

The Study on the Participation of Japan Disabled People in International Cooperation Programs

June, 1997

Institute for International Cooperation
Japan International Cooperation Agency

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Foreword

Efforts to promote the interests of disabled people have been gaining momentum on a global scale in recent years. The United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons (1983-1992) and the Asian and Pacific Decade of Disabled Persons (1993-2002) are emblematic of that trend. Japan, for its part, has hammered out core policies as well as various action programs in the process. For instance, it introduced a Long-term Program for Government Measures for Disabled Persons in 1982, and followed on that with a new, updated version in 1992. International cooperation is one of the areas assigned priority under the new program, which calls specifically for measures to promote heightened exchange with organizations for/of disabled people, the transfer of technologies to the developing countries, and the sharing information on policy-related issues.

In fiscal 1995, JICA initiated Phase I of the study briefly discussed in this paper, with the objective of exploring ways of promoting adequate attention to the needs of disabled people, and encouraging their participation in international cooperation, particularly Japanese Official Development Assistance. To that end, Phase I mainly comprised a questionnaire survey of Japanese organizations active in assisting disabled people. That survey sought to gauge the interest of disabled people in taking part in ODA programs, and to identify obstacles or bottlenecks to their participation. An analysis of the survey findings culminated in an interim report containing recommendations that steps be taken to foster the active participation of Japanese disabled people in ODA programs, with a focus on helping their disabled counterparts in developing countries.

Against this backdrop, JICA initiated the Phase II Study in fiscal 1996. This second phase of study was designed to take the interim findings and recommendations under full consideration, shed light on conditions for disabled people in developing countries, evaluate the effectiveness of implementation frameworks for programs intended to assist disabled people, and gauge the need for aid in this particular field. Echoing the findings of Phase I, the final report also calls for initiatives to promote the participation of Japanese disabled people in ODA.

To perform the Phase II Study, JICA put together a 10-member team chaired by Dr. Yasuhiro Hatsuyama, President, National Rehabilitation Center for the Disabled. Including its seminars in Japan, this study committee met

eight times in all, beginning in June 1996. Resulting in the final report presented here, those meetings were focused on a discussion of findings from local surveys held in Thailand and Nepal, as well as overseas questionnaire surveys aimed at various governmental and private organizations. Our deepest gratitude goes out to Chairman Hatsuyama, the other committee members, and everyone else at all the governmental and private organizations who assisted in this study.

As a final note, it should be pointed out that the report discussed in this paper is based on the findings of survey work and studies conducted by the study committee itself. As such, it does not necessarily reflect the views of the Japan International Cooperation Agency.

June 1997

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Summary

Chapter 1. Outline of the Study

Efforts to promote the policies for disabled people have been moving forward worldwide in recent years, as symbolized by the declaration of the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons (1983-1992) and the Asian and Pacific Decade of Disabled Persons (1993-2002). As part of that trend, Japan has instituted a number of fundamental yet substantial undertakings of its own: namely, the Long-term Program for Government Measures for Disabled Persons (1982) and the New Long-term Program for Government Measures for Disabled Persons (1992) (to be referred to as the “New Long-term Program” below).

International cooperation is one of the priority areas under the New Long-term Program. In particular, emphasis has been placed on measures to promote heightened exchange with organizations for disabled people, the transfer of technologies to developing countries, and the sharing of information on policy-related issues.

Reflecting these developments, in fiscal 1995 JICA initiated Phase I of this study on the Participation of Japanese Disabled People in International Cooperation Programs with the objective of exploring ways of promoting the heightened participation of disabled people in Japanese ODA programs. Phase I comprised a questionnaire survey of Japanese organizations for/of disabled people. The findings of that survey were utilized to identify interest in, and obstacles to, participation by disabled people themselves in ODA programs. This culminated in an interim report with recommendations urging that steps be taken to foster the active participation of disabled people in ODA programs.

The Phase II Study was implemented with the objective of putting together a finalized set of recommendations for measures designed to facilitate the participation of Japanese disabled people in ODA programs. As such, it took into account the findings and recommendations of the Phase I Study, and comprised field surveys to Thailand and Nepal as well as questionnaire surveys of organizations for/of disabled people in developing countries. Those surveys and questionnaires were conducted with the cooperation of JICA’s overseas offices. The findings were utilized to gauge local circumstances for disabled people, and to analyze the implementation frameworks and aid needs of developing

countries regarding their programs for disabled people.

Chapter 2. Findings of the Questionnaire Surveys

Two types of questionnaire surveys were conducted under the Phase II Study: one for governmental organizations involved in the provision of welfare services and programs for disabled people; the other for private (e.g., non-governmental) organizations also active in the field. The studies were aimed at 22 countries where Japan has a record for dispatching JOCVs and/or accepting trainees in the field of welfare for disabled people, particularly from countries where JICA overseas offices are located. The surveys were intended to assist in identifying the aid needs of developing countries in the field of welfare for disabled people, obstacles to the participation of disabled people, and programs or countermeasures needed.

Seventy-three private organizations for/of disabled people from 18 countries responded to the questionnaire. The activities of most respondents were being conducted on a nationwide scale and were aimed at multiple categories of disabled people. Moreover, their activities varied widely in content, ranging from educational programs for disabled people to the provision of rehabilitation services.

As to assistance aimed at identifying aid needs in the field of welfare for disabled persons and obstacles to the participation of disabled people, the surveys found that had no record of cooperation at all with Japan 29.6 percent of the governmental organizations (a comparatively small share), and 45.2 percent of the non-governmental organizations.

Nonetheless, respondents on the whole expressed an extremely strong interest in aid. Of all respondents, 100 percent of the governmental organizations and 95.9 percent of all private organizations voiced a desire for cooperation with Japan in the future; further, the corresponding shares were 96.3 percent and 95.9 percent, respectively even if cooperation were limited to ODA alone.

Also, 96.3 percent of the governmental organizations and 94.5 percent of the private organizations expressed the view that disabled people themselves

should be encouraged to cooperate with each other. The reason most frequently cited for that position was that disabled people could be expected to build their mutual confidence by working together.

As to cooperation with countries other than Japan, 22.2 percent of the respondent governmental organizations and 35.6 percent of the private organizations stated that they had no record to speak of. Conversely, this suggests that the majority have fairly extensive records of cooperation.

Whereas a fairly sizable majority of the polled governmental organizations were actively involved in many UN programs for disabled people, less than 40 percent of the private organizations were so involved. Though there was a relatively high level of activity in programs under the UN Decade of Disabled Persons, participation in other programs was low.

Chapter 3. Overview of the Field Survey

The field surveys conducted as a part of this study had the objective of identifying in explicit terms the aid needs of disabled people in developing countries as well as the obstacles to, and potential for participation by Japanese disabled people in cooperation programs. Accordingly, as field survey aimed at complementing the questionnaire surveys outlined in Chapter 2, were performed from October through November 1996, in Thailand and Nepal.

The surveys were primarily designed to allow each study committee member an opportunity to visit the developing countries to examine the conditions in which disabled people live. Two of the committee members who are disabled thus took part in the surveys, visiting each institution in wheelchairs and communicating in sign language. These and other activities in project monitoring, and the exchange of views proved of significant value to the study.

The assignment of two disabled persons to these overseas field survey teams was a first experience for JICA itself. To facilitate this approach, JICA conducted detailed preliminary studies of conditions at all destinations or facilities to be visited, including airports and hotels. Local readiness to accommodate disabled people was ascertained in full; in addition, a sign-language interpreter was also dispatched with the survey team.

The surveys offered a glimpse of JOCV activities and the disabled trainees who participated in JICA training courses for disabled people. In addition, they made it clear how seriously in need both countries were with respect to aid for the field of welfare for disabled persons, and on that note, how strong their hopes were toward Japan. Conversely, the visits by disabled JICA survey team members apparently had a significant impact on their local counterparts.

The field surveys also apparently succeeded in reaffirming the value of assistance that is driven by the participation of disabled people and that enlists their views and opinions as active parties. To boost the effectiveness of Japanese assistance focused in the field of welfare for disabled people, and to strengthen Japanese aid frameworks for that purpose, it thus seems advisable that disabled people be given every opportunity available to play a direct role in the assistance process.

Chapter 4. Recommendations to Foster Heightened Participation by Japanese Disabled People in the Field of International Cooperation

Chapter 4 brings together final recommendations based on the findings of a two-year study on the Participation of Japanese Disabled People in International Cooperation, initiated in fiscal 1995. The recommendations are fundamentally the same as those made in the Phase I Study; however, the goal here has been to explore the Phase I recommendations and the Phase II Study findings in a comprehensive fashion, and on that basis strive to come up with a more viable and tangible set of detailed recommendations.

4.1 The Significance of Participation by Disabled People

Direct participation by disabled people in the field of international assistance will be valuable in several ways, as outlined below. These points are based on Japanese experience as well as the outcome of two questionnaire surveys: one (in fiscal 1995) of domestic Japanese disabled people's institutions and organizations, and the other (in fiscal 1996), in developing countries.

- (i) Disabled people are better capable of identifying the aid needs of their counterparts in developing countries.

- (ii) Participation by disabled people can have a strong impact in the recipient country and contribute to more effective levels of assistance.
- (iii) Assistance to developing countries affords Japanese disabled people increased opportunities for empowerment, self-improvement, and social participation.

In 1993, the UN General Assembly passed a UN resolution, “Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities”. Rule 21 of the resolution stipulates the involvement of disabled people in the field of technical and economic cooperation. It states that “it is of the utmost importance that persons with disabilities and their organizations are consulted on any development projects designed for persons with disabilities. They should be directly involved in the development, implementation and evaluation of such projects.” Measures to achieve the equalization of opportunities “must be integrated into all forms of technical and economic cooperation, bilateral and multilateral, governmental and non-governmental. States should bring up disability issues in discussions on such cooperation with their counterparts.” In effect, the tide of international opinion has been moving toward support for the idea of enabling disabled people to participate in ODA affairs.

4.2 Aid Needs in Developing Countries, and the Interest of Japanese Disabled People in Fulfilling an Assistance Role

4.2.1 Interest and Obstacles of Japanese Disabled People for Participation

A majority of the domestic Japanese organizations for/of disabled people that responded to the Phase I questionnaire survey in fiscal 1995 expressed a desire to provide assistance to disabled people in developing countries. This finding highlighted a strong interest in participating actively in the field of international cooperation.

Also, a majority of the Phase I respondents were of the view that steps should be taken to promote the participation of Japanese disabled people in programs to aid disabled people in developing countries. Only a marginal share felt that the current level of such participation was enough, or that it need not be promoted. The reason cited most frequently by those in favor of heightened participation was that such participation by disabled personnel

would have a strong impact in the recipient country and contribute to more effective levels of assistance. The second most-frequently cited reason was that assistance to developing countries affords Japanese disabled people increased opportunities for empowerment, self-improvement, and social participation.

About 40 percent—the largest share—of the respondent organizations replied that they were not sure whether or not they wish to participate in ODA-supported programs concerning disabled people. However, the second-largest share, over 30 percent, stated that they would like to participate. Many of the respondents comprising this group were organizations that were previously or currently engaged in international assistance undertakings, or that were interested in doing so. The implication was that many organizations would like to take part in ODA-supported programs in some form despite a lack of knowledge about ODA frameworks or policies actually in effect.

Judging from the above questionnaire findings alone, it seems clear that a significant number of organizations for/of disabled people in Japan are interested in taking part in international cooperation projects in one form or another. Furthermore, the scale of that interest is underscored by the majority of respondents who believed that additional steps should be taken to promote participation by disabled people in the international cooperation field.

4.2.2 Needs and Obstacles of Disabled People in Developing Countries

The overseas questionnaire surveys that were a part of this Phase II Study made it apparent that most developing countries have little choice but to pursue social-sector development undertakings on a limited budget, and that they have generally fallen behind in the field of welfare services for disabled people. In particular, they had made virtually no progress in accumulating statistics on disabled people, which is considered fundamental data for the development of effective programs. In addition, their understanding of conditions confronting disabled people nationwide was generally inadequate, another point suggesting that current policies and programs reached only a small fraction of the total disabled population.

In such circumstances, most of the surveyed governmental organizations

and private organizations demonstrated strong expectations toward Japanese aid. Indeed, 96.3 percent of the former and 95.9 percent of the latter expressed a desire for assistance supported by Japanese ODA.

These findings underscored an exceptionally strong level of developing-countries' interest in Japanese technologies and expertise in the field of welfare for disabled people. Japan has received numerous requests for assistance in the form of medical and vocational rehabilitation technologies, as well as personnel training for the purpose of institution-building by organizations for/of disabled people. Obviously, the need for aid in these areas is immense.

In addition, 96.3 percent of the governmental organizations and 94.5 percent of the private organizations responded that cooperation between disabled people in Japan and in developing countries should be promoted. As reasons for taking this position, the majority noted that assistance would be more effective if conducted by personnel who bore comparable disabilities, and that it may help disabled people on both sides realize their full potential and build self-confidence.

On the issue of obstacles to the future provision of assistance in the field of welfare for disabled people, 74.1 percent of the governmental organizations and 57.5 percent of private organizations foresaw difficulties of some kind. Conversely, 22.2 percent of the governmental organizations and 37.0 percent of the private organizations foresaw no difficulties of any kind, and for the most part were optimistic that they would be able to surmount any problems likely to arise, namely, by devoting enough time to preliminary training stages and by preparing helpers and obtaining necessary equipment and facilities. These responses could conceivably provide valuable advice for Japanese-led assistance in the years ahead.

Though future efforts in assistance are expected to face a variety of difficulties, in view of the extensive need developing countries have in the field of welfare for disabled people, it will be highly worthwhile for Japan's disabled people to play an active role in the provision of such cooperation. Furthermore, solutions to any foreseen problems will conceivably be within reach provided they are accorded extra attention and more careful preparation than is usually the case with other forms of assistance.

4.3 Possibilities for Participation

Most disabled people in Japan are active, self-supporting members of their community and society at large, as company employees, students, housewives, etc. Less than 10 percent are residents of hospitals or other welfare facilities for disabled people. In fact, many possess professional skills and expertise, and as such, are fully capable of participating in and contributing to undertakings in international cooperation programs.

It is true that disabled people typically must deal with a variety of difficulties in daily living, and often require assistance with walking, sign-language interpreters, and other forms of special care.

At the same time, though, more than anyone else, disabled people themselves have a better understanding of those areas where difficulties lie, as well as the skills to deal with them. For example, Japanese organizations for/of disabled people have in recent years been involved in international assistance for the training of braille typesetters as well as the diffusion of braille books and construction of braille libraries. In addition, to ease the communication-related difficulties of persons with hearing impairment, they have been engaged in various international assistance undertakings for the standardization and diffusion of sign language and the training of sign-language interpreters.

In the future, they can promote international cooperation with respect to television programs, videocassette captioning, and sign-language dubbing technologies that have become widespread in Japan, as well as assist in improving the access of persons with physical disability to buildings and systems of public transport. Disabled people are in a position to assert their views and opinions as interested parties, even if they do not have any special training or expertise in that field. It would also be possible for persons with mental retardation and those with psychiatric disability to draw on their own experiences and voice their desires concerning welfare policies, and assist in the betterment of welfare policy in developing countries.

What is more, if cooperation is pursued in these fields with organizations for disabled people in recipient countries, it will be possible to utilize the advances achieved by each country and engage in more fruitful international assistance undertakings that echo the demands of disabled people themselves.

4.4 Basic Directions for Participation

As indicated above, the participation of Japanese disabled people in the field of international cooperation can be expected to have a strongly favorable influence on the effectiveness of aid. For one, it will make it easier to accurately identify the aid needs of comparably disabled individuals in developing countries. Furthermore, it can be expected to provide such individuals with models for productive lifestyles of their own.

The value of promoting assistance between disabled people in Japan and in developing countries has already been pointed out. Accordingly, it seems that in the short-term Japan should promote the participation of Japanese disabled people in aid programs aimed at disabled people in developing countries who share much the same experience. Expanding such opportunities for participation will conceivably help to lay the foundations for active involvement in aid affairs by disabled people over the longer term.

This is not to imply, however, that the participation of disabled people should only be limited to this field of assistance. In fact, such participation should be actively explored in situations wherever it is considered necessary and feasible. In fact, over the long range, study should be pursued from a perspective that explicitly includes other fields.

4.5 Priority Areas for the Participation

In striving to implement programs of assistance between disabled people, priority should be placed on fields where the recipient country has a pronounced need, the potential for cooperation by Japanese disabled people is strong, and the aid itself promises to be highly effective. Accordingly, the study committee selected eight priority areas, as listed below, in keeping with four criteria based on the findings of the surveys conducted to date. These four criteria are (i) the aid fields should be those where aid needs of developing countries and the interests of Japanese disabled people can be shared; (ii) they should deserve priority attention with an emphasis on Japan's New Long-term Program and the Agenda for Action for the realization of goals framed under the banner of the Asian and Pacific Decade of Disabled Persons declared by ESCAP; (iii) the fields should be applicable to situations in which Japanese disabled people are placed on overseas assignments as specialists or survey team members, or participate in training programs in Japan for trainees from

recipient countries; and (iv) the selected priority areas should be given equal emphasis.

The eight priority areas are:

1. Cooperation for the educational and publicity campaigns concerning disabled people
2. Cooperation for the establishment of communication, transportation and information which is accessible for disabled people
3. Cooperation for the improved sharing, collection, and utilization of information
4. Cooperation for the heightened job opportunities for disabled people
5. Cooperation for the organization and management of disabled people in developing countries
6. Cooperation for the promotion of sports, recreational, and cultural activities for disabled people
7. Cooperation for the introduction and furnishing of welfare facilities and equipment
8. Cooperation in other areas

4.6 Measures to Foster Participation of Disabled People in Priority Areas

Encouraging disabled people to participate in the above-listed priority assistance areas will demand fast-track efforts to put together various measures for participation while striving to expand levels of assistance to disabled people in developing countries. Seven measures to that end were chosen, as listed below.

The measures presented here are based on the findings of the Phase II Study and as such, amount to additions or modifications to the measures recommended in the Phase I Study. Consequently, though they are essentially no different from the Phase I outcomes, in terms of content an attempt has been made to better tailor them to the actual needs of developing countries.

1. Expansion of assistance programs for disabled people in developing countries, and formulation of basic policies.
2. Establishment of administrative frameworks in ODA institutions for un-

dertakings in the field of welfare for disabled people.

3. Promotion among ODA-related organizations' personnel of a better understanding of disabled people and their problems.
4. Preparation of fundamental information on disabled people in developing countries.
5. Establishment of advisory groups for assistance to disabled people in developing countries.
6. Establishment of frameworks for the sharing of information on assistance programs for disabled people in developing countries.
7. Implementation of the on-going projects that emphasize the participation of disabled people.

4.7 Factors Deserving Special Attention for the Promotion of the Participation of Disabled People

Promoting the participation of disabled people in the field of international cooperation will demand close attention to a variety of factors. In particular, it will be necessary to pay extra attention to the issue of safety when such personnel are sent on assignments to developing countries.

Drawing on the findings of studies conducted over a two-year span following the Phase I Study, it was proposed that the four issues listed below deserve special attention.

The issues presented here are an outcome of the findings of the Phase II study and, amount to additions or modifications to the issues cited as deserving attention in Phase I Study. Consequently, though they are essentially no different from the Phase I issues, an attempt has been made to review them in terms of the actual needs of developing countries and incorporate them into the above-recommended measures for action.

1. The improvement of training centers and other facilities
2. Execution of detailed preliminary studies of current local conditions
3. Commencement of pilot projects, with a focus in the ASEAN community
4. Special attention to the needs of women with disabilities

Chapter 1. OUTLINE OF THE STUDY

1.1 General Background and Objectives

Efforts to promote the interests of disabled people have been moving forward worldwide in recent years, as symbolized by the declaration of the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons (1983-1992) and the Asian and Pacific Decade of Disabled Persons (1993-2002). As part of that trend, Japan has instituted a number of fundamental and realistic undertakings of its own: namely, the Long-term Program for Government Measures for Disabled Persons (1982) and the New Long-term Program for Government Measures for Disabled Persons (1992; abbreviated to New Long-term Program below). International cooperation is one of the priority areas under the new long-term program. In particular, emphasis has been placed on measures to promote exchange activities with organizations for/of disabled people, the transfer of technologies to developing countries, and the sharing of information on policy-related issues.

Reflecting these developments, in fiscal 1995 JICA initiated Phase I of the study on the Participation of Japanese Disabled People in International Cooperation Programs with the objective of exploring ways of promoting the heightened participation of disabled people in Japanese ODA projects. The Phase I Study comprised a questionnaire survey of Japanese organizations for/of disabled people. The findings of that survey were utilized to identify interest in, and obstacles to, participation by disabled people themselves in ODA projects. This culminated in an interim report with recommendations urging that steps be taken to foster the active participation of Japanese disabled people in ODA projects. These recommendations were based on the fundamental position that Japan should promote the participation of Japanese disabled people in cooperation projects between developing countries based on their common experience. In addition, seven measures for the promotion of such participation (including the formulation of basic policies) were drawn up, and special attention urged for four specific issues.

The Phase II Study was implemented with the objective of putting together a finalized set of recommendations for measures designed to facilitate the participation of Japanese disabled people in ODA programs. As such, it took into account the findings and recommendations of the Phase I Study, sought to

gauge local circumstances for disabled people, and analyzed the implementation frameworks and aid needs of developing countries regarding programs for disabled people.

1.2 Scope of the Study

As the culmination of its Phase II activities, the Study Committee put together a finalized set of measures for the participation of Japanese disabled people in ODA programs. In particular, questionnaire surveys of governmental and private organizations for/of disabled people in developing countries were performed with the cooperation of JICA overseas offices, and complemented by field surveys in Thailand and Nepal. The findings were then utilized to gauge local circumstances for disabled people, and to analyze the implementation frameworks and aid needs of developing countries regarding programs for disabled people.

The scope of the Phase I and II studies are illustrated in Table 1-1.

Table 1-1 Scope of Phase I and II Studies

	Phase I	Phase II
Study Scope	Determination and desire of domestic organizations of and for disabled people to participate in Japanese ODA programs.	Determination of views and interest of governmental and private organizations and NGOs serving disabled people in developing countries regarding
Study Details	Domestic questionnaire survey	Overseas questionnaire survey; field surveys in Thailand and Nepal

1.3 Implementation Framework

As was the case in the Phase I Study, a study committee consisting of outside experts was set up to implement the studies. Table 1-2 presents a list of the members on the study committee and their organizations.

Table 1-2 List of Phase II Study Committee Members

1. Study Committee Members			
Field	Name	Organization	Remarks
(Medicine) Chairperson	Yasuhiro Hatsuyama	President, National Rehabilitation Center for the Disabled	
International assistance	Kazutoshi Iwanami	Managing Director, Institute for International Cooperation, JICA	Holds concurrent secretariat post
International welfare	Akiko Kobayashi	Assistant Professor, Chubu Gakuin University	Former JOCV member
International cooperation	Ryosuke Matsui	Director, International Cooperation Department, Japan Association for Employment of the Disabled	
Welfare for disabled people	Masatsugu Naruse	Chairperson, International Affairs, Japan Council on Disability	
Welfare for disabled people	Yoshiko Otsuki	Chief Manager, Secretariat, Japanese Federation of the Deaf	
Sociology	Hisao Sato	Dean and Professor, Faculty of Social Welfare, Japan College Social Work	
Welfare for disabled people	Tetsuji Tanaka	Director, Japan Braille Library	
Legal systems	Hideharu Uemura	International Cooperation Specialist, National Rehabilitation Center for the Disabled	
International assistance	Etsuko Ueno	Director, International Division, Japanese Society for Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons	

2. Related JICA Departments
 Planning Division, Planning Department
 Administration Division, Training Affairs Department
 First Experts Assignment Division, Experts Assignment Department
 Planning Division, Social Development Cooperation Department
 Planning Division, Medical Cooperation Department
 First Recruitment Division, Secretariat of Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers
 First Training Division, Tokyo International Center

3. Secretariat Members
 Kazutoshi Iwanami, Managing Director, Institute for International Cooperation (also a member of the study committee)
 Jitsuo Takasugi, Director, Research and Development Division, Institute for International Cooperation
 Harumi Kitabayashi, Deputy Director, Research and Development Division, Institute for International Cooperation
 Rika Uemura, Research and Development Division, Institute for International Cooperation
 Masae Shimomura, Researcher, Japan International Cooperation Center

1.4 Key Agenda for Deliberation by the Study Committee

This study gathers the findings and conclusions of the study committee, which met a total of eight times between May 1996 and March 1997. Table 1-3 lists the key agenda and reporters for each occasion.

Table 1-3 Key Agenda for Study Committee Discussion

Meeting	Date	Key Agenda for Discussion	Reports
1st	May 28, 1996	1. Review of Phase I report (draft)	Secretariat
		2. Background and course of action for Phase II study	Secretariat
		3. Domestic seminars	Secretariat
2nd	Aug. 2, 1996	1. Report on outcome of domestic seminars	Secretariat
		2. Overseas questionnaire surveys	Secretariat
		3. Local surveys	Secretariat
3rd	Sept. 6, 1996	1. Revisions of the report (draft)	Secretariat
		2. Overseas questionnaire surveys	Secretariat
		3. Field surveys	Secretariat
4th	Oct. 9, 1996	1. Overseas questionnaire surveys	Secretariat
		2. Field survey schedules and agenda	Secretariat
		3. Table of contents for Phase II report (draft)	Secretariat
5th	Dec. 18, 1996	1. Interim report on overseas questionnaire surveys	Secretariat
		2. Report on field surveys	Mr. Matsui, Mr. Naruse, Ms. Otsuki, Ms. Kobayashi, Mr. Iwanami
		3. Table of contents for Phase II report (draft)	Secretariat
6th	Feb. 5, 1997	1. Main points of report (draft)	Committee members
		2. Interim report on overseas questionnaire survey findings	Secretariat
7th	March 11, 1997	1. Final results of overseas questionnaire surveys	Secretariat
		2. Report recommendations (draft)	Committee members
8th	March 24, 1997	1. Final review of report	Committee members

Chapter 2. FINDINGS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE SURVEYS

2.1 Outline of the Questionnaire Surveys

2.1.1 Objectives

To foster the participation of Japanese disabled people in international cooperation, the overseas questionnaire surveys conducted as part of Phase II had the objective of ascertaining the aid needs of developing countries in the field of welfare for disabled people, and of identifying obstacles to and needed measures or policies for the societal accommodation of disabled people in those countries. To this end, it was considered expedient to identify the national programs and policies in place for disabled people as well as government expectations toward Japanese aid, and to gauge the needs and interest of private organizations regarding the participation of disabled people. Accordingly, two types of questionnaire surveys were performed: one for governmental organizations with jurisdiction over national policies and programs for disabled people, and the other for private organizations.

2.1.2 Countries Surveyed

The overseas questionnaire surveys were aimed at 22 countries where Japan has an extensive record for dispatching JOCVs and/or accepting trainees in the field of welfare for disabled people, particularly from countries where JICA overseas offices are located.

It is assumed that Japanese ODA in the years ahead will be concentrated primarily in Asia. Based on that assumption, 10 countries in Asia were selected. However, to avoid putting too much weight in any one region, and in view of the potential for assistance to other regions worldwide, the surveys were also aimed at three countries in Africa, two in the Middle East, three in Latin America, and two in Oceania.

Finally, questionnaire surveys were also performed in Thailand and Nepal, in parallel with field surveys designed to determine the aid needs of these two countries.

2.1.3 Targeted Governmental Organizations and Implementation Procedures for the Questionnaires

The Study Committee listed up targeted institutions from which trainees in the field of welfare for disabled people are affiliated, and to which Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCVs) have been assigned. Consequently, JICA and JOCV overseas offices were given responsibility for forwarding the questionnaire forms and collecting completed forms from the respondents.

Many of the governmental organizations to which JOCVs have been assigned happen to be organizations under the jurisdiction of the central government. However, organizations other than those affiliated directly with the central government in each country surveyed were classified as addressees for private organizations questionnaire forms.

Incidentally, because JICA has no overseas offices in South Korea, a private organizations questionnaire form was sent to a number of the concerned organizations through the cooperation of offices of the Japanese Society for the Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons.¹

2.1.4 Implementation Schedule

Questionnaire forms sent to overseas JICA/JOCV offices: mid-October, 1996

Questionnaire surveys performed by overseas JICA/JOCV offices: October to November 25, 1996

Survey results tabulated and analyzed: November 1996 to February 1997

2.1.5 Tabulation of the Results

As noted above, questionnaire forms were sent to governmental organizations and private organizations in 22 countries. The respondents included 27 governmental organizations in 14 countries, and 73 private organizations in 18 countries. Table 2-1 provides a breakdown of the respondents by country, and Figure 2-1, by region.

¹ No response was returned from organizations in South Korea.

Table 2-2 lists the respondent governmental organizations, and Table 2-3, the respondent private organizations.

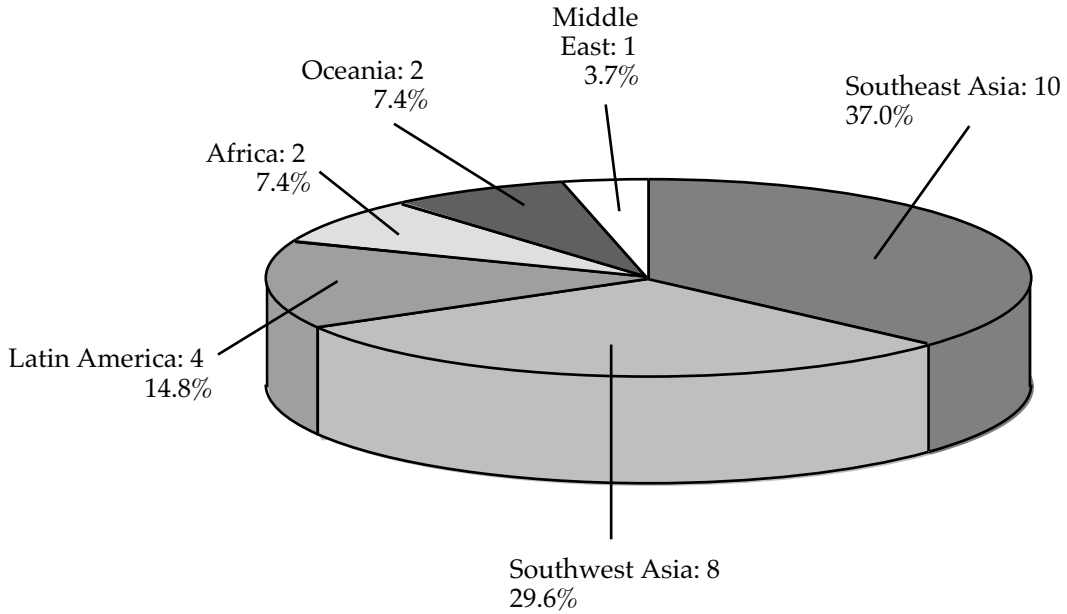
The response rate was 49.5 percent overall, 45.8 percent for governmental organizations, and 51.0 percent for private organizations.

