Outline


2. A brief overview of the Incheon Strategy

3. Key findings of Disability at a Glance 2012
High-level Intergovernmental Meeting

- **Dates:** 29 October – 2 November 2012
  - Senior Officials segment (29-31 October)
  - Ministerial segment (1-2 November)

- **Organized by:** ESCAP

- **Hosted by:** Republic of Korea

- **Venue:** Songdo Convension Centre, Incheon, ROK

- **Held every ten years, the largest regional gathering on disability in Asia-Pacific**
High-level Intergovernmental Meeting

Expected participation:
Over 300 registered participants (as of 4 October 2012)

• 34 Governments (majority headed by Ministers)
• 50 civil society organizations
• 7 UN & other international organizations
High-level Intergovernmental Meeting

Objectives & expected outcomes:

- Reviewing progress & gaps during the past 10 years
- Launching the new Asian and Pacific Decade of Persons with Disabilities, 2013-2022
- Considering forward looking strategies to guide the implementation of the new Decade
- Adoption of the Incheon Strategy
- Regional input to the General Assembly High-level Meeting on Disability and Development, September 2013
Incheon Strategy

- Aims to accelerate actions to promote disability-inclusive development and CRPD implementation in Asia-Pacific
- Based on the principles of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
- Composed of 10 interrelated goals, 26 targets and 49 indicators, similar to the MDG structure
Goal 1: Reduce poverty and enhance work and employment prospects
Goal 2: Promote participation in political processes and decision-making
Goal 3: Enhance access to the physical environment, public transportation, knowledge, information and communication
Goal 4: Strengthen social protection
Goal 5: Expand early intervention and education of children with disabilities
Goal 6: Ensure gender equality and women’s empowerment
Goal 7: Ensure disability-inclusive disaster risk reduction
Goal 8: Improve the reliability and comparability of disability data
Goal 9: Accelerate the ratification and implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and harmonization of national legislation with the Convention
Goal 10: Advance subregional, regional and interregional cooperation
Goal 1: Reduce poverty and enhance work and employment prospects

Targets
• Target 1.A: Halve the proportion of persons with disabilities living in poverty
• Target 1.B: Increase by 50 per cent the employment of persons with disabilities
• Target 1.C: Increase the participation of persons with disabilities in vocational training and other government employment-support programmes

Core indicators
• 1.1 Proportion of persons with disabilities living below the US$ 1.25 (PPP) per day international poverty line
• 1.2 Employment rate of persons with disabilities
• 1.3 Proportion of persons with disabilities who participate in government-funded vocational training and other employment-support programmes

Supplementary indicators
• 1.4 Proportion of persons with disabilities living below the national poverty line
Disability at a Glance 2012

• 650 million persons (15%) with disabilities live in Asia-Pacific

• Government submitted data:
  ➢ 200 million (4.6%)
  ➢ Large variation across countries
Disability at a Glance 2012

Large variations in country-specific disability prevalence

Australia
New Zealand
Turkey
Vanuatu
Micronesia, Federated States of
Bangladesh
Russian Federation
Viet Nam
China
Japan
Armenia
Republic of Korea
Hong Kong, China
Azerbaijan
Timor-Leste
Kiribati
Mongolia
Bhutan
Maldives
Georgia
Kazakhstan
Singapore
New Caledonia
Solomon Islands
Thailand
Tonga
Afghanistan
Kyrgyzstan
Pakistan
Myanmar
India
Tajikistan
Macao, China
Tuvalu
Cook Islands
Nepal
Sri Lanka
Nauru
Cambodia
Indonesia
Fiji
Malaysia
Iran, Islamic Republic of
Uzbekistan
Philippines
Samoa
Brunei Darussalam
Lao People's Democratic Republic

WHY?

SOURCE: ESCAP Analysis Based on ESCAP Disability Survey, 2011, and Email Communication with Government Disability Focal Points During 2012.
Key Findings: Reasons for these cross-country differences

- Differences in the conceptualization and definition of disability (e.g. medical vs. social model based approach)
- Differences in purposes of data collection
- Differences in methods of data collection

Interplay of these key parameters affected the quality of data
Key Findings: Various estimates may not point to actual differences in the number of persons with disabilities, but rather to different dimensions of disability.

For instance, 1.0 per cent in Lao PDR and 18.5 per cent in Australia do not necessarily mean actual differences in the size of population of persons with disabilities.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Purpose of collecting disability data</th>
<th>Australia</th>
<th>Lao PDR</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• To measure the prevalence of disability.</td>
<td>• To provide a demographic and socioeconomic profile of persons with disabilities.</td>
<td>• To provide information on the population and their living conditions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• To provide a demographic and socioeconomic profile of persons with disabilities.</td>
<td>• To identify support needs for persons with disabilities and older persons.</td>
<td>• To identify development plans, including education, employment, housing and construction, water and electricity supply.</td>
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| Underlying approach for disability | Focusing on interaction between individuals and external environment | Impairment |

| Number of disability questions | 75 | 3 |

| Types of questions | A set of screening questions using ICF domains from the body functions, body structure, activities and participation components used. | 1. Is there any disabled person in this household? (Yes/No) |
|                    | Personal interviews with people identified or proxy interviews followed to ask about assistance needs and received in carrying out core activities, internet use, participation in community, schooling and employment restrictions. | 2. What type of disability does he/she have? (Visual, deaf/dumb, arm/leg, multiple, other) |
|                    | 3. What is the cause of disability? (since birth, war accident, drug addiction, diseases, others) | 3. What is the cause of disability? (since birth, war accident, drug addiction, diseases, others) |

| Degree of severity of impairment identified | Mild-moderate-severe-profound | Does not address severity directly, either “Yes” or “No”. |

| Data collection instrument | Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers | Population and Housing Census |

| Recorded disability prevalence | 18.5 per cent (total) | 1.0 per cent |
|                               | of which              |               |
| Mild:                         | 5.6 % : Moderate: 3.0 % |               |
| Severe:                       | 2.9 % : Profound: 2.9 % |               |
| Other restrictions:           | 4.1 % |               |
Emerging factors affecting disability prevalence:

- Population ageing
- Non-communicable diseases
- Road traffic injuries
- Natural disasters
Disability at a Glance 2012

Population ageing trends in Asia-Pacific by 2050:

- The population of older persons will triple from close to 500 million today to 1.3 billion
- Older people will make up 25% of the population
- 25% of older persons will be above 80 years of age
Most countries in the Asia-Pacific region are ageing rapidly.
As a result, the majority of persons with disabilities will be above 60+
Conclusion:
Governments to actively revisit and assess their disability data collection methods

The work of the Washington Group on Disability Statistics will contribute to improving the quality of disability data in Asia and the Pacific
Voices of persons with disabilities
“Get Counted to Count!”
“Effective policy formulation is not possible without accurate data of persons with disabilities”

Thank you.