

Disability Data in Greater Demand

Asia-Pacific context: Incheon Strategy

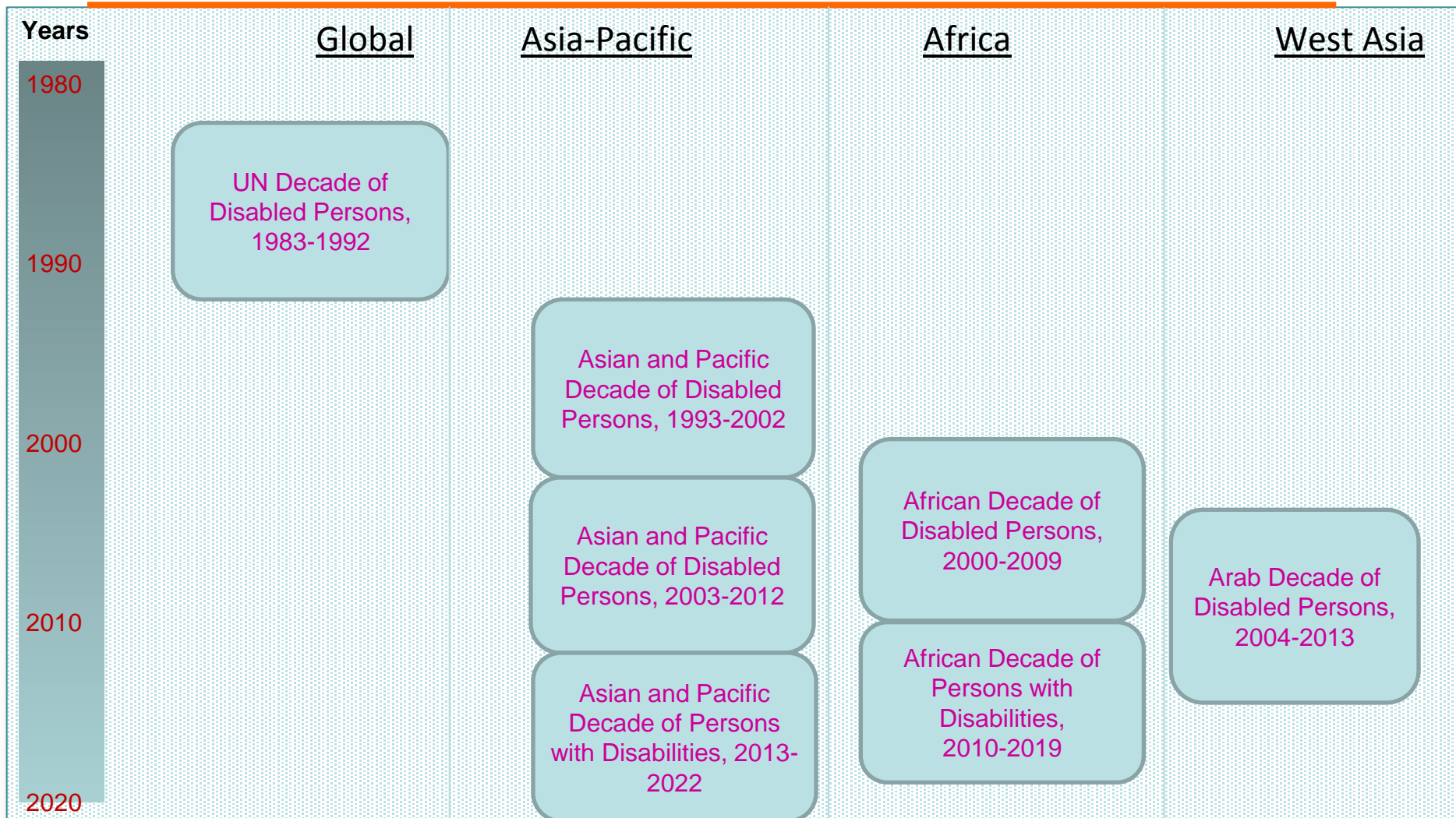
**Aiko Akiyama
Focal Point on Disability
Social Development Division, ESCAP**

26 July 2016

Disability data demand: international mandates

- 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals
- Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
- Sendai Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction

Asian and Pacific Decades of Persons with Disabilities (1993-2002, 2003-2012, 2013-2022)



