Incheon Strategy
TO “MAKE THE RIGHT REAL” FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

AND

Beijing Declaration
INCLUDING
the Action Plan
TO ACCELERATE THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INCHEON STRATEGY
690 million persons with disabilities live in Asia and the Pacific
Explanatory note on ESCAP

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Introduction

Disability-inclusion is increasingly recognized as key to ensuring that no one is left behind in the sustainable development process. Towards the aim of achieving disability-inclusive societies, international and regional mandates promote both disability-specific and disability-mainstreamed government action. In support of this twin-track approach, at the international level, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 (Sendai Framework) guide governments toward disability-inclusive sustainable development.

At the regional level, the Incheon Strategy to “Make the Right Real” for Persons with Disabilities in Asia and the Pacific (also known as the Incheon Strategy) was launched in late 2012 to chart the new course of action for the Asian and Pacific Decade of Persons with Disabilities, 2013–2022. Building on the CRPD, and the Biwako Millennium Framework for Action and Biwako Plus Five towards an Inclusive, Barrier-free and Rights-based Society for Persons with Disabilities in Asia and the Pacific, the Incheon Strategy provides the first set of 10 regionally agreed disability-specific development goals, 27 targets and 62 indicators, enabling the region to track progress towards improving the quality of life, and the fulfilment of the rights, of the region’s 690 million persons with disabilities, most of whom live in poverty.

The Beijing Declaration, including the Action Plan to Accelerate the Implementation of the Incheon Strategy (also known as the Beijing Declaration and Action Plan), was adopted by member States of ESCAP at the High-level Intergovernmental Meeting on the Midpoint Review of the Asian and Pacific Decade of Persons with Disabilities, 2013–2022, held in Beijing from 27 November to 1 December 2017. For each goal of the Incheon Strategy, the Beijing Declaration and Action Plan specifies a set of policy actions to be taken by Governments, civil society stakeholders and ESCAP. Both the Incheon Strategy and the Beijing Declaration and Action Plan provide Governments with strategic guidance in support of their endeavour towards the full and effective implementation of the Decade.
Introduction continued...

Displaying synergies with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals, the Incheon Strategy and the Beijing Declaration and Action Plan will contribute to achieving the regional vision of an inclusive society for all.

Member States, through Commission Resolution 74/7 adopted on 16 May 2018, endorsed the Beijing Declaration and Action Plan and committed to utilizing the Incheon Strategy and the Beijing Declaration and Action Plan as a unique set of tools to support implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals.

We, the ministers and representatives of members and associate members of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) assembled at the High-level Intergovernmental Meeting on the Final Review of the Implementation of the Asian and Pacific Decade of Disabled Persons, 2003–2012, held at Incheon, Republic of Korea, from 29 October to 2 November 2012,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 37/52 of 3 December 1982, in which the Assembly adopted the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons,¹ and resolution 48/96 of 20 December 1993, in which the Assembly adopted the Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities, in which persons with disabilities are recognized as both development agents and beneficiaries in all aspects of development,

Also recalling General Assembly resolution 61/106 of 13 December 2006, in which the Assembly adopted the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and its Optional Protocol, which entered into force on 3 May 2008,

Further recalling General Assembly resolution 65/1 of 22 September 2010, entitled “Keeping the promise: united to achieve the Millennium Development Goals”, in which the Assembly, inter alia, recognized that policies and actions must focus on the poor and those living in the most vulnerable situations, including persons with disabilities, so that they benefit from progress towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals,

Welcoming the decision of the General Assembly to hold the High-level Meeting on the Realization of the Millennium Development Goals and other Internationally Agreed Development Goals for Persons with Disabilities, at the level of heads of State and Government, on 23 September 2013, with the overarching theme “The way forward: a disability-inclusive development agenda towards 2015 and beyond”;

² See General Assembly resolution 66/124 of 19 December 2011.
Recalling General Assembly resolution 66/290 of 10 September 2012, which stipulates an agreed common understanding of human security, which, inter alia, states that all individuals, in particular vulnerable people, are entitled to freedom from fear and freedom from want, with an equal opportunity to enjoy all their rights and fully develop their human potential,

Also recalling Commission resolution 48/3 of 23 April 1992 on the Asian and Pacific Decade of Disabled Persons, 1993–2002, in which the Commission proclaimed the first such regional decade in the world,

Further recalling Commission resolution 58/4 of 22 May 2002 on promoting an inclusive, barrier-free and rights-based society for people with disabilities in the Asian and Pacific region in the twenty-first century, in which the Commission proclaimed the extension of the Asian and Pacific Decade of Disabled Persons for another decade, from 2003 to 2012,

Recalling Commission resolution 59/3 of 4 September 2003 on the regional 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 during the Decade of Disabled Persons, 2003–2012, in which the Commission, inter alia, requested members and associate members to support the implementation of the Biwako Millennium Framework for Action,

Also recalling Commission resolution 64/8 of 30 April 2008 on regional implementation of the Biwako Millennium Framework for Action and Biwako Plus Five towards an Inclusive, Barrier-free and Rights-based Society for Persons with Disabilities in Asia and the Pacific, in which the Commission mandated the convening of a high-level intergovernmental meeting to review the implementation of the Biwako Millennium Framework for Action and Biwako Plus Five in 2012, the concluding year of the Asian and Pacific Decade of Disabled Persons, 2003–2012,

Further recalling Commission resolution 66/11 of 19 May 2010 on regional preparations for the High-level Intergovernmental Meeting on the Final Review of the Implementation of the Asian and Pacific Decade of Disabled Persons, 2003–2012, in which the Commission encouraged the participation of all key stakeholders, including organizations of persons with disabilities from Asia and the Pacific, in the preparatory process leading up to the High-level Intergovernmental Meeting,
Recalling Commission resolution 68/7 of 23 May 2012, in which the Commission proclaimed the Asian and Pacific Decade of Persons with Disabilities, 2013–2022, and urged all members and associate members to participate actively in the High-level Intergovernmental Meeting and to consider and adopt a strategic framework to guide the implementation of the Decade that is based on the general principles and obligations stipulated in the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities,

Noting that the World Report on Disability estimates that 15 per cent of the population experience some form of disability, which in the Asian and Pacific region equates to 650 million persons with disabilities, with 80 per cent living in developing countries,³

Welcoming the progress that has been achieved over the course of two Asian and Pacific Decades, spanning the period 1993 to 2012, by ESCAP members and associate members in establishing the foundation for a rights-based approach, with a focus on the dignity of persons with disabilities, to inclusive development, particularly through policy and institutional commitments, as well as new strides in legislation and empowerment,

Noting with appreciation the contributions of civil society, particularly organizations of and for persons with disabilities, to the progress achieved, including through continuous awareness-raising of the rights of persons with diverse disabilities, innovation of good practices, and engagement in policy dialogue,

Bearing in mind that Pacific Leaders at the Forty-first Pacific Islands Forum, held in Port Vila, reaffirmed, through their Communiqué of 5 August 2010,⁴ their strong support for the Pacific Regional Strategy on Disability 2010–2015⁵ to protect and promote the rights of persons with disabilities, to provide a framework for coordination in building a disability-inclusive Pacific, and to strengthen stakeholder commitment towards the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and other disability-related human rights instruments,

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Noting with appreciation the Bali Declaration on the Enhancement of the Role and Participation of Persons with Disabilities in the ASEAN Community, adopted on 17 November 2011 by the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) at its nineteenth summit, held in Bali, Indonesia, in which ASEAN, inter alia, proclaimed the period 2011 to 2020 as the ASEAN Decade of Persons with Disabilities, towards ensuring the effective participation of persons with disabilities and mainstreaming disability perspectives in ASEAN policies and programmes across the economic, political security and socio-cultural pillars of the ASEAN Community,

Welcoming the Busan Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation, adopted on 1 December 2011 by the Fourth High-level Forum on Aid Effectiveness, Busan, Republic of Korea, which, inter alia, recognized the importance of international commitments on disability for forming the foundation of cooperation for effective development,

Also welcoming the Beijing Declaration on Disability-Inclusive Development, adopted on 8 June 2012 by the Beijing Forum with the theme “removing barriers, promoting integration”, which, inter alia, recognized the significance of accelerating the ratification and implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and incorporating the disability dimension in the United Nations development agenda beyond 2015 in diverse sectors,

Noting the Community-based Rehabilitation Guidelines, a joint document of the World Health Organization, the International Labour Organization, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the International Disability and Development Consortium, which provides a comprehensive, multi-sectoral poverty reduction strategy for implementing the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities,

Recalling the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled “The future we want” which was adopted by the Conference on 22 June 2012, and which, inter alia, identified
persons with disabilities and recognized their right to inclusion in measures that accelerate the implementation of sustainable development commitments,

*Noting* with concern that there are still many challenges to be addressed to ensure that persons with disabilities in Asia and the Pacific have the right to equitable access to economic and social opportunities and political participation and all other aspects of life,

*Underscoring* the need to address the disability dimensions of the long-term consequences of the rapid population ageing that is under way in Asia and the Pacific,

*Noting with serious concern* the disproportionate impact of disasters on persons with disabilities in Asia and the Pacific, which in the past three decades has been the region that has suffered the largest number of disasters,

*Also noting with serious concern* that negative stereotyping and discriminatory behaviour towards persons with disabilities still prevail,

*Mindful* that there are increasing opportunities for promoting and protecting the rights of persons with disabilities, including through the use of new technologies for enhancing the accessibility of the physical environment, public transportation, knowledge, information and communication,

1. *Adopt* the Incheon Strategy to “Make the Right Real” for Persons with Disabilities in Asia and the Pacific, as attached, to catalyse action that shall accelerate, during the new Asian and Pacific Decade of Persons with Disabilities, 2013–2022, the achievement of the regional vision of an inclusive society that ensures, promotes and upholds the rights of all persons with disabilities in Asia and the Pacific;

2. *Recognize* the central role of government in ensuring, promoting and upholding the rights of persons with disabilities and in promoting the inclusion of disability dimensions in the development agenda beyond 2015 in diverse sectors;

