</i> (Australia 2008)
National efforts to promote an inclusive society	
Employment quota scheme	Not available (ESCAP 2004c, Q 30(i))
National accessibility standards	National Building Code 1992 (ESCAP 2006, Q 13.1)

Pacific

Standardized sign language	No (ESCAP 2006, Q 19.1)
ICT accessibility guidelines	No (ESCAP 2006, Q 18.1)
Financial commitment	
Proportion of disability (social) spending to GDP or entire national budget	Not available
Annual budget allocated to the national coordination mechanism	No response provided (ESCAP 2006, Q 1(ii))
Commitment to regional and international instruments on disability	
Signatory to the Proclamation of the Decade	2000 (ESCAP 2004b)
Ratification of ILO Convention 159	No (ILO 2010)
Ratification or signatory of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and its Optional Protocol	Ratified the Convention on 8 May 2009; Ratified Optional Protocol on 8 May 2009 (United Nations 2010)

Fiji

Human development index (for 2007)	
Human development index rank	108 (UNDP 2009)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$4 304 (UNDP 2009)
Life expectancy at birth (years)	68.7 (UNDP 2009)
Combined gross enrolment ratio for primary, secondary and tertiary education	71.5 per cent (UNDP 2009) ^{a, b}
Demography	
Total population mid-2007	857 000 (United Nations 2006b)
Population of persons with disabilities	3 117 (Fiji 2008) ^c
Proportion of persons with disabilities to total population	Estimated at more than 10 per cent (Fiji 2008) ^d
Definition of disability	Not available (ESCAP 2006, Q 19)
Definition of persons with disabilities	"[P]ersons, who as a result of physical, mental or sensory impairment are restricted or lacking in ability to perform an activity in the manner considered normal for human beings." (Fiji 1994, part I, art. 2)
Employment rate of persons with disabilities	Not available (ESCAP 2006, Q 12.1)
Access to education	Not available (ESCAP 2006, Q 6/7.1)
Institutional framework	
The national coordination mechanism or disability focal point	Fiji National Council for Disabled Persons, established in 1994, under the Ministry of Women, Social Welfare and Housing (ESCAP 2006, Q 1(i), (ii))
Number of members and composition of the mechanism	Includes 14 Council members, 55 advisory members and approximately 360 district representatives (ESCAP 2006, Q 1(ii))
Legislative and policy framework	
Mention of disability in constitution	"A person must not be unfairly discriminated against, directly or indirectly, on the ground of his or her: (a) actual or supposed personal characteristics of circumstances, including...disability." (Fiji 1988, chap. 4, sect. 38, subsect. 2); "Every person has the right of access, without discrimination on a prohibited ground, to shops, hotels, lodging-houses, public restaurants, places of public entertainment, public transport services, taxis and public places." (Fiji 1988, chap. 4, sect. 38, subsect. 4); "The proprietor of a place or service referred to in subsection (4) must facilitate reasonable access for disabled persons to the extent prescribed by law." (Fiji 1988, chap. 4, sect. 38, subsect. 5)

Pacific

Comprehensive disability law	No response provided (ESCAP 2006, Q 9)
Disability-specific anti-discrimination law	No (ESCAP 2006, Q 10)
Sectoral disability laws	Cover: education; employment; rehabilitation; health; building code, and; social security/social welfare, (ESCAP 2006, Q 8(i))
National plan of action on disability	National Policy on Persons Living with Disabilities, 2008-2018 (Fiji 2008)
National efforts to promote an inclusive society	
Employment quota scheme	No (ESCAP 2004c, Q 30(i))
National accessibility standards	National Building Code of Fiji, 1990 Public Health Regulations 2004 (ESCAP 2006, Q 13.1)
Standardized sign language	No (ESCAP 2006, Q 19.1)
ICT accessibility guidelines	No (ESCAP 2006, Q 18.1)
Financial commitment	
Proportion of disability (social) spending to GDP or entire national budget	Not available
Annual budget allocated to the national coordination mechanism	170 000 Fiji dollars (ESCAP 2006, Q 1(ii))
Commitment to regional and international instruments on disability	
Signatory to the Proclamation of the Decade	1993 (ESCAP 2004b)
Ratification of ILO Convention 159	1 December 2004 (ILO 2010)
Ratification or signatory of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and its Optional Protocol	Signed the Convention on 2 June 2010; Signed Optional Protocol on 2 June 2010 (United Nations 2010)

^a Data refer to a year other than that specified.

^b UNESCO Institute for Statistics estimate.

^c Refers to people with disabilities who were "economically active and over the age of 15 years".

^d The incidence of disability in Fiji is likely higher than 10 per cent (the figure estimated by the United Nations for the global prevalence of disability) (Fiji 2008).

Kiribati

Human development index (for 2007)	
Human development index rank	Not available (UNDP 2009)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$1 295 (UNDP 2009) ^a
Life expectancy at birth (years)	Not available (UNDP 2009)
Combined gross enrolment ratio for primary, secondary and tertiary education	75.8 per cent (UNDP 2009) ^{b, c}
Demography	
Total population mid-2007	96 000 (United Nations 2006b)
Population of persons with disabilities	4 360 (ESCAP 2006, Q 18)
Proportion of persons with disabilities to total population	Not available (ESCAP 2006, Q 18)
Definition of disability	"[A]ny physical or mental condition that limits a person's movement, senses or activities in daily life." (ESCAP 2006, Q 19)
Definition of persons with disabilities	Not available (ESCAP 2006, Q 19)
Employment rate of persons with disabilities	Not available (ESCAP 2006, Q 12.1)
Access to education	Not available (ESCAP 2006, Q 6/7.1)
Institutional framework	
National coordination mechanism or disability focal point	Currently being developed (ESCAP 2006, Q 1(i), (ii))
Number of members and composition of the mechanism	Not applicable (ESCAP 2006, Q 1(ii))
Legislative and policy framework	
Mention of disability in constitution	No (ESCAP 2006, Q 6(ii))
Comprehensive disability law	No (ESCAP 2006, Q 9)
Disability-specific anti-discrimination law	No (ESCAP 2006, Q 10)
Sectoral disability laws	No (ESCAP 2006, Q 8(i))
National plan of action on disability	Currently being developed (ESCAP 2006, Q 2(ii))
National efforts to promote an inclusive society	
Employment quota scheme	No (ESCAP 2004c, Q 30(i))
National accessibility standards	No (ESCAP 2006, Q 13.1)
Standardized sign language	No (ESCAP 2006, Q 19.1)
ICT accessibility guidelines	No (ESCAP 2006, Q 17.1, 18.1)
Financial commitment	
Proportion of disability (social) spending to GDP or entire national budget	Not available

Pacific

Annual budget allocated to the national coordination mechanism	Not available (ESCAP 2006, Q 1(ii))
Commitment to regional and international instruments on disability	
Signatory to the Proclamation of the Decade	1999 (ESCAP 2004b)
Ratification of ILO Convention 159	No (ILO 2010)
Ratification or signatory of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and its Optional Protocol	No (United Nations 2010)

- ^a World Bank estimate based on regression.
- ^b Data refer to a year other than that specified.
- ^c UNESCO Institute for Statistics estimate.

