

“We Want to be Counted!”



**Incheon Strategy to “Make the Right Real”
for Persons with Disabilities in Asia and the Pacific**

EASY-TO-UNDERSTAND VERSION

What is ESCAP?

The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) is the arm of the United Nations in Asia and the Pacific. It promotes better economic and social life for all people.



ESCAP has been supporting persons with disabilities by implementing three Asian and Pacific Decades of Persons with Disabilities.

The first Decade was from 1993 to 2002.

The second Decade was from 2003 to 2012.

We are now implementing the third Decade from 2013 to 2022.

All Asian and Pacific Decades of Persons with Disabilities aim to make societies barrier-free so that the rights of persons with disabilities will be real.



The Incheon Strategy is the action plan of the third Decade.

The name “Incheon Strategy” links the Decade action plan with the place where it was adopted.



Governments and persons with disabilities of the Asia-Pacific region met in Incheon, Republic of Korea, and adopted the Incheon Strategy in November 2012.

What is the Incheon Strategy?

The Incheon Strategy has 10 goals. These goals have 27 targets for action and 62 indicators to measure progress. This booklet describes these goals and indicators.

We know that we want a barrier-free society for all ... but how do we know whether we are making progress or not? The Incheon Strategy is special: it asks governments to collect data about persons with all disabilities so that we can know what more we have to do.





Main ideas of the Incheon Strategy

Persons with disabilities should:

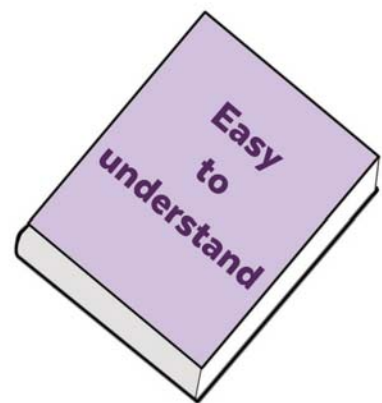
- Be respected.
- Be able to make their own choices.
- Not be discriminated against.
- Be able to participate in society the same way as everyone else.

It is OK to be a person with disability!



Persons with disabilities should:

- Have equal chances to go to school, to get jobs, to vote, to be elected, to go to the market and do all the things that everyone else does.
- Be able to access information easily.
- Be able to use public transportation to go to different places.





- Men with disabilities and women with disabilities should be treated equally.



- Children with disabilities should be respected in the same way that all other children are respected.



- Poor persons with disabilities and their families should receive help.
- To make good policies, governments should properly count persons with disabilities and measure how their lives are getting better.



- Persons with disabilities should take part in decision-making at all levels: local, provincial, national and international levels.

"Nothing about us without us"



- All disability groups should feel good about themselves and have the knowledge and skills to make their own lives better.
- Organizations of and for persons with disabilities and self-help and self-advocacy groups should take part in making decisions.

10 Goals of Incheon Strategy

Goal

1

Reduce the number of poor persons with disabilities and increase jobs for persons with disabilities



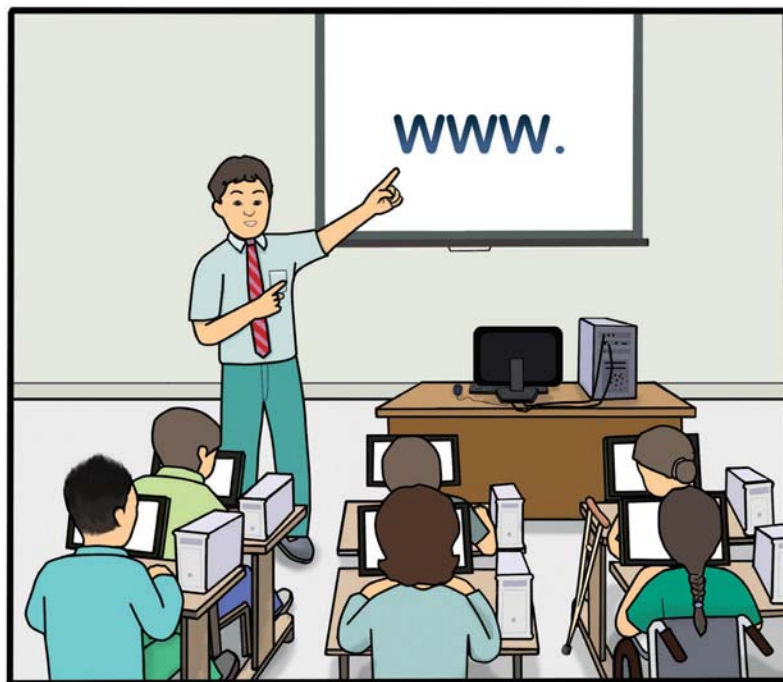


How do we know if we are making progress to achieve this goal? (Indicators)



- 1.1 Count the number of poor persons with disabilities.