Table 2-1 Questionnaire Forms Submitted and Returned, by Country

Region	Country	Number of Organizations where Questionnaire Forms were Sent			Number of Respondent Organizations		
		Governmental Organizations	Private Organizations	Subtotal	Governmental Organizations	Private Organizations	Subtotal
East Asia	China	1	7	8	0	2	2
Southeast Asia	Indonesia	5	13	18	6	8	14
	Singapore	5	13	18	0	2	2
	Thailand	2	18	20	4	5	9
	Philippines	2	10	12	0	1	1
	Malaysia	14	11	25	0	2	2
Southwest Asia	Sri Lanka	4	4	8	1	4	5
	Nepal	2	11	13	1	11	12
	Pakistan	1	6	7	2	4	6
	Bangladesh	3	4	7	4	0	4
Middle East	Jordan	3	4	7	1	3	4
	Syria	1	3	4	0	0	0
Africa	Zambia	4	6	10	1	3	4
	Tanzania	1	5	6	1	5	6
	Malawi	1	3	4	0	0	0
Latin America	Costa Rica	2	8	10	1	4	5
	Paraguay	3	1	4	2	1	3
	Dominican Republic	1	8	9	0	7	7
	Honduras	1	4	5	1	4	5
Oceania	Solomon Islands	1	3	4	1	3	4
	Fiji	2	1	3	1	4	5
Total		59	143	202	27	73	100

Figure 2-1 Questionnaire Respondents by Region

<Governmental Organizations: 27 in 14 countries>



<Private Organizations: 73 in 18 countries>

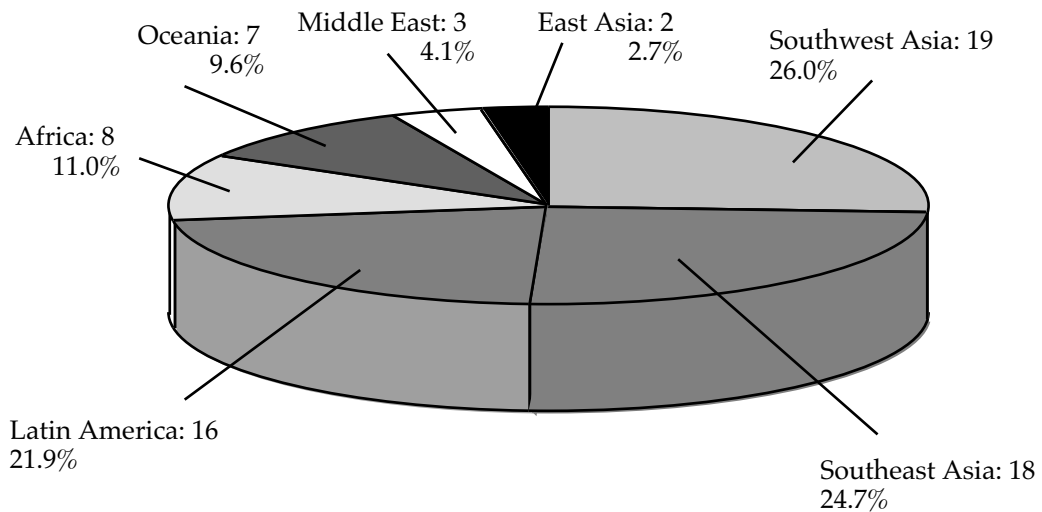


Table 2-2 List of Respondent Governmental Organizations

	Region	Country	Name of Organization
1	Southeast Asia	Indonesia	Sub-Directorate for Rehabilitation of Mentally Retarded
2	Southeast Asia	Indonesia	Sub-Directorate for Rehabilitation of the Deaf and Mute
3	Southeast Asia	Indonesia	Sub-Directorate for Rehabilitation of the Visually Impaired
4	Southeast Asia	Indonesia	Sub-Directorate for Rehabilitation for Physically Disabled
5	Southeast Asia	Indonesia	Rehabilitation Center for Physically Disabled "WIRAJAYA"
6	Southeast Asia	Indonesia	Rehabilitation Center for Mentally Retardation Institution of Ciuingwanara
7	Southeast Asia	Thailand	Lopburi Special Education School
8	Southeast Asia	Thailand	Industrial Rehabilitation Centre (IRC)
9	Southeast Asia	Thailand	Lerdsin Hospital
10	Southeast Asia	Thailand	Soi Bamrasnaradoon Hospital
11	Southwest Asia	Sri Lanka	Ministry of Social Welfare, Department of Social Services
12	Southwest Asia	Nepal	Ministry of Women and Social Welfare
13	Southwest Asia	Pakistan	Ministry of Health, Special Education and Social Welfare
14	Southwest Asia	Pakistan	National Council for the Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons
15	Southwest Asia	Bangladesh	Ministry of Social Service, Department of Social Service
16	Southwest Asia	Bangladesh	Employment Rehabilitation Center for the Physically Handicapped Department of Social Service
17	Southwest Asia	Bangladesh	Ministry of Social Welfare Department of Social Service
18	Southwest Asia	Bangladesh	Ministry of Social Welfare Department of Social Service
19	Middle East	Jordan	Ministry of Social Development Korak Center for Care and Rehabilitation
20	Africa	Zambia	National Vocational Rehabilitation Centre
21	Africa	Tanzania	Labour and Youth Development Department of Social Welfare
22	Latin America	Costa Rica	Consejo Nacional de Rehabilitacion y Educacion Especial
23	Latin America	Paraguay	
24	Latin America	Paraguay	IMPRO
25	Latin America	Honduras	
26	Oceania	Solomon Islands	Social Welfare Division
27	Oceania	Fiji	Ministry of Education Special Education Unit

Table 2-3 List of Respondent Private Organizations

	Region	Country	Name of Organization
1	East Asia	China	China Disabled Person's Federation (CDPF)
2	East Asia	China	Guangdong Provincial Disabled Persons Federation
3	Southeast Asia	Indonesia	DRA.TITIN SURYA TININGSIH
4	Southeast Asia	Indonesia	LUTFIAH BA FAGIH SH
5	Southeast Asia	Indonesia	Panti Sosial Bina Daksa Budi Perkasa Palembang
6	Southeast Asia	Indonesia	PSDB SATRIA UTAMA
7	Southeast Asia	Indonesia	Balai Penerbitan Braille Indonesia (BPBI) ABIYOSO
8	Southeast Asia	Indonesia	Panti Sosial Bina Nbra (PSBN) "Wisma Tan Miyat"
9	Southeast Asia	Indonesia	Panti Sosial Bina Netra Wyata Guna
10	Southeast Asia	Indonesia	Panti Sosial Bina Grahita Nipotowe Palu
11	Southeast Asia	Singapore	Koh Poh Meng Patrick
12	Southeast Asia	Singapore	National Council of Social Service
13	Southeast Asia	Thailand	Kavila Anukul School
14	Southeast Asia	Thailand	The National Association of the Deaf in Thailand
15	Southeast Asia	Thailand	The Christian Foundation for the Blind in Thailand (CFBT)
16	Southeast Asia	Thailand	Central Hospital, Physical Medicine Division
17	Southeast Asia	Thailand	Kururatrungsarit School
18	Southeast Asia	Philippines	NEG. OCC. REHABILITATION FOUNDATION, INC.
19	Southwest Asia	Malaysia	Malaysian Association for the Blind
20	Southwest Asia	Malaysia	National Library of Malaysia
21	Southwest Asia	Sri Lanka	Vocational Training Center
22	Southwest Asia	Sri Lanka	Prithipura Infant Home
23	Southwest Asia	Sri Lanka	National Federation of Sports for the Disabled
24	Southwest Asia	Sri Lanka	Navajeevana
25	Southwest Asia	Nepal	National Federation of the Disabled - Nepal (NFD)

Table 2-3 List of Respondent Private Organizations (Continued)

	Region	Country	Name of Organization
26	Southwest Asia	Nepal	Association for the Welfare of the Mentally Retarded (AWMR)
27	Southwest Asia	Nepal	Nepal Ear Foundation (NEF)
28	Southwest Asia	Nepal	National Association of the Deaf and Hard of Hearing (NADH)
29	Southwest Asia	Nepal	Nepal Braille Foundation
30	Southwest Asia	Nepal	Nepal Association for the Welfare of the Blind
31	Southwest Asia	Nepal	Nepal Association of the Blind
32	Southwest Asia	Nepal	Nepal Disabled Association
33	Southwest Asia	Nepal	Welfare Society for the Hearing Impaired (WSHI)
34	Southwest Asia	Nepal	Kathmandu Association of the Deaf
35	Southwest Asia	Nepal	Nepal Laryngectomee's Association
36	Southwest Asia	Pakistan	Abida Shaikh
37	Southwest Asia	Pakistan	Pakistan Laryngectomees Club
38	Southwest Asia	Pakistan	Parent Teachers Association (PTA) F.G Special Education School for HIC, Islamabad
39	Southwest Asia	Pakistan	Sir Cowasji Jehangir Institute of Psychiatry
40	Middle East	Jordan	Disabled People Relief Society
41	Middle East	Jordan	Young Muslim Women's Association Centre for Special Education
42	Middle East	Jordan	Young Muslim Women's Association
43	Africa	Zambia	Zambia Council for the Handicapped
44	Africa	Zambia	St. Mulumba School
45	Africa	Zambia	Cheshire Homes Society of Zambia
46	Africa	Tanzania	Tanzania Albinos Society
47	Africa	Tanzania	Tanzania League of The Blind
48	Africa	Tanzania	Tanzania Association of The Deaf
49	Africa	Tanzania	Tanzania Association for Mentally Handicapped (TAMH)
50	Africa	Tanzania	Tanzania Association of the Disabled (Chawata)

Table 2-3 List of Respondent Private Organizations (Continued)

	Region	Country	Name of Organization
51	Latin America	Costa Rica	Centro de Atencion Integral
52	Latin America	Costa Rica	Aprodisa
53	Latin America	Costa Rica	Asociacion Pro/Ninos con Paralisis Cerebral
54	Latin America	Costa Rica	Asociacion Semilla de Amor
55	Latin America	Dominican Republic	Patronato Cibao de Rehabilitacion, Inc.
56	Latin America	Dominican Republic	Patronato Nacional de Ciegos, Inc.
57	Latin America	Dominican Republic	Educacion Especial Padres 2. Quinn
58	Latin America	Dominican Republic	Hog. de Guarda y Adop. Vida y Esperanza
59	Latin America	Dominican Republic	Escuela Nacional de Sordomudos
60	Latin America	Dominican Republic	Asociacion Dominicana de Rehabilitacion
61	Latin America	Dominican Republic	Educacion Especial Padre Luis Quinn
62	Latin America	Paraguay	Escuela Especial No 2. "John F. Kennedy"
63	Latin America	Honduras	Servicio de Medicina Fisica y Rehabilitacion, Hospital
64	Latin America	Honduras	Instituto Psicopedagogico Juaru Leclere
65	Latin America	Honduras	Instituto Sampedrano de Educacion Especial (ISEE)
66	Latin America	Honduras	Centro de Capacitacion Especial
67	Oceania	Solomon Islands	Red Cross Handicapped Children's Center
68	Oceania	Solomon Islands	Disabled Persons Rehabilitation Association
69	Oceania	Solomon Islands	DISABLED PERSONS REHABILITATION
70	Oceania	Fiji	Fiji National Council for Disabled Persons
71	Oceania	Fiji	Fiji Society for The Blind
72	Oceania	Fiji	Fiji Crippled Children Society Suva Branch
73	Oceania	Fiji	Suva Society for the Intellectually Handicapped

2.2 Outline of Governmental Organizations

This section consolidates the findings of Chapter I of the Governmental Organizations Questionnaire concerning statistics and policy-related information on disabled people in each country. A total of 27 governmental organizations in 14 countries responded. Inasmuch as not all countries responded to this part of the questionnaire survey, only those countries that did respond are covered here.

The following pages present the questionnaire findings on a country-by-country basis. Though most of the countries examined had drawn up measures for disabled people either of an independent nature or as an integral component of programs for national development, few had actually put together any tangible plans for action. Furthermore, many had implemented policies and programs for disabled people as elements of broader-based undertakings in the arena of social welfare. Accordingly, their budgets for disability-oriented programs were generally limited to outlays from their budgets for social welfare.

Other than Indonesia, most of the respondent countries had no record of gathering detailed statistics on the number of disabled population. For the most part, they either relied on WHO estimates or kept statistics only on the level of enrollment in special schools for disabled children. Indeed, one finding made clear by the questionnaire was that most of the respondent countries had yet to compile basic statistical data of the kind essential to the formulation of effective measures for disabled people.

A. Southeast Asia

a. Indonesia

(a) Overview of measures for disabled people

Definition of disabled persons	Individuals who face difficulties in everyday life and other activities due to physical or mental disabilities.
Summary of measures for disabled people	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Promotion of CBR (Community Based Rehabilitation) services 2. Promotion of social welfare services for disabled people in local areas that lack enough rehabilitation centers 3. Support for the construction of private rehabilitation centers 4. Improvements in the quality of social rehabilitation services 5. Improvements in the quality of rehabilitation centers and their staff 6. Support for coordination of government organizations for social welfare, etc.
Does national development program incorporate explicit measures for disabled people?	Yes
Summary of measures for disabled people, as stated in national development program	Social services shall be provided primarily to children, elderly, disabled people, and other socially disadvantaged groups. (National Stage Policy 1993)
Budget and other funding for measures to assist disabled people	Outlays for disability-oriented programs: 2,746,205,000 Rupees (19.5% of the total 1996 national budget, 14,098,377,000 Rupees)

(b) Number of people with specific disabilities

Types of disabilities	Population	Definitions	Statistical sources	Remarks
Physically disabled	1,659,769	Difficulty, due to physical deformity or dysfunction, in performing the physical actions common to everyday life	-	0.85% of total population
Visually impaired	1,613,898	Inability to count the number of fingers held up by someone a meter away	-	0.90% of total population
Hearing impaired	605,342	Difficulty communicating due to hearing impairment	-	0.31% of total population
Mentally retarded	781,088	Impairment in mental development compared to other individuals of the same age	-	0.40% of total population
Psychiatrically disabled	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-

b. Singapore

(a) Overview of measures for disabled people

Definition of disabled persons	Individuals who face difficulties performing as active members of their community in such areas as education, training, employment, or leisure due to physical, mental, intellectual, or sensory disabilities. (Advisory Council on the Disabled 1988, Report of the Advisory Council on the Disabled: Opportunities for the Disabled)
Summary of measures for disabled people	Pursue various development and support activities aimed at integrating disabled people into society as fully active participants. To that end, put priority on partnerships of disabled people and the community, volunteer organizations, and government institutions. (National Council of Social Services, Disabled Services Department 1996)
Does national development program incorporate explicit measures for disabled people?	Yes
Summary of measures for disabled people, as stated in national development program	Working together with other related governmental institutions, the NCSS has been engaged in a range of activities aimed at improving the access of disabled people to educational opportunities and other social services.
Budget and other funding for measures to assist disabled people	Of the total NCSS budget (S\$37,143,500), a sum of S\$24,057,200 (65%) has been appropriated for programs and services for disabled people.

(b) Number of people with specific disabilities

Types of disabilities	Population	Definitions	Statistical sources	Remarks
Physically disabled	-	-	-	-
Visually impaired	-	-	-	-
Hearing impaired	-	-	-	-
Mentally retarded	-	-	-	-
Psychiatrically disabled	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-
Total	12,379	-	National Council of Social Services, Disabled Services Department (1996)	Number of individuals receiving financial assistance from the NCSS and 19 private organizations

c. Thailand

(a) Overview of measures for disabled people

Definition of disabled persons	As defined by Ministerial Regulations, disabled people are considered to be individuals suffering physical, mental, or intellectual disabilities or injuries.
Summary of measures for disabled persons	In 1991, the government established a Committee for the Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons. That committee has since been instrumental in framing policies and programs for disabled people.
Does national development program incorporate explicit measures for disabled people?	Yes
Summary of measures for disabled people, as stated in national development program	The primary objective is to help disabled people improve their skills and harness their full potential through medical treatment, education, occupational training, and other means so that they can lead comparatively normal lives.
Budget and other funding for measures to assist disabled people	1994: 286,920 bahts (about 4% of total budget) 1995: 212,500 bahts (about 8.25% of total budget) 1996: 384,000 bahts

(b) Number of people with specific disabilities

Types of disabilities	Population	Definitions	Statistical sources	Remarks
Physically disabled	–	–	–	–
Visually impaired	–	–	–	–
Hearing impaired	–	–	–	–
Mentally retarded	–	–	–	–
Psychiatrically disabled	–	–	–	–
Other	–	–	–	–
Total	101,300	–	National Council of Social Services, Disabled Services Department (1996)	Number of individuals receiving financial assistance from the NCSS and 19 private organizations

Note: Different units are occasionally used for the listed budget amounts and numbers of disabled people.

B. Southwest Asia

a. Sri Lanka

(a) Overview of measures for disabled people

Definition of disabled persons	Individuals who have difficulty achieving the functions of daily life or other activities due to physical or mental disability.
Summary of measures for disabled people	-- Utilize effective strategies for prevention and early detection of disabilities -- Realize full participation of disabled individuals in community affairs and development, etc.
Does national development program incorporate explicit measures for disabled people?	Yes
Summary of measures for disabled people, as stated in national development program	-
Budget and other funding for measures to assist disabled people	Government budget: 56.7 million Rs.

(b) Number of people with specific disabilities

Types of disabilities	Population	Definitions	Statistical sources	Remarks
Physically disabled	-	-	-	-
Visually impaired	-	-	-	-
Hearing impaired	-	-	-	-
Mentally retarded	-	-	-	-
Psychiatrically disabled	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-
Total	Approx. 900,000	-	-	-

b. Nepal

(a) Overview of measures for disabled people

Definition of disabled persons	Individuals who face difficulties in everyday life and other activities due to physical or mental disabilities.
Summary of measures for disabled people	As one undertaking in social welfare, promote the "mainstreaming" of the disabled.
Does national development program incorporate explicit measures for disabled people?	Yes
Summary of measures for disabled people, as stated in national development program	Pursue an array of welfare services for disabled people backed by the active participation of NGOs and the community. Promote economic roles for disabled people and strive to improve their standard of living.
Budget and other funding for measures to assist disabled people	Just over 1% of the total budget

(b) Number of people with specific disabilities

Types of disabilities	Population	Definitions	Statistical sources	Remarks
Physically disabled	-	-	-	-
Visually impaired	-	-	-	-
Hearing impaired	-	-	-	-
Mentally retarded	-	-	-	-
Psychiatrically disabled	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-
Total	Approx. 2.4 million	-	-	-

c. Pakistan

(a) Overview of measures for disabled people

Definition of disabled persons	Individuals unable to function normally in daily life or in other activities due to physical, mental, or emotional disabilities.
Summary of measures for disabled people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -- Determination, diagnosis, and certification of the degree of disability suffered by disabled adults and children -- Promotion of educational, training, and rehabilitation programs for disabled adults and children, without discrimination between public and private ventures -- Improved mental, social, and economic conditions for disabled citizens through the utilization of all available resources -- Coordination and sharing of domestic and international information and other resources -- Establishment of legal measures to protect the rights of disabled people -- Eradication of drug abuse and other social vices, etc.
Does national development program incorporate explicit measures for disabled people?	Yes
Summary of measures for disabled people, as stated in national development program	
Budget and other funding for measures to assist disabled people	Current budget: 106,967 million Rupees (1996-1997) Development budget: 58,100 million Rupees (1996-1997)

(b) Number of people with specific disabilities

Types of disabilities	Population	Definitions	Statistical sources	Remarks
Physically disabled	700	Mild to severe disability	Only the number of individuals enrolled in educational or training institutions for rehabilitation purposes	-
Visually impaired	580	Mild to severe disability	-	-
Hearing impaired	650	Mild to severe disability	-	-
Mentally retarded	600	Mild to severe disability	-	-
Psychiatrically disabled	400		-	-
Other	-		-	-
Total	7-8% of population (1996)	-	-	-

d. Bangladesh

(a) Overview of measures for disabled people

Definition of disabled persons	Individuals suffering sensory impairments (visual, auditory, etc.), mental, learning disabilities, physical dysfunction, or emotional and behavioral disturbances.
Summary of measures for disabled people	A (draft) action plan for disabled people was put together in 1993. Also, in 1997 the government drafted a Special Act on Rights, Equal Opportunity, and Equal Participation of the Disabled People.
Does national development program incorporate explicit measures for disabled people?	Yes
Summary of measures for disabled people, as stated in national development program	Provision of housing and grant-based educational programs for disabled children
Budget and other funding for the measures to assist disabled people	Approximately 25 million Tk. (1995-1996)

(b) Number of people with specific disabilities

Types of disabilities	Population	Definitions	Statistical sources	Remarks
Physically disabled	2 million	Impaired limb function	-	-
Visually impaired	2 million (1 million of whom are completely blind)	Partial or total loss of eyesight	-	-
Hearing impaired	0.5 million	Hearing or speech impairment	-	-
Mentally retarded	0.5 million	Interruption in sound mental development	-	-
Psychiatrically disabled	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-
Total	Approx. 12 million	-	WHO statistics	1995 data

C. Africa

a. Tanzania

(a) Overview of measures for disabled people

Definition of disabled persons	Individuals who, as a result of marked impairment of physical or mental function, are unable to function normally in daily life or in other activities.
Summary of measures for disabled people	Direct provision of community-based welfare services to disabled people
Does national development program incorporate explicit measures for disabled people?	Yes
Summary of measures for disabled people, as stated in national development program	–
Budget and other funding for the measures to assist disabled people	National budget 1992/93: 375,122,005 Tanzanian shillings 1993/94: 375,122,005 Tanzanian shillings 1994/95: 142,832,000 Tanzanian shillings

(b) Number of people with specific disabilities

Types of disabilities	Population	Definitions	Statistical sources	Remarks
Physically disabled	629,600 (2.8% of total population)	–	WHO statistics	–
Visually impaired	607,170 (2.7% of total population)	–	WHO statistics	–
Hearing impaired	449,720 (2.0% of total population)	–	WHO statistics	–
Mentally retarded	89,940 (0.4% of total population)	–	–	–
Psychiatrically disabled	–	–	–	–
Other	472,220 (2.1% of total population)	–	–	–
Total	2,248,600	–	–	1989 data

D. Latin America

a. Costa Rica

(a) Overview of measures for disabled people

Definition of disabled persons	Individuals who are unable to perform one or more basic functions for themselves or for others due to physical, mental, or sensory disability.
Summary of measures for disabled people	Equal access to equal opportunity based on the principles of uniformity and integration. Provision of special services, as necessary.
Does national development program incorporate explicit measures for disabled people?	Yes
Summary of measures for disabled people, as stated in national development program	Attention to needs of disabled people rated as one of the priority challenges of national development policy.
Budget and other funding for the measures to assist disabled people	Government institutions are allocated a combined budget of around \$1.75 million per annum.

(b) Number of people with specific disabilities

Types of disabilities	Population	Definitions	Statistical sources	Remarks
Physically disabled	60,484	–	–	–
Visually impaired	99,826	–	–	–
Hearing impaired	23,600	–	–	–
Mentally retarded	33,023	–	–	–
Psychiatrically disabled	–	–	–	–
Other	34,009	–	–	–
Total	250,942	–	Multi-purpose nationwide household survey	–

b. Paraguay

(a) Overview of measures for disabled people

Definition of disabled persons	Individuals who suffer interference in autonomous function, learning ability, or job performance due to congenital or acquired physical or mental impairments.
Summary of measures for disabled people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -- Accord aid priority to disabled children -- Strengthen welfare institutions -- Expand national programs -- Build more welfare-oriented facilities -- Promote the training and employment of disabled citizens -- Expand educational programs with an eye to full social participation
Does national development program incorporate explicit measures for disabled people?	Yes
Summary of measures for disabled people, as stated in national development program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -- Section 9 of the government's social sector action plan incorporates special provisions and priority measures for disabled people. -- The social sector development plan defines disabled citizens as a socially disadvantaged class, and stipulates that they deserve special assistance measures.
Budget and other funding for measures to assist disabled people	The respondent institution's budget for 1996 was equivalent in scale to 0.97% of the national budget for education.

(b) Number of people with specific disabilities

Types of disabilities	Population	Definitions	Statistical sources	Remarks
Physically disabled	(4%)	Paralysis in motor-nerve function	National Center for the Rehabilitation and Protection of the Disabled, Association for the Blind, Association for the Deaf	-
Visually impaired	(15%)	Blindness, cataracts	National Center for the Rehabilitation and Protection of the Disabled, Association for the Blind, Association for the Deaf	-
Hearing impaired	(3%)	Deafness or partial hearing loss	National Center for the Rehabilitation and Protection of the Disabled, Association for the Blind, Association for the Deaf	-
Mentally retarded	(15%)	Down's syndrome, hypothyroidism	National Center for the Rehabilitation and Protection of the Disabled, Association for the Blind, Association for the Deaf	-
Psychiatrically disabled	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-

c. Honduras

(a) Overview of measures for disabled people

Definition of disabled persons	Individuals who suffer physical, sensory, or intellectual impairments stemming from deficiency or loss of physical, sensory, or intellectual function.
Summary of measures for disabled people	Policies and programs for disabled people are the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, and Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare. INFOP and other occupational training agencies have, along with the Bureau of Employment, proposed that the Ministry of Planning incorporate measures for disabled people into social programs of national scale.
Does national development program incorporate explicit measures for disabled people?	Yes
Summary of measures for disabled people, as stated in national development program	Though Honduras has government-statute-based laws for the promotion of employment and tax equalization to that end, as well as various labor-related plans and programs in effect, it has no fundamental rehabilitation programs that effectively integrate services in the arenas of health care or education.
Budget and other funding for measures to assist disabled people	The Labor Ministry's employment bureau has an annual budget of 1,004,280 lempiras, which is used to fund a range of activities. However, the budget does not include any explicit appropriations for programs designed exclusively to serve disabled people.

(b) Number of people with specific disabilities

Types of disabilities	Population	Definitions	Statistical sources	Remarks
Physically disabled	-	-	-	-
Visually impaired	-	-	-	-
Hearing impaired	-	-	-	-
Mentally retarded	-	-	-	-
Psychiatrically disabled	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-
Total	560,000 (10% of the total population)	-	WHO statistics	-

E. Oceania

a. Fiji

(a) Overview of measures for disabled people

Definition of disabled persons	Individuals who face difficulties in daily life or other activities due to functional limitations or disabilities.
Summary of measures for disabled people	-- Parliament has passed legislation designed to benefit disabled people. -- A special agency has been set up to advise the prime minister and the cabinet on measures for disabled people.
Does national development program incorporate explicit measures for disabled people?	Yes
Summary of measures for disabled people, as stated in national development program	Accord all disabled children access to educational opportunities.
Budget and other funding for measures to assist disabled people	0.822% of the education budget

(b) Number of people with specific disabilities

Types of disabilities	Population	Definitions	Statistical sources	Remarks
Physically disabled	153	–	–	Disabled children only
Visually impaired	160	–	–	–
Hearing impaired	155	–	–	–
Mentally retarded	558	–	–	–
Psychiatrically disabled	–	–	–	–
Other	–	–	–	–
Total	–	–	–	–

2.3 Current Conditions for Private Organizations in Developing Countries

This section draws on the findings of Chapters I and II of the Questionnaires for private organizations to present a general outline of the activities of private organizations for disabled people. A total of 73 private organizations in 18 countries responded. (Note that the information in bold brackets indicates the number of the question in the cited questionnaire.)

Most of the respondent private organizations were engaged in various activities aimed at serving disabled people nationwide. Moreover, those activities ranged broadly in terms of content, from promoting public awareness toward disabled people to rehabilitation services. One fact highlighted by the survey was that overseas private organizations face much the same obstacles as their Japanese counterparts in this field: namely, shortages of financing, personnel, and facilities or equipment for rehabilitation purposes.

- 1) Operational Objectives (multiple-response) [Private Organizations Questionnaire I-1]

Table 2-1 lists the principal operational objectives of the private organizations that responded to the questionnaire.

**Table 2-1 Operational Objectives of Organization
(multiple-response)**

Objective	Private Organizations	%
a) General welfare services for disabled people	6	8.2
b) Therapeutic, occupational, and social rehabilitation	14	19.2
c) Therapeutic and occupational rehabilitation and occupational training for self-dependence	10	13.7
d) Prevention and treatment of disabilities	3	4.1
e) Activities aimed at protecting the civil and human rights of disabled people	3	4.1
f) Promotion of CBR activities	1	1.4
g) Coordination with other organizations for disabled people	3	4.1
h) Promotion of sports and recreational activities for disabled people	0	0
i) Educational and vocational training programs for persons with visual impairment	9	12.3
j) Publication of educational materials and braille newspapers for persons with visual impairment	2	2.7
k) Educational and vocational training programs for persons with hearing impairment	7	9.6
l) Educational and vocational training programs for persons with physical disability	1	1.4
m) Educational and vocational training programs for mentally retarded children and adults	4	5.5
n) Educational and vocational training programs for persons with psychiatric disability	4	5.5
o) Educational and vocational training programs for various categories of disabled people	7	9.6
p) Other objectives	4	3.3
q) No response	3	4.1
Total	81	-

Note: The percentages were based on a respondent total of 73.