New Zealand

Human development index (for 2007)	
Human development index rank	20 (UNDP 2009)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$27 336 (UNDP 2009)
Life expectancy at birth (years)	80.1 (UNDP 2009)
Combined gross enrolment ratio for primary, secondary and tertiary education	107.5 per cent (UNDP 2009) ^{a, b}
Demography	
Total population mid-2007	4 134 000 (United Nations 2006b)
Population of persons with disabilities	743 800 (2001) (New Zealand 2009a)
Proportion of persons with disabilities to total population	20 per cent (ESCAP 2006, Q 18)
Definition of disability	The WHO definition was used for the "Disability Counts 2001" report: "[A]ny restriction or lack (resulting from impairment) of ability to perform an activity in the manner or within the range considered normal for a human being." (New Zealand 2009b)
Definition of persons with disabilities	Not available (ESCAP 2006, Q 19)
Employment rate of persons with disabilities	44 per cent (New Zealand, 2009a)
Access to education	61 per cent (New Zealand, 2009a)
Institutional framework	
National coordination mechanism or disability focal point	Office for Disability Issues, established in 2002, within the Ministry of Social Development (New Zealand 2009c)
Number of members and composition of the mechanism	Public servants employed by a policy unit within a government department (ESCAP 2006, Q 1(ii))
Legislative and policy framework	
Mention of disability in constitution	Not available (ESCAP 2006, Q 6(ii))
Comprehensive disability law	No (ESCAP 2006, Q 9)
Disability-specific anti-discrimination law	No (ESCAP 2006, Q 10)
Sectoral disability laws	New Zealand Sign Language Act, 2006 (New Zealand 2006)
National plan of action on disability	<i>New Zealand Disability Strategy 2001</i> (ESCAP 2006, Q 2(ii))
National efforts to promote an inclusive society	
Employment quota scheme	No (ESCAP 2004c, Q 30(i))
National accessibility standards	Building Act, 2004 Design for access and mobility: buildings and associated facilities: superseding NZS 4121:1985 and NZMP 4122:1989, 2001 (ESCAP 2006, Q 13.1)

Pacific

Standardized sign language ICT accessibility guidelines	Yes (New Zealand 2006) New Zealand Government Web Standards (1996) (ESCAP 2006, Q 17.1, 18.1)
Financial commitment	
Proportion of disability (social) spending to GDP or entire national budget	Not available
Annual budget allocated to the national coordination mechanism	1.2 million New Zealand dollars (includes the support of an advisory committee of disabled people and families to advise the Office for Disability Issues and government agencies) (ESCAP 2006, Q 1(ii))
Commitment to regional and international instruments on disability	
Signatory to the Proclamation of the Decade Ratification of ILO Convention 159	1995 (ESCAP 2004b) No (ILO 2010)
Ratification or signatory of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and its Optional Protocol	Signed the Convention on 30 March 2007; Ratified the Convention on 25 September 2008 (United Nations 2010)

^a Data refer to a year other than that specified.

^b For the purposes of calculating the human development index, a value of 100 per cent was applied.

Papua New Guinea

Human development index (for 2007)	
Human development index rank	148 (UNDP 2009)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$2 084 (UNDP 2009) ^a
Life expectancy at birth (years)	60.7 (UNDP 2009)
Combined gross enrolment ratio for primary, secondary and tertiary education	40.7 per cent (UNDP 2009) ^{b, c}
Demography	
Total population mid-2007	6 331 000 (United Nations 2006b)
Population of persons with disabilities	No response provided (ESCAP 2006, Q 18)
Proportion of persons with disabilities to total population	No response provided (ESCAP 2006, Q 18)
Definition of disability	WHO definition (ESCAP 2006, Q 19)
Definition of persons with disabilities	"[P]eople with special needs who require special attention, care and support in their families and communities, and encouragement to determine the full potential in life and refers to the needs created by the interaction between a person with an impairment and the environmental and attitudinal barriers he/she may face." (Papua New Guinea 2005, Background)
Employment rate of persons with disabilities	Not available (ESCAP 2006, Q 12.1)
Access to education	No response provided (ESCAP 2006, Q 6, 7.1)
Institutional framework	
National coordination mechanism or disability focal point	National Board for Disabled Persons, established in 1979 (ESCAP 2006, Q 1(i), (ii))
Number of members and composition of the mechanism	A total of 25 representatives from government departments, disability agencies, persons with disabilities, individuals nominated as community representatives (ESCAP 2006, Q 1(ii))
Legislative and policy framework	
Mention of disability in constitution	A law that complies with Section 38 of the Constitution must, among other things, take "account of the National Goals and Directive Principles and the Basic Social Obligations, for the purpose of giving effect to the public interest in", among other things, "the protection of...persons under (sic) disability (whether legal or practical) ...". (Papua New Guinea 1975, sect. 38); "(2) To be eligible for naturalization, a person must- (a) be of good character; and (b) intend to reside permanently in the country; and

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Comprehensive disability law	(c) unless prevented by physical or mental disability, speak and understand Pisin or Hiri Motu, or a vernacular of the country, sufficiently for normal conversational purposes." (Papua New Guinea 1975, sect. 67)
Disability-specific anti-discrimination law	No (ESCAP 2006, Q 9)
Sectoral disability laws	No (ESCAP 2006, Q 10)
National plan of action on disability	Cover: building code (ESCAP 2006, Q 8(i)) <i>Papua New Guinea National Policy on Disability 2005</i> (Papua New Guinea 2005; ESCAP 2006, Q 2(ii))
National efforts to promote an inclusive society	
Employment quota scheme	Not available (ESCAP 2004c, Q 30(i))
National accessibility standards	No response provided (ESCAP 2006, Q 13.1)
Standardized sign language	Yes, 1994 (ESCAP 2006, Q 19.1)
ICT accessibility guidelines	No (ESCAP 2006, Q 17.1, 18.1)
Financial commitment	
Proportion of disability (social) spending to GDP or entire national budget	Not available
Annual budget allocated to the national coordination mechanism	Not available (ESCAP 2006, Q 1(ii))
Commitment to regional and international instruments on disability	
Signatory to the Proclamation of the Decade	2003 (ESCAP 2004b)
Ratification of ILO Convention 159	No (ILO 2010)
Ratification or signatory of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and its Optional Protocol	No (United Nations 2010)

^a World Bank estimate based on regression.

^b Data refer to a year other than that specified.

^c UNESCO Institute for Statistics.

Solomon Islands

Human development index (for 2007)	
Human development index rank	135 (UNDP 2009)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$1 725 (UNDP 2009) ^a
Life expectancy at birth (years)	65.8 (UNDP 2009)
Combined gross enrolment ratio for primary, secondary and tertiary education	49.7 per cent (UNDP 2009) ^b
Demography	
Total population mid-2007	496 000 (United Nations 2006b)
Population of persons with disabilities	11 107 (1999) (Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat 2009)
Proportion of persons with disabilities to total population	No response provided (ESCAP 2006, Q 18)
Definition of disability	No response provided (ESCAP 2006, Q 19)
Definition of persons with disabilities	No response provided (ESCAP 2006, Q 19)
Employment rate of persons with disabilities	No response provided (ESCAP 2006, Q 12.1)
Access to education	No response provided (ESCAP 2006, Q 6, 7.1)
Institutional framework	
National coordination mechanism or disability focal point	Currently being developed (ESCAP 2006, Q 1(i), (ii))
Number of members and composition of the mechanism	Not available (ESCAP 2006, Q 1(ii))
Legislative and policy framework	
Mention of disability in constitution	Currently being developed (ESCAP 2006, Q 6(ii))
Comprehensive disability law	No response provided (ESCAP 2006, Q 9)
Disability-specific anti-discrimination law	No response provided (ESCAP 2006, Q 10)
Sectoral disability laws	No response provided (ESCAP 2006, Q 8(i))
National plan of action on disability	<i>The Solomon Islands National Policy on Disability 2005-2010</i> (ESCAP 2006, Q 2(ii))
National efforts to promote an inclusive society	
Employment quota scheme	No response provided (ESCAP 2004c, Q 30(i))
National accessibility standards	No response provided (ESCAP 2006, Q 13.1)
Standardized sign language	No response provided (ESCAP 2006, Q 19.1)
ICT accessibility guidelines	No response provided (ESCAP 2006, Q 17.1, 18.1)
Financial commitment	
Proportion of disability (social) spending to GDP or entire national budget	Not available

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Annual budget allocated to the national coordination mechanism	Not available (ESCAP 2006, Q 1(ii))
Commitment to regional and international instruments on disability	
Signatory to the Proclamation of the Decade	1994 (ESCAP 2004b)
Ratification of ILO Convention 159	No (ILO 2010)
Ratification or signatory of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and its Optional Protocol	Signed the Convention on 23 September 2008; Signed Optional Protocol on 24 September 2009 (United Nations 2010)

^a World Bank estimate based on regression.