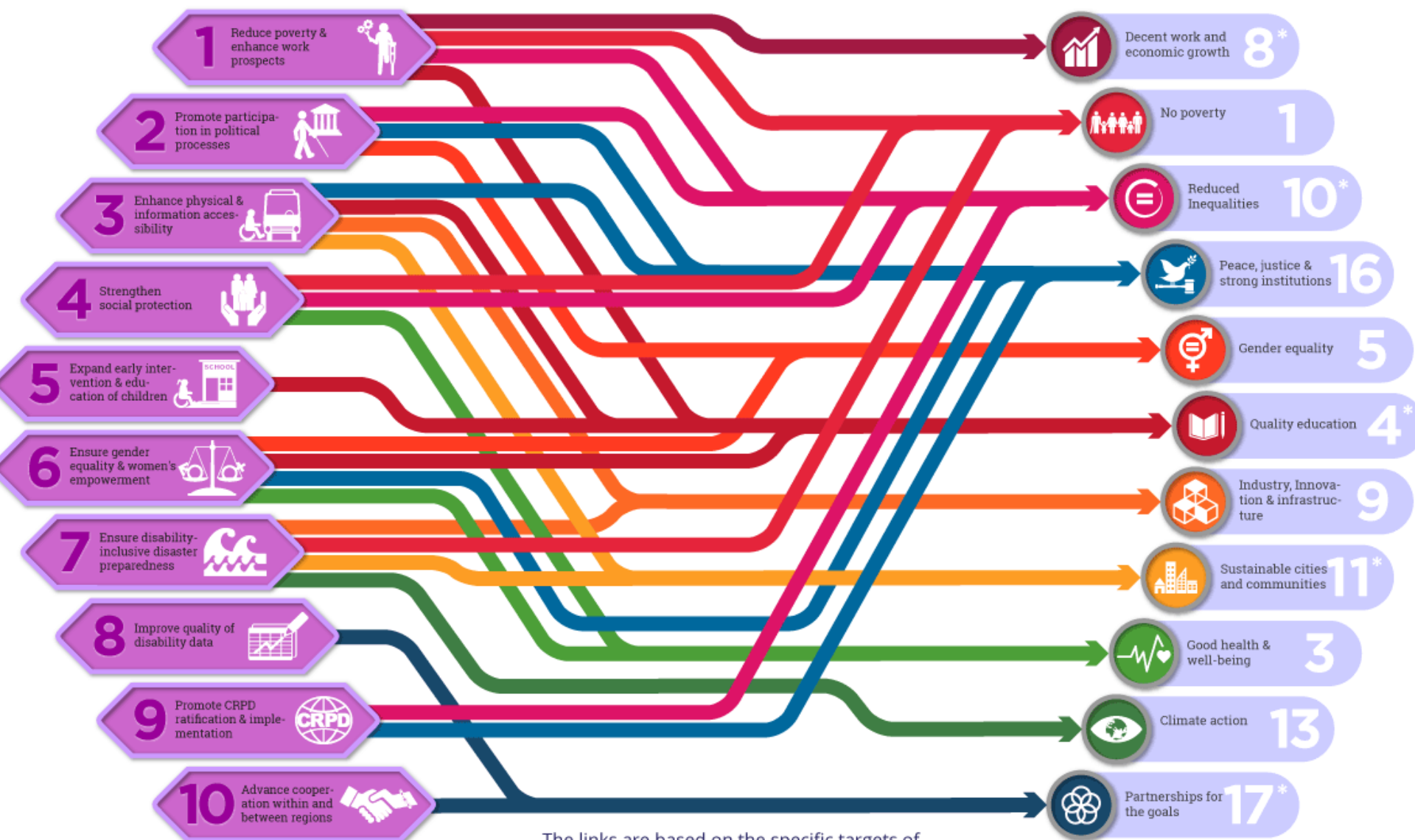
Disability data demand: Incheon Strategy for a current Decade

- High-level governmental commitment
- ESCAP resolution 69/13
- Disability-specific development goals
- Focus on evidence-based M&E

Incheon Strategy

Same structure as the SDGs





The links are based on the specific targets of the Incheon Strategy and Sustainable Development Goals

10 Incheon goals: all embracing

- Goal 1: Reduce poverty & enhance work & employment prospects**
- Goal 2: Promote participation in political processes & in decision-making**
- Goal 3: Enhance access to the physical environment, public transportation, knowledge, information & communication**
- Goal 4: Strengthen social protection**
- Goal 5: Expand early intervention & education of children with disabilities**
- Goal 6: Ensure gender equality & women's empowerment**
- Goal 7: Ensure disability-inclusive disaster risk reduction & management**
- Goal 8: Improve the reliability & comparability of disability data**
- Goal 9: Accelerate the ratification & implementation of the CRPD & the harmonization of national legislation with the Convention**
- Goal 10: Advance subregional, regional & interregional cooperation**