3. *Commit* to implement the present Declaration and the Incheon Strategy by promoting action to reach the Incheon goals and targets by 2022;
Invite all concerned stakeholders, including the following, to join in a region-wide partnership to contribute to the implementation of the present Declaration and the Incheon Strategy:

a. Subregional intergovernmental entities, including the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, the Economic Cooperation Organization, the Pacific Islands Forum and the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation, to promote and strengthen subregional cooperation for disability-inclusive development, in coordination with ESCAP;

b. Development cooperation agencies, to strengthen the disability-inclusiveness of their policies, plans and programmes;

c. The World Bank and the Asian Development Bank, to harness their technical and financial resources for promoting disability-inclusive development in Asia and the Pacific;

d. The United Nations system, including programmes, funds and specialized agencies and ESCAP, to jointly deliver disability-inclusive development in Asia and the Pacific, including through effective use of existing mechanisms at the national, regional and international levels, such as the United Nations Development Group and United Nations country teams;

e. Civil society organizations, particularly organizations of and for persons with disabilities, to participate effectively in the monitoring and evaluation of the Decade to foster continuous responsiveness on the aspirations and needs of persons with disabilities, including through outreach to diverse disability groups, and contributing to policy and programme development and implementation;

f. Organizations of and for persons with disabilities, to participate actively in decision-making processes concerning the Incheon Strategy;

g. The private sector, to promote disability-inclusive business practices;
5 Request the Executive Secretary of ESCAP:

a To accord priority to supporting members and associate members in the full and effective implementation of the present Declaration and the Incheon Strategy, in cooperation with other concerned entities;

b To engage with stakeholders and encourage their participation in the implementation of the present Declaration and the Incheon Strategy;

c To submit the outcome of this High-level Intergovernmental Meeting to the Commission at its sixty-ninth session for endorsement;

d To submit the outcome of this High-level Intergovernmental Meeting to the High-level Meeting on the Realization of the Millennium Development Goals and other Internationally Agreed Development Goals for Persons with Disabilities, to be convened on 23 September 2013, through the President of the General Assembly;

e To report to the Commission triennially thereafter until the end of the Decade on the progress in the implementation of the present Declaration and the Incheon Strategy;

f To develop a roadmap for the implementation of the Incheon Strategy to “Make the Right Real” for Persons with Disabilities, including reporting requirements, for submission to the Commission at its seventieth session;

6 Recommend that the Commission at its sixty-ninth session decide to convene a high-level intergovernmental meeting to review the progress of the Decade at the midpoint of the Decade (2017), and to mark the conclusion of the Decade (2022).
Incheon Strategy to “Make the Right Real” for Persons with Disabilities in Asia and the Pacific
Incheon Strategy to “Make the Right Real” for Persons with Disabilities in Asia and the Pacific

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Aims to accelerate disability-inclusive development and CRPD ratification and implementation

For a disability-inclusive Asia-Pacific, partnerships must be forged:
- Multi-sectoral
- Multi-stakeholder
- Multi-level
10 Goals to “Make the Right Real”

1. Reduce poverty and enhance work and employment prospects
2. Promote participation in political processes and in decision-making
3. Enhance access to the physical environment, public transportation, knowledge, information and communication
4. Strengthen social protection
5. Expand early intervention and education of children with disabilities
6. Ensure gender equality and women’s empowerment
7. Ensure disability-inclusive disaster risk reduction and management
8. Improve the reliability and comparability of disability data
9. Accelerate the ratification and implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and harmonization of national legislation with the Convention
10. Advance subregional, regional and interregional cooperation
Incheon Strategy to “Make the Right Real” for Persons with Disabilities in Asia and the Pacific

A Background

1 The development of the Incheon Strategy to “Make the Right Real” for Persons with Disabilities in Asia and the Pacific was derived from the experiences in the implementation of two consecutive Asian and Pacific Decades of Disabled Persons, 1993–2002 and 2003–2012, as well as the historic adoption by the General Assembly, in 2006, of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.


4 The Incheon Strategy is not intended to replicate the comprehensive coverage 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, the Biwako Plus Five and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, which will all continue to serve as overarching policy frameworks for regional work in the field of disability.

11 General Assembly resolution 61/106, annex I.
Similar to the Millennium Development Goals, the Incheon goals and targets are time-bound for accelerating implementation by focusing particular attention on the achievement of a set of priority goals and targets during the course of the new Decade, 2013–2022, as well as facilitating the measurement of progress to be attained by countries and territories in the Asia-Pacific region.

**Key principles and policy direction**

The Incheon Strategy is based on the principles of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities:

a. Respect for inherent dignity, individual autonomy, including the freedom to make one’s own choices, and independence of persons;

b. Non-discrimination;

c. Full and effective participation and inclusion in society;

d. Respect for difference and acceptance of persons with disabilities as part of human diversity and humanity;

e. Equality of opportunity;

f. Accessibility;

g. Equality between men and women;

h. Respect for the evolving capacities of children with disabilities and respect for the right of children with disabilities to preserve their identities.

In order to realize and protect the rights of persons with disabilities in the Asian and Pacific region, the Incheon Strategy underscores the following policy direction:

a. Legislative, administrative and other measures supportive of rights fulfilment are adopted, implemented, reviewed and strengthened so that disability-based discrimination is eliminated;

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12 The Millennium Development Goals comprise eight goals, 21 targets and 60 indicators.
b. Development policies and programmes are disability-inclusive and gender-sensitive and harness the potential of combining universal design with technological advancements for enabling persons with disabilities to fulfil their rights;

c. Development policies and programmes address the basic needs of persons with disabilities and their families who live in poverty;

d. Effective and timely collection and analysis of sex-disaggregated disability data are pursued for evidence-based policymaking;

e. National, subnational and local policies and programmes are based on plans that are explicitly inclusive of persons with disabilities and that also prioritize the active participation of persons with disabilities, through their representative organizations, in relevant decision-making processes;

f. The necessary budgetary support is provided at all levels for disability-inclusive development and tax policies facilitate the inclusion of persons with disabilities;

g. All national, subregional, regional and international entities concerned with development include disability dimensions in their policies and programmes;

h. National, subnational and local coordination, with subregional and regional linkages, ensure that disability inclusion in development policies and programmes is strengthened through intensification of multisectoral consultation and collaboration, to expedite and review Decade implementation and share related good practices;

i. Community- and family-based inclusive development is promoted in order to ensure that all persons with disabilities, irrespective of socioeconomic status, religious affiliation, ethnicity and location, are able, on an equal basis with others, to contribute to and benefit from development initiatives, particularly poverty reduction programmes;

j. Persons with disabilities are included in mainstream community life and are supported with life choices equal to those of others, including the option to live independently;

k. Persons with disabilities have access to the physical environment, public transportation, knowledge, information and communication,
in a usable manner, through universal design and assistive technologies with reasonable accommodation provided, and taking into consideration the need to accommodate economic, geographic, linguistic and other aspects of cultural diversity, which altogether constitute a critical bridge to fulfilling their rights;

Diverse disability groups are empowered that include but are not limited to the following underrepresented groups: girls and boys with disabilities, young persons with disabilities, women with disabilities, persons with intellectual, learning and developmental disabilities, persons with autism, persons with psychosocial disabilities, persons who are deaf, hard of hearing and deafened, persons who are deafblind, persons with multiple disabilities, persons with extensive disabilities, older persons with disabilities, persons with disabilities living with HIV, persons with disabilities arising from noncommunicable diseases, persons with disabilities affected by leprosy, persons with disabilities caused by medical conditions and intractable epilepsy, persons with disabilities caused by road crashes, indigenous and ethnic minority persons with disabilities, persons with disabilities who are homeless and inadequately housed, persons with disabilities in situations of risk, including situations of armed conflict, humanitarian emergencies, and the occurrence of natural and human-made disasters, persons with disabilities who are victims of landmines, persons with disabilities who do not have legal status, persons with disabilities who are victims of domestic violence, particularly women and children, and family advocacy groups, as well as particularly marginalized persons with disabilities living in slums, rural and remote areas and atolls;

Organizations of and for persons with disabilities, self-help groups and self-advocacy groups, with support, as required by families and caregivers, participate in decision-making, as appropriate, to ensure that the interests of marginalized groups are adequately addressed;

Action on awareness-raising is strengthened and continued, including through the provision of adequate budgetary support, in the Asian and Pacific region during the Decade to improve attitudes and behaviour and mobilize effective multi-sectoral engagement in implementation modalities.
Incheon goals and targets

8 The Incheon Strategy is composed of 10 interrelated goals, 27 targets and 62 indicators.

9 The time frame for achieving the goals and targets is the Asian and Pacific Decade of Persons with Disabilities, 2013 to 2022.

10 Goals describe the desired end results. Targets are aimed to be achieved within a given time frame. Indicators measure progress towards the targets and verify that the targets have been achieved. There are two types of indicators: core indicators and supplementary indicators. All indicators should be disaggregated by sex wherever possible.

Goal 1
Reduce poverty and enhance work and employment prospects

11 The Decade must see greater progress in reducing poverty among persons with disabilities and their families. Persons with disabilities experience significant labour market disadvantages, have less economic participation and hence are disproportionately poorer than persons without disabilities. Having a decent job and the necessary education, training and support to keep that job is one of the best means of overcoming poverty. Those who can and want to work must therefore be better supported, protected, and equipped to do so. This requires more accommodating labour markets. Lifting persons with disabilities and their families out of poverty would contribute to the achievement of inclusive growth and sustainable development.

13 Core indicators facilitate intercountry sharing of progress in the course of the new Decade; these are indicators for which data can be generated with some effort. Supplementary indicators may facilitate progress tracking among countries with similar social and economic development conditions and for which data may be less easy to collect.
**Target 1.A**
Eliminate extreme poverty among persons with disabilities

**Target 1.B**
Increase work and employment for persons of working age with disabilities who can and want to work

**Target 1.C**
Increase the participation of persons with disabilities in vocational training and other employment-support programmes funded by governments

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**Indicators for tracking progress**

**Core indicators**

1.1 Proportion of persons with disabilities living below the US$ 1.25 (PPP) per day international poverty line, as updated by the World Bank and compared to the overall population

1.2 Ratio of persons with disabilities in employment to the general population in employment

1.3 Proportion of persons with disabilities who participate in government-funded vocational training and other employment-support programmes as a proportion of all people trained

**Supplementary indicators**

1.4 Proportion of persons with disabilities living below the national poverty line
Goal 2
Promote participation in political processes and in decision-making

12 The participation of persons with disabilities in the political process and in decision-making is the cornerstone for the realization of the rights of persons with disabilities. Being able to exercise the right to vote and the right to be elected is intrinsic to this goal. The Decade must witness greater and more widespread progress in the participation of diverse groups of persons with disabilities, including women and youth with disabilities, in political processes and in decision-making at all levels. Moreover, technological improvements should be harnessed to enable persons with disabilities to participate in public decision-making processes and to exercise their rights and fulfil their responsibilities as full members of society. The improvements include the provision of an enabling environment for persons with disabilities to have equitable access to appointments in the judicial, executive and legislative branches of government, including those of the supreme court, ministries and national legislative body.