^b Data refer to a year other than that specified.

Tonga

Human development index (for 2007)	
Human development index rank	99 (UNDP 2009)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$3 748 (UNDP 2009) ^a
Life expectancy at birth (years)	71.7 (UNDP 2009)
Combined gross enrolment ratio for primary, secondary and tertiary education	78.0 per cent (UNDP 2009) ^{b, c}
Demography	
Total population mid-2007	100 000 (United Nations 2006b)
Population of persons with disabilities	2 782 (Tonga 2006)
Proportion of persons with disabilities to total population	2.8 per cent (Tonga 2006)
Definition of disability	No response provided (ESCAP 2006, Q 19)
Definition of persons with disabilities	No response provided (ESCAP 2006, Q 19)
Employment rate of persons with disabilities	33 per cent unemployment rate, as compared to a national unemployment rate of 13.3 per cent (Tonga 2006)
Access to education	Not available (ESCAP 2006, Q 6/7.1)
Institutional framework	
National coordination mechanism or disability focal point	No (ESCAP 2006, Q 1(i), (ii))
Number of members and composition of the mechanism	Not applicable (ESCAP 2006, Q 1(ii))
Legislative and policy framework	
Mention of disability in constitution	No (ESCAP 2006, Q 6(ii))
Comprehensive disability law	No (ESCAP 2006, Q 9)
Disability-specific anti-discrimination law	No (ESCAP 2006, Q 10)
Sectoral disability laws	No response provided (ESCAP 2006, Q 8(i))
National plan of action on disability	No (ESCAP 2006, Q 2(ii))
National efforts to promote an inclusive society	
Employment quota scheme	Not available (ESCAP 2004c, Q 30(i))
National accessibility standards	New Zealand/Australian standards for building accessibility are currently in use (ESCAP 2006, Q 13.1)
Standardized sign language	No. Some use Australian Sign Language (ESCAP 2006, Q 19.1)
ICT accessibility guidelines	No (ESCAP 2006, Q 17.1, 18.1)
Financial commitment	
Proportion of disability (social) spending to GDP or entire national budget	Not available

Pacific

Annual budget allocated to the national coordination mechanism	Not available (ESCAP 2006, Q 1(ii))
Commitment to regional and international instruments on disability	
Signatory to the Proclamation of the Decade	1999 (ESCAP 2004b)
Ratification of ILO Convention 159	No (ILO 2010)
Ratification or signatory of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and its Optional Protocol	Signed the Convention on 15 November 2007 (United Nations 2010)

- ^a World Bank estimate based on regression.
- ^b Data refer to a year other than that specified.
- ^c UNESCO Institute for Statistics estimate.

Vanuatu

Human development index (for 2007)	
Human development index rank	126 (UNDP 2009)
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$3 666 (UNDP 2009) ^a
Life expectancy at birth (years)	69.9 (UNDP 2009)
Combined gross enrolment ratio for primary, secondary and tertiary education	62.3 per cent (UNDP 2009) ^{b, c}
Demography	
Total population mid-2007	226 000 (United Nations 2006b)
Population of persons with disabilities	No response provided (ESCAP 2006, Q 18)
Proportion of persons with disabilities to total population	2.0 per cent (ESCAP 2006, Q 18)
Definition of disability	No (ESCAP 2006, Q 19)
Definition of persons with disabilities	Not available (ESCAP 2006, Q 19)
Employment rate of persons with disabilities	Not available (ESCAP 2006, Q 12.1)
Access to education	Not available (ESCAP 2006, Q 6/7.1)
Institutional framework	
National coordination mechanism or disability focal point	National Disability Committee, established in 2006, Ministry of Justice and Social Welfare, (ESCAP 2006, Q 1(i), (ii))
Number of members and composition of the mechanism	A total of 12 members representing different sectors from government and NGOs, including disability organizations (ESCAP 2006, Q 1(ii))
Legislative and policy framework	
Mention of disability in constitution	No (ESCAP 2006, Q 6(ii))
Comprehensive disability law	No (ESCAP 2006, Q 9)
Disability-specific anti-discrimination law	No (ESCAP 2006, Q 10)
Sectoral disability laws	Cover: education, and; building code (ESCAP 2006, Q 8(ii))
National plan of action on disability	<i>National Disability Policy And Plan of Action 2008-2015</i> (Vanuatu 2008)
National efforts to promote an inclusive society	
Employment quota scheme	Not available (ESCAP 2004c, Q 30(i))
National accessibility standards	Yes, but no enforcement mechanism (ESCAP 2006, Q 13.1)
Standardized sign language	No (ESCAP 2006, Q 19.1)
ICT accessibility guidelines	No response provided (ESCAP 2006, Q 17.1, 18.1)
Financial commitment	
Proportion of disability (social) spending to GDP or entire national budget	Not available

Pacific

Annual budget allocated to the national coordination mechanism	2 000 000 vatu (ESCAP 2006, Q 1(ii))
Commitment to regional and international instruments on disability	
Signatory to the Proclamation of the Decade	1999 (ESCAP 2004b)
Ratification of ILO Convention 159	No (ILO 2010)
Ratification or signatory of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and its Optional Protocol	Signed the Convention on 17 May 2007; Ratified the Convention on 23 October 2008 (United Nations 2010)

- ^a World Bank estimate based on regression.
- ^b Data refer to a year other than that specified.
- ^c UNESCO Institute for Statistics estimate.

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ANNEX I

Questionnaire 2004

The following questionnaire was distributed by the ESCAP secretariat in April 2004 to disability focal points of members and associate members as part of the Biwako Millennium Framework review process.

Questionnaire on the 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 (BMF)

This questionnaire on the 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 (BMF) is an attempt to receive feedback on the current progress in the implementation of the BMF priority areas and strategies from governments and NGOs in the region. The responses to the questionnaire will assist us in developing a set of baseline data and indicators to measure BMF achievements for the Asian and Pacific Decade of Disabled Persons, 2003-2012.

Should you wish to utilize an on-line format, you are welcome to do so by accessing our Web site at <http://www.unescap.org/esid/psis/disability/index.asp>

Please provide information about the respondent.

Country: _____

Ministry/Department/Organization: _____

Contact person/Focal point: Mr/Ms _____

Title: _____

Telephone No: _____

Fax No: _____

E-mail address: _____

Website of your Ministry/ Department/ Organization: _____

Mailing address: _____

Date of your response: _____ / _____ / _____
(Date) (Month) (Year)

Please answer each of the following questions.

