

Measuring availability of services after a disaster can be done by asking people having lived through that disaster about their ability to access those services and devices, but that will be difficult in the aftermath of a disaster.

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## 7.6 Availability of assistive devices and technologies for persons with disabilities in preparing for and responding to disasters

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### Definition

Like in Indicator 7.5, this Indicator is defined as the proportion of disaster response agencies that have the assistive devices and technologies required to implement the plan referred to in Indicator 7.1.

### Method of computation

$$\frac{AGY_{ADT}}{AGY} \times 100(\%)$$

$AGY_{ADT}$  is the number of disaster response agencies with assistive devices and technologies and  $AGY$  is the total number of disaster response agencies.

### Data collection and methodology

An audit of a random sample of disaster response agencies.

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## Goal 8: Improve the reliability and comparability of disability data

### Targets

- 8.A Produce and disseminate reliable and internationally comparable disability statistics in formats that are accessible by persons with disabilities
- 8.B Establish reliable disability statistics by the midpoint of the Decade, 2017, as the source for tracking progress towards the achievement of the goals and targets in the Incheon Strategy

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## Indicators for tracking progress

### Core indicators

- 8.1 Disability prevalence based on the International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF) by age, sex, race and socioeconomic status
- 8.2 Number of Governments in the Asia-Pacific region that have established, by 2017, baseline data for tracking progress towards achievement of the Incheon goals and targets
- 8.3 Availability of disaggregated data on women and girls with disabilities in mainstream development programmes and government services, including health, and sexual and reproductive health, programmes

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## 8.1 Disability prevalence based on the International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF) by age, sex, race and socioeconomic status

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### Definition

The proportion of a country's population identified as having a disability by the WG recommended questions on disability, which are based on the ICF framework explained earlier in this guidebook.

### Method of computation

$$\frac{D}{P} \times 100(\%)$$

$D$  is the number of persons with disabilities and  $P$  is the total population in a specified country.

### Data collection and methodology

The six WG census questions on disability identify persons with disabilities aged 10 and over and do not count people with psychosocial disabilities or upper body mobility issues unless these difficulties are severe enough to impact the person's ability for self-care. Estimates of children with disabilities aged less than 10 should be made by using the WG/

UNICEF module on child functioning and disability in the MICS or other household surveys.<sup>18</sup> The weighted sum of these measures yields the prevalence which is still an underestimation of the actual number of persons with disabilities. Capturing data on people with psychosocial disabilities is complex and requires a dedicated survey for that purpose — or an extensive module on a national disability survey.

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## 8.2 Number of Governments in the Asia-Pacific region that have established, by 2017, baseline data for tracking progress towards achievement of the Incheon goals and targets

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### Definition

The number of Governments in the Asia-Pacific region that have produced baseline data sets for all core indicators in the Incheon Strategy by 2017, the midpoint of the Decade.

### Method of computation

The sum of ESCAP governments that have produced baseline data sets for all core indicators.

### Data collection and methodology

Based on government reports on disability policies and their statistical publications, ESCAP will monitor data availability for all ESCAP members and associate members. A check list of the core indicators in the Incheon Strategy is to be provided by ESCAP. The list will show how many Governments have established a baseline with reliable data on the core indicators.

For the mid-term review of the Decade in 2017, ESCAP will issue a comprehensive report summarizing data collection work by member States to establish reliable and comparable baseline statistics.

18 The latest information on the WG/UNICEF questions is accessible from: [http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/washington\\_group/wg\\_meeting13.htm](http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/washington_group/wg_meeting13.htm)

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### 8.3 Availability of disaggregated data on women and girls with disabilities in mainstream development programmes and government services, including health, and sexual and reproductive health, programmes

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#### Definition

Disaggregation by sex of all indicators pertaining to persons with disabilities.

#### Method of computation

Disaggregation by sex of Indicators 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 2.1, 2.2, 3.5, 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4.6, 4.7, 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 5.5, 5.6, 5.7, 7.4

#### Data collection and methodology

Same as in indicators listed above.

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

### Targets

- 9.A By the midpoint of the Decade (2017), 10 more Asia-Pacific Governments will have ratified or acceded to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and by the end of the Decade (2022) another 10 Asia-Pacific Governments will have ratified or acceded to the Convention
- 9.B Enact national laws which include anti-discrimination provisions, technical standards and other measures to uphold and protect the rights of persons with disabilities and amend or nullify national laws that directly or indirectly discriminate against persons with disabilities, with a view to harmonizing national legislation with the Convention