1.2 Count the number of persons with disabilities who are working.



1.3 Count the number of persons with disabilities who take part in training offered by government.

Goal

2

**Promote participation in
political processes and
in decision-making**



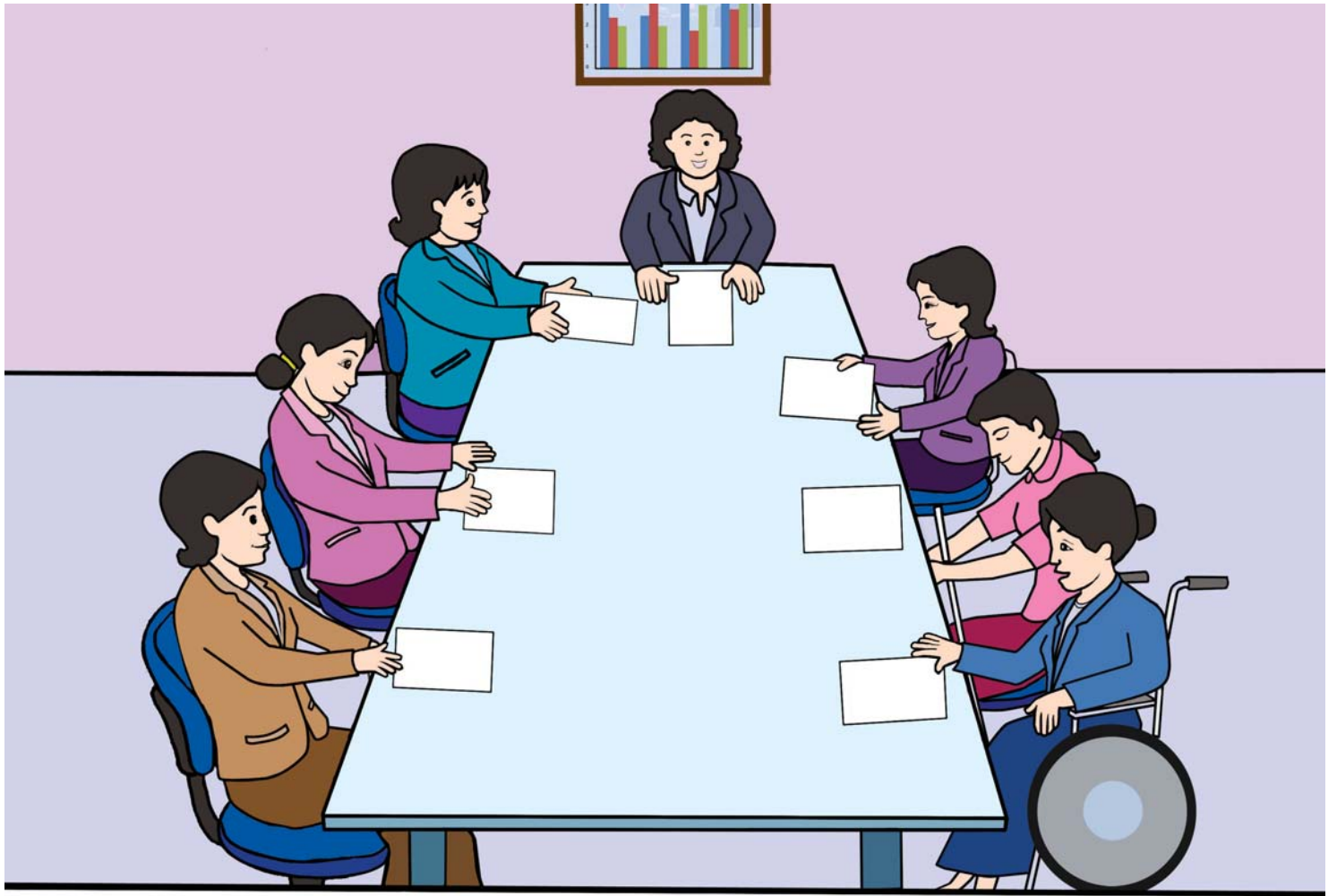
How do we know if we are making progress to achieve this goal? (Indicators)

2.1 Count the number of persons with disabilities who are members of parliament.





2.2 Count the number of persons with disabilities who are members of the main national government body on disability.



2.5 Count the number of persons with disabilities who are members of the main government body for equality between women and men.