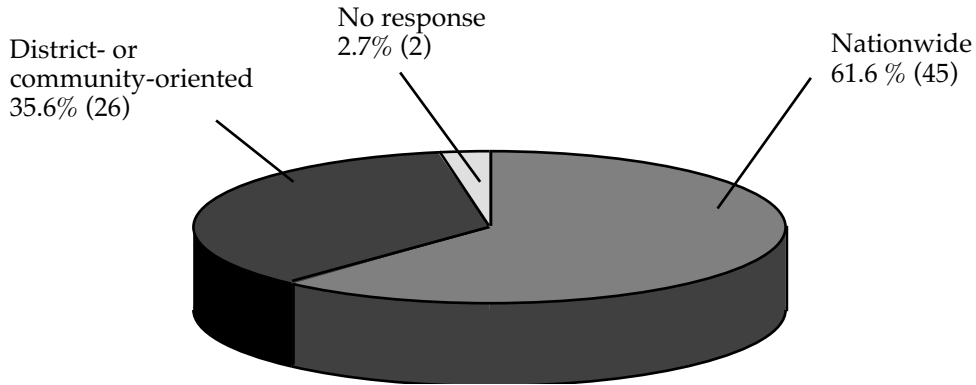
Other objectives include: policy formulation and the evaluation and management of national programs to fight Hansen's disease.; demographic or questionnaire surveys designed to shed light on the number, distribution, and classification of disabled people, etc.

2) Operational Scope [Private Organizations Questionnaire I-2]

Figure 2-1 shows the operational scope of respondent private organizations. A majority share, 61.6 percent, were pursuing their activities on a national scale, whereas 35.6 percent were focused at the district or community level.

Figure 2-1 Operational Scope

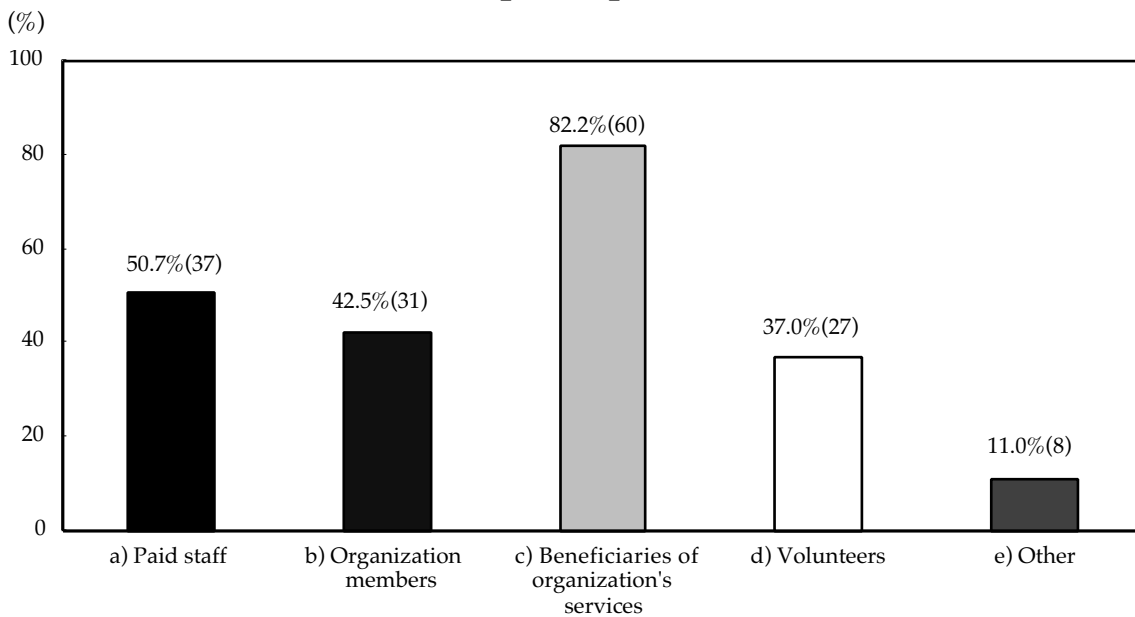
<Governmental Organizations:27 in 14 countries>



3) **Role of Disabled People in Organizational Activities (multiple-response)**
 [Private Organizations Questionnaire I-3]

Disabled people were viewed as beneficiaries by the largest respondent segment, 82.2 percent, but also served as paid staff in 50.7 percent and as organizational members in 42.5 percent.

Figure 2-2 Role of Disabled People in Organizational Activities (multiple-response)

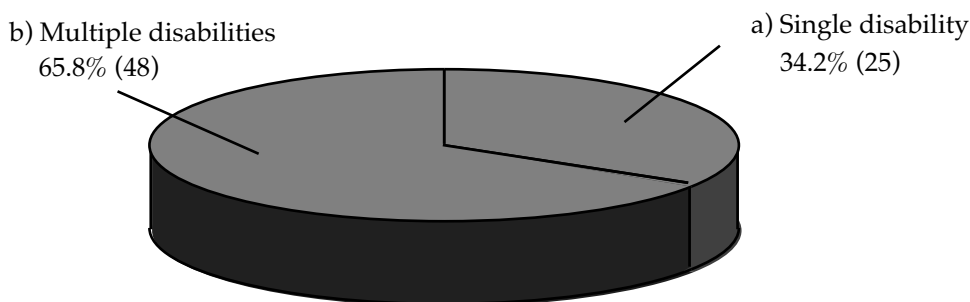


Note: The percentages were based on a respondent total of 73.

4) Categories of Disabled People Considered Beneficiaries of Organizational Programs and Activities [Private Organizations Questionnaire I-4]

As illustrated in Figure 2-3, 65.8 percent of the respondents were engaged in programs for people with multiple disabilities, while 34.2 percent had their programs focused on people with a single disability.

Figure 2-3 Categories of Disabled People Served



5) Number of Disabled-beneficiaries [Private Organizations Questionnaire I-(4-1)]

Table 2-2 shows the number of disabled-beneficiaries they serve in each disability category. Those engaged in programs with more than 51 beneficiaries constituted the largest segment, particularly in terms of programs for persons with physical disability, visual impairment and hearing impairment.

Table 2-2 Number of Beneficiaries

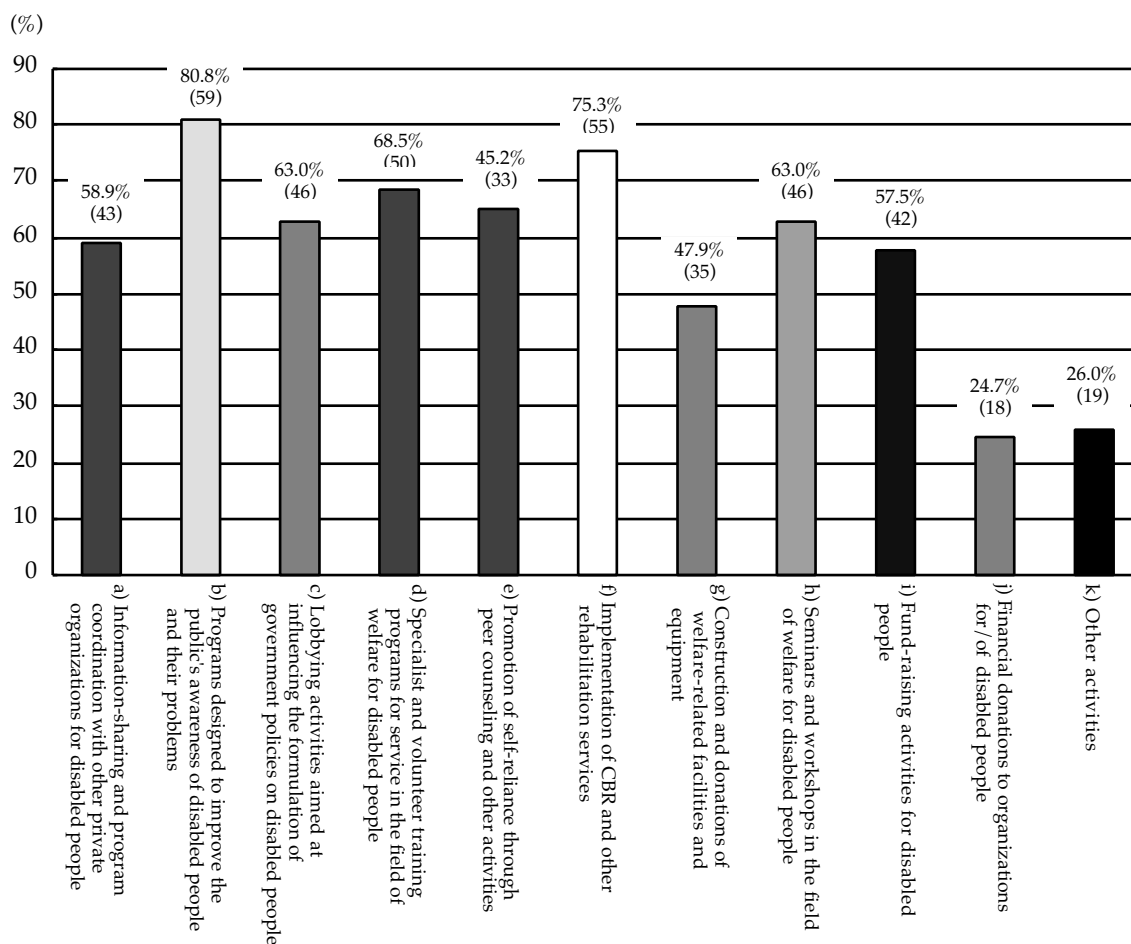
Kind of disability	Number of beneficiaries					
	0-10	11-20	21-30	31-50	51-	No response
Visually impaired	1	2	2	0	16	6
Physically disabled	6	2	1	1	17	8
Psychiatrically disabled	3	0	0	0	5	3
Other	4	3	1	0	22	5
Mentally retarded	2	1	1	1	19	8
Hearing impaired	3	0	1	2	10	8

Note: Other categories include people suffering from multiple disabilities, laryngectomy complications, spinal infantile paralysis, cerebral palsy, hydrocephalus, Down's syndrome.

6) Activities of Private Organization Activities (multiple-response) [Private Organizations Questionnaire II-1]

Figure 2-4 illustrates the main activities performed by private organizations for disabled people. Consciousness-raising programs accounted for the largest share, 80.8 percent, followed by CBR and other rehabilitation programs, 75.3 percent, specialist and volunteer training programs, 68.5 percent, and seminars or workshops designed to influence government policies on disabled people, 63.0 percent.

Figure 2-4 Activities of Private Organizations for/of Disabled People (multiple-response)

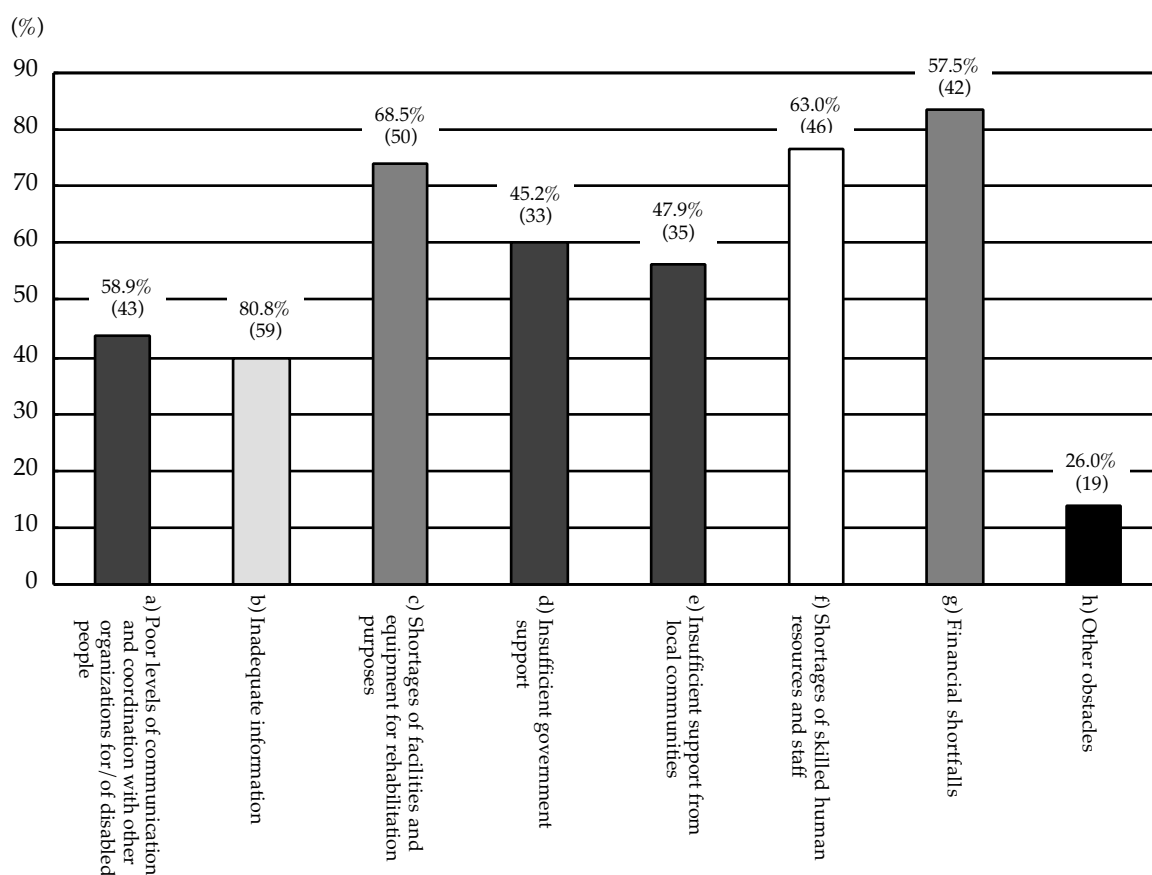


Note: The percentages were based on a respondent total of 73.

7) Constraints on the Operation of Private Organizations (multiple-response)
 [Private Organizations Questionnaire II-2]

Figure 2-5 illustrates the chief constraints or bottlenecks to private organization activities. Financial shortfalls were cited by 83.6 percent of the respondents, the largest share. Manpower shortages were cited by the second-largest fraction (76.7 percent), and shortages of equipment and facilities, the third (74.0 percent). These findings corresponded closely with the findings of the questionnaire aimed at organizations in Japan, and as such, suggested that overseas private organizations in the field of welfare for disabled people face much the same difficulty in securing adequate funding and manpower.

**Figure 2-5 Constraints on the Operation of Private Organizations
 (multiple-response)**



Note: The percentages were based on a respondent total of 73.

2.4 Expectations toward Japanese ODA and Obstacles to Participation by Disabled People

This section groups together the findings of Chapter II of the Questionnaire for governmental organizations and Chapter III of the Questionnaire for private organizations on expectations toward Japanese ODA, and bottlenecks to the participation of disabled people.

A relatively small number (29.6 percent) of the governmental organizations had no record of working together with Japan in the field of international cooperation. However, a substantially larger number (45.2 percent) of the private organizations also had no record of cooperation with Japan.

Nonetheless, 100 percent of the respondent governmental organizations and 95.9 percent of the respondent private organizations expressed interest in working together with Japan. Indeed, that desire was quite strong, as illustrated by the 96.3 percent of institutions and the 95.9 percent of private organizations that expressed interest even if such cooperation were limited to the arena of ODA alone.

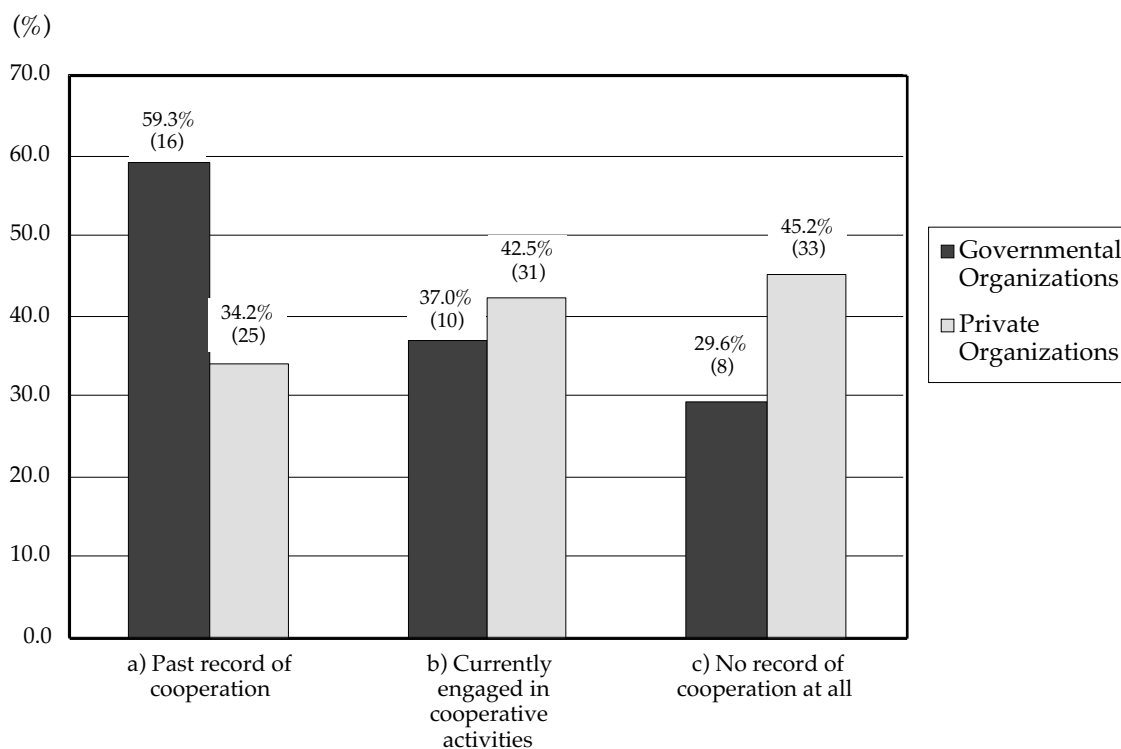
Another finding was that 96.3 percent of the respondent governmental organizations and 94.5 percent of the respondent private organizations felt that cooperation between disabled people in both countries should be promoted. One reason frequently cited for this position was that such cooperation would be mutually beneficial in terms of boosting the confidence of disabled people who take part.

- 1) Record of Exchange or Cooperation with Japanese Organizations in the Field of Welfare for Disabled People (multiple-response) [Governmental Organizations Questionnaire II-1, Private Organizations Questionnaire III-1]

As illustrated in Figure 2-6, 59.3 percent of the respondent governmental organizations stated that they had an established record of cooperating with Japanese organizations in the field of welfare for disabled people. Also, while 37.0 percent stated that they were currently engaged in cooperative undertakings, 29.6 percent had no record of cooperation at all.

The respondent private organizations by contrast had a relatively limited record of working with Japanese counterparts. In fact, the largest segment, 45.2 percent, had no record at all.

**Figure 2-6 Record of Exchange and Cooperation with Japan
(multiple-response)**



Note: The percentages were based on a respondent total of 73.

1-1) Projects Implemented or Participated In with Assistance from Japanese Governmental Organizations (for governmental organizations only) [Governmental Organizations Questionnaire II-(1-1)]

Institutions responding in 1) above that they had a record of cooperation with Japan were asked to supply listings of the projects in which they had been involved to date. However, in several instances the furnished information did not include any explicit mention of project names, content, or the Japanese counterpart. As shown in Table 2-3, most of the projects involved participation in training courses, and only a few amounted to big projects in facility construction, per se.

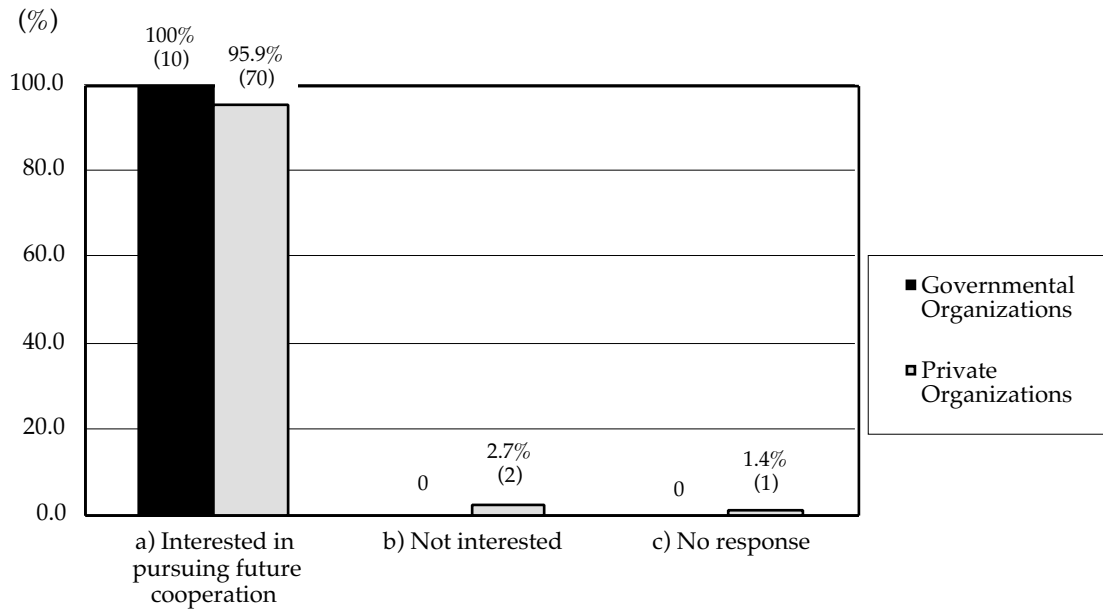
Table 2-3 Projects Implemented or Participated In with Assistance from Japanese Governmental Organizations

Country	Institution	Japanese Counterpart	Project Title/Content	Year/Period Implemented
Indonesia	Sub Directorate for Rehabilitation, Ministry of Social Welfare	JICA	training program evaluation	1995, 1996
"	"	JICA	computer training	1995
"	"	JICA	"	1996
"	"	JICA	training in sewing techniques	1993
"	"	JICA	"	1995
"	"	JICA	"	1996
"	Sub-Directorate for Rehabilitation of Visually Impaired	-	training in shiatsu massage techniques	1994
"	"	-	"	1996
"	"	-	"	1997
	Sub-Directorate for Rehabilitation of Mentally Disabled	Ministry of Labor	rehabilitation project for physically impaired	1993
"	"	-	grant-based provision of equipment and materials	1991
"	"	-	grant-based provision of equipment and materials	1993
"	"	-	grant-based facility development	1996
Bangladesh	Ministry of Social Service	JICA	group training course for specialists in disability rehabilitation	1996
"	Employment Rehabilitation Center for Physically Disabled	JICA	group training course for specialists in disability rehabilitation	1993
"	National Center for Special Education	JICA	group training course for specialists in disability rehabilitation	1985-1996
"	Ranibazar Government School for the Blind	JICA	group training course for specialists in disability rehabilitation	1985-1996
Tanzania	Labour and Youth Development	-	farm-sector occupational training	1973, 1974

- 2) Interest in Future Cooperation with Japan in the Field of Welfare for Disabled People [as to the governmental organization sample, this query applied only to respondents represented by b) in 1) above] [Governmental Organizations Questionnaire II-2, Private Organizations Questionnaire III-2]

As illustrated by Figure 2-7, 100 percent of the queried governmental organizations and 95.9 percent of the queried private organizations replied that they were interested in future cooperation with Japan in the field of welfare for disabled people. These findings underscored a strong level of interest in joint undertakings with Japan.

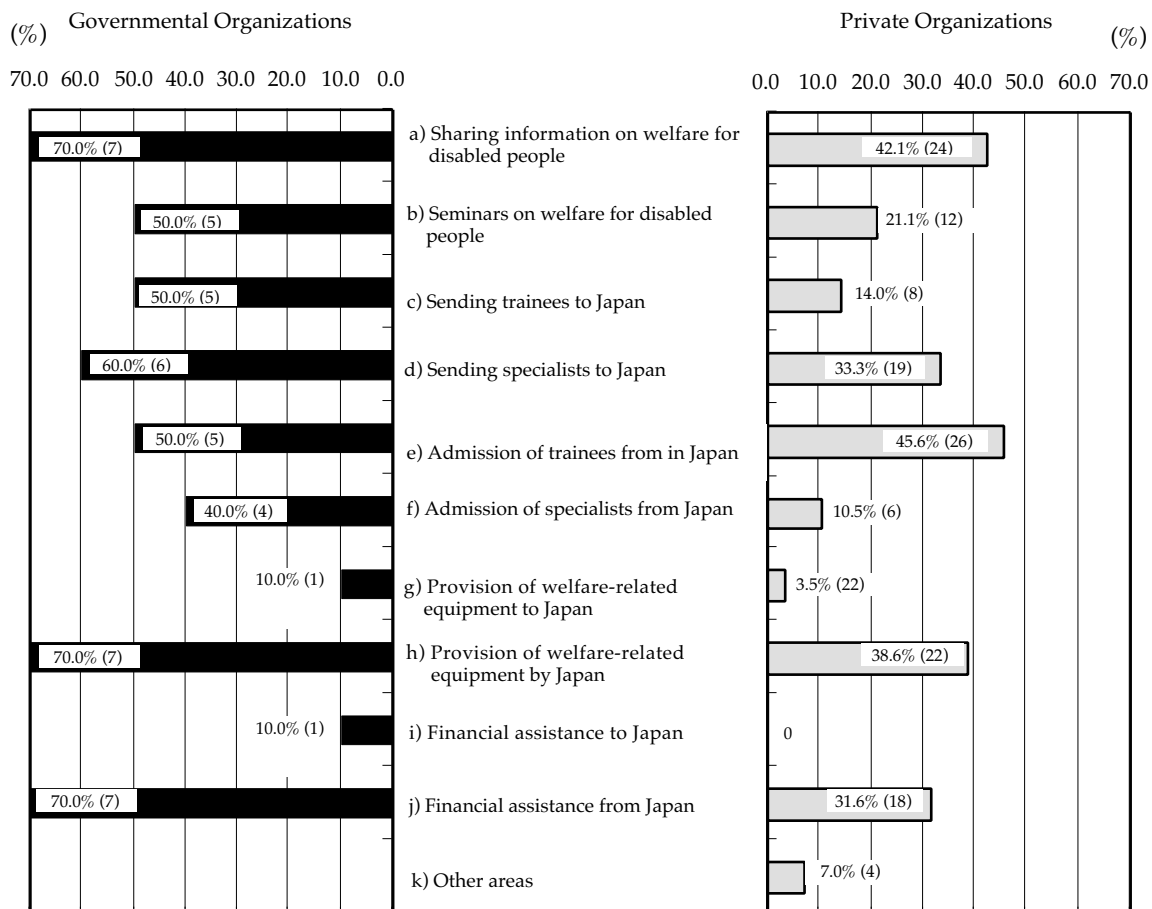
**Figure 2-7 Interest in Future Cooperation with Japan
(multiple-response)**



- 3) Areas where Cooperation is Desired [for governmental organization segment a) in 2) above, and private organization segments a) or b) in 1) above; multiple-response] [Governmental Organizations Questionnaire II-(2-1), Private Organizations Questionnaire III-3]

As Figure 2-8 illustrates, the largest number (70.0 percent) of governmental organization respondents expressed a desire for Japanese cooperation in the form of information-sharing on welfare for disabled people, the provision of welfare-related equipment, and financial assistance. Of the private organization sample, 45.6 percent expressed a desire for admitting trainees from Japan.

Figure 2-8 Areas where Cooperation is Desired (multiple-response)



Notes 1. The percentages were based on a respondent total of 10 governmental organizations and 57 private organizations.

2. Other areas include training-related tours to Japan, sports programs and other forms of cultural exchange, research on themes in welfare for disabled people.

3-1) Sampling of Activities (private organizations only)

Table 2-4 is a listing of some of the activities implemented by private organizations to date.

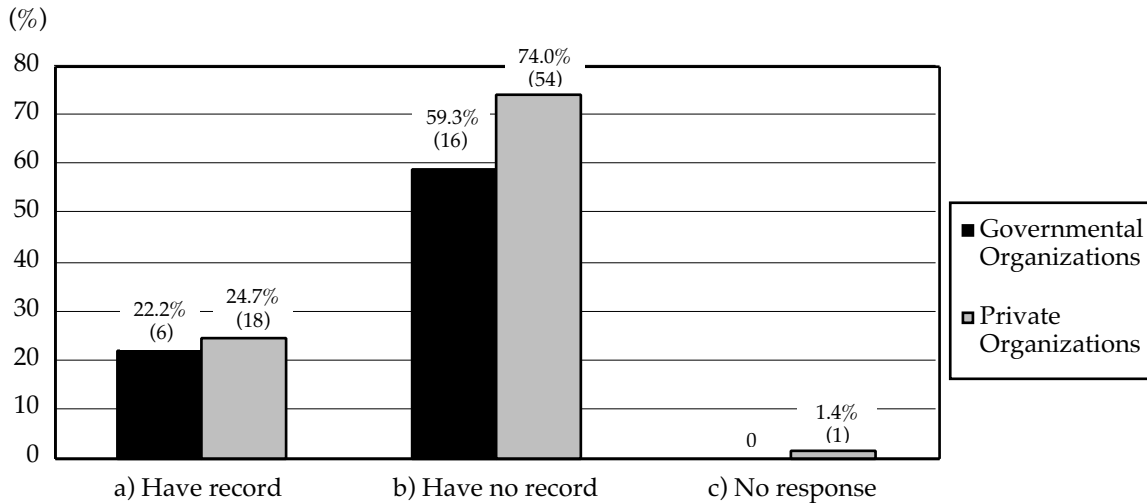
Table 2-4 Sampling of Activities (Private Organizations)

Details
• With Japanese financial assistance, set up facility for the manufacture of physical and therapeutic aids for disabled people
• With Japanese financial assistance, developed segment of urban infrastructure
• Primary health-care training by nursing staff on assignment from Japan has been useful in preventing disabilities
• Physical and occupational therapists and other specialists in rehabilitation have been sent by Japan
• [Received] donations of physical and therapeutic aids otherwise unavailable in home country
• Training program for acquisition of braille printing technologies
• Promotion of CBR programs in recognition of their value

4) Record of Assistance Supported by Japanese ODA [Governmental Organizations Questionnaire II-3, Private Organizations Questionnaire III-4]

Figure 2-9 displays the findings on respondent records of assistance backed by Japanese ODA. As can be seen, a majority of both the respondent governmental organizations (59.3 percent) and private organizations (74.0 percent) replied that they had not received any Japanese ODA to date.