Target 2.A
Ensure that persons with disabilities are represented in government decision-making bodies

Target 2.B
Provide reasonable accommodation to enhance the participation of persons with disabilities in the political process

Indicators for tracking progress

Core indicators

2.1 Proportion of seats held by persons with disabilities in the parliament or equivalent national legislative body

2.2 Proportion of members of the national coordination mechanism on disability who represent diverse disability groups
2.3 Proportion of those represented in the national machinery for gender equality and women’s empowerment who are persons with disabilities

2.4 Proportion of polling stations in the national capital that are accessible with processes in place that ensure confidentiality of voters with disabilities

Supplementary indicators

2.5 Proportion of cabinet positions held by persons with disabilities at the national level

2.6 Proportion of supreme court judges who are persons with disabilities

2.7 Availability of legislation that requires the national election authority to conduct the election process in a manner that makes it accessible for persons with diverse disabilities

Goal 3
Enhance access to the physical environment, public transportation, knowledge, information and communication

Access to the physical environment, public transportation, knowledge, information and communication is a precondition for persons with disabilities to fulfil their rights in an inclusive society. The accessibility of urban, rural and remote areas based on universal design increases safety and ease of use not only for persons with disabilities, but also for all other members of society. Access audits are an important means of ensuring accessibility and must cover all stages of the process of planning, design, construction, maintenance and monitoring and evaluation. Access to assistive devices and related support services is also a precondition for persons with disabilities to optimize their level of independence in daily life and live in dignity. Ensuring the availability of assistive devices for those living in low-resource settings involves encouraging research, development, production, distribution and maintenance.
**Target 3.A**  
Increase the accessibility of the physical environment in the national capital that is open to the public

**Target 3.B**  
Enhance the accessibility and usability of public transportation

**Target 3.C**  
Enhance the accessibility and usability of information and communications services

**Target 3.D**  
Halve the proportion of persons with disabilities who need but do not have appropriate assistive devices or products

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### Indicators for tracking progress

#### Core indicators

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<td>3.3</td>
<td>Proportion of daily captioning and sign-language interpretation of public television news programmes</td>
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<td>3.4</td>
<td>Proportion of accessible and usable public documents and websites that meet internationally recognized accessibility standards</td>
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<td>3.5</td>
<td>Proportion of persons with disabilities who need assistive devices or products and have them</td>
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#### Supplementary indicators

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<td>3.6</td>
<td>Availability of a government access audit programme that requires the participation of experts with disabilities</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>Availability of mandatory technical standards for barrier-free access that govern the approval of all designs for buildings that could be used by members of the public, taking into consideration internationally recognized standards, such as those of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO)</td>
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</table>
3.8 Number of sign language interpreters

3.9 Availability of mandatory technical standards for barrier-free access that govern the approval of all ICT-related services, such as websites for the public, taking into consideration internationally recognized standards, such as those of the ISO

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**Goal 4**

**Strengthen social protection**

**14** Social protection coverage in developing countries of Asia and the Pacific is often limited to social insurance programmes and only available to those with regular employment contracts in the formal sector, leaving the vast majority of the population, especially persons with disabilities, without sufficient coverage. It is therefore crucial to ensure that persons with disabilities have access to social protection on an equal basis with others, and to promote further the social protection floor with a focus on health care and basic income protection for all. Furthermore, there is a lack of affordable services, including personal assistance and peer counselling services, which enable persons with disabilities to live independently in the community. For many persons with disabilities, these services are prerequisites for their participation in society.

**Target 4.A**
Increase access to all health services, including rehabilitation, for all persons with disabilities

**Target 4.B**
Increase coverage of persons with disabilities within social protection programmes

**Target 4.C**
Enhance services and programmes, including for personal assistance and peer counselling, that support persons with disabilities, especially those with multiple, extensive and diverse disabilities, in living independently in the community
Indicators for tracking progress

Core indicators

4.1 Proportion of persons with disabilities who use government-supported health-care programmes, as compared to the general population

4.2 Coverage of persons with disabilities within social protection programmes, including social insurance and social assistance programmes

4.3 Availability of government-funded services and programmes, including for personal assistance and peer counselling, that enable persons with disabilities to live independently in the community

Supplementary indicators

4.4 Number of government-supported programmes for care services, including for respite care

4.5 Availability of national community-based rehabilitation programmes

4.6 Availability of health insurance for persons with disabilities

4.7 A decrease in the unmet need for assistance and support services

Goal 5
Expand early intervention and education of children with disabilities

There has been relative neglect of the issue of developmental delays and disabilities among children, many of whom are the children of families living in poverty. In much of the Asia-Pacific region, a disproportionate number of children with disabilities do not have access to early intervention and education programmes. Early detection of delays in reaching developmental milestones is as important as regularly measuring the height and weight of infants and children. Following early detection of delay in reaching developmental milestones, it is necessary to provide prompt
and appropriate responses to optimize their all-round development. Such early intervention responses cover, inter alia, stimulation, nurturing and care, and pre-school education. Investing in early childhood programmes yields higher returns than at subsequent levels of education and training. Government commitment to early childhood programmes would significantly improve their development outcomes. Furthermore, it is essential for governments to ensure that children with disabilities have access, on an equitable basis with others in the communities in which they live, to quality primary and secondary education. This process includes engaging families as partners in providing more effective support for children with disabilities.

**Target 5.A**
Enhance measures for early detection of, and intervention for, children with disabilities from birth to pre-school age

**Target 5.B**
Halve the gap between children with disabilities and children without disabilities in enrolment rates for primary and secondary education

**Indicators for tracking progress**

**Core indicators**

5.1 Number of children with disabilities receiving early childhood intervention

5.2 Primary education enrolment rate of children with disabilities

5.3 Secondary education enrolment rate of children with disabilities

**Supplementary indicators**

5.4 Proportion of pre- and antenatal care facilities that provide information and services regarding early detection of disability in children and protection of the rights of children with disabilities

5.5 Proportion of children who are deaf that receive instruction in sign language
Proportion of students with visual impairments that have educational materials in formats that are readily accessible

Proportion of students with intellectual disabilities, developmental disabilities, deafblindness, autism and other disabilities who have assistive devices, adapted curricula and appropriate learning materials

Goal 6
Ensure gender equality and women’s empowerment

Girls and women with disabilities face multiple forms of discrimination and abuse. Isolation, compounded by dependency on caregivers, renders them extremely vulnerable to many forms of exploitation, violence and abuse, with attendant risks, including of HIV infection, pregnancy and maternal and infant death. Girls and women with disabilities are largely invisible in mainstream gender equality programmes. Information concerning sexual and reproductive health, general health care, and related services is seldom in formats and language that are accessible. The true promise of the Decade will be fully realized only when girls and women with disabilities are active participants in mainstream development.

Target 6.A
Enable girls and women with disabilities to have equitable access to mainstream development opportunities

Target 6.B
Ensure representation of women with disabilities in government decision-making bodies

Target 6.C
Ensure that all girls and women with disabilities have access to sexual and reproductive health services on an equitable basis with girls and women without disabilities

Target 6.D
Increase measures to protect girls and women with disabilities from all forms of violence and abuse
Indicators for tracking progress

Core indicators

6.1 Number of countries that include the promotion of the participation of women and girls with disabilities in their national action plans on gender equality and empowerment of women

6.2 Proportion of seats held by women with disabilities in the parliament or equivalent national legislative body

6.3 Proportion of girls and women with disabilities who access sexual and reproductive health services of government and civil society, compared to women and girls without disabilities

6.4 Number of programmes initiated by government and relevant agencies aimed at eliminating violence, including sexual abuse and exploitation, perpetrated against girls and women with disabilities

6.5 Number of programmes initiated by government and relevant agencies that provide care and support, including rehabilitation, for women and girls with disabilities who are victims of any form of violence and abuse

Goal 7
Ensure disability-inclusive disaster risk reduction and management

17 The Asia-Pacific region is the region that is most adversely affected by disasters, including those caused by climate change. Persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups are at higher risk of death, injury and additional impairments, as a result of exclusion from disaster risk reduction policies, plans and programmes. Public service announcements are often issued in formats and language that are not accessible by persons with disabilities. In addition, emergency exits, shelters and facilities tend not to be barrier-free. Regular participation of persons with disabilities in emergency preparedness drills and other disaster risk reduction measures at the local and district levels could prevent or minimize risk and damage when disasters occur. Physical and information infrastructure that incorporates universal design principles would improve the chances of safety and survival.
Target 7.A
Strengthen disability-inclusive disaster risk reduction planning

Target 7.B
Strengthen implementation of measures on providing timely and appropriate support to persons with disabilities in responding to disasters

Indicators for tracking progress

Core indicators

7.1 Availability of disability-inclusive disaster risk reduction plans

7.2 Availability of disability-inclusive training for all relevant service personnel

7.3 Proportion of accessible emergency shelters and disaster relief sites

Supplementary indicators

7.4 Number of persons with disabilities who died or were seriously injured in disasters

7.5 Availability of psychosocial support service personnel that have the capacity to assist persons with disabilities affected by disasters

7.6 Availability of assistive devices and technologies for persons with disabilities in preparing for and responding to disasters
Goal 8
Improve the reliability and comparability of disability data

Persons with disabilities tend to be unseen, unheard and uncounted. Increasingly in recent years, when they have been counted, definitions of “disability” and “persons with disabilities” that are used for collecting disability data have varied widely in the Asia-Pacific region. Taken together, data comparisons across countries are frequently unreliable. The Asia-Pacific region needs more accurate statistics on the population of persons with diverse disabilities and on their socioeconomic status. The adequacy of disability statistics would enable policymaking to be evidence-based to support the realization of the rights of persons with disabilities. The Decade is an opportunity to enhance data collection aimed at generating comparable disability statistics over time and across borders. It is crucial that baseline data for the Incheon Strategy indicators are made available to enable effective progress tracking towards the achievement of goals and targets.

Target 8.A
Produce and disseminate reliable and internationally comparable disability statistics in formats that are accessible by persons with disabilities

Target 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

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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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

19 The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities is the first disability-specific, international legal instrument that provides a comprehensive approach to respecting, protecting and fulfilling the rights of persons with disabilities. The Convention explicitly empowers persons with disabilities as holders of rights, as distinct from being treated as objects of charity. The ESCAP region played an instrumental and historic role in the initiation and drafting of the Convention. As of 30 October 2012, 126 States globally are parties to the Convention and 154 are signatories, of which, in the Asia-Pacific region, 35 Governments have signed the Convention and 25 have ratified the Convention or acceded to it.