I. National commitment for disability matters

National mechanism

1-a. Do you have any national coordination mechanism on disability in your country?

Yes () No () Currently being developed ()

1-b. If "yes" in 1-a., please indicate:

Name of the mechanism (_____)
Year of establishment (_____)
Number of members in the mechanism (_____)
Composition of the mechanism (_____)
Name of the focal point (_____)
Annual budget allocated for the mechanism, if any (_____)

1-c. If "no" in 1-a., please indicate a focal point for disability matters in your country.

National plan of action

2-a. Do you have any national plan of action concerning the BMF implementation?

Yes () No () Currently being developed ()

2-b. If "yes" in 2-a., please attach a copy (or indicate a website for an electronic copy) and indicate:

Name of the action plan (_____)
Year of enactment (_____)
Brief description of the plan (including duration covered by the plan)

Annual budget allocated to implement the plan

2-c. Please indicate areas covered by the action plan (check all that apply):

Self-help organizations of persons with disabilities and related family and parent associations ()
Women with disabilities ()

- Early detection, early intervention and education ()
- Training and employment, including self-employment ()
- Access to built environments and public transport ()
- Access to information and communications, including information, communication and assistive technologies ()
- Poverty alleviation through capacity-building, social security and sustainable livelihood programme ()
- Human rights of persons with disabilities ()
- Community-based approach (i.e., C.B.R) ()
- Data collection ()
- Public awareness ()
- Others (please specify) _____

Actions to implement the BMF

3-a. Is a translation of the BMF in your native language available in your country? If yes, please attach a copy (or indicate a website for an electronic copy).

- Yes () No () Currently being translated ()

3-b. Please indicate other actions taken so far to promote and implement the targets and strategies of the BMF (check all that apply):

- National decree/directive on BMF implementation ()
- Development of a national year of disabled persons ()
- Development of a national decade of disabled persons ()
- Events/publications to promote public awareness ()
- Establishment of subregional mechanism to implement the BMF ()
- Increase in the budget allocated to disability matters (please specify the percentage increase in the amount of allocation) _____
- Increase in the number of government personnel assigned to disability matters (please specify the number) _____
- Establishment/amendment of laws (please specify) _____
- Others (please specify) _____

4. Please briefly describe a significant example indicating your country's commitment to BMF implementation.

II. Mainstreaming of disability issues in policy

5. Please indicate your country's policy that includes concerns of persons with disabilities in any of the following areas (check all that apply):

- Economic and social development ()
- Education and training ()
- Poverty reduction ()
- Employment ()
- Transportation ()
- Infrastructure access ()
- Information and communication technology ()
- Medical treatment (including rehabilitation and early intervention) ()
- Gender ()
- Others (please specify) _____ ()

III. Legislation

International convention for persons with disabilities

6. Does your government support the work of the United Nations Ad Hoc Committee on a Comprehensive and Integral Convention on Protection and Promotion of the Rights and Dignity of Persons with Disabilities, which was established by the United Nations General Assembly resolution 56/168 of 19 December 2001 to consider proposals for a proposed international convention on disability?

- Yes () No () No position ()

Constitution

7-a. Does your constitution include any articles on disability?

- Yes () No () Currently being developed ()

7-b. If "yes" in 7-a., please attach a copy (or indicate a website for an electronic copy) and indicate:

Relevant article number(s) (_____)

Year of enactment/amendment (_____)

Brief characterization of the articles

Integration of disability concerns

8. Has your government integrated concerns of persons with disabilities into any of the following generic laws (check all that apply)?:

- Anti-discrimination law ()
- Education ()
- Employment ()
- Health ()
- Information and technology ()
- Building and housing ()
- Transportation ()
- Poverty alleviation ()
- Social security ()
- Gender ()
- Others (please specify) _____ ()

Sectoral laws for persons with disabilities

9-a. Does your government have any disability-specific sectoral laws in any one or more of categories below? Please attach a copy or indicate a website for an electronic copy (check all that apply):

- Education (i.e., special education law) ()
- Employment (i.e., quota scheme or/and employment promotion law) ()
- Rehabilitation (i.e., CBR) ()
- Health (i.e., early intervention law) ()
- Information and technology (i.e., accessible ICT) ()
- Building code (i.e., accessible standards) ()
- Transportation (i.e., accessibility law) ()
- Poverty alleviation ()
- Social security/social welfare(i.e., disability pension) ()
- Others (please specify) _____ ()

9-b. Please indicate disability areas covered by the laws you chose in "9-a" (check all that apply):

Disability areas:

- Physical disabilities ()
- Visual impairment ()
- Hearing impairment ()
- Intellectual disabilities ()
- Psychiatric disabilities ()
- Others (please specify) _____ ()

Please provide us an example of coverage (i.e., employment promotion law for physically and visually disabled persons only).

Comprehensive law for persons with disabilities

10-a. Do you have any comprehensive disability law?

Yes () No () Currently being developed ()

10-b. If "yes" in 10-a., please attach a copy (or indicate a website for an electronic copy) and indicate:

Name of the law (_____)
Year of enactment/amendment (_____)

10-c. If "yes" in 10-a., please indicate areas that the comprehensive law for persons with disabilities covers (check all that apply):

- Self-help organizations of persons with disabilities and related family and parent associations ()
- Women with disabilities ()
- Early detection, early intervention and education ()
- Training and employment, including self-employment ()
- Access to built environments and public transport ()
- Access to information and communications, including information, communication and assistive technologies ()
- Poverty alleviation through capacity-building, social security and sustainable livelihood programme ()
- Human rights of persons with disabilities ()
- Community-based approach (i.e., C.B.R) ()
- Data collection ()
- Public awareness ()
- Others (please specify) _____ ()

Disability-specific anti-discrimination law

11-a. Do you have any disability-specific anti-discrimination law?

Yes () No () Currently being developed ()

11-b. If "yes" in 11-a., please attach a copy (or indicate a website for an electronic copy) and indicate:

Name of the law (_____)
Year of the enactment/amendment (_____)

Brief characterization of the law

11-c. What are the enforcement mechanisms of the comprehensive and sectoral laws you indicated above? (check all that apply):

- Filing complaint ()
Investigation of a case ()
Judicial procedure ()
Penalty for failure to comply ()
Others (please specify) _____ ()

Participation of persons with disabilities

12. Please indicate whether your government has established any mechanism to include persons with disabilities in either or both of the below (check all that apply):

- (a) Formulation or monitoring of any of the above-mentioned laws ()
(b) Process of elaborating a proposed international convention on disability ()
Brief description of mechanism

IV. Disability statistics available for planning purposes

13. What collection vehicles do your government use for collecting disability statistics?

- Registers ()
Population censuses ()
Sample surveys ()
Others (please specify) _____

14. What government agency or ministry is the main data collector? (please indicate name and address)

15. Are the following main categories of data available in your country by sex (check all that apply):
Total population of disabled persons desegregated

- by categories of disability ()
- by age ()
- by rural/urban residence ()

- by level of education ()
- by employment status ()
- by types of employment ()
- by income categories ()

16. For what year(s) are the above data available?

17. In 2001 your government endorsed the new International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF) from the World Health Organization, has it been applied yet?

Yes () No () For some applications ()

18. Does your government use the *Guidelines and Principles for the Development of Disability Statistics* issued by the UN in 2001?

Yes () No () For some applications ()

19. What is the prevalence of disability in your country?

Percentage: _____

Source: _____

20. What is the current definition of disability used in your country for purposes of data collection?

V. BMF priority areas

1. Self-help organizations of persons with disabilities and related family and parent associations

21-a. Do you have any national cross-disability self-help organizations?