Figure 2-9 Record of Assistance Supported by Japanese ODA

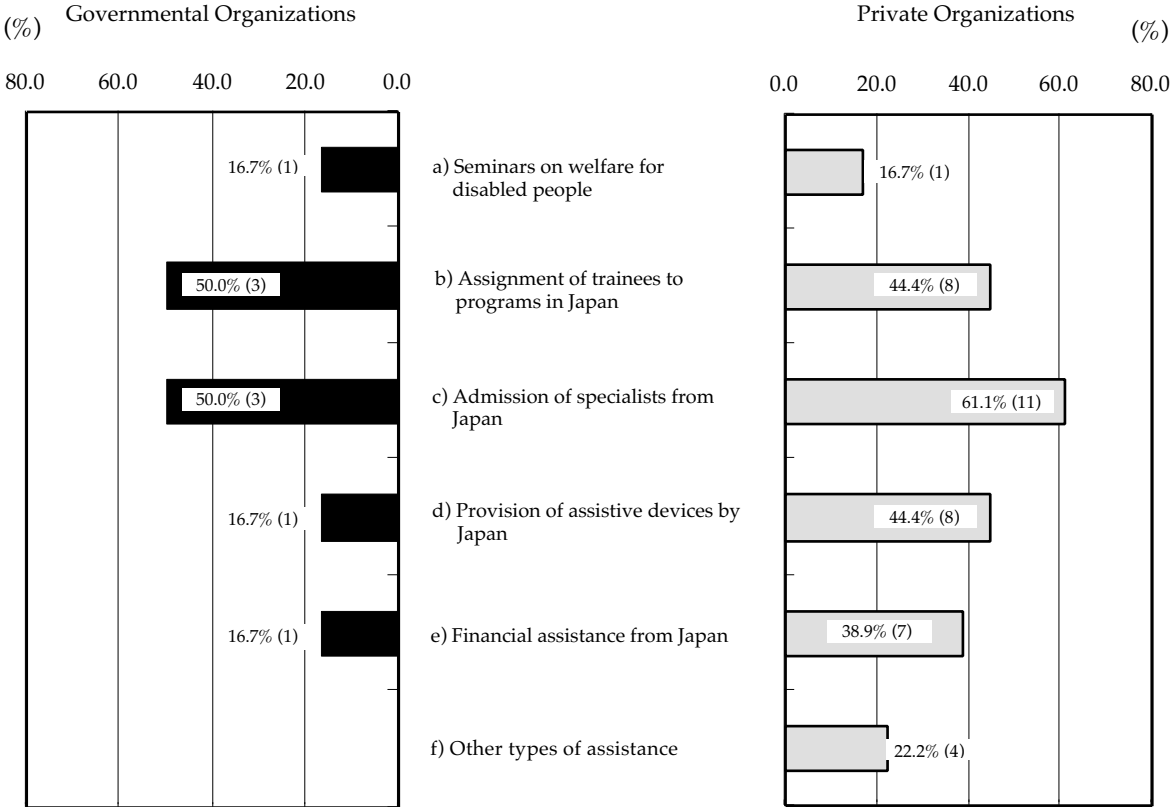


Note: The percentages were based on a respondent total of 27 governmental organizations and 73 private organizations.

5) Types of Japanese ODA-supported Assistance to Date [for respondents who selected a) in 4) above; multiple-response] [Governmental Organizations Questionnaire II-(3-1), Private Organizations Questionnaire III-(4-1)]

As Figure 2-10 illustrates, the admission of trainees to programs in Japan, and the assignment of specialists from Japan, were the types of assistance cited by the largest number of governmental organization respondents (50 percent in both cases). For comparison, 61.1 percent of the respondent private organizations cited the assignment of specialists from Japan.

Figure 2-10 Nature of Japanese ODA-supported Assistance to Date (multiple-response)

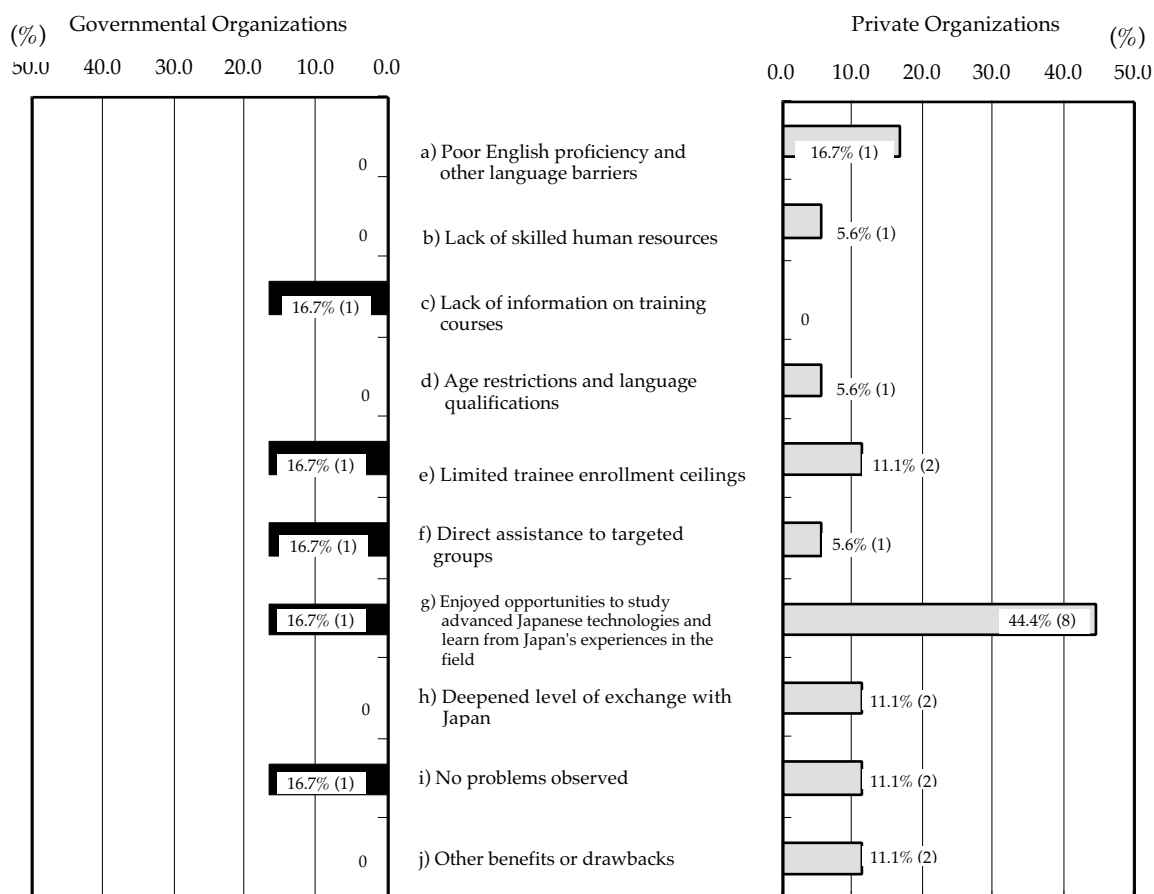


Notes 1. The percentages were based on a respondent total of 6 governmental organizations and 18 private organizations.
 2. Other types of assistance include the donation of school buses.

- 6) Benefits and Drawbacks Stemming from the Activities Supported by Japanese ODA [for respondents who selected a) in 4) above; multiple-response] [Governmental Organizations Questionnaire II-(3-2), Private Organizations Questionnaire III-(4-2)]

Figure 2-11 illustrates data on the problems and benefits of Japanese ODA-backed assistance. Of the private organization sample, 44.4 percent responded that they enjoyed opportunities to study advanced Japanese technologies and learn from Japan's own experiences in the field.

Figure 2-11 Benefits and Drawbacks of Cooperative Undertakings Supported by Japanese ODA (multiple-response)

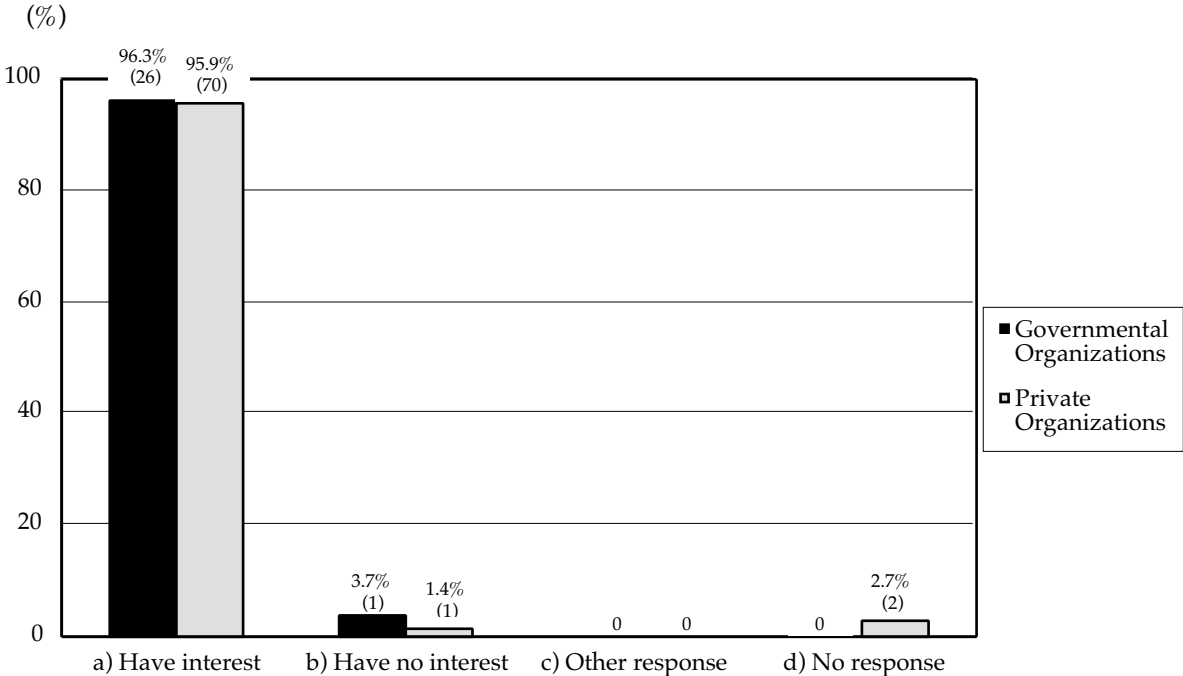


- Notes 1. The percentages are based on a respondent total of 6 governmental organizations and 18 private organizations.
 2. Other cited drawbacks include a shortage of equipment and therapists at existing treatment facilities; short local stays by Japanese specialists.

7) Desire for future Japanese ODA-supported assistance in the Field of Welfare for Disabled People [Governmental Organizations Questionnaire II-4, Private Organizations Questionnaire III-5]

As shown in Figure 2-12, 96.3 percent of the responding governmental organizations and 95.9 percent of the responding private organizations expressed a desire for additional Japanese ODA-supported cooperation in the field of welfare for disabled people. This finding highlighted the fact that virtually all governmental organizations and private organizations were interested in such cooperation.

Figure 2-12 Desire for Future Japanese ODA-supported Assistance



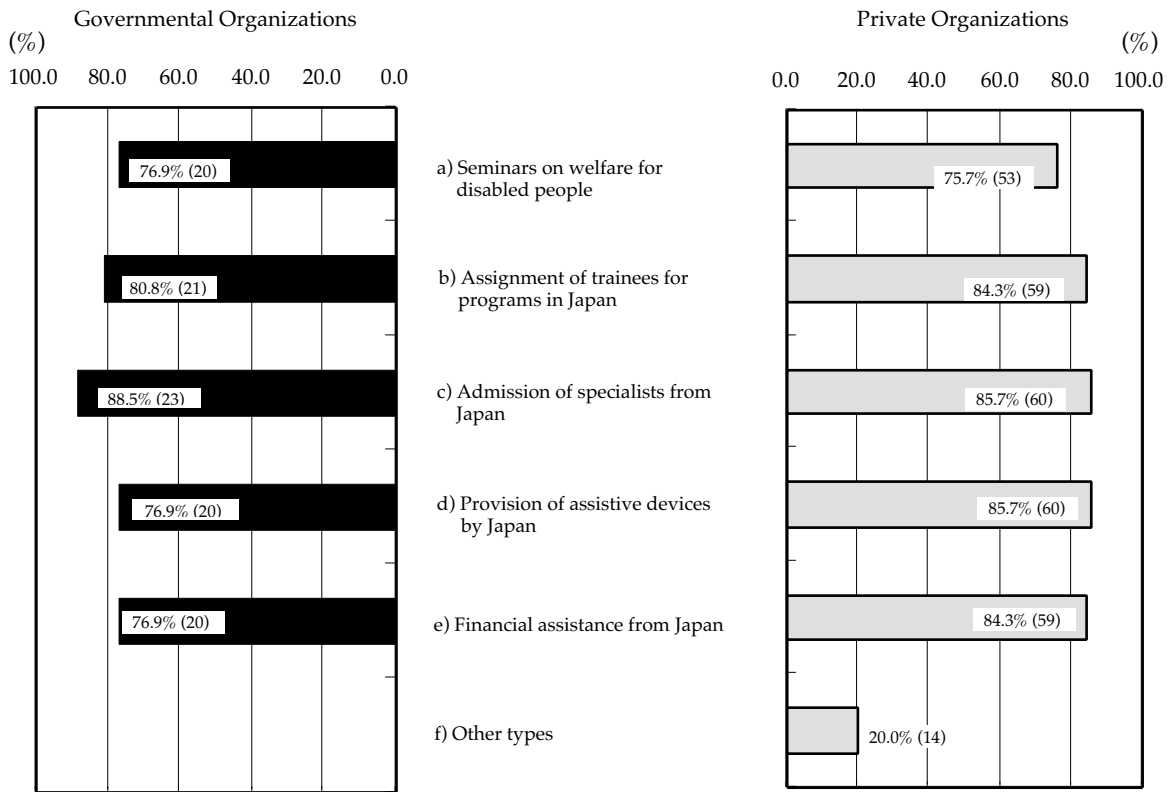
Note: The percentages were based on a respondent total of 27 governmental organizations and 73 private organizations.

8) Types of ODA-supported Assistance Desired [for respondents who selected a) in 7) above; multiple-response] [Governmental Organizations Questionnaire II-(4-1), Private Organizations Questionnaire III-(5-1)]

The assignment of specialists from Japan was the type of assistance desired by the largest segment (88.5 percent) of governmental organization respondents. This and the provision of technical aids/assistive devices by Japan were the types of assistance desired by the largest number of respondent pri-

vate organizations (85.7 percent).

**Figure 2-13 Types of ODA-supported Assistance Desired
(multiple-response)**

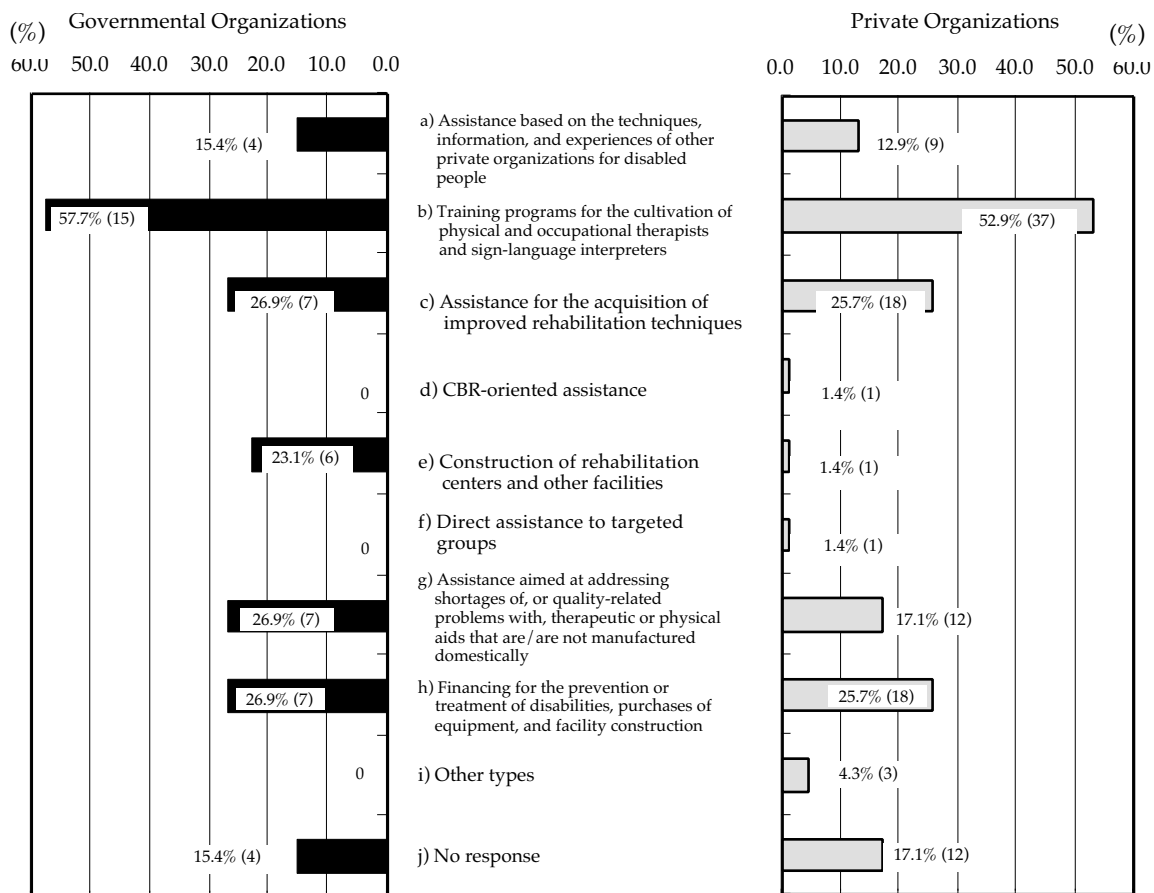


- Notes 1. The percentages were based on a respondent total of 26 governmental organizations and 70 private organizations.
2. Other types of assistance include occupational training and the promotion of special educational programs in the rehabilitation field; the construction of medical clinics and hospitals; technical assistance aimed at improving available means of transportation; cultural exchange in the sports and recreational fields; supplies of basic goods.

9) Specific Types of ODA-supported Assistance Desired [for respondents who answered 8) above; multiple-response] [Governmental Organizations Questionnaire II-(4-1-1), Private Organizations Questionnaire III-(5-1-1)]

As can be observed in Figure 2-14, training programs for the cultivation of physical and occupational therapists and sign-language interpreters counted as the type of assistance desired by the largest segments of respondent governmental and private organizations alike: 57.7 and 52.9 percent, respectively.

**Figure 2-14 Specific Types of ODA-supported Assistance Desired
(multiple-response)**



Notes 1. The percentages were based on a respondent total of 26 governmental organizations and 70 private organizations.

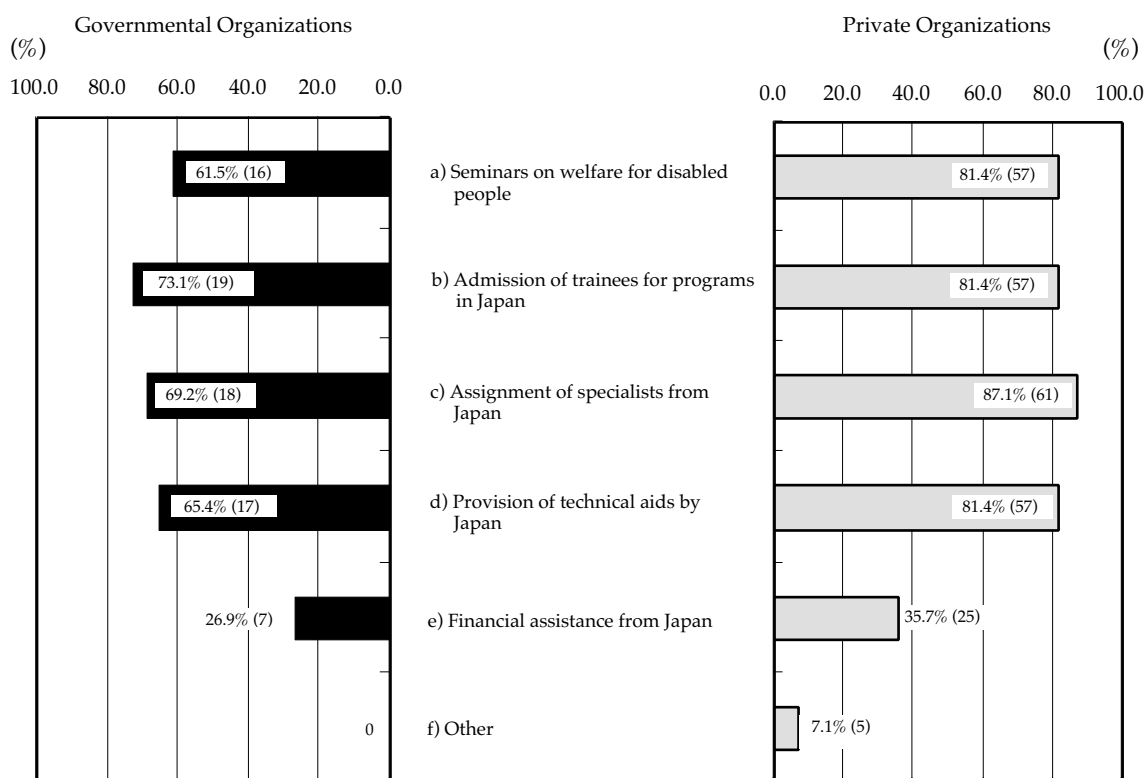
2. Other types of assistance include the following:

- Sign-language development and higher training-program enrollment ceilings (Thailand); seminars (Sri Lanka)
- Promotion of heightened cultural exchange and cooperation in the sports and recreational fields
- Efforts to improve public perceptions regarding disabled people; assistance aimed at lifting living standards for disabled people and improving the public's awareness of the rights of disabled people as active participants in social, political, and economic affairs
- Support for the formulation of educational programs suited to the vocational training of disabled people, and for their employment after completing such programs
- Assistance for the purpose of equipping clinics to provide services to disabled outpatients
- Implementation of blindness prevention programs for patients with curable cataracts
- Training in rehabilitation nursing care and techniques for the early detection of neurological disorders in infants (including the newborn)

- 10) Reasons behind Desire for ODA-supported Assistance from Japan [for respondents who answered 9) above; multiple-response] [Governmental Organizations Questionnaire II-(4-2), Private Organization Questionnaire III-(5-2)]

Figure 2-15 presents survey findings on the reasons respondents desired ODA-supported assistance from Japan. The potential for assignments of specialists from Japan and the admission of trainees for programs in Japan was the reason cited by the largest share of governmental organization respondents (73.1 percent). The second most frequently cited reason (69.2 percent) was the potential for the acquisition of advanced Japanese technologies. Among private organizations, this was the top reason cited (87.1 percent). Three reasons were cited equally by 81.4 percent of the private organizations (the second-largest share): opportunities for comparing experiences and policies with Japan on issues concerning welfare for disabled people; the potential for assignments of specialists from Japan and the admission of trainees to programs in Japan; and improved chances for financial assistance from Japan.

Figure 2-15 Reasons behind Desire for ODA-supported Assistance from Japan (multiple-response)

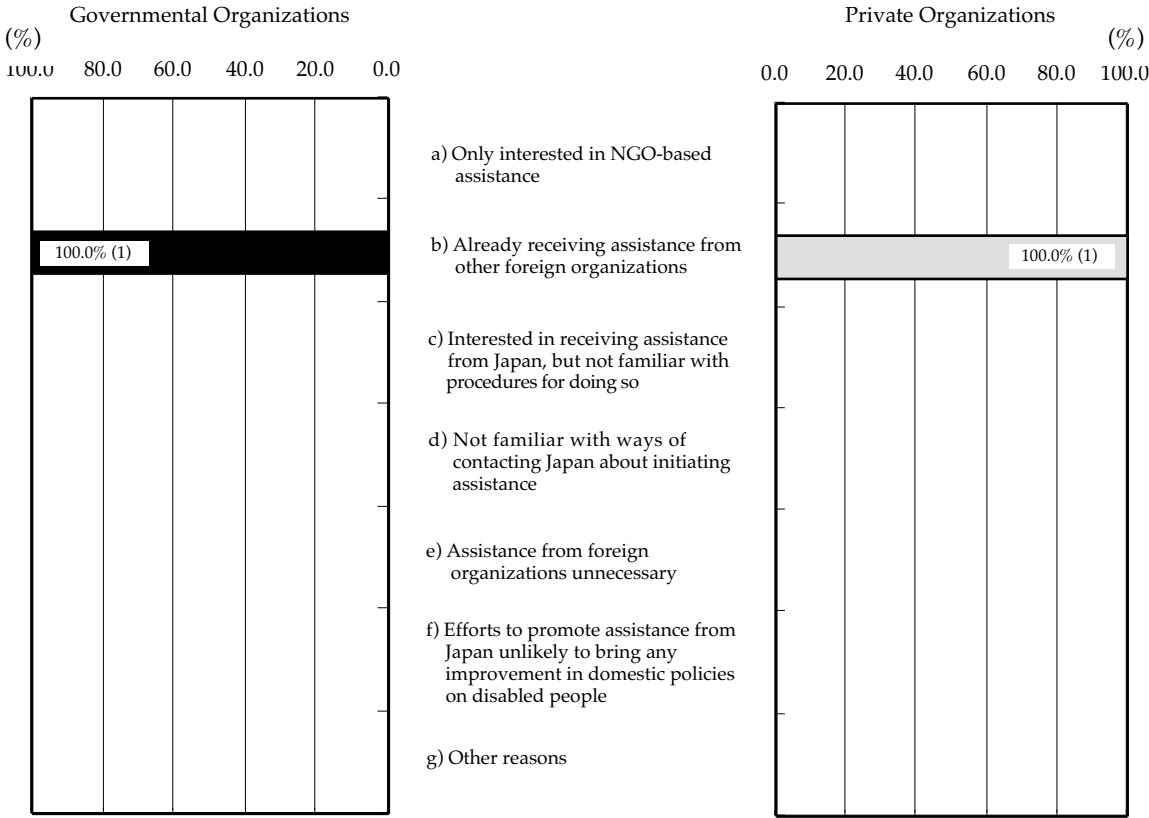


- Notes 1. The percentages were based on a respondent total of 26 governmental organizations and 70 private organizations.
 2. Other reasons cited:
 -- Many common points shared in terms of views, disease structure, and treatments/Japan has already provided extensive levels of assistance over many years (Honduras)
 -- Need for a discussion of the issues with experts in the field of welfare for disabled people

11) Reasons for Lack of Interest in ODA-supported Japanese Assistance [for respondents who selected b) in 7) above; multiple-response] [Governmental Organizations Questionnaire II-(4-3), Private Organizations Questionnaire III-(5-3)]

As illustrated in Figure 2-16, two respondents were not interested in receiving ODA-supported Japanese assistance, and for the same reason: namely, because they were already receiving assistance from other foreign organizations.

Figure 2-16 Reasons for Lack of Interest in ODA-supported Japanese Assistance (multiple-response)

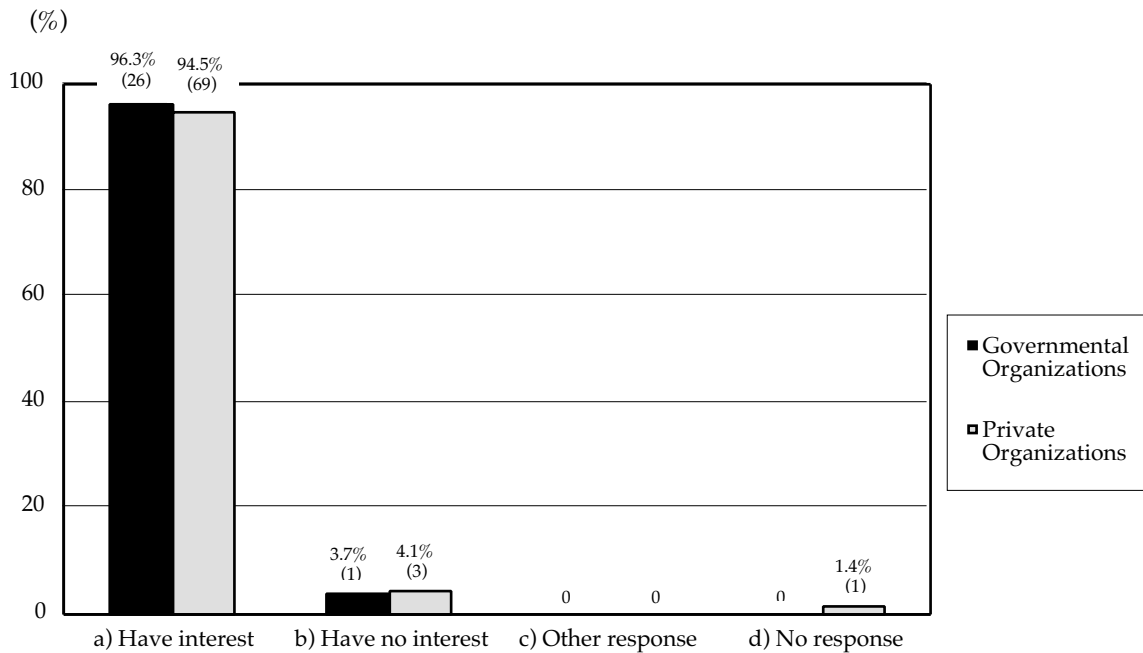


Note: The percentages were based on a respondent total of one governmental organization and one private organization.

12) Cooperation Involving Disabled People in Home Country of the Respondents and in Japan [Governmental Organizations Questionnaire II-5, Private Organizations Questionnaire III-6][Note: below “home country” will refer to the home country of the survey respondents.]

As shown in Figure 2-17, 96.3 percent of the governmental organizations and 94.5 percent of the private organizations were of the view that cooperative undertakings involving disabled people in their home country and in Japan should be encouraged. This highlighted the majority position that mutual cooperation by disabled people should be pursued.