Target 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.

Target 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.
Indicators for tracking progress

Core indicators

9.1 Number of Governments that have ratified or acceded to the Convention

9.2 Availability of national anti-discrimination legislation to uphold and protect the rights of persons with disabilities

Supplementary indicators

9.3 Number of Asia-Pacific Governments that have ratified the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

9.4 Number of amended or nullified laws that directly or indirectly discriminate against persons with disabilities

Goal 10
Advance subregional, regional and interregional cooperation

The experience of two Asian and Pacific Decades underscores the value of cooperation, at subregional, regional and interregional levels, for facilitating mutual support, including through sharing lessons learned, good practices and innovative solutions. The Busan Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation,¹⁴ adopted on 1 December 2011 by the Fourth High-level Forum on Aid Effectiveness (Busan, Republic of Korea) recognized the importance of international commitments on disability to form the foundation of cooperation for effective development. Civil society and the private sector could play important roles in catalysing innovative approaches to reaching the Incheon goals and targets. The Asia-Pacific region still faces long-term challenges. In post-conflict areas, such challenges as landmines and remnants of war continue to exacerbate the occurrence of disability and undermine livelihoods. The Decade provides an opportunity for international cooperation, with multi-sectoral dimensions, to overcome such challenges, and support effective implementation.

**Target 10.A**
Contribute to the Asia-Pacific Multi-donor Trust Fund managed by ESCAP as well as initiatives and programmes to support the implementation of the Ministerial Declaration on the Asian and Pacific Decade of Persons with Disabilities, 2013–2022, and the Incheon Strategy

**Target 10.B**
Development cooperation agencies in the Asia-Pacific region strengthen the disability-inclusiveness of their policies and programmes

**Target 10.C**
United Nations regional commissions strengthen interregional exchange of experiences and good practices concerning disability issues and the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

### Indicators for tracking progress

#### Core indicators

10.1 Annual voluntary contributions by Governments and other donors to the Asia-Pacific Multi-donor Trust Fund to support the implementation of the Ministerial Declaration on the Asian and Pacific Decade of Persons with Disabilities, 2013–2022, and the Incheon Strategy

10.2 Number of donors contributing each year to the Asia-Pacific Multi-donor Trust Fund to support the implementation of the Ministerial Declaration on the Asian and Pacific Decade of Persons with Disabilities, 2013–2022, and the Incheon Strategy

10.3 Annual voluntary contributions by Governments or other donors to initiatives or programmes to support the implementation of the Ministerial Declaration on the Asian and Pacific Decade of Persons with Disabilities, 2013–2022, and the Incheon Strategy
10.4 Number of United Nations entities that have regional cooperation programmes, including for South-South cooperation, that explicitly support the implementation of the Ministerial Declaration on the Asian and Pacific Decade of Persons with Disabilities, 2013–2022, and the Incheon Strategy

10.5 Number of subregional intergovernmental bodies that have programmes, including for South-South cooperation, which support the implementation of the Ministerial Declaration on the Asian and Pacific Decade of Persons with Disabilities, 2013–2022, and the Incheon Strategy

10.6 Number of regional and subregional projects, including for South-South cooperation, in which organizations of and for persons with disabilities participate in order to support the implementation of the Ministerial Declaration on the Asian and Pacific Decade of Persons with Disabilities, 2013–2022, and the Incheon Strategy

10.7 Number of development cooperation agencies operating in Asia and the Pacific that have mandates, policies, action plans and dedicated and appropriately experienced focal points on disability-inclusive development, supportive of ratification and implementation of the Convention and review of follow-up action

10.8 Number of joint activities among the five regional commissions of the United Nations to support the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

10.9 Number of statisticians in the Asia-Pacific region trained in disability statistics, in particular on the ICF approach, by ESCAP and other relevant agencies

10.10 Number of United Nations country or regional-level development assistance frameworks that explicitly reference disability-inclusive development in line with the United Nations Development Group guidance note on including the rights of persons with disabilities in United Nations programming at the country level
Modalities for effective implementation: national, subregional and regional levels

21 This section identifies the modalities that together promote and support implementation. In particular, these modalities build data and information and strengthen multi-level cooperation for advancing progress towards realizing the rights of persons with disabilities through the implementation of the Incheon Strategy in the course of the Decade.

1. National level

22 The heart of the implementation of the Incheon Strategy is the national coordination mechanism on disability, with its all-important subnational linkages.

23 Many such mechanisms were established in the course of the past two Asian and Pacific Decades of Disabled Persons. Thus, they would assume primary responsibility for coordinating and catalysing the implementation of the Incheon Strategy at the national and subnational levels.

24 Under the auspices of the national coordination mechanisms, national statistical offices would assume the role of focal point for establishing baseline data for indicators and tracking progress in the implementation of the Incheon Strategy.

25 National coordination mechanisms on disability should undertake tasks that include but are not limited to the following:

a Mobilize diverse sectoral ministries, departments and government institutions at all levels, civil society, including organizations of and for persons with disabilities and their family support groups, research institutions, and the private sector for multi-sectoral and nation-wide engagement in implementing the Incheon Strategy;

b Develop, monitor and report on the implementation of national action plans on achieving the goals and targets of the Incheon Strategy;
c Translate the Incheon Strategy into national languages and ensure availability of the national language versions in accessible formats for wide dissemination to all sectors and at all administrative levels;

d Undertake national and subnational campaigns, such as the Make the Right Real! Campaign, to raise awareness throughout the Decade that fosters positive perceptions of persons with disabilities;

e Promote and support research on the situation of persons with disabilities as a basis for policymaking.

26 The United Nations country teams should support the revitalization and functioning of national coordination mechanisms, as may be required, with particular attention to advocacy, coordination and cooperation directed at implementation, including at subnational levels.

2. Subregional level

27 Subregional intergovernmental entities, such as the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, the Economic Cooperation Organization, the Pacific Islands Forum and the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation, have an important role in contributing to accelerated implementation of the Ministerial Declaration and the Incheon Strategy by actively promoting disability-inclusive policies and programmes within their respective mandates.

28 The ESCAP secretariat, in its promotion of the Asian and Pacific Decade of Persons with Disabilities, 2013–2022, shall support subregional and inter-subregional cooperation, in partnership with subregional intergovernmental bodies. In doing so, it shall harness the active participation of its subregional offices in North and Central Asia, East and North-East Asia, the Pacific, and South and South-West Asia, supported by its regional institutions, in promoting disability-inclusive development.

15 Asian and Pacific Training Centre for Information and Communication Technology for Development (APCICT), Incheon, Republic of Korea; Asian and Pacific Centre for Transfer of Technology (APCTT), New Delhi; Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific (SIAP), Tokyo; Centre for the Alleviation of Poverty through Sustainable Agriculture (CAPSA), Bogor, Indonesia; United Nations Asian and Pacific Centre for Agricultural Engineering and Machinery (UNAPCAEM), Beijing.
3. **Regional level**

29 ESCAP members and associate members should discuss the progress, challenges and good practices in implementing the Ministerial Declaration and the Incheon Strategy in the regular sessions of the Committee on Social Development or its equivalent. Representatives of civil society organizations are encouraged to attend the sessions.

30 A regional working group on the Asian and Pacific Decade of Persons with Disabilities, 2013–2022, shall be established. The working group shall support full and effective implementation throughout the Decade. Its functions shall focus on the provision of advice and support to the members and associate members, as appropriate, on the regional implementation of the Ministerial Declaration and the Incheon Strategy. The terms of reference of the working group are annexed.

31 The ESCAP secretariat shall contribute to the implementation of the Ministerial Declaration and the Incheon Strategy through its regional convening role, analytical work and technical support to governments. In particular, it shall undertake the following in cooperation with United Nations entities:

- **a** Support governments, as appropriate, in harmonizing legislation with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and in promoting the Make the Right Real! Campaign;

- **b** Promote sharing among members and associate members of national experiences and good practices in disability-inclusive development and in protecting and upholding the rights of persons with disabilities, including the sharing of experiences among national legislative and administrative institutions, in order to promote and support the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities;

- **c** Track progress and support the improvement of disability statistics during the Decade;

- **d** Support members and associate members in capacity-building to promote disability-inclusive development;

- **e** Engage with civil society organizations, in particular organizations of and for persons with disabilities, and provide a regional platform for stakeholder consultations.
The Asia-Pacific Development Centre on Disability, which was established as a legacy of the first Asian and Pacific Decade of Disabled Persons to promote the empowerment of persons with disabilities and their representative organizations, and a barrier-free and inclusive society, is called upon to continue building the capabilities of persons with disabilities and multi-sectoral collaboration, with special attention to encouraging private sector engagement in disability-inclusive business that promotes disability-friendly products, services, employment opportunities and entrepreneurship development.

The Make the Right Real Fund, to be initiated by and based in the Republic of Korea, is invited to support the successful implementation of the Ministerial Declaration on the Asian and Pacific Decade of Persons with Disabilities, 2013–2022, and the Incheon Strategy.

Civil society organizations and, in particular, organizations of and for persons with disabilities, are encouraged to participate in the implementation of the Ministerial Declaration and the Incheon Strategy and promote continuous responsiveness to the aspirations and needs of persons with disabilities over the Decade.

Objective

1 The objective of the proposed regional working group on the Asian and Pacific Decade of Persons with Disabilities is to provide technical advice and support to members and associate members, to promote the full and effective implementation of the Decade, 2013–2022.

Functions

2 In pursuance of the objective stated in paragraph 1 above, the working group shall advise members and associate members on the following:

a Reviews of Decade progress, especially concerning the implementation of the Ministerial Declaration on the Asian and Pacific Decade of Persons with Disabilities, 2013–2022, and the Incheon Strategy to “Make the Right Real” for Persons with Disabilities in Asia and the Pacific;

b Regional and subregional cooperation to advance implementation of the Ministerial Declaration and the Incheon Strategy;

c Research on the evolving situation of persons with disabilities in the Asia-Pacific region;

d Outreach to diverse disability groups at the national and local levels, and networking.

Membership

3 The working group shall be composed of representatives of ESCAP members and associate members, as well as civil society organizations operating at the regional and subregional levels in Asia and the Pacific.

4 The tenure of working group members shall be five years, with the possibility of extension for another five years.

5 All ESCAP members and associate members shall be eligible to serve on the working group.
The working group should be composed of 30 members, taking into account gender equality: 15 from members and associate members and 15 from civil society organizations. At least half of the seats allocated for civil society organizations should be guaranteed for persons with disabilities and emerging civil society organizations.