2.4 Count the number of places in the national capital where persons with disabilities can easily go to vote, without having to show other people who they have voted for.

Goal

3

Increase access to the physical environment, public transportation, knowledge, information and communication.

How do we know if we are making progress to achieve this goal? (Indicators)



3.1 Count the number of government buildings that are accessible.

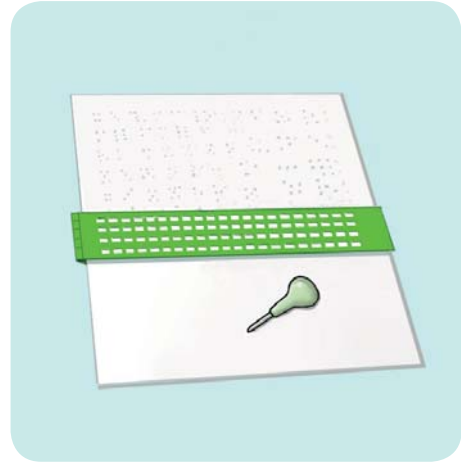


3.2 Count the number of international airports that are accessible.



3.3 Count the number of public news programmes that have captioning and sign-language interpretation.

3.4 Count the number of government documents and websites that persons with disabilities can access and use.



3.5 Count the number of persons with disabilities who have assistive devices, such as hearing aids, canes and wheelchairs.

Goal

4

Increase government support (cash, personal help, counselling, medicine, treatment, therapy, rehabilitation or other health services) to persons with disabilities

How do we know if we are making progress to achieve this goal? (Indicators)