Figure 2-17 Cooperation Involving Disabled People in Home Country and in Japan



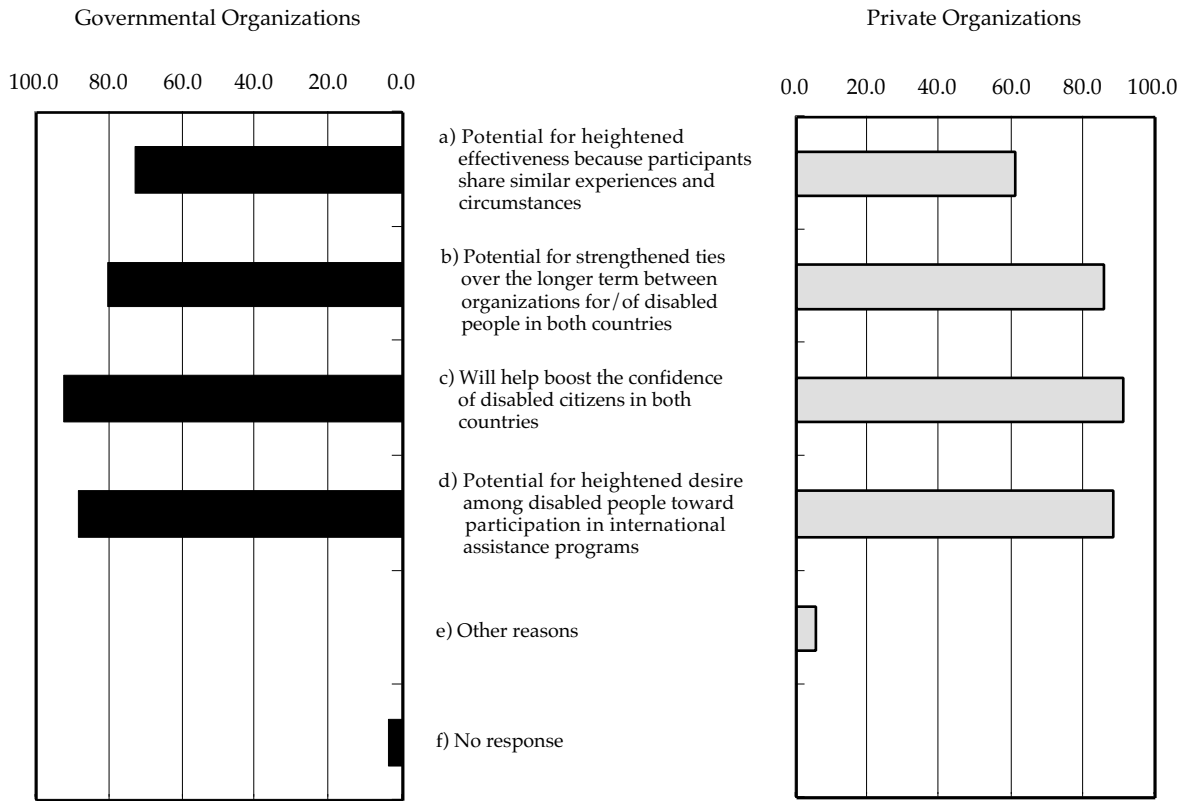
Note: The percentages were based on a respondent total of 27 governmental organizations and 73 private organizations.

13) Reasons Mutual Cooperation by Disabled People should be Promoted [for respondents who selected a) in 12) above; multiple-response] [Governmental Organizations Questionnaire II-(5-1), Private Organizations Questionnaire III-(6-1)]

The reason cited by the largest number of governmental organizations (92.3 percent) and private organizations (91.3 percent) was that such cooperation would help boost the confidence of disabled people in both countries (Fig-

ure 2-18).

Figure 2-18 Reasons Mutual Cooperation by Disabled People should be Promoted (multiple-response)

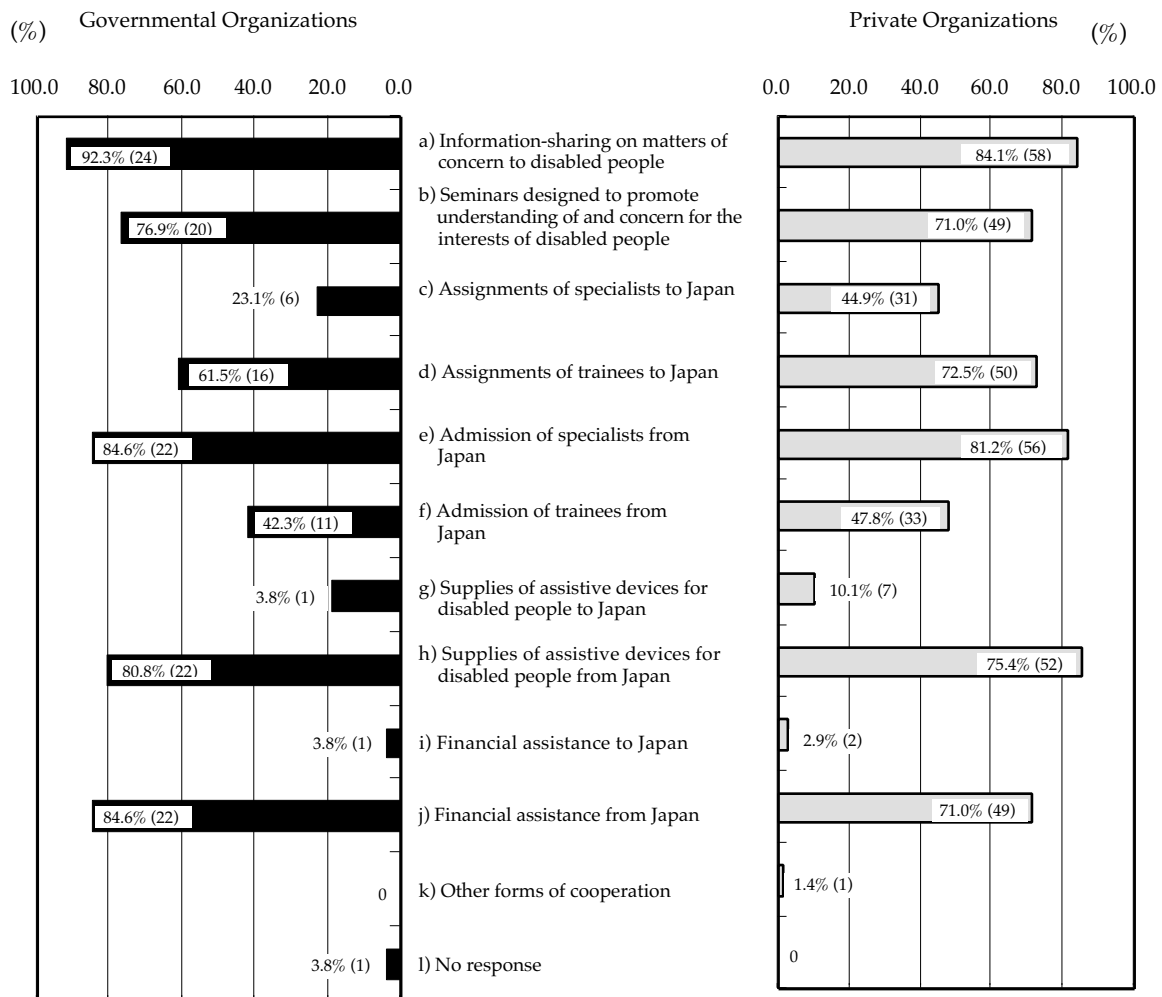


Notes 1. The percentages were based on a respondent total of 26 governmental organizations and 69 private organizations.
 2. Other reasons include opportunities to widen networks and set up new organizations of and for disabled people.

14) Types of Mutual Cooperation that Disabled People should Pursue [for respondents who selected a) in 12) above; multiple-response] [Governmental Organizations Questionnaire II-(5-2), Private Organizations Questionnaire III-(6-2)]

Information-sharing on matters of concern to disabled people was the form of cooperation cited by the largest fractions of governmental organization (92.3 percent) and private organization (84.1 percent) respondents (Figure 2-19). The accommodation of specialists on assignment from Japan was the next form of cooperation most-commonly cited: by 84.6 percent of the governmental organizations and 81.2 percent of the private organizations.

Figure 2-19 Types of Mutual Cooperation that Disabled People should Pursue (multiple-response)



Notes 1. The percentages were based on a respondent total of 26 governmental organizations and 69 private organizations.

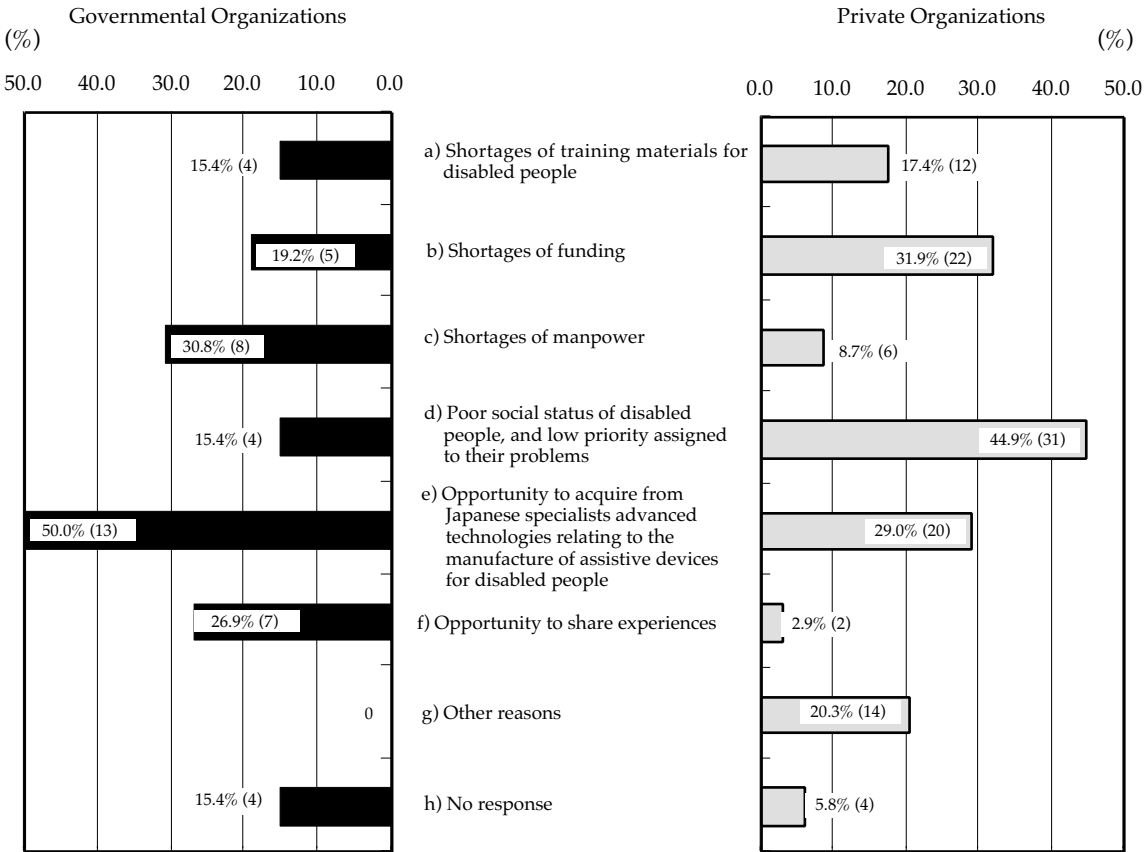
2. Other forms of cooperation include sports programs, cultural exchange.

15) Specific Examples of and Reasons for Mutual Cooperation that Disabled People should Pursue [for respondents who answered 14) above; multiple-response] [Governmental Organizations Questionnaire II-(5-2-1), Private Organizations Questionnaire III-(6-2-1)]

The opportunity to acquire (from Japanese specialists) advanced technologies relating to the manufacture of technical aids for disabled people, as well as other forms of expertise, was the reason cited by the largest number of respondent governmental organizations (50.0 percent) as to why mutual cooperation between disabled people should be pursued. Given the relatively low

priority accorded disabled people in terms of their social status, participation, and problems, 44.9 percent (the largest number) of the respondent private organizations were of the view that active cooperation by disabled people in their own country and in Japan would contribute to improved self-awareness as well as heightened public interest in matters concerning disabled people.

Figure 2-20 Specific Examples of and Reasons for Mutual Cooperation that Disabled People should Pursue (multiple-response)



Notes 1. The percentages were based on a respondent total of 26 governmental organization and 69 private organizations.

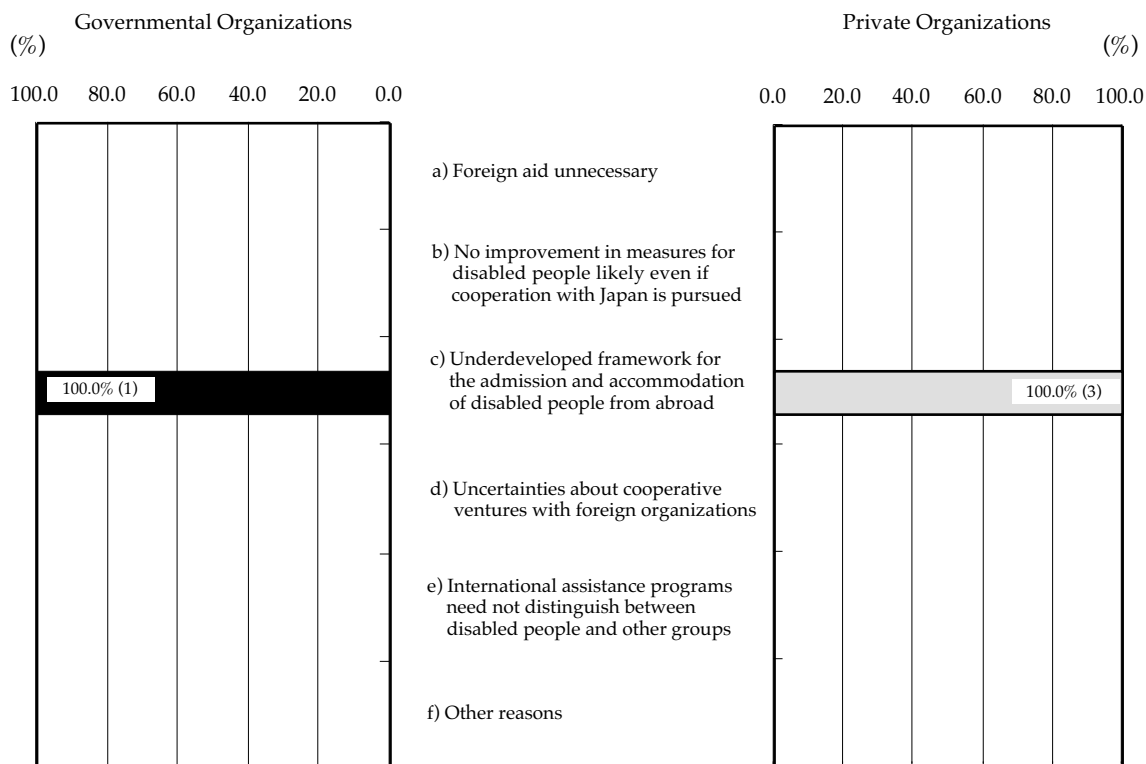
2. Other reasons include: i) a desire to establish centers for the dissemination of rehabilitation-related techniques and expertise to health-care professionals and the public at large; ii) interest in reducing the number of disabled people and encouraging them to become self-dependent and thereby active, contributing members of society.

16) Reasons of Cooperation between Disabled People in Home Country and Japan should not be Pursued [for respondents who selected b) in 12) above; multiple-response] [Governmental Organizations Questionnaire II-(5-3), Private Organizations Questionnaire III-(6-3)]

As illustrated by Figure 2-21, an underdeveloped framework for the admis-

sion and accommodation of disabled people from abroad was the sole reason cited by all respondents (one governmental organization and three private organizations) as to why cooperation between disabled people in their country and Japan need not be pursued.

Figure 2-21 Reasons of Cooperation between Disabled People in Home Country and Japan should not be Pursued (multiple-response)

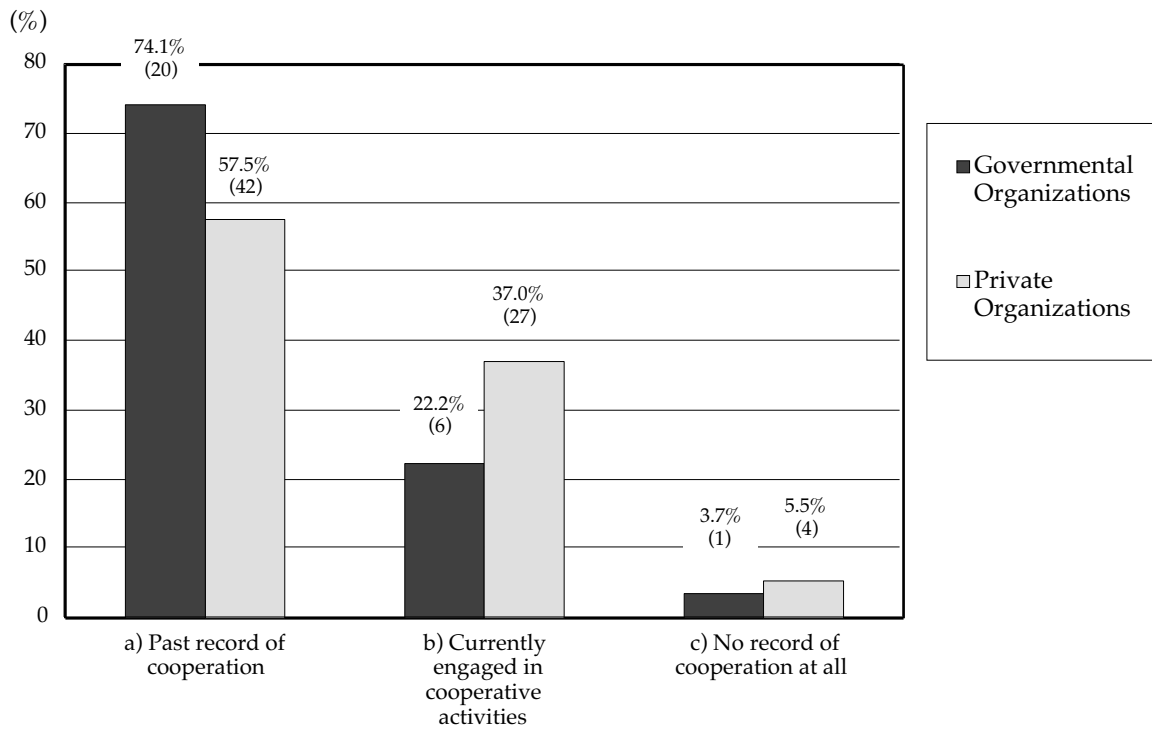


Note: The percentages were based on a respondent total of one governmental organization and three private organizations.

17) Potential Difficulties Foreseen for Cooperation between Disabled People in Home Country and Japan [Governmental Organizations Questionnaire II-6, Private Organizations Questionnaire III-7]

Figure 2-22 shows that 74.1 percent of the governmental organizations and 57.5 percent of the private organizations foresaw difficulties for future cooperation between disabled people in their country and in Japan. By contrast, 37.0 percent of the private organizations foresaw no serious difficulties, in effect underscoring a stronger sense of optimism compared to their governmental organization counterparts.

Figure 2-22 Difficulties Foreseen for Cooperation between Disabled People in Home Country and Japan



Note: The percentages were based on a respondent total of 27 governmental organization and 73 private organizations.

18) Potential Problems for Disabled People from Home Country who Visit Japan as Trainees [for respondents who selected a) in 17) above; multiple-response] [Governmental Organizations Questionnaire II-(6-1), Private Organizations Questionnaire III-(7-1)]

Table 2-5 lists potential problems that disabled people could face should they visit Japan as trainees. A relatively large number of the governmental organization and private organization respondents were of the view that trainees would face language barriers and other difficulties in communication regardless of their disability.

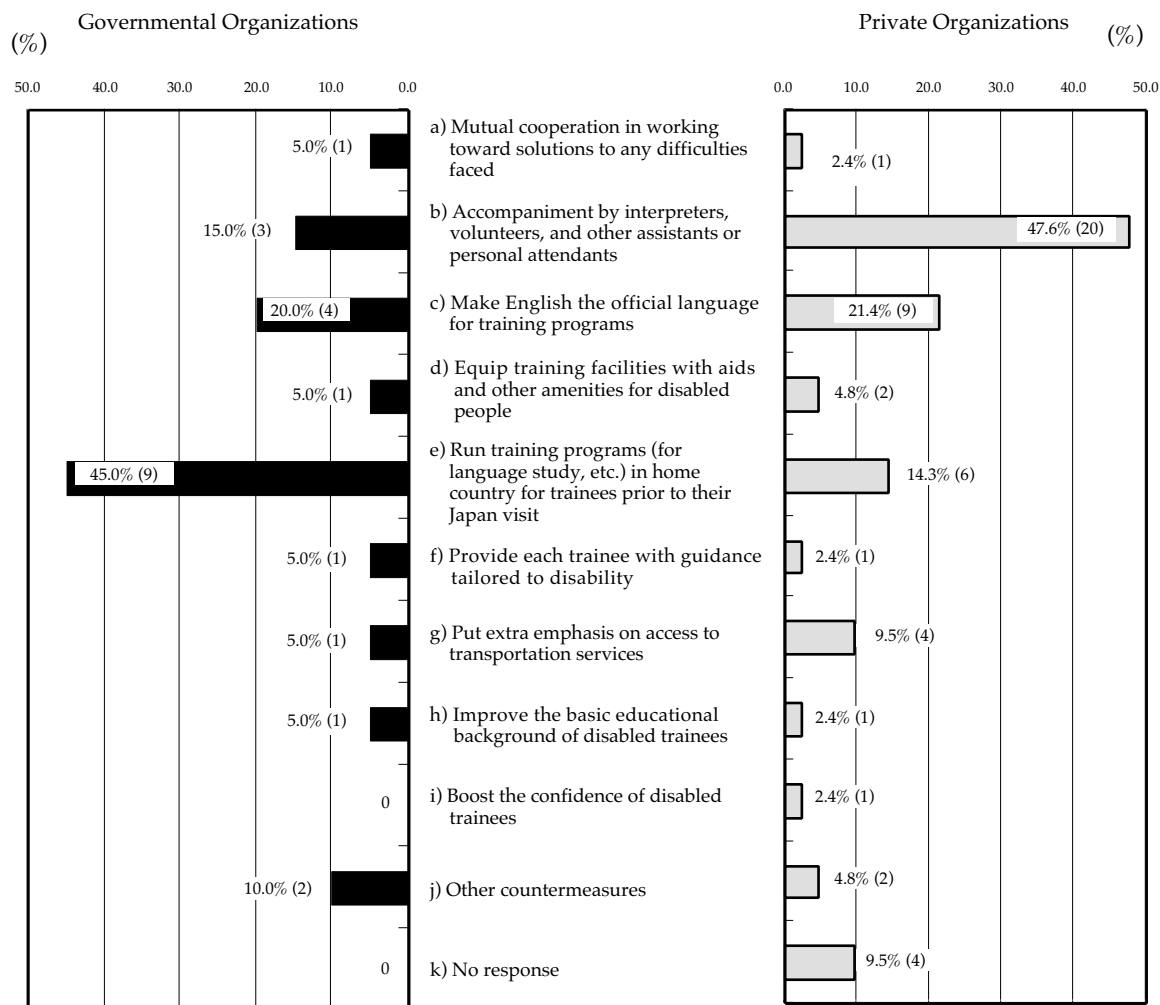
Table 2-5 Potential Problems for Disabled People from Home Country who Visit Japan as Trainees (multiple-response)

Type of Disability	Potential Problems	Governmental Organizations	Private Organizations
Physically disabled	a) Difficulties in access to transportation and public facilities	9	7
	b) Accompaniment by personal attendants necessary	1	2
	c) Language barriers and other general difficulties in communicating	5	11
	d) Gaps in educational level	0	1
Visually impaired	a) Anxieties stemming from lack of familiarity with physical surroundings	0	4
	b) Preparation of materials in braille necessary	0	2
	c) Accompaniment by personal attendants necessary	2	2
	d) Language barriers and other general difficulties in communicating	4	16
	e) Difficulties in access to transportation and public facilities	5	2
	f) Gaps in educational level	1	1
	g) Anxieties stemming from differences in customs, values, and cultural background	2	1
Hearing impaired	a) Accompaniment by sign-language interpreters necessary	12	20
	b) Hearing aids necessary	0	1
	c) Accompaniment by personal attendants necessary	1	2
	d) Difficulties in access to transportation and public facilities	0	2
	e) Gaps in educational level	0	1
Mentally retarded	a) Language barriers and other general difficulties in communicating	5	16
	b) Accompaniment by personal attendants necessary	0	8
	c) Gaps in educational level	1	4
	d) Difficulties in access to transportation and public facilities	0	3
	e) Anxieties stemming from differences in customs, values, and cultural background	3	1
Psychiatrically disabled	a) Language barriers and other general difficulties in communicating	4	10
	b) Accompaniment by personal attendants necessary	2	5
	c) Difficulties in access to transportation and public facilities	0	3
	d) Gaps in educational level	0	1
	e) Need for medical services	0	1
	f) Anxieties stemming from differences in customs, values, and cultural background	0	1

19) Countermeasures against Potential Problems for Disabled People from Home Country who Visit Japan as Trainees [for respondents who answered 18) above; multiple-response] [Governmental Organizations Questionnaire II-(6-2), Private Organizations Questionnaire III-(7-2)]

As Figure 2-23 shows, 45.0 percent of the governmental organizations felt that preliminary training programs (including language study) at home would be an effective countermeasure against problems disabled people may face as trainees in Japan. For comparison, the value of accompaniment by interpreters and helpers was the countermeasure cited by the largest number of private organizations (47.6 percent).

Figure 2-23 Countermeasures against Potential Problems for Disabled People from Home Country Who Visit Japan as Trainees (multiple-response)



Notes 1. The percentages were based on a respondent total of 20 governmental organizations and 42 private organizations.

2. Other measures include effective program coordination at the organization level.

20) Potential Problems for Japanese Disabled People who Visit Home Country of Respondent [for respondents who selected a) in 17) above; multiple-response] [Governmental Organizations Questionnaire II-(6-3), Private Organizations Questionnaire III-(7-3)]

Table 2-6 lists potential problems that Japanese disabled people could face should they visit the home country of the respondent. A relatively large number of the governmental organization and private organization respondents were of the view that such Japanese disabled people would face difficulties in

access to transportation services and public facilities as well as language barriers and other difficulties in communication regardless of their disability.

Table 2-6 Potential Problems for Japanese Disabled People who Visit Home Country of Respondent (multiple-response)

Type of Disability	Potential Problems	Governmental Organizations	Private Organizations
Physically disabled	a) Difficulties in access to transportation and public facilities	12	16
	b) Accompaniment by personal attendants necessary	1	1
	c) Language barriers and other general difficulties in communicating	1	9
	d) Poor understanding of disabled people and their problems	0	1
Visually impaired	a) Anxieties stemming from lack of familiarity with physical surroundings	1	4
	b) Preparation of materials in braille necessary	1	2
	c) Accompaniment by personal attendants necessary	1	2
	d) Language barriers and other general difficulties in communicating	0	15
	e) Difficulties in access to transportation and public facilities	8	14
	f) Poor understanding of disabled people and their problems	0	1
Hearing impaired	a) Accompaniment by sign-language interpreters necessary	5	23
	b) Hearing aids necessary	0	1
	c) Difficulties in access to transportation and public facilities	2	5
	d) Difficulties stemming from differences in environmental setting	0	4
	e) Poor understanding of disabled people and their problems	1	1
Mentally retarded	a) Language barriers and other general difficulties in communicating	3	15
	b) Accompaniment by personal attendants necessary	1	7
	c) Gaps in educational level	1	4
	d) Difficulties in access to transportation and public facilities	2	10
	e) Poor understanding of disabled people and their problems	1	2
	f) Anxieties stemming from differences in customs, values, and cultural background	1	0
Psychiatrically disabled	a) Language barriers and other general difficulties in communicating	0	9
	b) Accompaniment by personal attendants necessary	1	6
	c) Difficulties in access to transportation and public facilities	1	9
	d) Poor understanding of disabled people and their problems	0	2
	e) Inadequate medical services	0	1

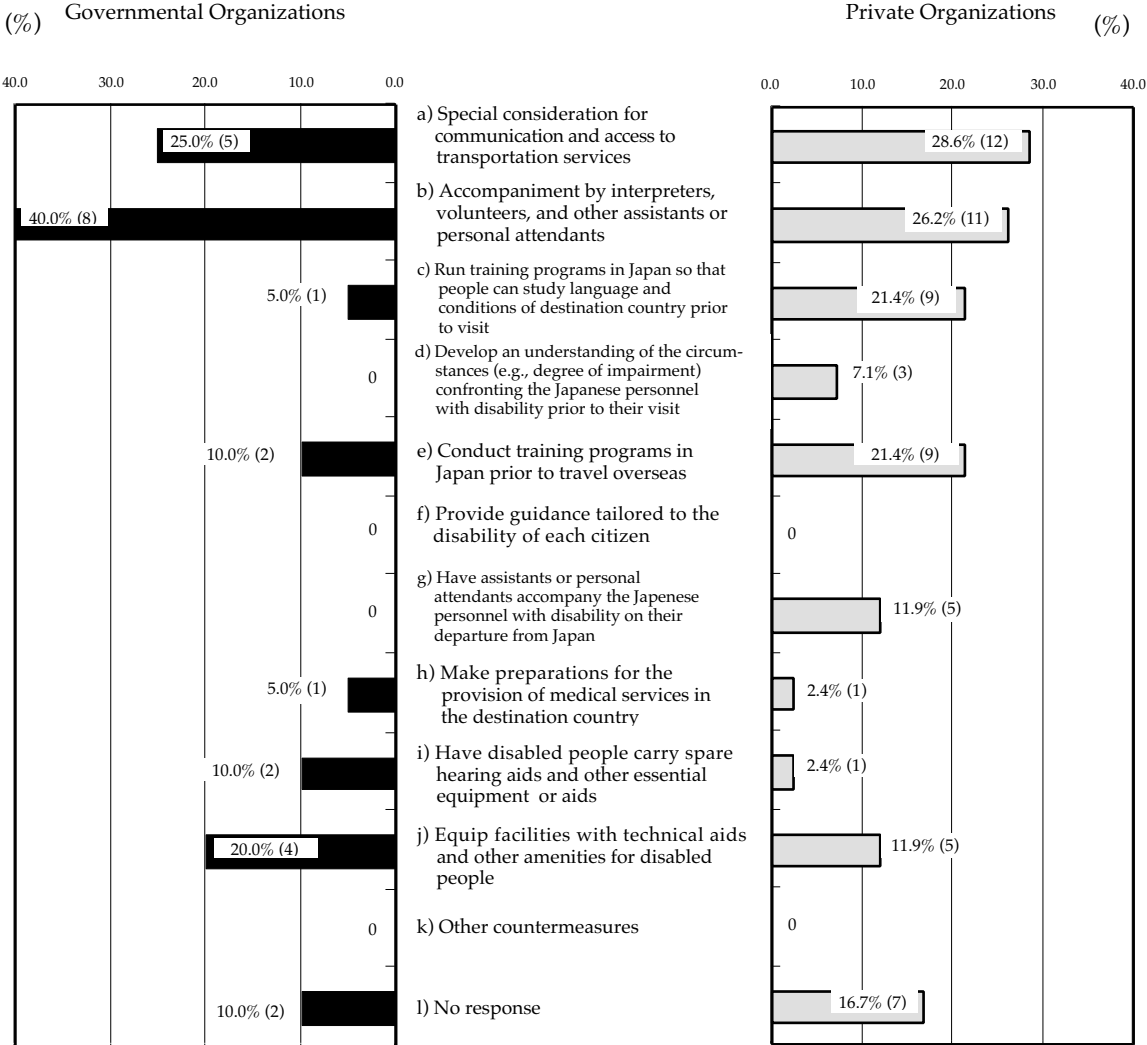
Note: Other cited problems included a lack of hotel accommodation facilities as well as professional institutions for the admission and accommodation of disabled people from abroad.