A civil society entity that meets the following criteria shall be eligible to serve as a member of the working group: (a) operate at the regional and/or subregional levels in Asia and the Pacific; (b) be an organization or network that represents, supports and/or promotes the interests of persons with diverse disabilities; (c) has technical expertise relevant to advancing the implementation of the Ministerial Declaration and the Incheon Strategy.

The announcement of interest by individual ESCAP members and associate members, and civil society organizations, in serving as members of the working group shall take place at the High-level Intergovernmental Meeting on the Final Review of the Implementation of the Asian and Pacific Decade of Disabled Persons, 2003-2012, Incheon, Republic of Korea, from 29 October to 2 November 2012.

The proposed composition of the working group shall be submitted to the Commission at the session that immediately follows the High-level Intergovernmental Meeting, for a final decision. Thus, the Commission at its sixty-ninth session, in 2013, will make the final decision on the composition of the working group for the first term, spanning the period 2013–2017. The second announcement of interest in serving on the working group shall take place at the High-level Intergovernmental Meeting convened on the occasion of the midpoint of the Decade (2017). The Commission at its seventy-fourth session, in 2018, will make the final decision on the composition of the working group for the second term, spanning the period 2018–2022.
10 ESCAP members and associate members, civil society organizations, in particular, organizations of persons with disabilities, subregional intergovernmental agencies, United Nations agencies, development cooperation agencies and development banks can attend meetings of the working group as observers.

Rules of procedure

11 The working group shall adopt its own rules of procedure.

Secretariat

12 The ESCAP secretariat shall serve as the secretariat of the working group. It shall, inter alia, disseminate working group documentation in accessible formats.
Beijing Declaration, including the Action Plan to Accelerate the Implementation of the Incheon Strategy
We, the Ministers and representatives of members and associate members of
the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific assembled at the
High-level Intergovernmental Meeting on the Midpoint Review of the Asian and
Pacific Decade of Persons with Disabilities, 2013–2022, held in Beijing from 27
November to 1 December 2017,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015 entitled
“Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”,
including the Sustainable Development Goals, in which the Assembly
pledged to leave no one behind, and Assembly resolution 70/145 of 17
December 2015 on the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
and the Optional Protocol thereto, in which the Assembly noted that
disability-specific indicators could improve the identification of existing
social, economic and political inequalities,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 69/283 of 3 June 2015 on
the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, in which the
Assembly recognized the importance of empowering persons with
disabilities to publicly lead and promote universally accessible response,
recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction approaches in disaster risk
reduction, and of applying the principles of universal design to strengthening
disaster-resilient public and private investments in disaster risk prevention
and reduction,
4 Recalling further General Assembly resolution 70/170 of 17 December 2015 on working towards the full realization of an inclusive and accessible United Nations for persons with disabilities, in which the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to improve facilities and services within the United Nations system to create accessible environments for persons with disabilities,

5 Recalling General Assembly resolution 67/82 of 12 December 2012 on addressing the socioeconomic needs of individuals, families and societies affected by autism spectrum disorders, developmental disorders and associated disabilities, in which the Assembly expressed concern that children with autism spectrum disorders, developmental disorders and associated disabilities experienced challenges in accessing long-term health care, education, training and intervention programmes, and that persons with autism spectrum disorders, developmental disorders and associated disabilities continued to face barriers in their participation as equal members of society,

6 Recognizing the Marrakesh Treaty to Facilitate Access to Published Works for Persons Who Are Blind, Visually Impaired or Otherwise Print Disabled, adopted on 27 June 2013, in which opportunities were enhanced for persons with print disabilities to access printed books in accessible formats,

7 Welcoming the formation by the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation in 2014 of the Group of Friends on Disability in order to seek common ground, share experiences and identify ways to promote the economic empowerment of persons with disabilities in the region with a view to bringing about inclusive development for their benefit; the official recognition of the Group of Friends on Disability by the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation during the Symposium on the Internet Economy, which was held in Boracay, Philippines, on 18 May 2015, as a structure of its Human Resources Development Working Group; and the holding of its first meeting in Cebu, Philippines, in September 2015 during the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Summit held in Manila,
Welcoming also the inclusion of disability cooperation in the framework of the China-Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Expo and the holding of the first China-ASEAN Disability Forum in 2015, with a view to strengthening pragmatic cooperation for the inclusive development of persons with disabilities,

Recalling Commission resolution 69/13 of 1 May 2013, in which the Commission endorsed the Incheon Strategy to “Make the Right Real” for Persons with Disabilities in Asia and the Pacific, and Commission decision 70/23 of 8 August 2014, by which the Commission endorsed the Road Map for the Implementation of the Incheon Strategy to “Make the Right Real” for Persons with Disabilities in Asia and the Pacific, containing an outline of action to be taken at the national, subregional and regional levels to support the implementation of the Incheon Strategy over the first five years (2013–2017) of the Asian and Pacific Decade of Persons with Disabilities, 2013–2022,

Appreciating the progress made by members and associate members in their implementation of the Incheon Strategy, and the contributions thereto of civil society, particularly organizations of and for persons with disabilities, including through continuous advocacy and capacity-building and the provision of support services for persons with disabilities,

Appreciating also the efforts of the Working Group on the Asian and Pacific Decade of Persons with Disabilities, 2013–2022, through which member States and civil society organizations collaborated to promote the full and effective implementation of the Decade between 2013 and 2017,

Noting with concern that persons with disabilities continue to face discrimination and unfair treatment in all dimensions of life and have limited opportunities for development, and that their comprehensive rights are yet to be realized through effective legislation, policies and programmes at the national and local levels, and that policies and standards based on universal design, while promoted at the international level, are not yet fully developed and utilized across different sectors within individual countries and areas,

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2 See E/ESCAP/70/34.
3 E/ESCAP/70/17.
Underscoring the need for member States to systematically implement and evaluate evidence-based policies on disability rights and disability-inclusive development, supported by adequate budgetary allocation,

Appreciating the positive efforts of the Government of China in promoting disability-inclusive development in the region, particularly the importance attached to the High-level Intergovernmental Meeting on the Midpoint Review of the Asian and Pacific Decade of Persons with Disabilities, 2013–2022,

Recalling paragraph 37 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, in which the growing contribution of sport to the realization of development and peace in its promotion of tolerance and respect is recognized, and underscoring the importance of incorporating disability-inclusive sports into the design of all sustainable development programmes, given their significant contribution to the health and well-being of persons with disabilities and to the overall development of society,

Resolve to accelerate the implementation of the Incheon Strategy and to enhance mechanisms for tracking its progress, in accordance with the Action Plan to Accelerate the Implementation of the Incheon Strategy, contained in the annex;

Commit to utilizing the Incheon Strategy and the Beijing Declaration and Action Plan as a unique set of tools to support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, as well as subregional and other global frameworks on disability, as appropriate;

Also commit to promoting convergent multi-ministerial and multisectoral approaches and partnerships with civil society organizations, the private sector and academia for disability-inclusive development, with the full and effective participation of representative organizations of persons with disabilities, in support of the implementation and progress-tracking of government policy;

Further commit to enhancing the collection and use of reliable, comparable and up-to-date disability data that is disaggregated to support evidence-based policymaking and the tracking of progress towards implementing the Incheon Strategy and achieving the Sustainable Development Goals;
Commit to paying particular attention to persons with disabilities in building up the Asia-Pacific community of shared future, and to continuously enhancing regional and subregional cooperation under the principle of achieving shared growth through discussion and collaboration, in order to make the Decade a platform for mutual learning and joint development;

Request the Executive Secretary to:

(a) Accord priority to supporting members and associate members in accelerating the implementation of the Incheon Strategy, in particular through the Beijing Declaration and Action Plan, as part of the regional road map for implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in Asia and the Pacific;

(b) Promote the Incheon Strategy and the Beijing Declaration and Action Plan as effective tools to support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities;

(c) Provide technical support to members and associate members to enhance national capacity for reliable and comparable disability statistics;

(d) Through the Asia-Pacific Regional Coordination Mechanism, encourage system-wide support from the United Nations for the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Action Plan;

(e) Support the system-wide efforts of the United Nations to improve the accessibility of facilities, information and services and implement them within the secretariat premises through measures such as adopting internal guidelines on accessibility of conferences and meetings;

(f) Submit the Beijing Declaration and Action Plan to the Commission at its seventy-fourth session for consideration and endorsement.
I. Introduction


II. Objectives

The Action Plan provides for strategic policy measures to accelerate the implementation of the Incheon Strategy, the world’s first regional disability-specific development agenda, during the period from 2018 to 2022. It contains recommendations for policy action towards achieving the 10 goals of the Incheon Strategy to “Make the Right Real” for Persons with Disabilities in Asia and the Pacific. Putting policy into place, and translating policy into effective implementation, involves political will, good governance, multi-ministerial cooperation, and the allocation of adequate budget and human resources equipped with technical capabilities, which are crucial to the success of the implementation of the Incheon Strategy.
The main actors of the Action Plan are Governments. However, pursuant to the Incheon Strategy and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the importance of a multi-stakeholder approach is to be noted, including partnerships with civil society, the private sector and international organizations.

In the Action Plan, with a view to fulfilling the pledge by member States in the 2030 Agenda to leave no one behind, the operational synergy between the Incheon Strategy and the Beijing Declaration and Action Plan and the 2030 Agenda, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and other development agendas is underscored.

To demonstrate this synergy between the Incheon Strategy, the Beijing Declaration and Action Plan and other development agendas, linkages are presented between the recommended action and the Incheon Strategy, the Sustainable Development Goals and, as necessary, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030.

### III. Guiding principles

The Beijing Declaration and Action Plan reaffirm the key principles and policy direction contained in the Incheon Strategy, and place special emphasis on inclusive and shared development towards the goal of leaving no one behind.
IV. Advancing the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development from a disability perspective

7 The 2030 Agenda and its Sustainable Development Goals are disability-inclusive. Five of the Goals contain an explicit reference to disability, and another six are indirectly linked to disability-related issues. Included in the Goals is the disaggregation of data by disability status, where relevant. In addition, persons with disabilities are one of the 12 major groups recognized by the United Nations to support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

ACTION TO BE TAKEN BY GOVERNMENTS

8 In accordance with national circumstances and priorities, Governments should, as appropriate, develop, adopt and implement national Sustainable Development Goal implementation plans and relevant monitoring and indicator frameworks that address the challenges faced by persons with disabilities. This includes leveraging data collected for the Incheon Strategy core indicators, as well as disaggregating data by disability across the Sustainable Development Goal indicators as necessary. Furthermore, Governments should involve persons with disabilities, their representative organizations and disability experts throughout all stages mentioned above.