4.1 Count the number of persons with disabilities who use government health-care programmes.



4.2 Ask the government if they support persons with disabilities when they are poor or sick.



4.3 Ask the government if they support persons with disabilities to live independently in the community.

Goal

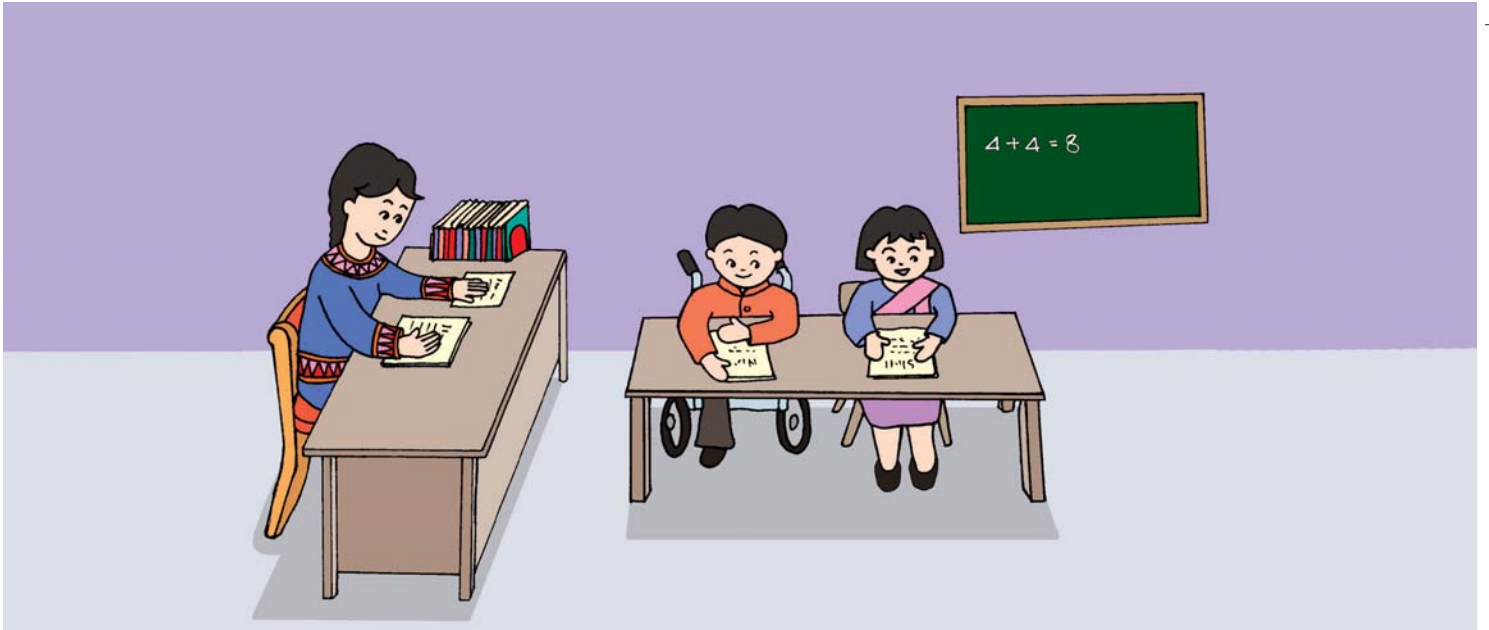
5

Give more support and education to children with disabilities.

How do we know if we are making progress to achieve this goal? (Indicators)



5.1 Count the number of very young children with disabilities who are receiving support.



5.2 Count the number of children with disabilities who are attending primary schools.

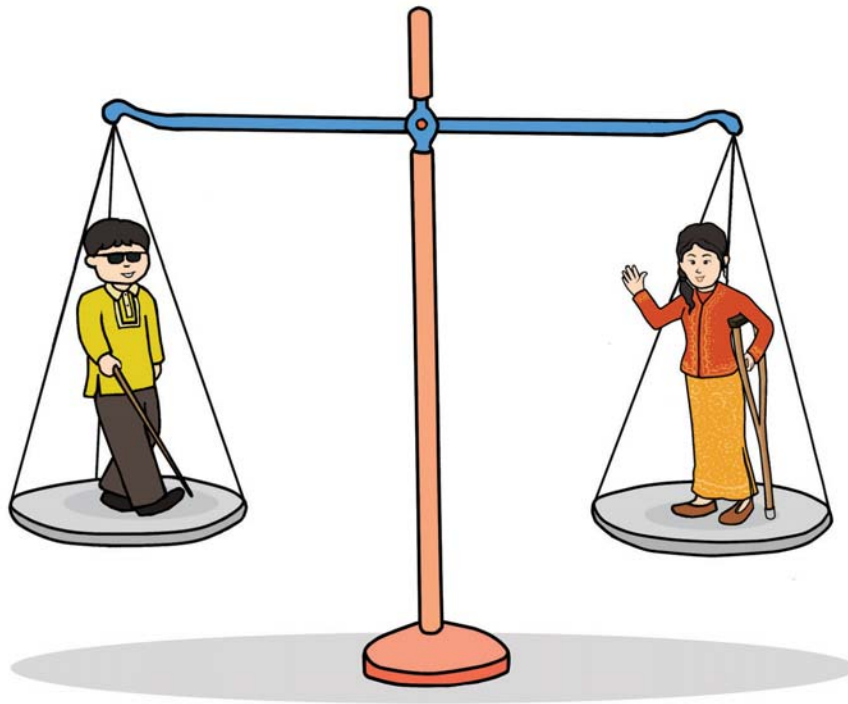


5.3 Count the number of children with disabilities who are attending secondary schools.

Goal 6

Treat women and men with disabilities equally and support women with disabilities to be confident, and have knowledge and skills to live independently in the community.

How do we know if we are making progress to achieve this goal? (Indicators)