Yes () No ()

21-b. If "yes" in 21-a., please indicate:

Name of the organization (_____)

Year of establishment (_____)

Name and contact address of the focal point(_____)

21-c. Please indicate the types of support provided by your government for self-help organizations (check all that apply):

- Financial assistance ()
- In-kind donation ()
- Preferred contract with the organization ()
- Provision of human resources ()
- Tax-exemption ()
- Others (please specify) _____ ()

2. Women with disabilities

22. Please indicate types of support your government provides for mainstreaming and development of women with disabilities (check all that apply):

Affirmative action for women with disabilities
(please specify where) _____

- Development of network of women with disabilities ()
- Inclusion of women with disabilities in a policy coordinating mechanism on women ()
- Promotion of women with disabilities in national women's organization ()
- Provision of leadership training ()
- Others (please specify) _____ ()

3. Early detection, early intervention and education

23. Does your government have disability prevention services within overall health programmes?

Yes () No () Currently being developed ()

24. Does your government provide any early detection and intervention services?

Yes, both () Only detection services ()
 Only intervention services () Neither ()
 Currently being developed ()

25. Does your government provide rehabilitation services?

Yes () No () Currently being developed ()

26. Does your government have CBR services?

Yes () No () Currently being developed ()

27. Please indicate forms of education your government support for children with disabilities (check all that apply):

- Inclusive education ()
- Education in separate and specialized institutions ()
- Both ()
- Others (please specify) _____ ()

4. Training and employment, including self-employment

28. Do you have any vocational rehabilitation and employment services for persons with disabilities?
Are they in specialized institution and/or as a part of mainstream institutions?

- Yes () No () Currently being developed ()
- Specialized institutions () Mainstream institutions ()

29. Please indicate all forms of work/employment your government promotes for persons with disabilities (check all that apply):

- Open employment ()
- Sheltered employment ()
- Supported employment ()
- Social enterprises ()
- Self-employment ()
- Others (please specify) _____ ()

30-a. Please indicate the measures used by your government aimed at promoting employment of persons with disabilities (check all that apply):

- Anti-discrimination measures ()
- Cost subsidy for personal and technical supports ()
- (i.e, personal assistant, sign language interpreters, job coach) ()
- Quota scheme ()
- Micro credit/small grant for self-employment ()
- Preferential access to specific jobs ()
- Vocational guidance ()
- (i.e, job search training, information provision) ()
- Preferential contract to products/services by persons with disabilities ()
- Reasonable adaptations ()
- (i.e, physical accessibility of work place, job/training redesign) ()
- Tax exemption ()
- Wage subsidies ()
- Trial employment ()
- Others (please specify) _____ ()

30-b. If "yes" for quota scheme in 30-a., please indicate if the scheme applies the following (check all that apply):

- Levy for failure to satisfy the quota ()
- Incentives for employers (i.e, tax credits) ()
- Enforcement mechanism for failure to pay levy ()
- Public dissemination of information on non-compliance ()
- Others (please specify) _____ ()

31. Has your country ratified ILO convention 159 concerning Vocational Rehabilitation and Employment (Disabled Persons) 1983?
- Yes () (please indicate the year of ratification) _____
- No ()

5. Access to built environments and public transport

- 32-a. Do you have any accessibility standards for public facilities, infrastructure and transport?

Yes () No () Currently being developed ()

- 32-b. If "yes" in 32 -a., please indicate:

Name of the standards (_____)

Year of enactment (_____)

Brief description of the standards

33. Please indicate measures taken by your government to implement accessibility for physical environment and transport (check all that apply):

- Subsidy for accessibility renovation ()
- Award given to accessible structure ()
- Inclusion of Universal Design concept in professional course in landscape, architecture and engineering ()
- Others (please specify) _____ ()

6. Access to information and communications, including information, communication and assistive technologies

34. Please indicate the measure taken in your country to promote access to information, communications, including information and communication and assistive technologies (check all that apply):

- Establishment of national law/the guidelines/standards on information accessibility ()
- Computer-literacy training and capacity building for persons with disabilities ()
- Dissemination of public information in accessible format ()

- Establishment of ICT accessibility focal point ()
- Standardized sign language ()
- Unified Braille Code at the national level ()
- Closed/open captioning on TV ()
- Incentives for buying accessible computers/assistive technology ()
- Others (please specify) _____ ()

7. Poverty alleviation through capacity-building, social security and sustainable livelihood programmes

35. Please indicate all actions taken by your government to alleviate poverty experienced by persons with disabilities (check all that apply:)

- Programmes targeted at rural persons with disabilities ()
- Implementation of social protection schemes (i.e., provision of health insurance/subsidy) ()
- Development of self-help organizations in rural and poor urban areas ()
- Employment promotion ()
- Others (please specify) _____ ()

36. Does your government have community-oriented approach towards rehabilitation, training and overall empowerment of persons with disabilities?

- Yes () No () Currently being developed ()

Technical cooperation

37-a. What types of technical cooperation would your government be interested in providing and / or receiving in implementing the BMF priority areas and strategies? Please indicate all that apply:

Modality of technical cooperation:

	Provide	Receive
Financial contribution	()	()
Human resource contribution	()	()
Technology transfer	()	()
Provision of training/capacity building	()	()
Disability impact assessment	()	()
Disability mainstreaming into a project	()	()
Disability budgeting	()	()
Others (please specify) _____		

37-b. Which area of technical cooperation would your government be interested in providing and/or receiving? Please indicate all that apply:

	Provide	Receive
Rehabilitation	()	()
Education	()	()
Housing	()	()
Accessibility	()	()
Employment	()	()
Information and communication	()	()
Policy formulation	()	()
Others (please specify) _____		

Open-ended question

38. Please use a space below if you would like to describe significant examples of progress made on the BMF implementation or to make any further comment on any matter.

THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR YOUR COOPERATION!

ANNEX II

Questionnaire 2006

The following questionnaire was distributed by the ESCAP secretariat in April 2006 to disability focal points of members and associate members as part of the Biwako Millennium Framework review process.

Questionnaire on the mid point review of the 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 (BMF)

This questionnaire on the mid-point review of the 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 (BMF) is an attempt to receive feedback on the current progress in the implementation of the BMF priority areas and strategies from governments and NGOs in the region. The responses to the questionnaire will assist us in formulating a supplementary set of strategies of the second half of the Decade, from 2008 to 2012, "Biwako Plus Five: Forward-looking Strategies Towards 2012".

The questionnaire consists of two main parts. The first part is the same as the previous questionnaire conducted in 2004 (Part I-IV) except the question on the Ad Hoc Committee on the International Convention. The second part (part V) was formulated with target-by-target in-depth questions, which are aimed at inducing more descriptive responses rather than simple or multiple choice responses.

Those who had already submitted the previous questionnaire would be kindly requested to update the first part, by referring to the previous responses (copy attached). For those who had not submitted the previous one, please fill out all the questions which are attached for your reference.

Some of the questions may not be applicable for governments or NGOs or International Agencies to respond to. In that case, you could skip the questions.