ACTION TO BE TAKEN BY ESCAP

9 ESCAP should:

(a) As appropriate and in collaboration with other United Nations entities and development organizations, support the technical capacity-building of Governments in the collection and analysis of disability-inclusive statistics and data for the tracking of progress towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals;

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1 Reference is made to disability in seven targets and means of implementation across five Sustainable Development Goals (Goals 4, 8, 10, 11 and 17; targets 4.5, 8.5, 10.2, 11.2, 11.7 and 17.18 and means of implementation 4.a). Targets of another six Goals (Goals 1, 3, 5, 9, 13 and 16) are linked to disability-inclusive development through the use of terminology such as “inclusion”, “for all”, “accessible” and “universal access” and references to support for the most vulnerable groups. For further details, see www.maketherightreal.net/incheon-strategy-strengthening-2030-agenda

In collaboration with the Working Group, develop a mechanism for sharing good practices on disability-inclusive implementation of the 2030 Agenda through regional platforms such as the Asia-Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development, the most comprehensive regional intergovernmental forum supporting the implementation, follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda.

V. Advancing the implementation of Incheon Strategy, in particular through the Beijing Declaration and Action Plan

**INcheon STRATEGY GOAL**

1 REDUCE POVERTY AND ENHANCE WORK AND EMPLOYMENT PROSPECTS

**IN SUPPORT OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS**

1.1, 1.2 TARGETS 4.4, 4.5 TARGETS 8.5, 8.6

**CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES**

CRPD ARTICLES 27, 28

**ACTION TO BE TAKEN BY GOVERNMENTS**

10 Governments should:

(a) Develop and implement comprehensive poverty reduction measures for persons with disabilities, including through enhanced access to financial services and capacity-building programmes;

(b) Develop and implement enabling schemes to promote the employment of persons with disabilities and increase their opportunities with respect to livelihood, decent work and entrepreneurship, particularly by promoting the inclusion of persons with diverse disabilities and women with disabilities, keeping in mind the provision of reasonable accommodation, including by:
(i) Creating a one-stop system of employment services for persons with disabilities to avoid fragmentation;

(ii) Providing financial or other incentives to employers to hire persons with disabilities and construct accessible facilities in the workplace;

(iii) Promoting disability-inclusive business as a new business model, as distinct from the corporate social responsibility approach to disability, and incorporating disability perspectives into all stages of the business cycle;

(iv) Promoting the establishment of business-to-business networks and improving coordination across the disability employment services system to increase job opportunities, vocational training and skills development for persons with disabilities;

(v) Promoting the provision of disability support services for employees such as job coaching, job matching, pre-employment counselling and the provision of information in accessible formats, reasonable accommodation and assistive technologies to sustain the employment of persons with disabilities.
ACTION TO BE TAKEN BY GOVERNMENTS

11 Governments should:

(a) Develop, adopt and implement legislation and measures to ensure political participation by persons with disabilities, including by:

(i) Prohibiting discrimination against persons with disabilities as voters or candidates in elections;

(ii) Requiring election management bodies to provide accessible polling stations and voting procedures, including through measures such as utilizing accessible technology for voter registration and conducting accessibility audits of polling stations on a regular basis;

(iii) Building the capacity of persons with disabilities as voters and as candidates;

(b) Develop, adopt and implement legislation and measures to ensure participation by persons with disabilities at all levels of decision-making, including by requiring the inclusion of women with disabilities as members of the national gender equality mechanism and the provision of support services for their meaningful participation.
**ACTION TO BE TAKEN BY GOVERNMENTS**

12 Governments should:

(a) Develop, adopt and implement laws and regulations to promote universal design and accessibility in the built environment, information and communications technology ecosystems, facilities and services at all levels of government and in the private sector, including by:

(i) Establishing enforcement and coordinating bodies, with sustained budgets, that have the authority to oversee multi-ministerial implementation of accessibility and enforce punitive measures for non-compliance;

(ii) Establishing accessibility requirements for constructing and renovating the built environment and as a criterion for granting business permits;
(b) Develop, adopt and implement technical standards, based on universal design and in line with international standards, for making the built environment – including toilets, changing areas and transportation – information and communications technology ecosystems and other services accessible;

(c) Ensure that technical standards on accessibility highlight seamless connectivity between destinations and guarantee the safety of persons with physical, mental, intellectual, sensory and other impairments, and that standards in a country or area are the same across ministries and governance levels, including by:

(i) Adopting a procurement policy to ensure that all government devices, goods, services and software that are accessible to persons with disabilities are in line with accessibility standards, and promoting the adoption of the policy in the private sector;

(ii) Taking steps to make government websites and their contents accessible, in accordance with World Wide Web Consortium standards;

(iii) In collaboration with academic institutions, providing training programmes on universal design for policymakers, building inspectors and contractors, and integrating universal design and accessibility into higher education curricula related to architecture, urban planning, transport, civil engineering and other relevant academic branches;

(iv) Devising and implementing a system to conduct regular accessibility audits of key public buildings and transportation hubs, key government offices, schools, hospitals and emergency shelters, business centres, houses/places of worship and any other public places before construction and periodically once in use;
(d) Strengthen the provision of information accessibility and services, including by:

(i) Establishing and implementing systems to make all published materials, in particular public documents and textbooks, accessible for persons with disabilities;

(ii) Engaging the private sector to develop text-to-speech software for local languages to ensure digital literacy;

(iii) Developing, adopting and implementing a plan to increase the number of professional sign-language interpreters, and to integrate real-time captioning, sign-language interpretation, audio description and other forms of communication into broadcasts at national and international meetings and programmes implemented by Governments;

(e) Establish and implement a system for the provision of affordable assistive devices in response to the needs of persons with disabilities; 3

(f) Actively consider ratifying and implementing the Marrakesh Treaty to Facilitate Access to Published Works for Persons Who Are Blind, Visually Impaired or Otherwise Print Disabled, and amending copyright laws to allow the conversion of published materials into accessible formats for persons with print disabilities and the international exchange of the converted materials without the need for permission from copyright owners.

Governments should develop, adopt and implement disability-inclusive and disability-specific social protection measures to cover all categories of persons with disabilities, including those with invisible disabilities. Specific measures include:

(a) Providing benefit schemes, health coverage, screening and early detection and comprehensive rehabilitation services;

(b) Establishing and maintaining community-based centres to provide rehabilitation, respite care and nursing services to promote deinstitutionalization and community-based living;

(c) Considering providing social assistance, including direct cash transfers to persons with disabilities to meet the additional costs associated with disabilities so that they can exercise self-determination in their lives;

(d) In collaboration with local governments and authorities, civil society and the private sector, establishing, maintaining and supporting a system of personal assistance and peer counselling to enable and empower persons with disabilities to live independently in the community;

(e) Training and investing in the capacity-building of community-level service providers and health-care providers, midwives and others to identify and detect disability at the earliest possible stage and provide the necessary referral and access to services;

(f) Ensuring the inclusion of issues concerning persons with disabilities, including women and children with disabilities, in health education, health promotion and public health campaigns.
ACTION TO BE TAKEN BY GOVERNMENTS

14 Governments should:

(a) Introduce and strengthen national and local programmes, including training, to improve the knowledge and skills of families, caregivers and service providers regarding child development and early detection of and intervention with respect to developmental delays and disabilities, as well as regarding the rights of children with disabilities and the means to receive coordinated services within their own communities;

(b) Review mainstream education policies, schemes and approaches to make them disability-inclusive, at the pre-primary, primary and secondary levels, and to promote a barrier-free learning environment and educational approach for all learners at all levels, including by:

(i) Conducting accessibility audits of school facilities, including water and sanitation facilities, educational materials and teaching methods;

(ii) Developing and implementing pre-service and in-service training programmes on inclusive education for professionals and staff working across the education sector, and on information-sharing among them, including professional training of educators that takes into account the needs of diverse learners to enable learning-friendly environments;
(iii) Making all education-related data disability-inclusive, including in education management information system,\textsuperscript{4} with particular attention to out-of-school children with disabilities;

(iv) Developing and maintaining school-readiness and bridge course programmes for first-generation learners, out-of-school children and school dropouts with disabilities, including adolescents and adults with disabilities;

(v) Developing, adopting and implementing scholarship programmes that are available and accessible to persons with disabilities;

(vi) Promoting disability-inclusive and disability-specific sports and cultural programmes as an approach to integrating children with disabilities into the activities of their communities and promoting their health and well-being;

(vii) Enhancing community awareness-raising activities in support of disability-inclusive sports and cultural programmes.

ACTION TO BE TAKEN BY GOVERNMENTS

15 Governments should:

(a) In developing and implementing national action plans, legislation and programmes on gender equality and women’s empowerment, accord priority to incorporating the perspectives of girls and women with disabilities, particularly concerning sexual and reproductive health, protection from sexual exploitation and violence, employment and entrepreneurship opportunities, and participation in decision-making bodies at all levels;

(b) Disseminate information and enhance knowledge on comprehensive sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, as well as on protection of girls and women with disabilities from violence, abuse and exploitation.
INCHON STRATEGY GOAL

ENSURE DISABILITY-INCLUSIVE DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND MANAGEMENT

IN SUPPORT OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

TARGET 1.5
TARGET 9.1
TARGET 11.2, 11.5, 11.7
TARGETS 13.1, 13.3

SENDAI FRAMEWORK FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION 2015–2030
PARAGRAPHS 7, 19, 24, 30, 32, 33 AND 36

CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES
CRPD ARTICLE 11

ACTION TO BE TAKEN BY GOVERNMENTS

16 Governments should:

(a) Develop, adopt and implement programmes, plans, systems and procedures to ensure that persons with disabilities, and their representative organizations, actively participate in the planning, implementation and monitoring of disaster risk reduction and humanitarian emergency responses at all levels, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 and the Charter on Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities in Humanitarian Action,\(^5\) including regional and subregional initiatives affecting persons with disabilities;

(b) Establish a system of collaboration between disaster risk reduction focal points, disability focal points and others in Government, as necessary, to ensure that all information related to disaster risk, including early warning systems and information, is accessible, clear and understandable to all;

\(^5\) See http://humanitariandisabilitycharter.org/.
(c) Conduct regular audits to ensure that all services related to disaster risk, including evacuation routes and shelters of early warning systems and information, are accessible and usable and respect the dignity of all, by involving planners, engineers and architects who are knowledgeable about universal design and persons with disabilities;