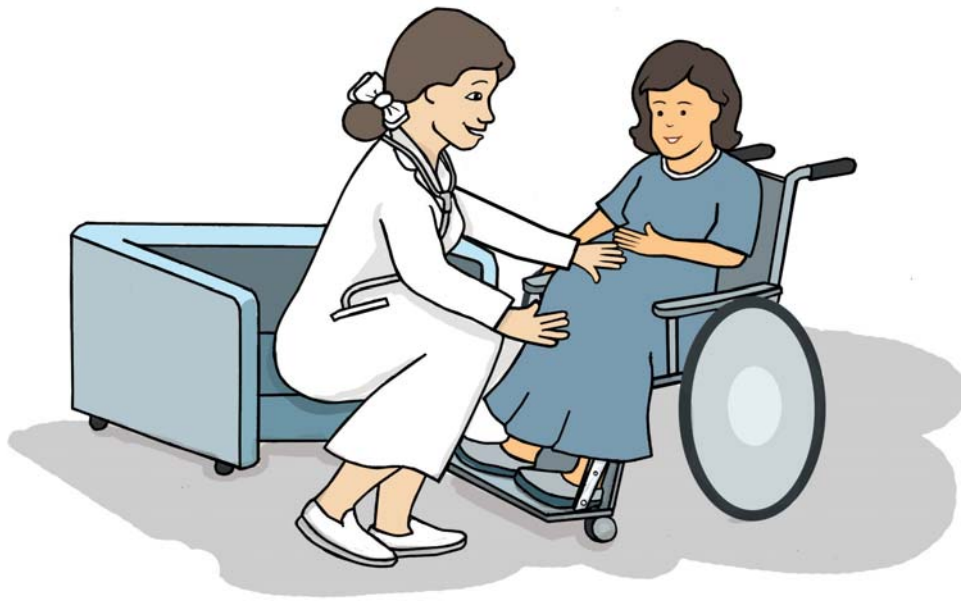




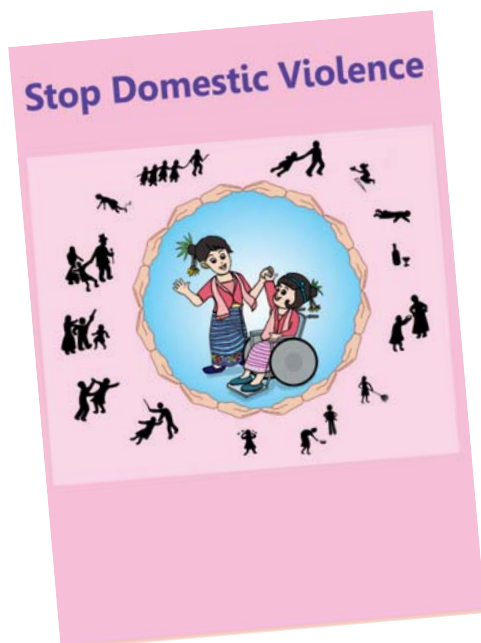
6.1 Count the number of governments that include women and girls with disabilities in their national action plans for women's equality.



6.2 Count the number of women with disabilities who are members of parliament.



6.3 Count the number of women and girls with disabilities who have access to sexual and reproductive health services.



6.4 Count the number of programmes that are protecting women and girls with disabilities from abuse and violence.



6.5 Count the number of programmes that help women and girls with disabilities recover from violence and abuse.

Goal

7

Make sure that persons with disabilities are safe when disasters happen.

How do we know if we are making progress to achieve this goal? (Indicators)



7.1 Count the number of disaster management plans that include persons with disabilities.

7.2 Count the number of training programmes for disaster management experts which include how to help persons with disabilities.



7.3 Count the number of accessible emergency shelters and disaster relief sites.

Goal 8

Make sure that data about persons with disabilities are reliable and can be compared between different countries



How do we know if we are making progress to achieve this goal? (Indicators)

Number of persons with disabilities in Asia and the Pacific



- 8.1 Count the number of persons with disabilities in a country.

	Goal 1	Goal 2	Goal 3	Goal 4	Goal 5	Goal 6	Goal 7	Goal 8	Goal 9	Goal 10
Country A	✓					✓			✓	
Country B			✓							
Country C					✓					