You are kindly requested to complete and return the form as soon as possible but no later than 15 February 2007 to:

Mr. Jeongkee Hong
Expert on Disability
Population and Social Integration Section
Emerging Social Issues Division

UNESCAP
Rajdamnern Nok Avenue
Bangkok 10200, Thailand
Tel: 66-2-2881520
Fax: 66-2-2881030
Email: hong1@un.org and akiyama@un.org

Should you wish to utilize an on-line format, you are welcome to do so by accessing our Web site at <http://www.unescap.org/esid/psis/disability/index.asp>

Please provide information about the respondent

Country: _____
Ministry/Department/Organization: _____
Contact person/Focal point: Mr./Ms. _____
Title: _____
Telephone No: _____
Fax No: _____
E-mail address: _____
Website of your Ministry/Department/organization: _____
Mailing address: _____

Date of your response: _____ / _____ / _____
(Date) (Month) (Year)

Please answer each of the following questions

I. National commitment for disability matters

1. National mechanism

(i) Do you have any national coordination mechanism on disability in your country?

Yes () No () Currently being developed ()

(ii) If "yes" in 1-a., please indicate:

Name of the mechanism (_____)

Year of establishment (_____)

Number of members in the mechanism (_____)

Composition of the mechanism (_____)

Name of the focal point (_____)

Annual budget allocated for the mechanism, if any (_____)

(iii) If “no” in 1-a., please indicate a focal point for disability matters in your country.

2. National plan of action

(i) Do you have any national plan of action concerning the BMF implementation?

Yes () No () Currently being developed ()

(ii) If “yes” in 2(a), please attach a copy (or indicate a website for an electronic copy) and indicate:

Name of the action plan (_____)

Year of enactment (_____)

Brief description of the plan (including duration covered by the plan)

Annual budget allocated to implement the plan

(iii) Please indicate areas covered by the action plan (check all that apply):

Self-help organizations of persons with disabilities and related family and parent associations

Women with disabilities ()

Early detection, early intervention and education ()

Training and employment, including self-employment ()

Access to built environments and public transport ()

Access to information and communications, including information, communication and assistive technologies ()

Poverty alleviation through capacity-building, social security and sustainable livelihood programme ()

Human rights of persons with disabilities ()

Community-based approach (i.e., C.B.R) ()

Data collection ()

Public awareness ()

Others (please specify) _____

3. Actions to implement the BMF

(i) Is a translation of the BMF in your native language available in your country? If yes, please attach a copy (or indicate a website for an electronic copy).

Yes () No () Currently being translated ()

(ii) Please indicate other actions taken so far to promote and implement the targets and strategies of the BMF (check all that apply):

- National decree/directive on BMF implementation ()
- Development of a national year of disabled persons ()
- Development of a national decade of disabled persons ()
- Events/publications to promote public awareness ()
- Establishment of subregional mechanism to implement the BMF ()
- Increase in the budget allocated to disability matters (please specify the percentage increase in the amount of allocation) _____
- Increase in the number of government personnel assigned to disability matters (please specify the number) _____
- Establishment/amendment of laws (please specify) _____
- Others (please specify) _____

4. Please briefly describe a significant example indicating your country's commitment to BMF implementation.

II. Mainstreaming of disability issues in policy

5. Please indicate your country's policy that includes concerns of persons with disabilities in any of the following areas (check all that apply):

- Economic and social development ()
- Education and training ()
- Poverty reduction ()
- Employment ()
- Transportation ()
- Infrastructure access ()
- Information and communication technology ()
- Medical treatment (including rehabilitation and early intervention) ()
- Gender ()
- Others (please specify) _____

III. Legislation

6. Constitution

(i) Does your constitution include any articles on disability?

- Yes () No () Currently being developed ()

(ii) If “yes” in 7(a), please attach a copy (or indicate a website for an electronic copy) and indicate:

Relevant article number(s) (_____)

Year of enactment/amendment (_____)

Brief characterization of the articles

7. Integration of disability concerns

Has your government integrated concerns of persons with disabilities into any of the following generic laws (check all that apply)?:

Anti-discrimination law ()

Education ()

Employment ()

Health ()

Information and technology ()

Building and housing ()

Transportation ()

Poverty alleviation ()

Social security ()

Gender ()

Others (please specify) _____

8. Sectoral laws for persons with disabilities

(i) **Does your government have any disability-specific sectoral laws** in any one or more of categories below? Please attach a copy or indicate a website for an electronic copy (check all that apply):

Education (i.e., special education law) ()

Employment (i.e., quota scheme or/and employment promotion law) ()

Rehabilitation (i.e., CBR) ()

Health (i.e., early intervention law) ()

Information and technology (i.e., accessible ICT) ()

Building code (i.e., accessible standards) ()

Transportation (i.e., accessibility law) ()

Poverty alleviation ()

Social security/social welfare (i.e., disability pension) ()

Others (please specify) _____

(ii) Please indicate disability areas covered by the laws you chose in "9-a" (check all that apply):

Disability areas:

- Physical disabilities ()
- Visual impairment ()
- Hearing impairment ()
- Intellectual disabilities ()
- Psychiatric disabilities ()
- Others (please specify) _____ ()

Please provide us an example of coverage (i.e., employment promotion law for physically and visually disabled persons only).

9. Comprehensive law for persons with disabilities

(i) Do you have any comprehensive disability law?

Yes () No () Currently being developed ()

(ii) If "yes" in 9(i), please attach a copy (or indicate a website for an electronic copy) and indicate:

Name of the law (_____)
Year of enactment/amendment (_____)

(iii) If "yes" in 9(i), please indicate areas that *the comprehensive law for persons with disabilities* covers (check all that apply):

- Self-help organizations of persons with disabilities and related family and parent associations ()
- Women with disabilities ()
- Early detection, early intervention and education ()
- Training and employment, including self-employment ()
- Access to built environments and public transport ()
- Access to information and communications, including information, communication and assistive technologies ()
- Poverty alleviation through capacity-building, social security and sustainable livelihood programme ()
- Human rights of persons with disabilities ()
- Community-based approach (i.e., C.B.R) ()
- Data collection ()

Public awareness _____ ()
Others (please specify) _____

10. Disability-specific anti-discrimination law

(i) Do you have any disability-specific anti-discrimination law?

Yes () No () Currently being developed ()

(ii) If "yes" in 10(i), please attach a copy (or indicate a website for an electronic copy) and indicate:

Name of the law (_____)

Year of the enactment/amendment (_____)

Brief characterization of the law

(iii) What are the enforcement mechanisms of the comprehensive and sectoral laws you indicated above? (check all that apply):

Filing complaint _____ ()

Administrative hearing _____ ()

Investigation of a case _____ ()

Judicial procedure _____ ()

Penalty for failure to comply _____ ()

Others (please specify) _____ ()

11. Participation of persons with disabilities

Please indicate whether your government has established any mechanism to include persons with disabilities in either or both of the below (check all that apply):

(a) Formulation or monitoring of any of the above-mentioned laws _____ ()

(b) Process of elaborating a proposed international convention on disability _____ ()

Brief description of mechanism

IV. Disability statistics available for planning purposes

12. What collection vehicles does your government use for collecting disability statistics?

Registers _____ ()

Population censuses ()
Sample surveys ()
Others (please specify) _____

13. What government agency or ministry is the main data collector? (please indicate name and address)

14. Are the following main categories of data available in your country by sex (check all that apply):

Total population of disabled persons disaggregated

- by categories of disability ()
- by age ()
- by rural/urban residence ()
- by level of education ()
- by employment status ()
- by types of employment ()
- by income categories ()

15. For what year(s) are the above data available?

16. In 2001 your Government endorsed the new International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF) from the World Health Organization, has it been applied yet?

Yes () No () For some applications ()

17. Does your government use the Guidelines and Principles for the Development of Disability Statistics issued by the UN in 2001?