21) Countermeasures against Potential Problems Faced by Japanese Disabled People who Visit Home Country of Respondent [for respondents who answered 20) above; multiple-response] [Governmental Organizations Questionnaire II-(6-4), Private Organizations Questionnaire III-(7-4)]

Accompaniment by interpreters, volunteers, and other personal attendants was the countermeasure cited by the largest fraction of governmental organiza-

tion respondents (40.0 percent). Special considerations for effective communication and access to transportation services counted as the second most frequently cited countermeasure (25.0 percent). The ordering was the reverse for the private organizations, the largest fraction (28.6 percent) of which picked special considerations for effective communication and access to transportation services, and next, accompaniment by interpreters, volunteers, and other personal attendants (26.2 percent).

Figure 2-24 Countermeasures against Potential Problems for Japanese Disabled People Who Visit Home Country of Respondent (multiple-response)



Notes 1. The percentages here were based on a respondent total of 20 governmental organizations and 42 private organizations.
 2. Bilateral government coordination was one of the "other countermeasures" cited (by Thai respondent).

2.5 Cooperation with Other Countries

This section assembles the findings of Governmental Organizations Questionnaire III and Private Organizations Questionnaire IV on respondent cooperation with countries other than Japan.

A majority of the respondents had a record of cooperation with other countries. Only 22.2 percent of governmental organizations and 35.6 percent of private organizations had no such record in this area.

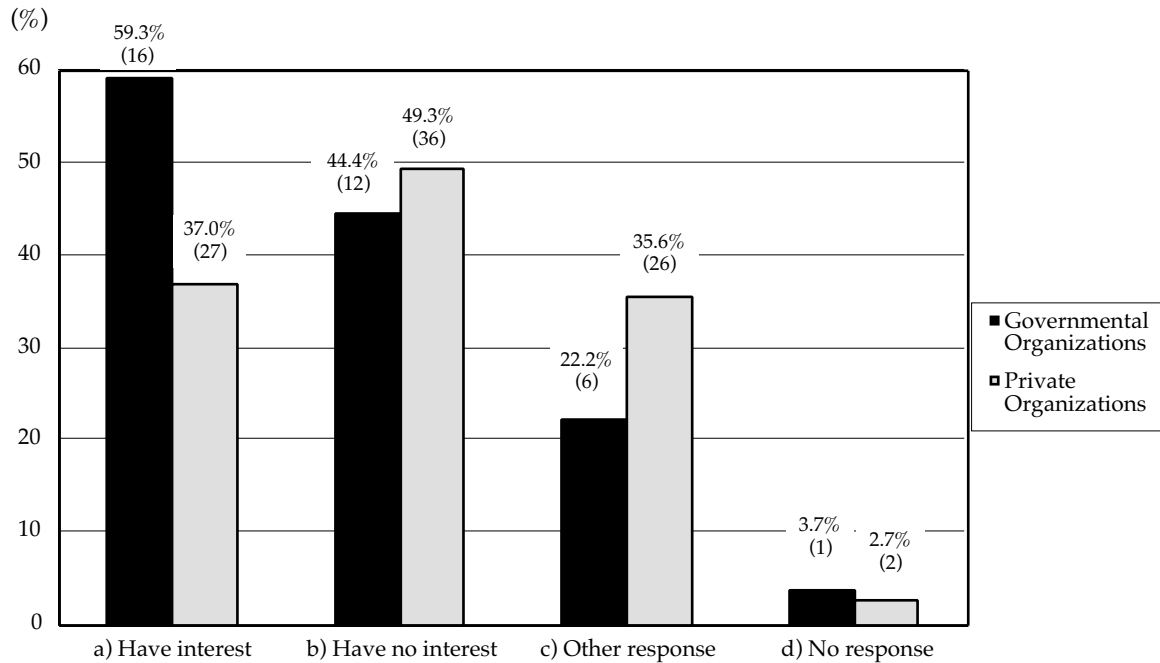
Furthermore, 97.2 percent of the respondent private organizations expressed a desire for such cooperation in the years ahead. This finding underscored an extremely intense interest in pursuing activities in the fields of international exchange and cooperation.

In general, a relatively larger share of the respondent governmental organizations had been involved in UN-led programs for disabled people. By comparison, less than 40 percent of the private organizations had any record of involvement to date. Though the highest percentage of governmental organizations and private organizations had been involved in programs under the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons, they were not very active as participants in later UN programs. This finding suggests that UN-led activities in the field have lost much of their past momentum.

- 1) Exchange and Cooperation with Non-Japanese Organizations in the Field of Welfare for Disabled People (multiple-response) [Governmental Organizations Questionnaire III-1, Private Organizations Questionnaire IV-1]

A majority of the respondent governmental organizations had a record of involvement in the fields of international exchange and cooperation. Additionally, 44.4 percent were currently engaged in such activities. By comparison, a relatively larger 49.3 percent share of the respondent private organizations were currently involved.

**Figure 2-25 Exchange and Cooperation with
Non-Japanese Organizations in the Field of Welfare
for Disabled People (multiple-response)**



1-1) Specific Projects Implemented (respondent governmental organizations only) [Governmental Organizations Questionnaire III-(1-1)]

Table 2-7 lists specific projects, the country where they were implemented, the counterpart organization, and the year or period of implementation.

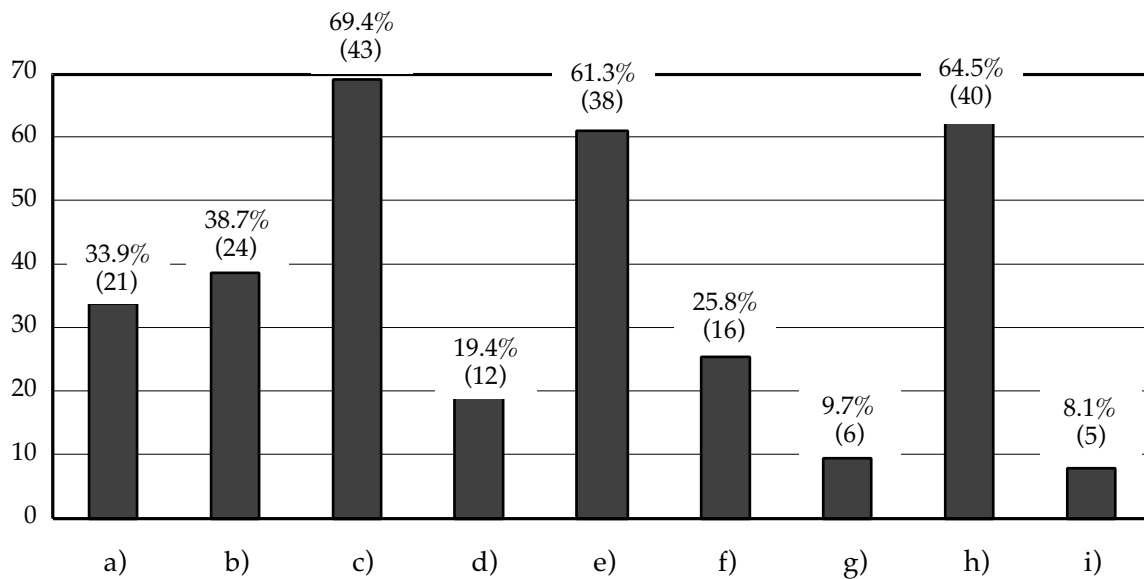
Table 2-7 List of Projects Implemented to Date

Country	Project	Affiliation	Year/Period Implemented
Indonesia	Staff training	UNDP/ILO	1982-92
	Sports programs for persons with hearing impairment	APDS/CISS	1993-95
	Seminars on problems faced by persons with hearing impairment	APDC	
Sri Lanka	Singapore volunteer service	Singapore	1994
	Republic of Korea volunteer service	Korea	1992
	Overseas volunteer service	Britain	1988
Thailand		World Federation of the Deaf	1986
Tanzania	CBR program	ILO	1985-94
"	CBR program	Government of Ireland	1992-
"	Vocational training programs	SHIA	1991-96
Paraguay	Materials procurement	—	1996
Bangladesh	Rehabilitation training	Federation of the Blind Int'l	1980-
"	ERCPH	SIDA	1982
"	National special education center project	Norway	1987-92
"	One-year training course for instructors in the field of special education	Norway	1992-97

1-2) Examples of Cooperation with Other Countries [for private organizations who selected a) or b) in 1) above; multiple-response] [Private Organizations Questionnaire IV-2]

The acceptance of foreign specialists and the enrollment of trainees in programs overseas counted as the most common form (69.4 percent) of private organization cooperation with other countries. The acceptance of financial assistance came second (64.5 percent), and the acceptance of training materials or technical aids for disabled people from other countries, third (61.3 percent).

**Figure 2-26 Examples of Cooperation with Other Countries
(multiple-response)**

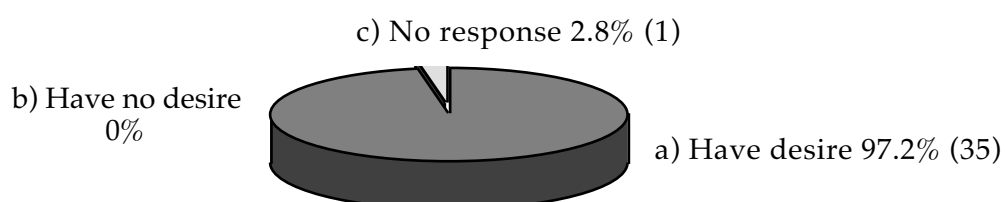


- a) Seminars on themes in welfare for disabled people
- b) Assignments of specialists to other countries and acceptance of foreign trainees
- c) Acceptance of foreign specialists and the enrollment of trainees in programs overseas
- d) Provision of training materials or technical aids for disabled people to other countries
- e) Acceptance of training materials or technical aids for disabled people from other countries
- f) Activities for the purpose of raising operating capital
- g) Extension of financial assistance
- h) Acceptance of financial assistance
- i) Other examples

2) **Desire for Future Cooperation with Overseas Organizations** [for private organizations who selected b) in 1) above [Private Organizations Questionnaire IV-3]

The vast majority of respondent private organizations (97.2 percent) were highly interested in pursuing cooperative ventures with overseas organizations in the years ahead.

Figure 2-27 Desire for Future Cooperation with Overseas Organizations



2-1) Sampling of Desired Projects [for private organizations only] [Private Organizations Questionnaire IV-(3-1)]

Table 2-8 lists some of the projects the respondent private organizations were interested in pursuing with overseas organizations.

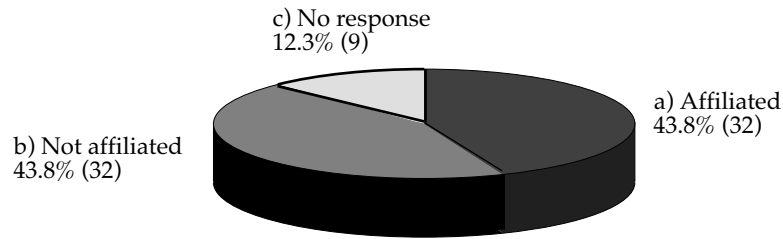
Table 2-8 Sampling of Desired Projects

Model Projects	Countries
Technical training (e.g., in sign-language interpreting skills or the use of technical aids for disabled people) for specialists and volunteers in the field of welfare for disabled people	Indonesia, Jordan, Sri Lanka, Solomon Islands, Thailand, Tanzania, Nepal, Fiji, Honduras
Therapeutic, educational, and occupational rehabilitation programs designed to foster and heighten self-dependence and social participation of disabled people	Indonesia, Thailand, Tanzania, China, Dominican Republic
Research (on topics in prevention and treatment) in the disability field	Thailand, Nepal
Projects aimed at promoting social participation of disabled people and improving awareness of their problems and needs among the general public	Costa Rica, Zambia, Thailand, Tanzania, Dominican Republic, Nepal, Honduras
Projects involving the introduction of internet services, modern database systems for information-gathering and processing, and frameworks for the sharing of information and technology	Indonesia, Honduras
Infrastructure projects	Indonesia
Construction or expansion projects for research labs, hospitals, schools, and general welfare centers	Costa Rica Sri Lanka, Thailand, Tanzania, Nepal
Domestic and international seminars	Indonesia, Zambia, Nepal, Honduras
Promotion of CBR projects	Thailand, Nepal, Philippines
Projects designed to strengthen mutual NGO ties	Nepal
Supplies and donations of technical aids and other equipment for disabled people	Thailand
Programs for the promotion of sports and cultural exchange	Tanzania, China

3) Affiliations with International NGOs [For private organizations only] [Private Organizations Questionnaire IV-4]

As the pie chart in Figure 2-28 illustrates, 43.8 percent of the private organizations were affiliated with international NGOs, whereas another 43.8 percent were not.

Figure 2-28 Affiliations with International NGOs



3-1) Affiliated International NGOs [for private organizations who selected a) in 2) above; multiple-response]

Table 2-9 lists the international NGOs with which respondent private organizations are affiliated.

Table 2-9 Affiliated International NGOs (multiple-response)

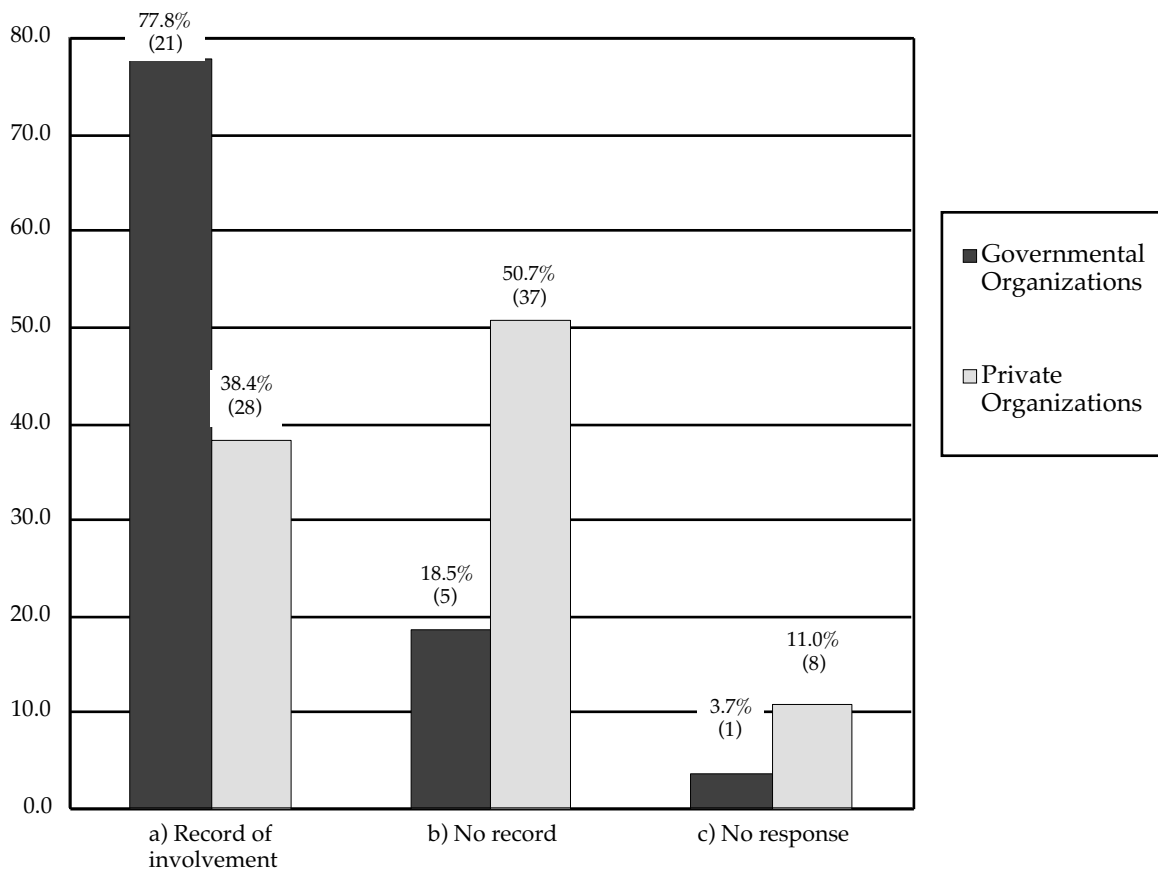
International NGOs	No. of respondent private organizations	%
a) Abilympics	1	3.1
b) African Union of the Blind (AFUB)	1	3.1
c) Albinism World Alliance	0	0.0
d) Asian Blind Union	1	3.1
e) Asian Federation of the Mentally Retarded (AFMR)	1	3.1
f) Asian Federation of Laryngectomee's Association (AFLA)	1	3.1
g) Asociacion Nacional de Ayudo Intefral al Mongolico	1	3.1
h) Asociation del Caribe de Retardo Mental y Otras Deficiencias	1	3.1
i) Cheshire Home Fundation International	1	3.1
j) Christoffel Blindenmission (BBM)	2	6.3
k) Disabled People International (DPI)	6	18.8
l) Far East and South Pacific Games Federation (FESPIC)	1	3.1
m) Fondo Mundial de Rehabilitation	1	3.1
n) Grupo Latinoamericano de Rehabilitacion Profesional (GLARP)	3	9.4
o) International Blind Sports Association (IBSA)	1	3.1
p) International Federation of Library Association (IFLA)	1	3.1
q) International League of Society for Mentally Handicapped (ILSMH)	2	6.3
r) Pacific Islands Council for the Blind Person	1	3.1
s) Rehabilitation International	5	15.6
t) Sticing Lilian Funds (SLF)	1	3.1
u) The International Council for Education of the Visually Disabled	1	3.1
v) The Social Rehabilitation Center for Physically Disabled	1	3.1
w) World Blind Union (WBU)	7	21.9
x) World Federation of the Deaf	5	15.6
y) No response	2	6.3
Total	48	-

Note: The percentages were based on a respondent total of 32 private organizations.

4) Activities Involved in relation to the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons [Governmental Organizations Questionnaire III-2, Private Organizations Questionnaire IV-5]

A 77.8 percent majority of the respondent governmental organizations stated that they had been involved in activities related to the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons, whereas 18.5 percent had no record of involvement. A comparatively smaller share, 38.4 percent, of the private organizations had some record of involvement in these activities, while over half (50.7 percent) had no record at all.

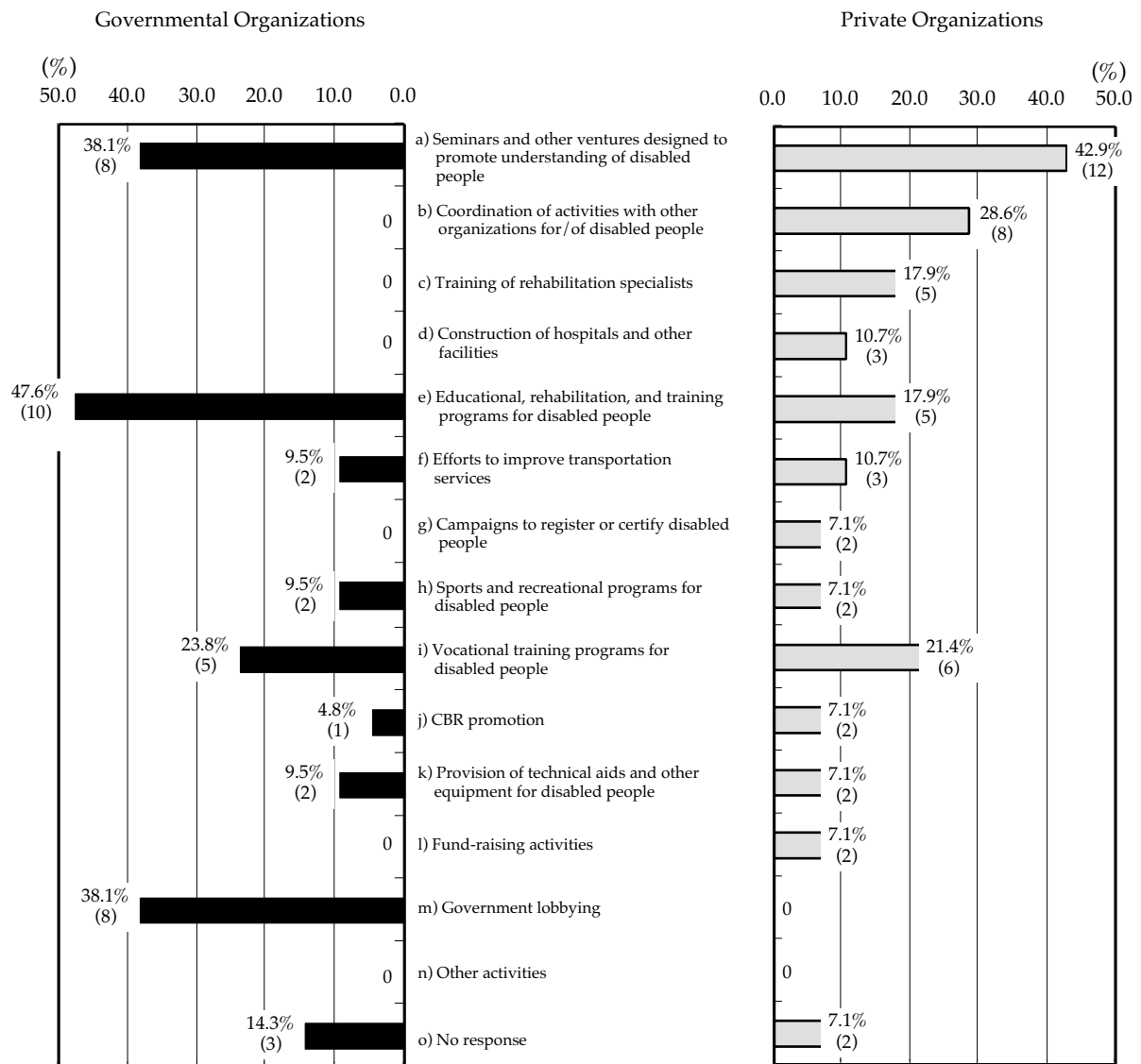
Figure 2-29 Activities Involved in relation to the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons



4-1) Overview of Activities [for respondents who selected a) in 4) above; multiple-response] [Governmental Organizations Questionnaire III-(2-1), Private Organizations Questionnaire IV-(5-1)]

Educational, rehabilitation, and training programs for disabled people were the most common form of activity performed by the respondent governmental organizations (almost half of the sample). Seminars and other ventures designed to promote understanding of disabled people ranked as the most common activity among private organizations (42.9 percent).

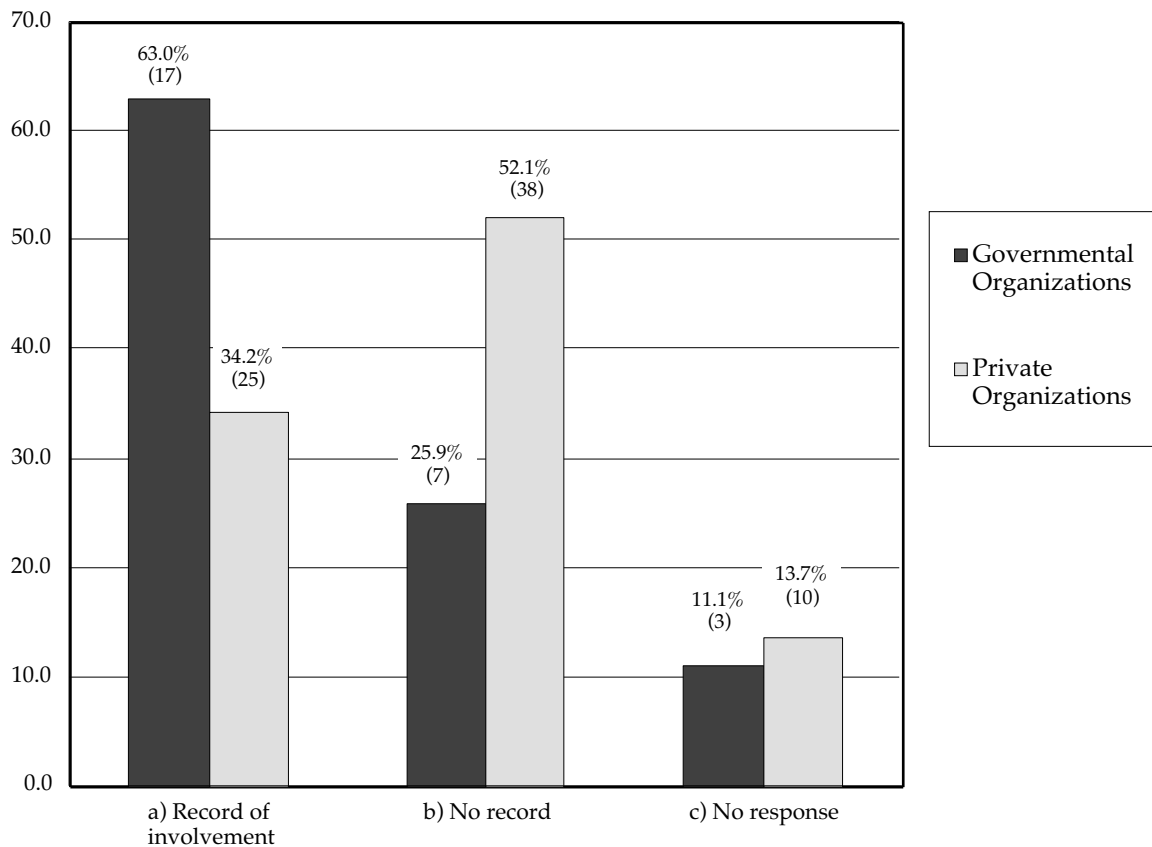
Figure 2-30 Overview of Activities (multiple-response)



5) Involvement in Activities related to the UN Standard Rules on Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities [Governmental Organizations Questionnaire III-3, Private Organizations Questionnaire IV-6]

As was the case in 4) above, a majority of the respondent governmental organizations (63.0 percent) had been involved in activities associated in some fashion with the UN Standard Rules on Equalization of Opportunities for Person with Disabilities. By contrast, though 34.2 percent of the private organization sample also has such a record of involvement, the majority did not.

Figure 2-31 Involvement in Activities Connected with UN Standard Rules on Equalization of Oppurtunities for Person with Disabilities

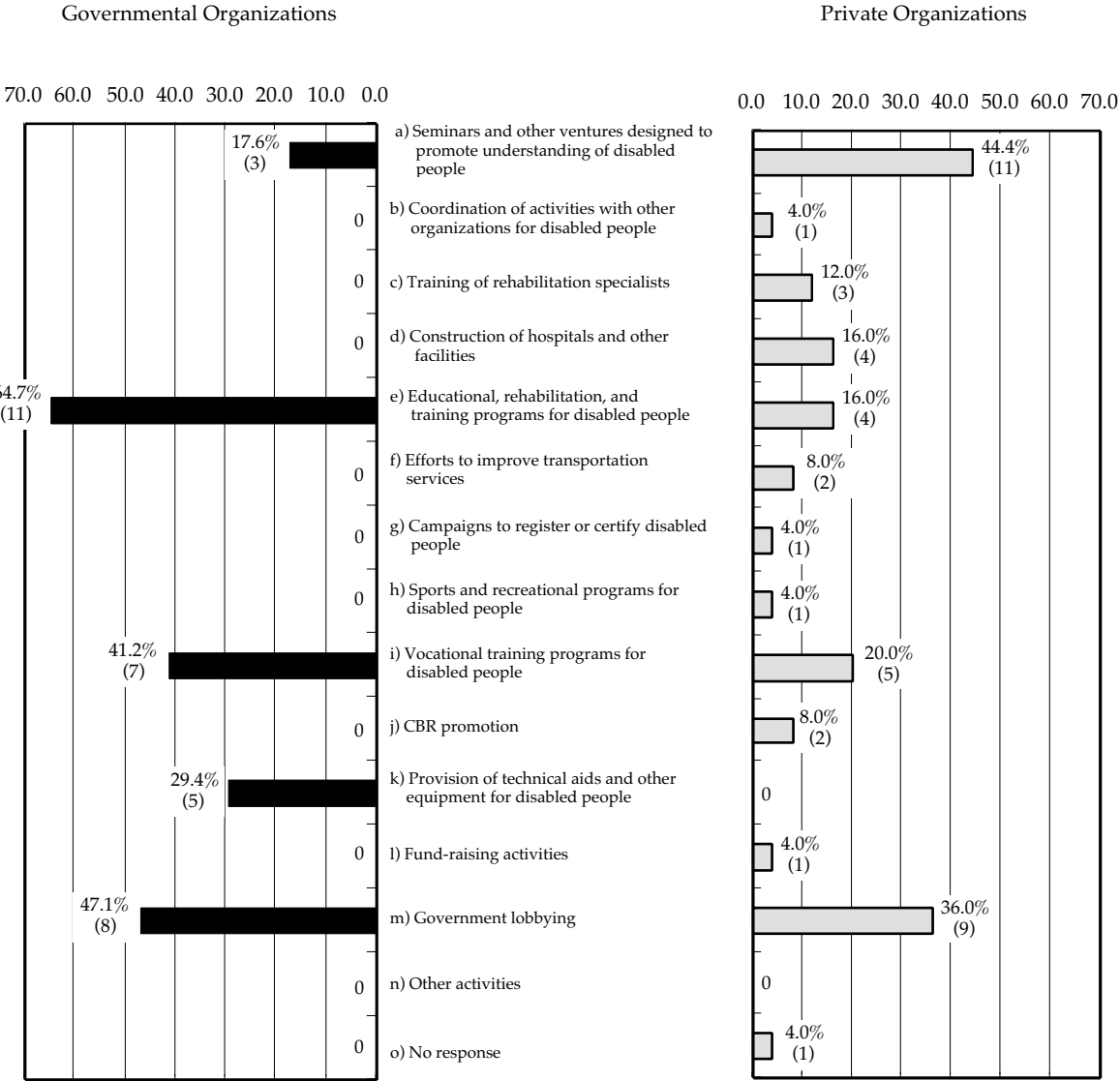


5-1) Overview of Activities [for respondents who selected a) in 5) above; multiple-response] [Governmental Organizations Questionnaire III-(3-1), Private Organizations Questionnaire IV-(6-1)]

The respondent governmental organizations had engaged themselves in a comparatively limited range of activities. Educational, rehabilitation, and train-

ing programs for disabled people counted as the most common form of activity (for 64.7 percent of the governmental organization sample). By comparison, 44.4 percent of the private organizations were engaged in seminars and other ventures designed to promote understanding of disabled people.