Indicators: all embracing

Goal 1: Reduce poverty and enhance work and employment prospects

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

Goal 2: Promote participation in political processes and in decision-making

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

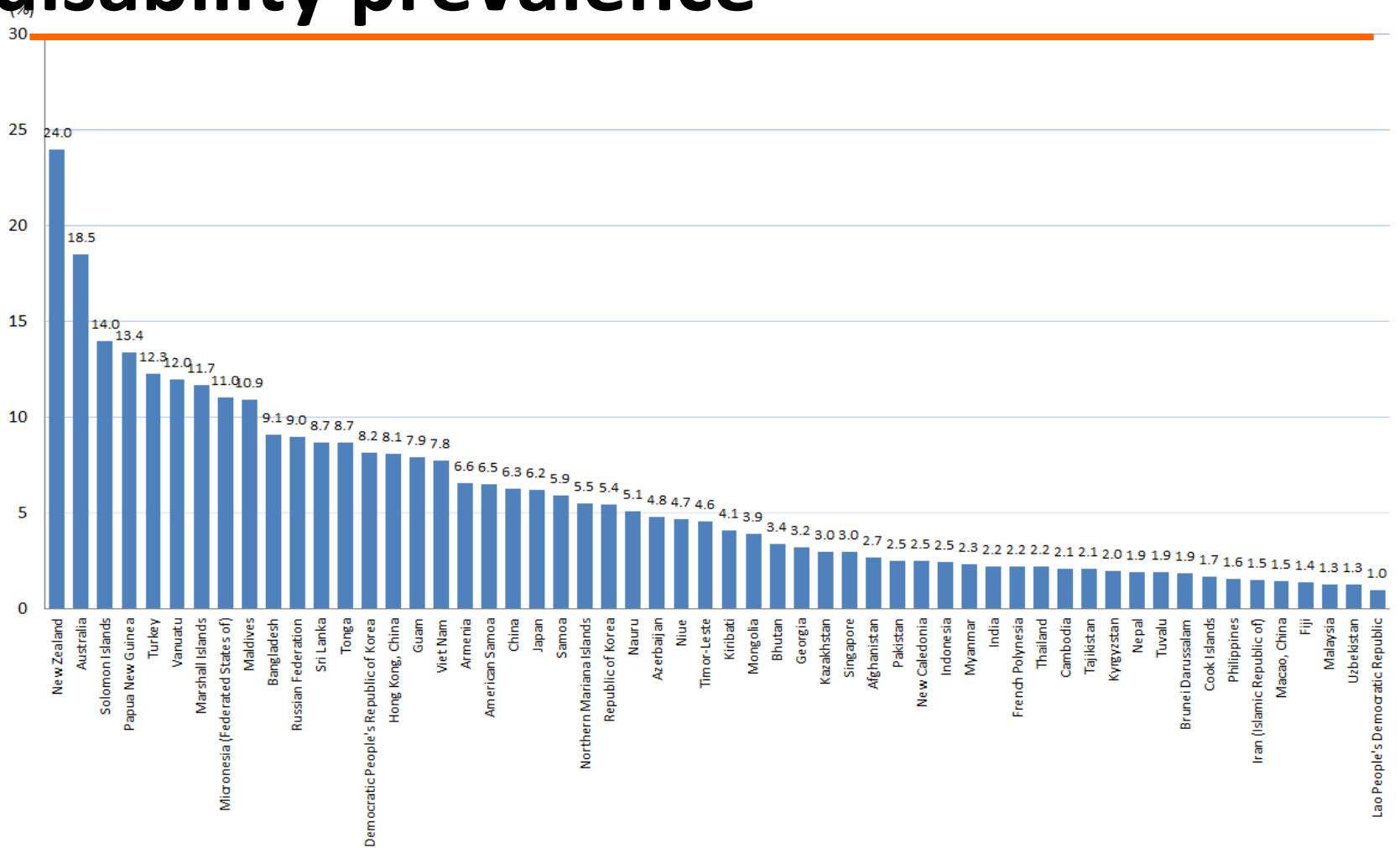
Goal 8: Improve the reliability and comparability of disability data

8.1 Disability prevalence based on the ICF by age, sex, race and socioeconomic status

8.2 Number of Governments in Asia and the Pacific that have established, by 2017, baseline data for tracking progress towards the achievement of the Incheon Strategy 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.

Need for comparability: disability prevalence



ESCAP DAG

Fasting-approaching 2017 midpoint review

**World's first disability-specific data base on
social and economic development**

2016 Oct Questionnaire

**2017 Feb Deadline for responses for the
Questionnaire**

2017 Oct HILGM on the midpoint review

Conclusion

Disability data collection: must
(not an option)

Regional database contributing to the global
SDGs process

NSOs are crucial: focal point on establishing a
baseline data for the IS indicators (IS para 24)

Multi-ministerial cooperation

Get Counted to Count!



< www.unescapsdd.org/disability >