Yes () No () For some applications ()

18. What is the prevalence of disability in your country?

Percentage: _____

Source: _____

19. What is the current definition of disability used in your country for purposes of data collection?

V. BMF priority areas

A. Self-help organizations of persons with disabilities (SHOs) and related family and parent associations

Target 1. Governments, international funding agencies and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) should, by 2004, establish policies with the requisite resource allocations to support the development and formation of self-help organizations of persons with disabilities in all areas, and with a specific focus on slum and rural dwellers. Governments should take steps to ensure the formation of parents associations at local levels by the year 2005 and federate them at the national level by year 2010.

Questions

- 1.1. Please describe any policies that your government has adopted to support the development and formation of self-help organisations (SHOs) with persons with disabilities.

What year were they established?

What are the main components of those policies?

- 1.2. Is the financial support at a requisite level; and have you access its appropriateness?
- 1.3. Does the policy support SHOs in all areas, especially on slum and rural areas?
- 1.4. Do any of international development agencies (e.g., ADB, UNDP, World Bank) or non-governmental organizations you know have policies to support the development and formation of SHOs? If yes,
- (i) Please indicate the years when the policies were established.
 - (ii) Please describe the main component of those polices.

Do SHOs receive any financial support from these agencies at a requisite level, and how do you assess it?

Do they any support of SHOs in slums and rural areas?

- 1.5. Have any measures been taken to support the formulation of parents' association by your government? If yes, please describe in detail

Do you have parents' association at the local level? If yes, please indicate the year of establishment.

Do you have a national federation of parents' associations? If yes, please indicate the year of establishment and its name.

- 1.6.1. If no, please describe any measures taken that would lead to the achievement of the target.

Target 2. Governments and civil society organizations should, by 2005, fully include organizations of persons with disabilities in their decision-making processes involving planning and programme implementation which directly and indirectly affect their lives.

Questions

- 2.1. Have any measures been taken to ensure the inclusion of organizations of persons with disabilities in any decision-making processes? If yes,
 - (i) Please indicate the year when the measures started.
 - (ii) What are the main components of the measure?
- 2.2. If no, please describe any measures taken that would lead to the achievement of the target.

B. Women with disabilities

Target 3. Governments should, by 2005, ensure anti-discrimination measures, where appropriate, which safeguard the rights of women with disabilities.

Questions

- 3.1. Please describe any anti-discrimination measures taken by your government which safeguard the rights of women with disabilities?

Please indicate the year when the measures started.
What are the main components of the measures?
- 3.2. If no, please describe any measures taken that would lead to the achievement of the target.

Target 4. National self-help organizations of persons with disabilities should, by 2005, adopt policies to promote the full participation and equal representation of women with disabilities in their activities, including in management, organizational training and advocacy programmes.

Question

- 4.1. Do self-help organizations of persons with disabilities in your country have any policies to promote full participation and equal representation of women with disabilities?

- If yes, please describe them (title of policies, years of the establishment, how do they help women with disabilities, what are the impacts etc.).
- If no, please describe any measures taken that would lead to the achievement of the target.

Target 5. Women with disabilities should, by 2005, be included in the membership of national mainstream women's associations.

Question

- 5.1. Do national mainstream women's associations or organizations in your country include women with disabilities?
- If yes, please describe the process, the organizing systems and the format in which they are included (i.e., inclusion in terms of general membership, collaboration with disabled women's groups, inclusion of disabled women in a decision-making bodies of women's associations, inclusion of advocacy for issues of women with disabilities).
 - If the answer is no, please describe any measures been taken that would lead to the achievement of the target.

Target 6. Children and youth with disabilities will be an integral part of the population targeted by the millennium development goal of ensuring that by 2015 all boys and girls will complete a full course of primary schooling.

Target 7. At least 75 per cent of children and youth with disabilities of school age will, by 2010, be able to complete a full course of primary schooling

C. Early detection, early intervention and education

Questions

- 6/7.1. Does your country have any data on the completion rate of a full course of primary school (a) for all children, (b) children and youth with disabilities? If so, what percentage? Please provide the source of the data.
- 6/7.2. What measures has your government taken to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) of ensuring all children to complete a full course of primary schooling?

Are children and youth with disability explicitly included as an integral part of these measures?

Target 8. By 2012, all infants and young children (birth to four years old) will have access to and receive community-based early intervention services, which ensure survival, with support and training for their families.

Questions

- 8.1. Has your government taken any measures to provide all infants and young children with access to community-based early intervention services and training programmes?
- (i) Please provide the year when the measures started.
 - (ii) What are the main components of the measures?

Target 9. Governments should ensure detection of disabilities at as early an age as possible.

Question

- 9.1. Does your government provide services for the early detection of disability in infants and young children? If yes, please describe services provided by your government.

D. Training and employment, including self-employment

Target 10. At least 30 per cent of the signatories (Member States) will ratify the International Labour Organization Vocational Rehabilitation and Employment (Disabled Persons) Convention (No. 159), 1983, by 2012.

- 10.1. For those countries that have not ratified the International Labour Organisation Vocational Rehabilitation and Employment (Disabled Persons) Convention (No. 159), do you have a plan to consider ratification? If so, please describe.

Target 11. By 2012, at least 30 per cent of all vocational training programmes in signatory countries will be inclusive of persons with disabilities and provide appropriate support and job placement or business development services for them.

11.1. Please describe the vocational training programmes, which are inclusive of persons with disabilities, providing appropriate support and job placement or business development services for persons with disabilities.

11.2. How do you assess the achievement of the target 11 which requires at least 30 per cent inclusion?

Target 12. By 2010, reliable data that measure the employment and self-employment rates of persons with disabilities will exist in all countries.

12.1. Do you have data on the employment and self-employment rates of persons with disabilities?

- If yes, do you see the need for improving reliability of the data?

E. Access to built environments and public transport

Target 13. Governments should adopt and enforce accessibility standards for planning of public facilities, infrastructure and transport, including those in rural/agricultural contexts.

Questions

13.1. Does your government have accessibility standards? If yes, please describe.

Are these standards supported by legislation?

What is the title of a) legislation and/or b) standards?

Please specify the date when established.

13.2. Have the accessibility standards taken into consideration of the needs in rural/agricultural contexts?

13.3. Please describe how these standards are enforced.

13.4. If your country does not have any accessibility standards, please discuss any steps taken that would lead to the achievement of the Target.

Target 14. All new and renovated public transport systems, including road, water, light and heavy mass railway and air transport systems, should be made fully accessible by persons with disabilities and older persons; existing land, water and air public transport systems (vehicles, stops and terminals) should be made accessible and usable as soon as practicable.

Questions

14.1. Does your government have any policies to ensure accessibility of new and renovated public transportation systems for persons with disabilities and older persons?

What is the title of (i) legislation and/or (ii) regulations?
Please specify the date when established.

14.2. Does your government have any policies to ensure accessibility of existing public transportation systems for persons with disabilities and older persons?

What is the title of i) legislation and/or ii) regulations?
Please specify the date when established.

14.3. What are the main components of the legislation and/or regulations?

14.4. If your country does not have any legal and mandatory measures, please discuss any steps taken that would lead to the achievement of the Target.

Target 15. All international and regional funding agencies for infrastructure development should include universal and inclusive design concepts in their loan/grant award criteria.

Questions

15.1. Please describe the policies of international and regional funding agencies for the adoption of universal design concepts for infrastructure development in their loan/grant award criteria.