(d) Require practitioners in the field of disaster risk reduction and humanitarian emergencies to be trained on the Sendai Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, in the context of implementing disability-inclusive disaster risk reduction, and train and include persons with disabilities in first-response teams, by utilizing existing learning tools;

(e) Recognizing the link between climate change and disaster risk and considering the particularly severe impact of disasters on persons with disabilities, consider the need to develop the climate change resilience of systems supporting and promoting the rights of persons with disabilities, taking into consideration the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.
ACTION TO BE TAKEN BY GOVERNMENTS

17 Governments should map the status of disability statistics across ministries, and develop and implement national action plans in order to improve the reliability and usability of disability data, including ensuring the availability of an integrated database of data disaggregated by age, sex, disability, ethnicity and rural and urban residential status, as well as by educational and employment status. Specific measures include:

(a) Examining the concepts, purposes, targets and advantages of existing disability data collection tools and instruments, including the tools developed by the Washington Group on Disability Statistics for measuring disability, those developed by the Washington Group and the United Nations Children’s Fund for measuring child disability and the World Health Organization’s model disability survey;

(b) Establishing or improving civil registration and vital statistics systems to ensure that newborn babies with disabilities, where their disabilities are identifiable, are registered;

(c) Developing or strengthening national registers as a viable source of disability data;

(d) Ensuring sustainable resource allocation for building the capacities of disability statistics personnel, and strengthening national capacities with respect to disability data;
(e) Supplementing quantitative data on disability with qualitative information such as narrative stories of the lived experience of persons with disabilities, as well as introducing best practices;

(f) Considering the use of the ESCAP Guide on Disability Indicators for the Incheon Strategy;*

(g) Promoting and conducting research on how policies and programmes, including those that are culturally appropriate and locally developed, can effectively address the issues faced by persons with disabilities and their need for services, thereby enhancing evidence-based policymaking;

(h) Considering active participation in ESCAP technical support to member States with respect to the collection of disability data for the Incheon Strategy indicators.

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**ACTION TO BE TAKEN BY GOVERNMENTS**

18 Governments should develop, adopt and implement anti-discrimination laws on disability, with stringent mechanisms, including some form of penalty, for those who discriminate against persons with disabilities.

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ACTION TO BE TAKEN BY STATES PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

19 States parties should pursue harmonization of domestic legislation with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, including nullifying disqualification provisions in existing laws that discriminate against persons with disabilities, such as those that prevent persons with disabilities from obtaining professional licences.

ACTION TO BE TAKEN BY ESCAP

20 ESCAP should facilitate inter-agency dialogue on the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities at the regional level for the purposes of exchanging information, identifying possible areas of collaboration and leveraging the strengths of each entity.

ACTION TO BE TAKEN BY UNITED NATIONS ENTITIES

21 United Nations entities should:

(a) Support State party reporting to the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities by encouraging the use of data and information generated for reporting on the implementation of the Incheon Strategy;

(b) Promote further ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Optional Protocol thereto.
ACTION TO BE TAKEN BY GOVERNMENTS

22 Governments should promote mainstreaming of disability in development agendas at national, subregional and regional forums.

ACTION TO BE TAKEN BY ESCAP

23 ESCAP should:

(a) Take further initiatives to enhance regional social and economic cooperation with a view to accelerating the implementation of the Incheon Strategy, in particular through the Beijing Declaration and Action Plan, in partnership with subregional intergovernmental organizations, other United Nations entities and other stakeholders;

(b) Conduct regional and subregional analysis of the implementation of the Incheon Strategy and the Beijing Declaration and Action Plan, in collaboration with subregional intergovernmental organizations.

ACTION TO BE TAKEN BY THE WORKING GROUP ON THE ASIAN AND PACIFIC DECADE OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES, 2013–2022

24 The Working Group should invite subregional intergovernmental organizations and development organizations to share good practices with respect to their support for the implementation of the Incheon Strategy and the Beijing Declaration and Action Plan at relevant forums.
**ACTION TO BE TAKEN BY REGIONAL CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS**

25 Regional civil society organizations should engage in the implementation of the Incheon Strategy and the Beijing Declaration and Action Plan, including by liaising and sharing information with global civil society organizations that are active in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and other development agendas, to accelerate concerted and effective action to promote disability-inclusive development.

**VI. Modalities for effective implementation of the Incheon Strategy (in support of Sustainable Development Goals 10, 16 and 17, and Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, articles 4, 32 and 33)**

**Legislative and institutional frameworks**

**ACTION TO BE TAKEN BY GOVERNMENTS**

26 Governments should:

(a) Continue to develop, adopt and implement both disability-specific and disability-inclusive laws, policies and regulations that cover all Incheon Strategy goals;

(b) Establish, where necessary, and strengthen the national coordination mechanism on disability through provision of adequate human and financial resources, inclusion of diverse stakeholders and its active engagement in national policymaking and decision-making processes, and by requiring the mechanism to conduct annual reviews on the implementation of the Incheon Strategy and the Beijing Declaration and Action Plan;
(c) Establish, where necessary, and maintain coordination mechanisms on disability at the local level to coordinate policy implementation with the central level, in order to effectively address the needs and concerns of persons with disabilities and their families.

**ACTION TO BE TAKEN BY ESCAP**

27 In collaboration with other United Nations entities, ESCAP should support the strengthening of the national coordination mechanisms on disability.

Multi-stakeholder approach to implementation

**ACTION TO BE TAKEN BY GOVERNMENTS**

28 Governments should develop and implement, as appropriate, a plan to engage civil society, including representative organizations of persons with disabilities, their families and their supporters, and international organizations and development agencies in the implementation of the Incheon Strategy, in particular leveraging the strengths of community-level civil society entities as advocates as well as providers of technical assistance and services.

**ACTION TO BE TAKEN BY ESCAP**

29 ESCAP should provide a regional platform to further strengthen the engagement of diverse stakeholders.

**VII. Tracking the progress of the Action Plan**

30 The Working Group will play a key role in reviewing and supporting the implementation the Incheon Strategy and the Beijing Declaration and Action Plan. Working Group sessions are held annually as per its rules of procedure, and will discuss the progress of the implementation of select Incheon Strategy goals, as decided by the Working Group at its fourth session, and of relevant action in this Action Plan. To better support policy development and implementation, the reports of the Working Group on each of its sessions held between 2018 and 2022 will be submitted to the Commission for its consideration.
In addition, the secretariat will submit a report containing a review of the implementation of the Incheon Strategy and the Beijing Declaration and Action Plan to the Committee on Social Development at its session that is expected to be held in 2020. In advance of the concluding year of the current Asian and Pacific Decade of Persons with Disabilities in 2022, the final review of the implementation of the Incheon Strategy will be conducted to measure progress made during the period from 2018 to 2022. The findings of the final review will be compared with information and data collected from the ESCAP midpoint review conducted in 2017. The final review will be informed by the above-mentioned Working Group reports and a dedicated report on the implementation of the present Action Plan in 2020.
Linkages between Incheon Strategy goals and Sustainable Development Goals

The Incheon Strategy to “Make the Right Real” for Persons with Disabilities in Asia and the Pacific provides a disability-specific, multisectoral development framework to promote disability-inclusive development in the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

The substantive linkages between the Incheon Strategy and the 2030 Agenda can ensure the inclusion of those at risk of being left behind across various areas of development. Furthermore, the linkages between the monitoring and review processes of both agendas provide a basis for measuring progress of sustainable development from the disability perspective.

This section draws links between the Incheon Strategy goals and targets and the Sustainable Development Goal targets, with a view to demonstrating how the process and outcomes of implementing the Incheon Strategy can be leveraged to strengthen the outcomes of the 2030 Agenda and promote disability-inclusive development across the region.

KEY

1 Incheon Strategy goal

Sustainable Development Goal

D SDG target including disability
Reduce poverty and enhance work and employment prospects

**TARGET 1.A:** Eliminate extreme poverty among persons with disabilities

**INDICATOR 1.1:** Proportion of persons with disabilities living below the US$1.25 (PPP) per day international poverty line, as updated by the World Bank and compared to the overall population

**TARGET 1.B:** Increase work and employment for persons of working age with disabilities who can and want to work

**INDICATOR 1.2:** Ratio of persons with disabilities in employment to the general population in employment

**TARGET 1.C:** Increase the participation of persons with disabilities in vocational training and other employment-support programmes funded by governments

**INDICATOR 1.3:** Proportion of persons who participate in government-funded vocational training and other employment-support programmes as a proportion of all people trained

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**SDG 1. END POVERTY IN ALL ITS FORMS EVERYWHERE**

**TARGET 1.1:** By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than $1.25 a day

**TARGET 1.2:** By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions

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**SDG 4. ENSURE INCLUSIVE AND EQUITABLE QUALITY EDUCATION AND PROMOTE LIFELONG LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL**

**TARGET 4.4:** By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship

**TARGET 4.5:** By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations

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**SDG 8. PROMOTE SUSTAINED, INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH, FULL AND PRODUCTIVE EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK FOR ALL**

**TARGET 8.5:** By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value

**TARGET 8.6:** By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training

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**SDG 10. REDUCE INEQUALITY WITHIN AND AMONG COUNTRIES**

**TARGET 10.2:** By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status
## INCHEON STRATEGY

### Target 2.1: Ensure that persons with disabilities are represented in government decision-making bodies

**Indicator 2.1:** Proportion of seats held by persons with disabilities in the parliament or equivalent national legislative body.

**Indicator 2.2:** Proportion of members of the national coordination mechanism on disability who represent diverse disability groups.

**Indicator 2.3:** Proportion of those represented in the national machinery for gender equality and women’s empowerment who are persons with disabilities.

### Target 2.2: Provide reasonable accommodation to enhance the participation of persons with disabilities in the political process

**Indicator 2.4:** Proportion of polling stations in the national capital that are accessible, with processes in place that ensure confidentiality of voters with disabilities.

## SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

### SDG 5. Achieve Gender Equality and Empower All Women and Girls

**Target 5.5:** Ensure women’s full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life.

### SDG 10. Reduce Inequality Within and Among Countries

**Target 10.2:** By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status.

### SDG 16. Promote Peaceful and Inclusive Societies for Sustainable Development, Provide Access to Justice for All and Build Effective, Accountable and Inclusive Institutions at All Levels

**Target 16.7:** Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels.
Enhance access to the physical environment, public transportation, knowledge, information and communication

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Target 3.A</th>
<th>Increase the accessibility of the physical environment in the national capital that is open to the public</th>
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<tr>
<td>Indicator 3.1</td>
<td>Proportion of accessible government buildings in the national capital</td>
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<td>Target 3.B</td>
<td>Enhance the accessibility and usability of public transportation</td>
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<td>Indicator 3.2</td>
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<td>Target 3.C</td>
<td>Enhance the accessibility and usability of information and communications services</td>
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<td>Indicator 3.3</td>
<td>Proportion of daily captioning and sign-language interpretation of public television news programmes</td>
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<td>Indicator 3.4</td>
<td>Proportion of accessible and usable public documents that meet internationally recognized accessibility standards</td>
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<td>Target 3.D</td>
<td>Halve the proportion of persons with disabilities who need but do not have appropriate assistive devices or products</td>
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<tr>
<td>Indicator 3.5</td>
<td>Proportion of persons with disabilities who need assistive devices or products have them</td>
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SDG 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Target 4.A: Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all

SDG 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

Target 9.1: Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all

Target 9.C: Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020

SDG 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Target 11.1: By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums

Target 11.2: By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons

Target 11.7: By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities

SDG 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

Target 16.10: Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements
**Strengthen social protection**

**TARGET 4.A:** Increase access to all health services, including rehabilitation, for all persons with disabilities

**INDICATOR 4.1:** Proportion of persons with disabilities who use government-supported health-care programmes, as compared to the general population

**TARGET 4.B:** Increase coverage of persons with disabilities within social protection programmes

**INDICATOR 4.2:** Coverage of persons with disabilities within social protection programmes, including social insurance and social assistance programmes

**TARGET 4.C:** Enhance services and programmes, including for personal assistance and peer counselling, that support persons with disabilities, especially those with multiple, extensive and diverse disabilities, in living independently in the community

**INDICATOR 4.3:** Availability of government-funded services and programmes, including for personal assistance and peer counselling, that enable persons with disabilities to live independently in the community

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**SDG 1. END POVERTY IN ALL ITS FORMS EVERYWHERE**

**TARGET 1.3:** Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable

**SDG 3. ENSURE HEALTHY LIVES AND PROMOTE WELL-BEING FOR ALL AT ALL AGES**

**TARGET 3.7:** By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes

**TARGET 3.8:** Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all

**SDG 10. REDUCE INEQUALITY WITHIN AND AMONG COUNTRIES**

**TARGET 10.4:** Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality
Linkages between Incheon Strategy goals and Sustainable Development Goals

**Expand early intervention and education of children with disabilities**

**TARGET 5.A:** Enhance measures for early detection of, and intervention for, children with disabilities from birth to pre-school age

**INDICATOR 5.1:** Number of children with disabilities receiving early childhood intervention

**TARGET 5.B:** Halve the gap between children with disabilities and children without disabilities in enrolment rates for primary and secondary education

**INDICATOR 5.2:** Primary education enrolment rate of children with disabilities

**INDICATOR 5.3:** Secondary education enrolment rate of children with disabilities

**SDG 4. ENSURE INCLUSIVE AND EQUITABLE QUALITY EDUCATION AND PROMOTE LIFELONG LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL**

**TARGET 4.1:** By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes

**TARGET 4.2:** By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education

**TARGET 4.5:** By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations

**TARGET 4.A:** Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all
**Ensure gender equality and women’s empowerment**

**TARGET 6.A:** Enable girls and women with disabilities to have equitable access to mainstream development opportunities

**INDICATOR 6.1:** Number of countries that include the promotion of the participation of women and girls with disabilities in their national action plans on gender equality and empowerment of women

**TARGET 6.B:** Ensure representation of women with disabilities in government decision-making bodies

**INDICATOR 6.2:** Proportion of seats held by women with disabilities in the parliament of equivalent national legislative body

**TARGET 6.C:** Ensure that all girls and women with disabilities have access to sexual and reproductive health services on an equitable basis with girls and women without disabilities

**INDICATOR 6.3:** Proportion of girls and women with disabilities who access sexual and reproductive health services of government and civil society, compared to women and girls without disabilities

**TARGET 6.D:** Increase measures to protect girls and women with disabilities from all forms of violence and abuse

**INDICATOR 6.4:** Number of programmes initiated by government and relevant agencies aimed at eliminating violence, including sexual abuse and exploitation, perpetrated against girls and women with disabilities

**INDICATOR 6.5:** Number of programmes initiated by government and relevant agencies that provide care and support, including rehabilitation, for women and girls with disabilities who are victims of any form of violence and abuse

**SDG 3. ENSURE HEALTHY LIVES AND PROMOTE WELL-BEING FOR ALL AT ALL AGES**

**TARGET 3.7:** By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes

**TARGET 3.8:** Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all

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**TARGET 4.2:** By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education

**TARGET 4.3:** By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university

**TARGET 4.5:** By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations

**TARGET 4.6:** By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy

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**INCHON STRATEGY**

**SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS**
Ensure gender equality and women’s empowerment continued...

**SDG 5. ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS**

**TARGET 5.1:** End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere

**TARGET 5.2:** Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation

**TARGET 5.3:** Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation

**TARGET 5.4:** Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate

**TARGET 5.5:** Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life

**TARGET 5.6:** Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences

**TARGET 5.A:** Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws

**TARGET 5.B:** Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women

**TARGET 5.C:** Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels

**SDG 16. PROMOTE PEACEFUL AND INCLUSIVE SOCIETIES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, PROVIDE ACCESS TO JUSTICE FOR ALL AND BUILD EFFECTIVE, ACCOUNTABLE AND INCLUSIVE INSTITUTIONS AT ALL LEVELS**

**TARGET 16.1:** Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere

**TARGET 16.2:** End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children
### INCHEON STRATEGY

#### Ensure disability-inclusive disaster risk reduction and management

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<td><strong>SDG 1. END POVERTY IN ALL ITS FORMS EVERYWHERE</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>INDICATOR 7.1:</strong> Availability of disability-inclusive disaster risk reduction plans</td>
<td><strong>TARGET 1.5:</strong> By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters</td>
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<td><strong>TARGET 7.B:</strong> Strengthen implementation of measures on providing timely and appropriate support to persons with disabilities in responding to disasters</td>
<td><strong>SDG 9.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>INDICATOR 7.2:</strong> Availability of disability-inclusive training for all relevant service personnel</td>
<td><strong>TARGET 9.1</strong></td>
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<td><strong>INDICATOR 7.3:</strong> Proportion of accessible emergency shelters and disaster relief sites</td>
<td><strong>SDG 11.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>TARGET 11.5:</strong> By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations</td>
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<td><strong>TARGET 11.2:</strong> By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons</td>
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<td><strong>TARGET 11.7</strong></td>
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<td><strong>TARGET 11.B:</strong> By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels</td>
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<td><strong>SDG 13. TAKE URGENT ACTION TO COMBAT CLIMATE CHANGE AND ITS IMPACTS</strong></td>
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<td><strong>TARGET 13.1:</strong> Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries</td>
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<td><strong>TARGET 13.3:</strong> Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning</td>
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<td><strong>TARGET 13.B:</strong> Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities</td>
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</table>
**INCHEON STRATEGY**

**SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS**

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### IMPROVE THE RELIABILITY AND COMPARABILITY OF DISABILITY DATA

**TARGET 8.A:** Produce and disseminate reliable and internationally comparable disability statistics in formats that are accessible by persons with disabilities

**INDICATOR 8.1:** Disability prevalence based on the International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health by age, sex, race and socioeconomic status

**INDICATOR 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

**TARGET 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

**INDICATOR 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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### SDG 17. STRENGTHEN THE MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION AND REVITALIZE THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

#### Data, monitoring and accountability

**TARGET 17.18:** By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts

**TARGET 17.19:** By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries
Accelerate the ratification and implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the harmonization of national legislation with the Convention

**TARGET 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.

**SDG 10. REDUCE INEQUALITY WITHIN AND AMONG COUNTRIES**

**TARGET 10.3:** Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard.

**SDG 16. PROMOTE PEACEFUL AND INCLUSIVE SOCIETIES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, PROVIDE ACCESS TO JUSTICE FOR ALL AND BUILD EFFECTIVE, ACCOUNTABLE AND INCLUSIVE INSTITUTIONS AT ALL LEVELS**

**TARGET 16.3:** Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all.

**TARGET 16.B:** Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development.
**10. Advance subregional, regional and interregional cooperation**

**TARGET 10.A:** Contribute to the Asia-Pacific Multi-donor Trust Fund managed by ESCAP as well as initiatives and programmes to support the implementation of the Ministerial Declaration on the Asian and Pacific Decade of Persons with Disabilities, 2013-2022, and the Incheon Strategy

**INDICATOR 10.1:** Annual voluntary contributions by Governments and other donors to the Asia-Pacific Multi-donor Trust Fund to support the implementation of the Ministerial Declaration on the Asian and Pacific Decade of Persons with Disabilities, 2013-2022 and the Incheon Strategy

**INDICATOR 10.2:** Number of donors contributing each year to the Asia-Pacific Multi-donor Trust Fund to support the implementation of the Ministerial Declaration on the Asian and Pacific Decade of Persons with Disabilities, 2013-2022 and the Incheon Strategy

**INDICATOR 10.3:** Annual voluntary contributions by Governments or other donors to initiatives or programmes to support the implementation of Ministerial Declaration on the Asian and Pacific Decade of Persons with Disabilities, 2013-2022 and the Incheon Strategy

**TARGET 10.B:** Development cooperation agencies in the Asia-Pacific region strengthen the disability-inclusiveness of their policies and programmes

**SDG 17: STRENGTHEN THE MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION AND REVITALIZE THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

**Capacity-building**

**TARGET 17.9:** Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the sustainable development goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation

**Multi-stakeholder partnerships**

**TARGET 17.16:** Enhance the global partnership for sustainable development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the sustainable development goals in all countries, in particular developing countries

**Data, monitoring and accountability**

**TARGET 17.19:** By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries

For each goal of the Incheon Strategy, the Beijing Declaration and Action Plan specifies a set of policy actions to be taken by Governments, civil society stakeholders and the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) to accelerate the implementation of the Incheon Strategy.

Displaying synergies with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals, the Incheon Strategy and the Beijing Declaration and Action Plan will contribute to achieving the regional vision of an inclusive society for all that ensures and promotes the rights of persons with disabilities in Asia and the Pacific, to fulfil ESCAP member States’ commitment to leave no one behind, and to further promote the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and other global development agendas, including the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030.

For more information about ESCAP’s work on disability, please visit www.maketherightreal.net