Figure 2-32 Overview of Activities (multiple-response)

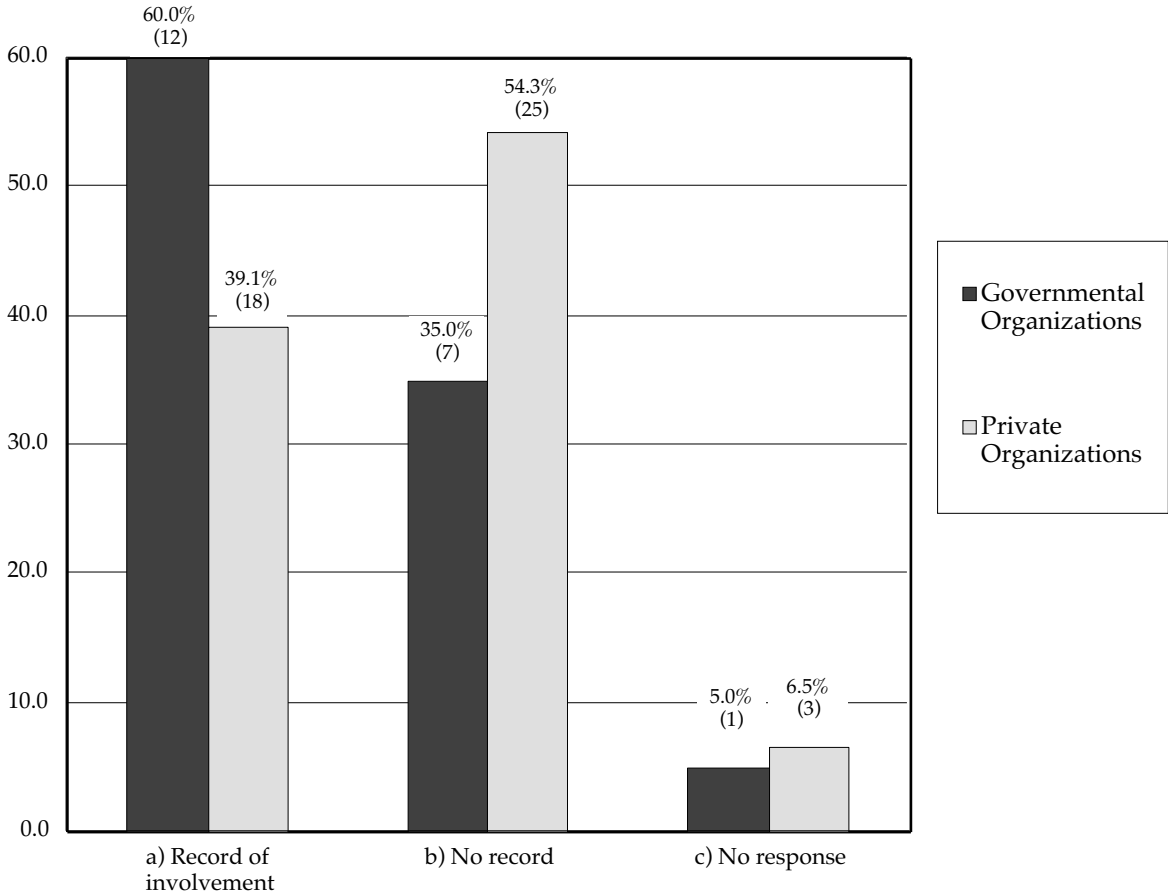


6) Involvement in Activities related to the Asian and Pacific Decade of Disabled Persons [for respondents based in Asia and the Pacific] [Governmental Organizations Questionnaire III-4, Private Organizations Questionnaire IV-7]

As for the Asian and Pacific Decade of Disabled Persons, 60.0 percent of

the respondent governmental organizations stated that they had a record of involvement in related activities of some kind. Though a majority share of the private organizations had no such record, 39.1 percent nevertheless did, effectively underlining a relatively strong level of overall interest in issues concerning disabled people throughout Asia.

Figure 2-33 Involvement in Activities related to the Asian and Pacific Decade of Disabled Persons

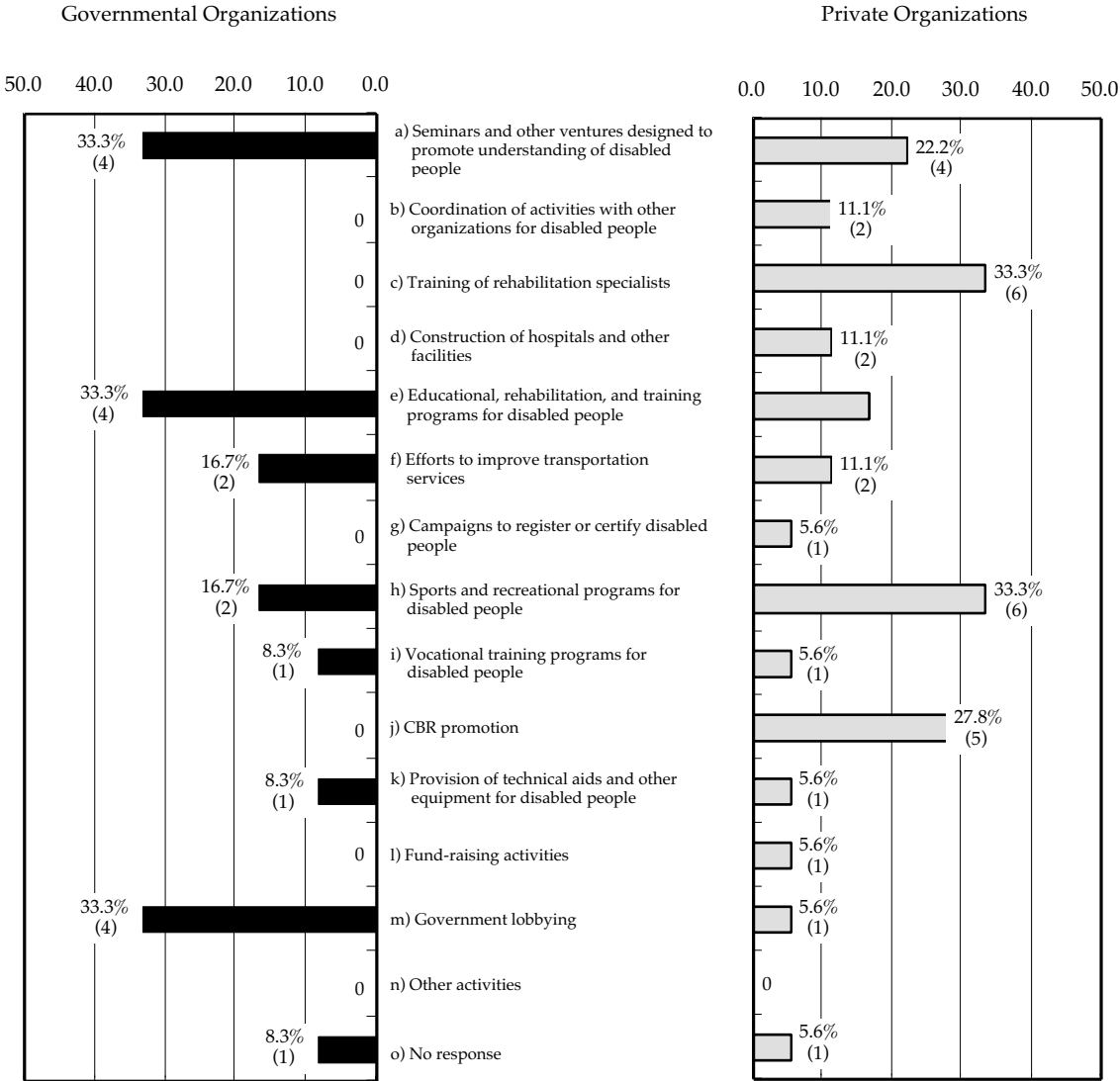


6-1) Overview of Activities [for respondents who selected a) in 6) above; multiple-response] [Governmental Organizations Questionnaire III-(4-1), Private Organizations Questionnaire IV-(7-1)]

As to activities related to the Asian and Pacific Decade of Disabled Persons, 33.3 percent (the largest number) of the governmental organization respondents had been engaged in seminars and other ventures designed to promote understanding of disabled people; educational, rehabilitation, and training programs for disabled people; and lobbying efforts aimed at influencing

national governments to put more emphasis on issues concerning disabled people and to draw up or revise relevant pieces of legislation. Among the private organizations, training for rehabilitation specialists and sports and recreational programs for disabled people were equally the most common forms of activity, each selected by 33.3 percent of the sample. Efforts in CBR promotion were the second most common activity, selected by 27.8 percent.

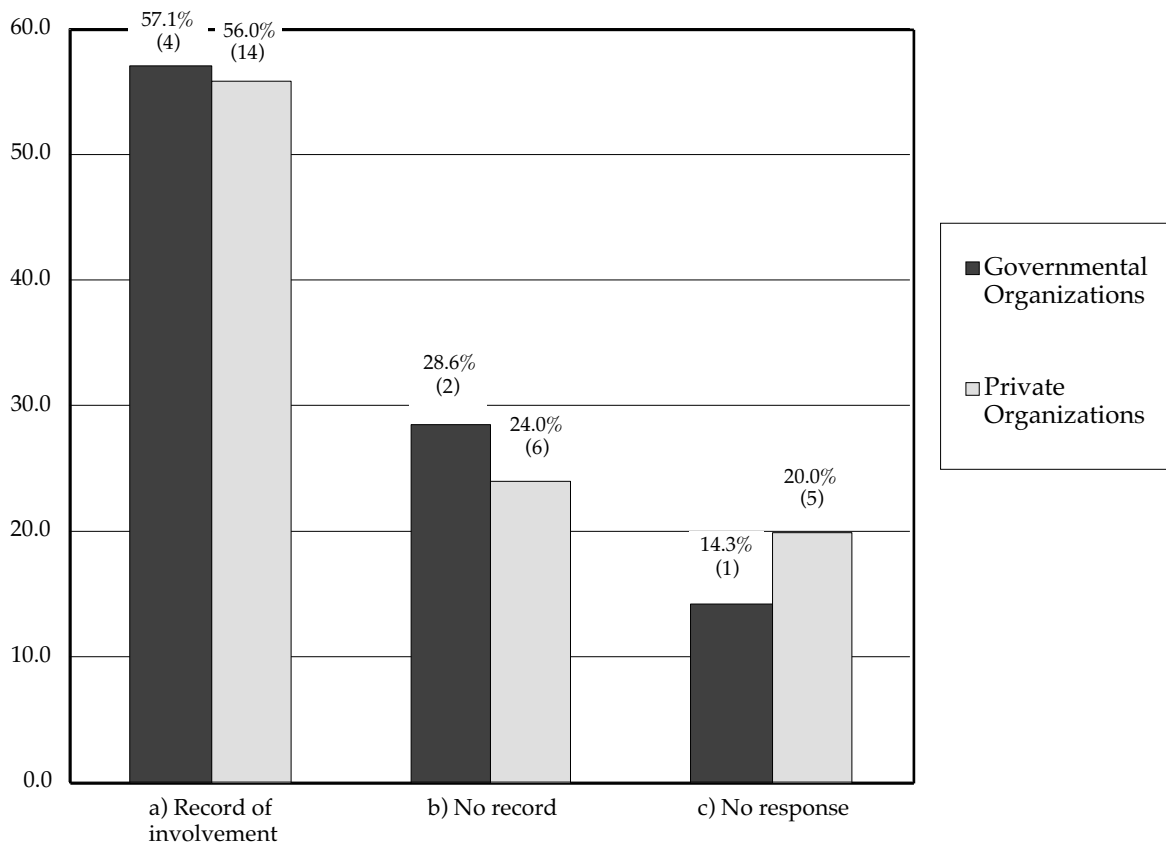
Figure 2-34 Overview of Activities (multiple-response)



7) Future Activities related to the Asian and Pacific Decade of Disabled Persons [for respondents who selected b) in 6) above] [Governmental Organizations Questionnaire III-5, Private Organizations Questionnaire IV-8]

A majority of the governmental organizations (57.1 percent) and private organizations (56.0 percent) stated that they had plans to pursue future activities under the aegis of the Asian and Pacific Decade of Disabled Persons. This finding pointed to a relatively strong level of interest in such activities.

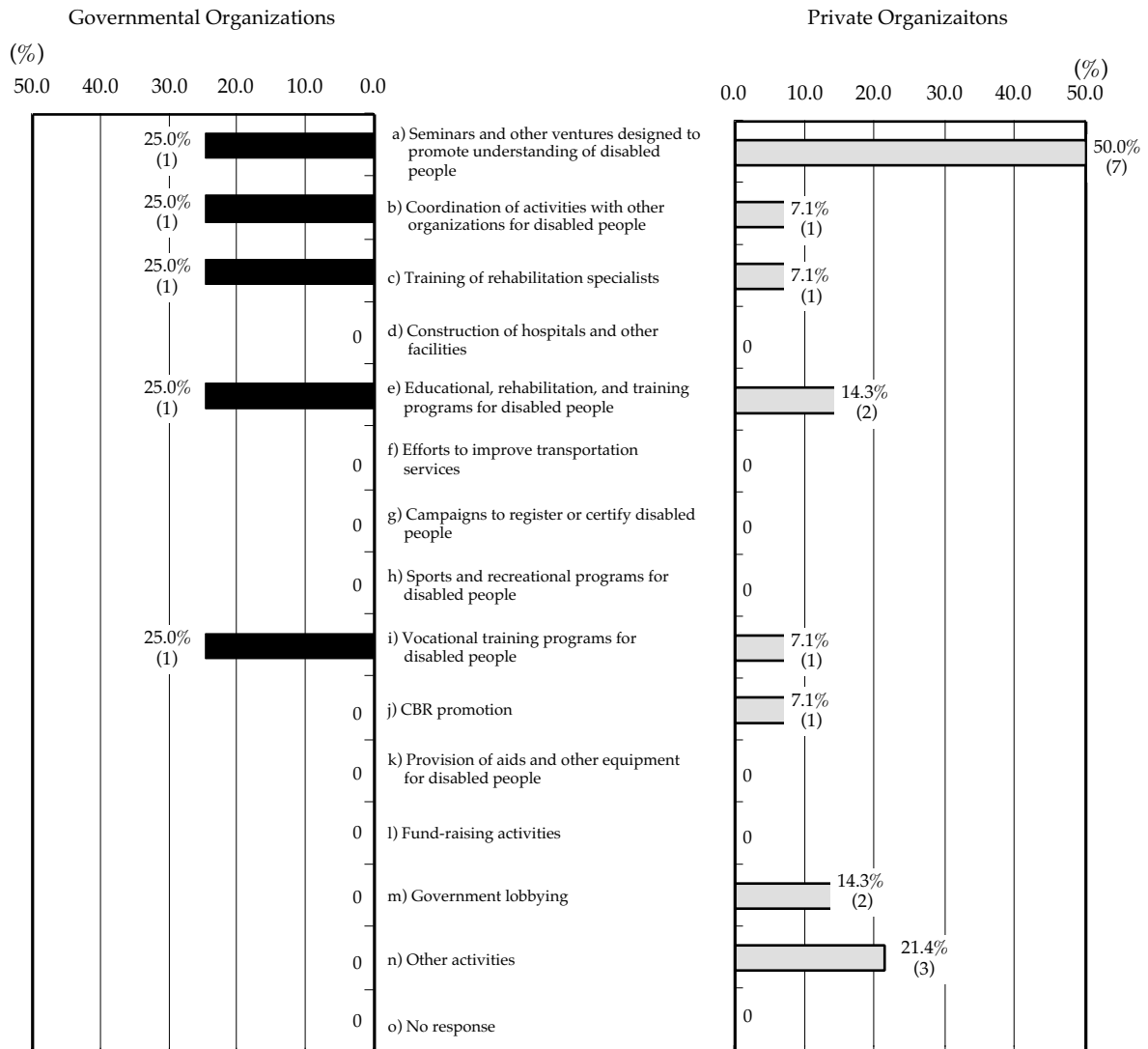
Figure 2-35 Future Activities related to the Asian and Pacific Decade of Disabled Persons



7-1) Overview of Planned Activities [for respondents who selected a) in 7) above; multiple-response] [Governmental Organizations Questionnaire III-(5-1), Private Organizations Questionnaire IV-(8-1)]

Seminars and other ventures designed to promote understanding of disabled people rated as the activity planned by the largest number of respondent private organizations (50.0 percent).

Figure 2-36 Overview of Planned Activities (multiple-response)



8) **Comments and Recommendations [Governmental Organizations Questionnaire III-6, Private Organizations Questionnaire IV-9]**

Table 2-10 lists selected comments and recommendations by respondent governmental organizations and private organizations.

**Table 2-10 Comments by Respondent Governmental
and Private Organizations**

Comments	Governmental Organizations (Country)	Private Organizations (Country)
Assistance from the Japanese government and Japanese NGOs is highly appreciated. We want to sustain our cooperative ties with Japan.	Indonesia, Thailand, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh	Indonesia, Costa Rica, Thailand, China, Dominican Republic, Nepal, Fiji, Philippines
We immensely appreciate the assignments of specialists from Japan. They will be instrumental in helping us improve our expertise and technologies in the field of welfare for disabled people.		China, Dominican Republic, Nepal
Specialists from Japan are currently on assignment to our country. In the near future, we would like to have our own staff visit Japan and study various disability-related issues themselves.		Indonesia
Though Japanese specialists were placed on assignment to our country, we experienced difficulty communicating with them. We would prefer to see them improve their conversational skills either in English or in our language.		Indonesia
We would like to receive more information on topics in the field of persons with disabilities. We believe we would benefit significantly from such information-sharing, and that this would translate into an improved quality of life for disabled people in our country.	Paraguay	Indonesia, Pakistan
We would like to see more consideration given to private organizations active in rural areas distant from the capital city.		Costa Rica
It would be nice to have regular training courses set up for staffers involved in the field of welfare for disabled persons.	Pakistan	Pakistan
We would like to see more technical assistance in the area of library and information services for disabled people.	Malaysia	
We would like financing and personnel support in order to make our activities more effective.		Dominican Republic, Fiji
We need personnel, technologies, and other forms of aid, and would like to receive more assistance from international NGOs and governments and NGOs in other countries.	Indonesia, Bangladesh	Zambia, Jordan, Sri Lanka, Solomon Islands, Thailand, Nepal
We are interested in sharing experiences through seminars and continued exchanges of specialists and trainees.	Indonesia	Indonesia, Nepal
Two of our students are Japanese with serious symptoms of autism. Spending time here, away from their families in Japan, they have become much more self-confident. Also, compared to their life in Japan, they have surprisingly become much more active and outgoing, and have in turn made many friends.		Jordan
The problems of disabled people are still a low priority in our country. Government assistance and foreign aid for disabled people is needed practically every front, from education and health care to issues in employment. Various inequalities persist, as exemplified by the fact that access to rehabilitation services is itself limited (that is, mainly to disabled persons from affluent homes).		Zambia, Fiji
We were engaged in various cooperative undertakings, but their short durations prevented them from being effective enough.	Tanzania	Pakistan
Education and rehabilitation services for disabled people are an immensely important challenge. We want to express our deepest gratitude to Japan for its demonstration of concern in this area, and are interested in cooperating on an all-out basis in the years ahead.		Indonesia, Dominican Republic, Honduras
We want to initiate and promote NGO-based forms of cooperation.		Tanzania, Pakistan
We are seriously interested in working together with Japan and look forward to initiating cooperative ties.		Indonesia, Costa Rica, Jordan, Singapore, Tanzania, Nepal

Chapter 3. OVERVIEW OF THE FIELD SURVEYS

3.1 The Field Surveys: Objectives and Background

The field surveys that were a part of this study were performed over a 13-day period (October 28 to November 9, 1996) in Thailand and Nepal as case studies aimed at complementing the overseas questionnaire surveys. Their primary objective was to identify obstacles to, and the potential for, participation by Japanese disabled people in the arena of international cooperation, as well as the aid needs of disabled people in developing countries.

In view of Japan's extensive record of assistance to Southeast Asia, it seemed advisable that aid programs involving Japanese disabled people be focused there at the outset. Accordingly, as recommended by the Phase I Study findings, several countries in Southeast Asia were selected as priority candidates for the field surveys. Furthermore, as indicated above, one objective was to have the field surveys function as case studies on the potential bottlenecks abroad that Japanese disabled people could face in the event they take part in aid projects. It was felt that surveys of two countries at different stages of development, and whose disabled people must deal with different sets of problems, would be of greater value to the task of framing tangible measures for disabled people in the years ahead. For this reason, and considering their likelihood as future targets of aid, Nepal and Thailand were selected: the former as a "low-income" country, and the latter as "low-middle-income" country (by World Bank definitions).

Comprising members from the study committee and the Secretariat, the survey team worked energetically within the limits of its schedule to trade views and opinions on assistance-related topics with disabled people and visited aid project sites in the two countries targeted. In the process, its members met with local organizations for/of disabled people, domestic private organizations active in the field of welfare for disabled people, and representatives of the governmental organizations responsible for disability-related policies and programs. Tables 3-1 and 3-2 respectively list the team members and their survey schedule.

Table 3-1 List of Survey Team Members

Name	Occupation	Remarks
Ryosuke Matsui	Director, International Cooperation Department, Japan Association for Employment of the Disabled	Participated in Thai survey only
Masatsugu Naruse	Chairperson, International Affairs, Japan Council on Disability	Physically disabled (team leader for Nepal survey; wheelchair-user)
Kazutoshi Iwanami	Managing Director, Institute for International Cooperation, JICA	
Yoshiko Otsuki	Chief Manager, Secretariat, Japanese Federation of the Deaf	Hearing-impaired
Akiko Kobayashi	Assistant Professor, Chubu Gakuin University	Participated in Nepal survey only
Shinsuke Kawazu	Staff member, General Affairs Division, Institute for International Cooperation, JICA	
Masae Shimomura	Researcher, Japan International Cooperation Center	
Chiharu Yamaguchi	Japanese Federation of the Deaf	

3.2 Summary of Field Survey Findings

As already noted, the field surveys were designed to give the study committee members an opportunity to assess firsthand the circumstances for disabled people in two developing countries. Moreover, it was intended that the surveys complement the overseas questionnaires as case studies. This perspective was behind the decision to have the survey team include two study committee members (Mr. Naruse and Ms. Otsuki) who are themselves disabled. Mr. Naruse accompanied team members on their visits to local governmental organizations in a wheelchair, and Ms. Otsuki communicated with local personnel in sign language. As such, their active participation in the project inspections and the exchange of views and opinions with local officials proved highly worthwhile. Virtually all organizations warmly welcomed the survey team with handmade welcome placards, effectively demonstrating their high hopes and expectations of their own.

This was perhaps the first time JICA has ever included several disabled people on a survey team. Accordingly, as part of the process of advance preparation, JICA sought to determine whether the destination airports, hotels, and the facilities to be surveyed were prepared to satisfactorily assist or accommo-

**Table 3-2 Participation of Japanese Disabled People in International Cooperation Programs
(Phase II): Survey Schedule**

No.	Date	Day	Schedule	A.M.	P.M.	Remarks
1	10/28	Monday	Tokyo to Bangkok 10:50 (NH925) 15:50	(in transit)	(in transit)	15:15 Arrival in Bangkok
2	10/29	Tuesday		09:30 Visit local JICA office	13:30 National Council on Social Welfare	
3	10/30	Wednesday		09:00 National Association of the Deaf	14:00 Office of the Committee on Rehabilitation for Disabled Persons, Department of Public Welfare, Ministry of Public Welfare	
4	10/31	Thursday		09:00 Sirindom National Medical Rehabilitation Center	13:30 Association of the Physically Disabled of Thailand	
5	11/1	Friday		Report to local JICA office	15:30 Meet with ESCAP specialist Takamine	
6	11/2	Saturday	Bangkok to Kathmandu 10:30 (TG311) 12:45	(in transit)	(in transit)	Matsui departs Bangkok for Tokyo 11:10 (TG640) 19:00 Kobayashi departs Nagoya for Bangkok 10:30 (JL645) 15:15
7	11/3	Sunday		Meeting of survey team members	Meeting of survey team members	Kobayashi departs Bangkok for Kathmandu 10:30 (TG311) 12:45
8	11/4	Monday		10:15 Ministry of Finance 11:30 Ministry of Women and Social Welfare 12:00 Policy Planning Division, Ministry of Women and Social Welfare	16:00 Courtesy visit to Japanese embassy 16:30 Report on current trends by Japanese embassy and local JICA office	
9	11/5	Tuesday		10:00 National Federation of the Disabled Nepal 11:45 Welfare Society for the Hearing of the Blind	15:30 Nepal Disabled Association	
10	11/6	Wednesday		11:00 Nepal Association for the Welfare of the Blind	14:30 Nepal Association of the Deaf and Hard of Hearing 16:00 UNICEF	
11	11/7	Thursday	Bangkok to Singapore 13:50 (SQ413) 22:25 Singapore Departure 23:15	10:00 Courtesy visit to Japanese embassy		
12	11/8	Friday	Tokyo Arrival (SQ998) 06:35	(in transit)	(in transit)	

date disabled people. In addition, a sign-language interpreter accompanied the survey team. Incidentally, when the survey team was in transit from one location to the next, not only team members but JICA overseas staff in each country as well as personnel at the visited facilities and governmental organizations all assisted Mr. Naruse in getting around by wheelchair. This contributed to the overall productivity of the surveys despite the demanding schedule. On top of that, though, many valuable and informative lessons were learned in the process as an outcome of this approach.

The proceedings of each of the visits to local facilities have been incorporated into the supplementary section of this report. One of the more notable findings of the surveys of Nepal and Thailand was that there is already a gradually spreading awareness that disabled people are capable of participating effectively in many dimensions of social endeavor. In fact, various local NGOs of and for disabled people are now pursuing their programs with gusto. Though their impact on society at large remains to be seen in certain respects, it is anticipated that they will demonstrate significant inroads in the years ahead.

The two surveys also offered a glimpse into the activities of locally deployed JOCVs and ex-trainees who had participated in JICA training courses in Japan. Furthermore, they made it immediately clear that both Nepal and Thailand are in need of heavy amounts of Japanese aid for projects in the field of welfare for disabled people. Conversely, the presence of Japanese disabled people on the survey team itself apparently had a significant impact on local officials at the facilities and governmental organizations visited.

To be sure, the two local surveys seem to have been effective in reaffirming the value of having disabled people participate and express their views and perspectives as active, interested parties. Accordingly, in the interest of fostering the effectiveness of Japanese assistance in this field and reinforcing the frameworks for such assistance, it thus seems advisable that disabled people themselves be afforded every opportunity available for participation in the future.

Chapter 4. RECOMMENDATIONS TO FOSTER HEIGHTENED PARTICIPATION BY JAPANESE DISABLED PEOPLE IN THE FIELD OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

This chapter presents conclusions and recommendations based on the findings of a two-year study initiated in 1995, and concerning the participation of disabled people in international cooperation programs. Figure 4-1 arranges the conclusions and recommendations of the Phase I (1995) and Phase II (1996) studies in outline form.

Section 4.1 deals with the significance of active participation by disabled people themselves in technical cooperation projects. Section 4.2 comprises two sub-sections. The first (4.2.1) summarizes the findings of the fiscal 1995 domestic questionnaire survey concerning the desire of Japanese disabled people to participate in aid programs, and the key bottlenecks to their participation. The second (4.2.2) summarizes the findings of the fiscal 1996 overseas questionnaire survey concerning the needs of disabled people in developing countries, and various obstacles to such assistance. Section 4.3 underscores the possibilities for participation by discussing several commonly perceived obstacles and steps toward their solution.

Drawing from these materials, Section 4.4 presents the basic direction on participation by disabled people in international cooperation. Section 4.5 then discusses the various fields where developing countries are in serious need of assistance, and where the participation of disabled people would conceivably contribute immensely to the effectiveness of that assistance. Sections 4.6 and 4.7 discuss details of the fiscal 1995 Phase I Study and on the basis of findings from the fiscal 1996 survey, follow up with essential additions, revisions, and recommendations influenced by an interest in consolidating and integrating the conclusions of both phases of study.