F. *Access to information and communications, including information, communications and assistive technologies*

Target 16. By 2005, persons with disabilities should have at least the same rate of access to the Internet and related services as the rest of citizens in a country of the region.

Questions

16.1. Does your country have any data on internet access rate by general population? If so, please give details (rate, source and year of data).

16.2. Are there any data on disabled persons' access to the internet? If so, please also give details.

16.3. What measures is your government taking to improve disabled persons' access to the internet?

Target 17. International organizations (e.g., International Telecommunication Union, International Organization for Standardization, World Trade Organization, World Wide Web Consortium, Motion Picture Engineering Group) responsible for international ICT standards should, by 2004, incorporate accessibility standards for persons with disabilities in their international ICT standards.

Question

17.1. Please describe any standards, adopted by your organization to attain the accessibility to ICT for persons with disabilities.

What is the title of the policy?

Please indicate the year when the standards adopted.

Please describe the main components of the standards

Target 18. Governments should adopt, by 2005, ICT accessibility guidelines for persons with disabilities in their national ICT policies and specifically include persons with disabilities as their target beneficiary group with appropriate measures.

Questions

18.1. Does your government have an ICT accessibility guideline for persons with disabilities as their target beneficiary group?

What year was it established?

What is the title of the guideline?

Please describe the main components of the guideline.

18.2. If no, have any measures been taken leading to the achievement of the target?

Target 19. Governments should develop and coordinate a standardized sign language, finger Braille, tactile sign language, in each country and to disseminate and teach the results through all means, i.e. publications, CD-ROMs, etc.

Questions

19.1. Does your country have the national standard sign language? If yes, what year was it established? Please describe ways the language is promoted.

Does your country have the national standard finger Braille⁹? If yes, what year was it established? Please describe the ways the finger Braille is promoted.

Does your country have the national standard tactile sign language¹⁰? If yes, what year was it established? Please describe the ways the language is promoted.

19.2. If no, have there been any measures taken towards the achievement of the target?

Target 20. Governments should establish a system in each country to train and dispatch sign language interpreters, Braille transcribers, finger Braille interpreters, and human readers and to encourage their employment

Questions

20.1. Does your government have a system for training and dispatching sign language interpreters, Braille transcribers, finger Braille interpreters and human readers? Please indicate the year when the system started.

20.2. Are the interpreters' work paid? Please describe how the system helps the employment of those interpreters and readers.

G. *Poverty alleviation through capacity-building, social security and sustainable livelihood programmes*

Target 21. Governments should halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of persons with disabilities whose income/consumption is less than one dollar a day.

Questions

21.1. Does your government have any data on the proportion of persons with disabilities whose income/consumption is less than one dollar a day? If so, what is the proportion? Please provide the source of the data.

⁹ The finger braille is one of the typical communication methods for the deaf-blind. In finger braille using a Braille code, the fingers of the deaf-blind are regarded as the keys of a braille.

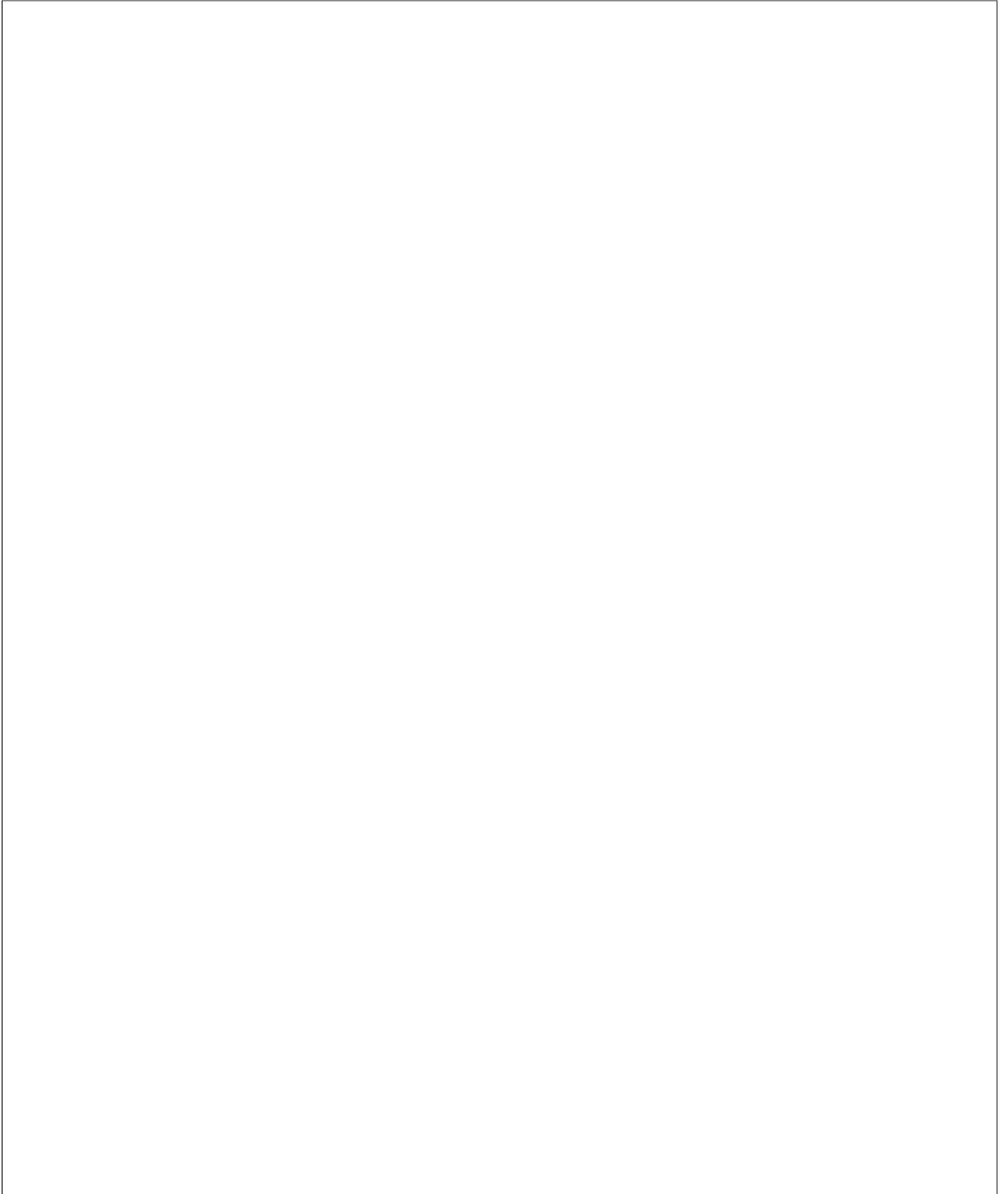
¹⁰ Tactile signing is a common means of communication used by persons with both a sight and hearing impairment. Several methods of deafblind communication may be referred to as Tactile signing, including hand-over-hand, tracking, tactile fingerspelling, co-active signing, on-body signing, lorm, tracing (or print-on-palm) and braille-signing.

21.2. What measures have been undertaken by your government to achieve the target? Please describe.

General questions

1. Please describe the key challenges that your government or organization faces in achieving the BMF targets. You can use any of the target as an example or you can make general statement.
2. Do you have any suggestions on any possible modifications or additions on the BMF targets and strategies? If so, please provide the reasons and describe your suggestions.

THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR YOUR COOPERATION!





Asian and Pacific Decade of Disabled Persons: 2003-2012

"TOWARDS AN INCLUSIVE, BARRIER-FREE AND RIGHTS-BASED SOCIETY"