 Data available
  No data available

8.2 Count the number of governments in the Asia-Pacific region, which have baseline data on Incheon Strategy indicators.



8.3 Ask governments if they have data on women and girls with disabilities.

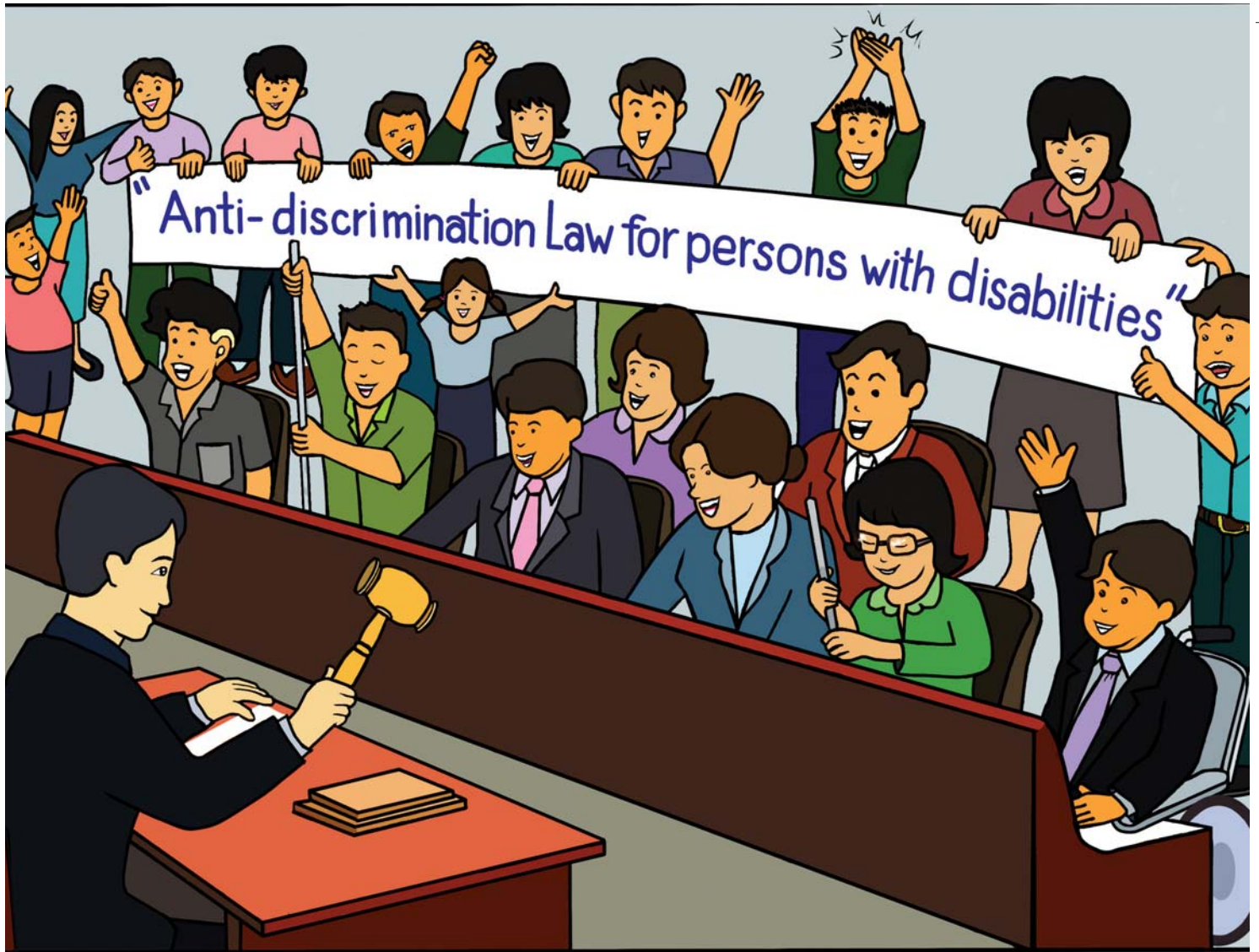
Goal 9

Implement the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) and make national laws similar to it.

How do we know if we are making progress to achieve this goal? (Indicators)



9.1 Count the number of governments that have ratified the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD).



9.2 Count the number of governments which have laws stopping discrimination based on disability.

Goal 10

Work together more at subregional, regional and interregional levels.

How do we know if we are making progress to achieve this goal? (Indicators)



10.1-3 Count how much money is spent to support the rights of persons with disabilities in Asia and the Pacific.

10.4-10 Count the number of international organizations working on disability issues in Asia and the Pacific.



**Thank you for reading the 10 Goals
of the Incheon Strategy!**

ANNEX 1

HOW WE MADE THIS EASY-TO-UNDERSTAND VERSION, “We Want to be Counted!”

Persons with intellectual disabilities were involved in drafting this ‘easy-to-understand Incheon Strategy’.

ESCAP, Asia-Pacific Development Center on Disability (APCD) and United ID Network Greater Mekong Subregion organized the “Mekong River Peer Review Meeting on the User-Friendly Draft Incheon Strategy” in Bangkok on 6 September 2013. 100 persons with disabilities, their family members, and their support persons from Cambodia, Japan, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Myanmar, Thailand, and Viet Nam, came to the Meeting. They expressed their views on the illustrations and concepts of the Incheon Strategy. We thank them for their contribution.

ANNEX 2

**The pictures in this book were drawn by
Mr. Pramote Prommes, a deaf illustrator.**



*My name is Pramote Prommes. I am a deaf illustrator.
My motto is: Where there's a will, there's a way.*



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www.maketherightreal.net

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