Building Disability-Inclusive Societies in Asia and the Pacific:

Review of progress in implementing the Incheon Strategy

ESCAP mid-point survey
Overview of Government Responses

Survey Period:
October 2016 - April 2017

Total response: 35 out of 58 Asian and Pacific governments


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>By subregion</th>
<th>No. of responses</th>
<th>Response rate (%)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>East and North-East Asia</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>86</td>
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<tr>
<td>North and Central Asia</td>
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<td>56</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pacific</td>
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<td>38</td>
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<tr>
<td>South and South-West Asia</td>
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<td>70</td>
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<tr>
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<td>82</td>
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<td>TOTAL</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Availability of baseline data

NUMBER OF INDICATORS

0  5  10  15  20  25  30

Republic of Korea 27
Hong Kong, China 25
Thailand 25
Georgia 24
Mongolia 24
Nauru 21
Russian Federation 20
Indonesia 19
Singapore 19
Macao, China 18
Micronesia (Federated States of) 18
Kyrgyzstan 17
Cambodia 16
Vanuatu 16
China 15
Timor-Leste 15
Turkey 15
Bhutan 13
India 13
Japan 13
Malaysia 13
New Caledonia 13
Pakistan 13
Samoa 12
Armenia 11
Philippines 11
Tonga 10
Palau 7
Brunel Darussalam 7
Bangladesh 6
Afghanistan 5
Azerbaijan 5
Fiji 3
Iran (Islamic Republic of) 2
Viet Nam 2
Key findings on opportunity gaps

Poverty and employment

Wide differences in poverty rates between persons with disabilities and the overall population

Persons with disabilities are 2 to 6 times less likely to be employed
Key findings on opportunity gaps

Political participation

- Persons with disabilities are nearly invisible in national legislative bodies
- But polling stations in a number of countries have been made fully accessible

Representation of women and men with disabilities and those without disabilities in national parliaments

![Figure 20: Proportion of accessible polling stations in the national capital]
Key findings on opportunity gaps
Enhancing Access to physical environment

- Governments are taking steps to improve accessibility of government buildings
- And public transportation
- but national efforts to ensure accessibility tend to focus on certain types of disabilities
Key findings on opportunity gaps

➢ **Social protection** measures do not adequately cover the needs of persons with disabilities

➢ **Early childhood interventions** do not reach children with disabilities who are most in need

➢ **Women with disabilities** are at a disadvantage in accessing reproductive health services
Comparability and reliability of data

Poor comparability of disability prevalence data due to differing concepts and measurements of disability.
Progress in promotion of rights-based approach to policymaking

43 countries ratified CRPD by 2017

15 governments have adopted new disability-inclusive legislation

11 governments have adopted disability-specific action plans

7 governments have included anti-discrimination provisions in legislation

Ratification of the CRPD in Asia and the Pacific, 2012-2017
Role of multi-stakeholder partnerships: Focus areas of civil society and international agencies

Relative allocation of resources by **civil society organizations** to each Incheon Strategy goal

Initiatives by **international organizations and development agencies**, by Incheon Strategy goal

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Goal 1</th>
<th>Goal 2</th>
<th>Goal 3</th>
<th>Goal 4</th>
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Role of multi-stakeholder partnerships: Civil society’s strengths

Advocacy, information dissemination and network-building:
- building of public awareness, government lobbying and participation in national, subregional and regional forums on disability

Capacity-building initiatives:
- including providing technical advice to policymakers, training service providers and relevant professionals and contributing to research on disability

Direct engagement of persons with disabilities as service providers:
- providing financial support and training and skill-building opportunities, and delivering diverse support services to persons with disabilities, their families and communities providers
Role of multi-stakeholder partnerships: Focus areas of international agencies

$88 million towards disability-inclusive development

Disability-inclusive mandates, policies, action plans and focal point persons, by Incheon Strategy goal
Way forward for disability-inclusive development

• Disability-inclusive implementation of the 2030 Agenda
  • Align implementation plans for the 2030 Agenda and the Incheon Strategy
  • Strengthening representation of people with disabilities in coordination and implementation mechanisms
  • Widen coverage of poverty reduction and social protection measures to cover disability
• Enhance accessibility across all areas
• More reliable and comparable data and statistics
• Multi-stakeholder approach
• Share lessons learnt and good practices across the region
Thank you!


BEIJING, 27 NOVEMBER TO 1 DECEMBER 2017