Hence, as noted earlier, the Phase II conclusions and recommendations discussed below represent the outcome of two years of investigation. Consequently, they correspond closely with the conclusions and recommendations issued in the Phase I Study. In effect, the study committee subjected the Phase I recommendations and Phase II Study findings to a comprehensive

analysis that has resulted in the formulation of a more finely tailored, detailed, and viable set of conclusions and recommendations.

4.1 Significance of Participation by Disabled People

The direct participation of disabled people in international cooperation programs will be valuable in several ways, as listed below. These conclusions are based on Japanese experience as well as the findings of a domestic questionnaire survey (conducted in fiscal 1995) of Japanese organizations for/of persons with disabilities active in the field.²

- (i) Disabled people are better capable of identifying the needs of their counterparts in developing countries.
- (ii) Participation by disabled people can have a strong impact in the recipient country and contribute to more effective levels of assistance.³
- (iii) Assistance to developing countries affords Japanese disabled people themselves increased opportunities for empowerment, self-improvement, and social participation.⁴

Incidentally, as a measure for the implementation of more-effective forms of ODA, Japan's ODA Charter (established in 1992) includes provisions mandating adequate attention to the needs and interests of children, disabled people, elderly, and other socially disadvantaged groups.

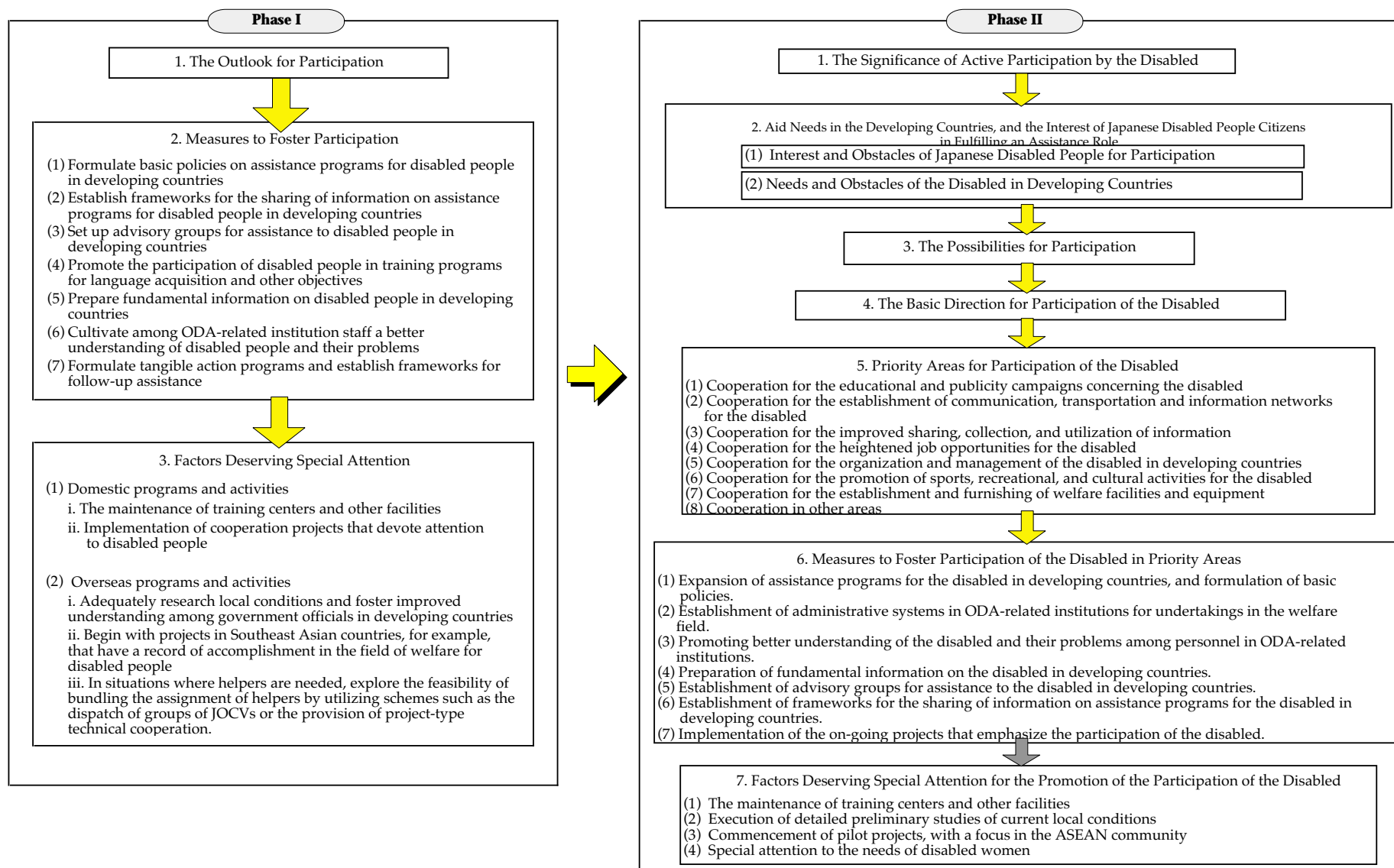
In 1993, the UN General Assembly adopted a UN resolution, "Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities". Rule 21 of the resolution stipulates the involvement of disabled people in the field of technical and economic cooperation. It states that "it is of the utmost importance that persons with disabilities and their organizations are consulted on any development projects designed for persons with disabilities. They should

² Namely, the Phase I (fiscal 1995) and Phase II (fiscal 1996) studies.

³ To cite an example from Japan's own record, the visit by Madam Helen Keller to Japan following World War II prompted the adoption of an official "Month for the Employment Promotion of Disabled People".

⁴ For instance, it would be possible to assist in the creation of self-help organizations of disabled people in developing countries.

Figure 4-1 Outline of Phase I and Phase II Conclusions and Recommendations



be directly involved in the development, implementation and evaluation of such projects.” Measures to achieve the equalization of opportunities “must be integrated into all forms of technical and economic cooperation, bilateral and multilateral, governmental and non-governmental. States should bring up disability issues in discussions on such cooperation with their counterparts.” In effect, the participation of disabled people in the arena of international cooperation is in itself a manifestation of growing international support for, and recognition of the value of, their participation.

4.2 Aid Needs in Developing Countries, and the Interest of Japanese Disabled People in Fulfilling an Assistance Role

4.2.1 Interest and Obstacles of Japanese Disabled People for Participation

As part of the fiscal 1995 Phase I Study, we conducted a domestic questionnaire survey (from December 1995 to February 1996) in the interest of exploring effective measures for the participation of Japanese disabled people in international cooperation programs. The questionnaire was aimed at collecting views from groups considered to be strongly interested in international cooperation, namely, organizations for/of disabled people and NGOs active in providing assistance to disabled people in developing countries. The response rate was 52.3 percent (185 organizations responded).

One finding of the questionnaire was that a majority of the respondents aspired to provide assistance to disabled people in developing countries in the years ahead. This highlighted an especially intense motivation toward participation in the international cooperation field. Additionally, it was learned that about 70 percent were currently engaged in assistance programs, and that another 20 percent desired to become so engaged, though they had no record of achievement to date.

Furthermore, a majority were of the view that Japan should support the participation of Japanese disabled people in assistance programs aimed at their counterparts in developing countries. By comparison, only a small minority of the respondents felt that current initiatives in this area were enough, or that participation itself need not be promoted. The most commonly cited reason by those in the majority was that participation would have a strong impact on the disabled people in recipient countries and contribute to more effective

levels of assistance. The second most common reason given was that assistance to developing countries could be expected to provide Japanese disabled people heightened opportunities for empowerment, self-improvement, and social participation.

About 40 percent—the largest share—of the respondent organizations replied that they were “unsure” about participating in ODA-supported assistance programs for disabled people. However, the second-largest share, over 30 percent, stated that they would like to participate. Many of the respondents comprising this share were organizations that were previously or currently engaged in international assistance undertakings, or that were interested in becoming involved. The implication was that many organizations would like to take part in ODA-supported programs in some form despite a lack of knowledge about ODA frameworks or policies actually in effect. The projects they were most interested in ranged from international conferences and the acceptance of foreign trainees to overseas assignments and the provision of equipment and supplies.

Conversely, a lack of access to information on ODA matters was the factor that the largest number of respondents cited as an obstacle to the participation of disabled people in ODA-supported assistance programs overseas. Other commonly cited obstacles included a shortage of personnel with acceptable levels of foreign language or technical skill, and a failure on the part of current government policy to take the issue of participation by disabled people into serious account. In the eyes of many respondents, surmounting these obstacles demanded solutions based on the disclosure of information, publicity campaigns, or financial assistance.

Judging from the above questionnaire findings alone, it seems clear that a significant number of organizations of and for disabled people in Japan are interested in taking part in international cooperation programs in some form or another. Furthermore, the scale of that desire is underscored by the majority of respondents who believed that additional steps should be taken to promote participation by disabled people in the international cooperation arena.

4.2.2 Needs and Obstacles of Disabled People in Developing Countries

From the findings of the international questionnaire surveys of govern-

ment and private organizations in 22 developing countries, complemented by field surveys in Thailand and Nepal, it was apparent that many developing countries have little choice but to pursue their economic development with limited budget resources, and that they have generally fallen behind in the provision of welfare services to disabled people. In particular, they had made virtually no progress in accumulating statistics on disabled people, something considered fundamental to the development of effective programs. In addition, their understanding of conditions for disabled people within the country was generally inadequate, another point suggesting that current policies and programs reached only a small fraction of the total disabled population.

Most of the governmental and private organizations in these targeted countries expressed strong expectations toward Japanese aid. Indeed, 96.3 percent of the former and 95.9 percent of the latter desired Japanese ODA-based assistance.

To be sure, Japan needs to pursue improvements in its own policies and programs for welfare services to disabled people. Nonetheless, the above findings underscored an exceptionally strong level of developing-country interest in Japanese technologies and expertise in the field of welfare for disabled people. Japan has received numerous requests for assistance in the form of technologies for medical and vocational rehabilitation as well as personnel training for the purpose of institution-building by organizations for disabled people. Clearly, the need for aid in these areas is immense.

In addition, 96.3 percent of the governmental organizations and 94.5 percent of the private organizations responded that assistance led by disabled people between Japan and developing countries should be promoted. As reasons for taking this position, the majority noted that assistance would be more effective if conducted by personnel who bore similar disabilities, and that it could be expected to contribute to heightened levels of self-confidence among disabled people individuals who participate.

Concerning obstacles to the promotion of assistance in the field of welfare for disabled people, 74.1 percent of the governmental organizations and 57.5 percent of private organizations foresaw difficulties of some kind. More frequently cited bottlenecks included communication problems ranging from the slow spread of international sign language to a lack of access to opportunities for foreign language acquisition among disabled people, as well as delays in the

development of accessible facilities and transportation system infrastructure with the needs of disabled people in mind.

Conversely, 22.2 percent of the governmental organizations and 37.0 percent of the private organizations foresaw no difficulties of any kind, and for the most part were optimistic that they would be able to surmount any problems likely to arise by devoting enough time to preliminary training stages and by preparing personal attendants and securing the necessary equipment and facilities. These responses could conceivably provide valuable advice for Japanese-led cooperation in the years ahead.

Though future efforts in cooperation are expected to face a variety of difficulties, in view of the extensive need developing countries have demonstrated in the field of welfare for disabled people, it would seem highly worthwhile that Japanese disabled people play an active role in the provision of such cooperation. In the process, though, exploring solutions to existing bottlenecks will count as one hurdle demanding, among other things, extra attention and more careful preparation than is usually the case with other forms of cooperation.

4.3 Possibilities for Participation

Most disabled people in Japan are active, independent members of the community as company employees, students, housewives, etc. Less than 10 percent are inpatients of hospitals or clients of welfare institutions. Moreover, many possess professional skills and expertise, and as such, are fully capable of participating in and contributing to undertakings in international cooperation. In point of fact, several Japanese disabled people have already amassed a record of contributions in this field by serving as JOCVs on assignments to developing countries.⁵ For example, one Japanese wheelchair user with a spinal cord disorder now serves on ESCAP (the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific) as a Project Specialist and has been instrumental in fostering programs for disabled people throughout the Asia-Pacific region.

Still, disabled people must deal with an array of difficulties: persons with visual impairment with visual input, persons with hearing impairment with

⁵ However, it should be noted that their assistance activities had little or nothing to do with their own disability; most actually participated as instructors in science or engineering, or in other general fields.

auditory input, persons with physical disability with movement and most other daily activities, and persons with mental retardation with interpersonal communication. To be sure, many often require assistance with walking, sign-language interpretation, and other forms of special care in many dimensions of daily life.

At the same time, though, more than anyone else, disabled people have a better understanding of those areas where their difficulties lie, as well as the skills to deal with them. For instance, to improve access to text-based information in developing countries, some Japanese organizations for persons with visual impairment have been involved internationally in programs aimed at furnishing assistance for the training of braille typesetters, the provision of braille typesetting machinery, as well as the construction and popularization of braille libraries. Furthermore, they have been assisting efforts to promote the now fast-spreading computer technologies for braille and document publication and processing. To ease the communication-related difficulties faced by persons with hearing impairment in the developing countries, Japanese organizations for persons with hearing impairment have been engaged in various assistance undertakings overseas for the standardization and popularization of sign language and the training of sign language interpreters.

In the years ahead, Japanese organizations could conceivably support international transfers of the television programming and videocassette captioning and sign language dubbing technologies that have already become widespread in Japan. Another issue, is the access of physically disabled people to buildings and systems of public transport. Many countries have already enacted legislation concerning such access. Physically disabled people with a knowledge of building architecture and construction methods are in a position to assist in overseas programs aimed at improving access to structures and transport services in general. However, disabled people need not possess any special knowledge or expertise in order to express their views or offer advice as interested parties. It would also be possible for persons with psychiatric disability or persons with mental retardation to draw on their own experiences and voice their desires concerning welfare policy, and assist in the betterment of welfare policy in developing countries.

Additionally, if cooperation is pursued in these fields with organizations for disabled people in developing or recipient countries, it will be possible to

pool the advances achieved by each country and engage in more fruitful international assistance undertakings that echo the demands of disabled people themselves.

However, a certain level of consideration and care will be called for if disabled people are to play a serious role in international cooperation programs. In particular, persons with visual impairment will face difficulties in moving around or in utilizing printed information; persons with hearing impairment, in communicating with others, and persons with physical disability, in moving about or performing other actions. In addition, persons with psychiatric disability or persons with mental retardation will often have difficulty in communicating, or find themselves unprepared to effectively adapt to changes in their surroundings. These contingencies will all demand special attention. However, not all disabled people will need such consideration; many disabled people face no real difficulties in daily life. For instance, many physically disabled people need virtually no assistance of any kind in moving around or conducting their daily routines. Also, with the help of visual aids, many people with otherwise weak eyesight have no trouble at all comprehending information in printed form.

4.4 Basic Directions for Participation

As indicated above, the participation of Japanese disabled people in the field of international cooperation can be expected to have a strong favorable influence on the effectiveness of ODA. For one, it will make it easier to accurately identify the aid needs of disabled people in developing countries with the same disability. Furthermore, it can be expected to provide such individuals with models for productive lifestyles of their own. Also, addressing the conditions of their counterparts abroad would conceivably afford disabled people in Japan heightened opportunities for personal empowerment and self-improvement; the value of assistance between disabled people (desired by developing countries) has already been pointed out.

Accordingly, in the short term, Japan should promote the participation of Japanese disabled people in aid programs aimed at disabled people in developing countries who share much the same experience. Expanding the opportunities for such participation would conceivably help to lay the foundations for active involvement in aid affairs by disabled people over the longer term.

That is not to imply, however, that disabled people should be prevented from participating in other fields of cooperation. In fact, their participation in other fields should be actively encouraged in those situations where it is deemed necessary and feasible. In fact, over the long term, study should be pursued from a perspective that explicitly includes other fields.

4.5 Priority Areas for Participation

In striving to implement Japanese ODA programs of assistance between disabled people, priority should be placed on fields where the slated recipient developing country has a pronounced need, the potential for cooperation by Japanese disabled people is significant, and the aid itself promises to be highly effective. To that end, the study committee gave attention to four criteria, as outlined below.

- (i) Based on the findings of studies conducted to date, the selected aid fields should be those where aid needs of developing countries and the interests of Japanese disabled people who are prepared or desire to participate, are shared.
 - (ii) They deserve specific and priority attention with an emphasis on the Long-term Program and the Agenda for Action for the realization of goals framed under the banner of the Asian and Pacific Decade of Disabled Persons. This would conceivably allow for a steady expansion of activity into fields not explicitly mentioned in this report.
 - (iii) The priority fields should be suited to the placement of Japanese disabled people on overseas assignments as specialists or study team members, or as participants in training programs in Japan for trainees from recipient countries.
 - (iv) The eight listed priority fields should be given equal weight and pursued on an independent basis.
- (1) Cooperation for the educational and publicity campaigns concerning disabled people

In many developing countries, disabled people still face restrictions on

their active participation in society. Indeed, the realization of mainstreaming for disabled people, aimed at full participation and equality, remains a distant goal. In this respect, Japanese disabled people could conceivably assist their counterparts in developing countries on many fronts, particularly through consciousness-raising programs and publicity campaigns. In pursuing those activities, as outlined below, it will be absolutely necessary to devote attention to the needs and problems of women with disabilities.

Therefore, priority should be placed on assistance in the following fields with the participation of Japanese disabled people.

- The planning, formulation, and implementation of “disabled persons day” programs, publicity campaigns, and other events concerning disabled people
- Consciousness-raising programs for disabled people themselves
- Publicity campaigns utilizing television, radio, the newspapers, and other information media to foster public understanding of disabled people and their problems (e.g., in the areas of community development, education, welfare, and employment).

(2) Cooperation for the establishment of accessible communication, transportation and information networks for disabled people

Many developing countries have made little or no progress in devising sign language or braille systems to help people with communicative disorders, or in crafting measures to provide disabled people improved access to information, public structures, road networks or systems of mass transit.

Therefore, priority should be placed on assistance in the following fields with the participation of Japanese disabled people.

*For improved communication

- Popularization of sign languages (in both native and international versions); training of sign-language interpreters
- Publication of braille-based and tape-recorded materials for persons with visual impairment

- Introduction of communications instruments for people with physical disabilities combined with speech impediments.

*For improved access to information and modes of transportation

- Help draft national guidelines and legal measures for improved access to buildings, transportation systems, and information in the developing country.

(3) Cooperation for the improved sharing, collection, and utilization of information

Most developing countries in general do not have enough statistical data on living conditions of their disabled people.

This effectively demands that disabled people work together to shed light on their circumstances and, in the interest of fostering mutual understanding and supplying objective data to the outside world, gather information on such issues as health care, education, welfare, employment, and community resources, including the presence of the relevant support organizations.

Therefore, priority should be placed on assistance in the following fields with the participation of Japanese disabled people.

- Information sharing and gathering by disabled people at the district level
- Internet-based information preparation and utilization
- Production of information by utilizing videos and other audiovisual materials

(4) Cooperation for heightened job opportunities for disabled people

*For the expansion of job opportunities in general

In many developing countries, disabled people still face seriously limited opportunities for employment by governmental organizations or businesses in the private sector. By contrast, in Japan disabled people today fill a wide variety of occupations. Their experiences in seeking employment and striving

to break down remaining barriers inside and outside the workplace after gaining employment (e.g., by pushing for factory and facility improvements and the adoption of special aids for disabled people, and by striving to influence superiors and co-workers), would be of highly persuasive value to the drive for improved employment opportunities for disabled people in developing countries.

Therefore, priority should be placed on assistance in the following fields with the participation of Japanese disabled people.

- Assorted events in the developing or recipient country (e.g., International Abilympics, seminars on employment of disabled people, social and cultural gatherings)
- Vocational training

*For the cooperation of the establishment of workplaces for disabled people

Securing workplaces for disabled people in developing countries is often a difficult task. This is especially true for individuals who have mental or intellectual or multiple impairments. Japan, however, has been actively working on a national scale to address this issue for some years now. Setting up workplaces to provide alternative job opportunities of some kind to disabled people counts as one area that will demand fast-track action in many developing countries in the years ahead. However, in view of the fact that this is also a field demanding specialized expertise, priority should be placed on the following, led by teams of Japanese disabled people and specialists:

- Projects to establish various types of workplaces for disabled people including severely disabled persons by the creation of management, marketing, and support frameworks, and the improvement of their management, and merchandise skills.

(5) Cooperation for the organization and management of disabled people in developing countries

Promoting the independence of disabled people has become an international goal. For that reason, many private organizations for/of disabled people worldwide are now pursuing activities of and for disabled people. As such

activities have only been in operation for a short time, they are still organizationally and financially weak.

Japanese private organizations for/of disabled people have been expanding their activities for some years now. Moreover, they have laid down a record of accomplishment that would be helpful to their counterparts in developing countries, particularly in the arenas of organization, management, and institution-building.

Therefore, priority should be placed on assistance in the following fields with the participation of Japanese disabled people.

- The training of disabled people (including women leaders) who can lead in the creation of organizations of disabled people
- Expertise support in the areas of organization and management (in particular, for sound financial management, organizational expansion and the establishment of branch offices, the establishment of membership systems, the publication of newsletters, and the creation of secretariat frameworks)
- Operational support of the organization (including backing for CBR activities, sponsorship of and participation in international conferences, the popularization of self-help movements, and the sponsorship of various training programs)

(6) Cooperation for the promotion of sports, recreational, and cultural activities for disabled people

Sports and other forms of recreation provide disabled people a release from the stress and strain of daily life. Nonetheless, in many parts of developing countries, measures concerning welfare for disabled people have made little progress; additionally, disability-oriented sports have yet to become very popular. However, disabled people can play a direct leadership role in promoting the practical skills needed for participation in such sports and recreational pastimes.

Furthermore, music, painting, pottery, and the theater arts are among the widening range of artistic fields in which disabled people now have an opportu-

nity to express themselves.

Moreover, recent years have seen more and more Japanese disabled people, including some saddled with fairly severe impairments, travel around Japan and even overseas with little difficulty. This trend suggests tourism needs to be given more consideration as yet another potential leisure activity for disabled people.

Therefore, priority should be placed on assistance in the following fields with the participation of Japanese disabled people.

*Sports for disabled people

- Introduction and popularization of sports for disabled people
- Introduction and popularization of the special equipment needed for engagement in such sports activities
- Sponsorship of paralympics and other sports events

*Culture and the arts

- Promotion of music composition and the performance of vocal and instrumental music by disabled musicians
- Promotion of wheelchair dance⁶, pantomime performances by persons with hearing impairment,
- sign language theater, and other forms of artistic expression by disabled people
- Promotion of artistic activities in such fields as pottery, painting, and embroidery

*Recreation

- The provision of information on, and the establishment of terms and conditions for specialized travel accessories, hotel accommodations, and modes of transportation that will allow disabled people to travel with less trouble and greater pleasure
- Promotion of activities aimed at helping disabled people enjoy daily life

⁶ This is sometimes classified as a sports activity.

(7) Cooperation for the establishment and furnishing of welfare facilities and equipment

Many developing countries are heavily in need of various physical or therapeutic aids for their disabled people. Disabled people in Japan could conceivably become involved in the provision or marketing of nursing equipment and wheelchairs, the manufacture of wheelchairs, artificial limbs, and prosthetic equipment and devices, and the development of other types of aids for disabled people. In the future, consideration must be given to the idea of having Japanese disabled people engage in various forms of technical assistance for local research and development, production ventures, and sales of physical and therapeutic aids.

Therefore, priority should be placed on assistance in the following fields with the participation of Japanese disabled people.

- PR of technical aids and marketing activities for disabled people
- Technology transfers to disabled craftsmen of wheelchairs, artificial limbs and prosthetic equipment and devices (particularly to Cambodia, where many people have lost limbs by land mines)
- Equipment research, development, production, and sales
- Development and popularization of wheelchairs, prosthetic equipment and devices, self-help aids, and vehicles equipped for operation by hands

(8) Other areas

Sound legal measures and educational programs are essential if disabled people are to feel secure in both their capabilities and basic daily life. However, only a rather limited percentage of Japanese disabled people are conceivably prepared to fill an assistance role in these areas. Nonetheless, the education of disabled people by disabled people is an invaluable resource that has already been well-substantiated. For that reason, disabled people should be considered as a resource in the education field, even if only few are prepared to serve. In any event, the experiences of Japanese disabled people need to be enlisted to help ensure that their views and opinions are echoed in the formulation of new legislation.

In addition, Japanese disabled people need to be encouraged to participate actively on various fronts: in posts with or assignments to international institutions, as JOCVs or JICA specialists on assignments in a wide array of ODA fields, or in various undertakings in international exchange, such as the Ship for Youth Program.

4.6 Measures to Foster Participation in Priority Areas

Encouraging disabled people to participate in the above-listed priority assistance areas will demand fast-track efforts to create various measures for participation while striving to expand levels of assistance to disabled people in developing countries. Seven measures to that end were chosen, as listed below.

Incidentally, the measures presented here are based on the findings of the Phase II Study, and in certain respects amount to additions or modifications to measures recommended in the Phase I Study. Consequently, though they are essentially no different from the Phase I outcomes, in terms of content an attempt has been made to better tailor them to the actual needs of developing countries.

Japan's ODA institutions, organizations of and for disabled people, and its government should all work together; publish English-language materials on specific areas where assistance is considered feasible; and consider using that documentation for ODA-related dialogues with developing countries.

- (1) Expansion of assistance programs and the formulation of basic policies for disabled people in developing countries

As the Phase I study found, assistance to the field of welfare for disabled people still accounts for only a minor fraction of the aid disbursed by Japanese ODA-related institutions.

For Japanese disabled people to participate effectively in future ODA programs, it will be essential to have Japanese ODA-related institutions formulate viable policies on aid for disabled people in developing countries, and expand their assistance programs on that basis.

To this end, Japan should pursue an in-depth exploration of the needs of different developing countries and people with different types of disabilities, and strive to work out its core views at an early date on at least some of the priority fields outlined in 4.5 above.

- (2) Establishment of administrative systems in ODA-related institutions for undertakings in the field of welfare for disabled people

As indicated in (1) above, Japanese ODA-related institutions have been disbursing various types of assistance on a case-by-case basis for projects in the field of welfare for disabled people. This is one reason why it would be difficult to administer that assistance on a uniform or centralized basis at this time

Another problem is that it is consequently difficult to gather useful information on all the different projects or training courses and apply that information toward ways of improving their overall effectiveness.

In view of this situation, swift steps should be taken to create managerial positions within Japanese ODA-related institutions specifically for the purpose of administering the different types of projects now under way in an integrated or coordinated fashion, and otherwise put together frameworks that facilitate the formulation of basic policy, the collection of useful project data, and initiatives aimed at bringing improvements in projects and training courses already in progress.

Furthermore, the personnel placed in those positions will face the necessity of leading an exploration for tangible policies on the participation of Japanese disabled people in ODA programs while keeping in mind the accomplishments that derive from this study.

- (3) Promoting better understanding of disabled people and their problems among personnel in ODA-related institutions

As noted above, cooperation projects in the field of welfare for disabled people have accounted for only a marginal fraction of total ODA extended to date. Not only that, but the number of personnel available for such projects has also been limited.

Cooperation projects for disabled people typically demand special attention to many finer points that people without any disability conversely have a tendency to overlook. Nevertheless, Japan has an express need to amass expertise and experience in putting such projects into effect. This would seem to demand that steps be taken to foster an improved understanding and awareness of issues concerning disabled people, particularly among JICA and other ODA-related institution personnel with administrative control over cooperation programs for disabled people in developing countries. Such steps could be made a part of the training process for these personnel, and as such, would conceivably include information-sharing on specific projects, exchanges of opinions and ideas with people who have disabilities, and seminars that look at actual project case studies.

(4) Preparation of fundamental information on disabled people in developing countries

Implementing cooperation programs for disabled people in developing countries naturally demands that one has an accurate understanding of aid needs. At present, most ODA institutions do not have enough information on conditions or measures in effect for the over 500 million estimated disabled people now living worldwide.

A number of international cooperation programs have been put into effect under the aegis of the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons and the Asian and Pacific Decade of Disabled Persons. Though various Japanese government programs are also in effect, Japanese ODA-related institutions have not provided enough backing for programs under way at the international level.

JICA, for instance, sent a formulation advisor to Thailand in March, 1997, and has plans to gauge that country's aid needs in the field of welfare for disabled people. However, in the future, it should also expand the number of countries targeted by such surveys, and strive to gather fundamental information for the formulation of basic policy, as recommended in (1) above. It would also be highly worthwhile to gather data on the activities of the JOCVs, given their already impressive record of accomplishment in the cooperation field.

Furthermore, in the years ahead, it will be essential to build databases and subject this gathered information to detailed analyses and research.

- (5) Establishment of advisory groups for assistance to disabled people in developing countries

Providing assistance to disabled people demands experience as well as careful attention to certain details. JICA and other aid institutions, however, do not have many personnel who are well-versed in the field of welfare for disabled people. Indeed, it seems necessary that study be devoted to frameworks that open the door to timely advice and input from outside experts or authorities.

To obtain valuable advice and recommendations concerning projects in this field, advisory groups led by outside experts should be created. Candidates for such advisory groups would conceivably include members on this study committee, as well as members of training courses in the field of disability matters set up by various JICA group training courses for disabled people.

Furthermore, in the interest of having Japanese ODA-related institutions train knowledgeable personnel, study should be devoted to the idea of filling JICA development specialist and associate specialist positions with individuals who have special expertise in the field of welfare for disabled people.

- (6) Establishment of frameworks for the sharing of information on assistance programs for disabled people in developing countries

Though ODA- and NGO-led cooperation projects of various kinds for disabled people are already under way in many developing countries, frameworks for the management of information on those projects have yet to be put into place. For this reason, many organizations and institutions face difficulty in sharing such information with each other. In particular, as highlighted by the findings of the Phase I domestic questionnaire survey, access to information on ODA project frameworks remains limited.

In the future, cooperation with NGOs will be essential in the execution of ODA programs. Accordingly, the goal of fostering heightened participation by disabled people in ODA programs will likely demand that ODA institutions and NGOs put together frameworks for mutual information-sharing on their projects and the personnel involved in them.

Backing for joint newsletters and internet-based information-sharing ar-

rangements with Japan NGO Network on Disability (JANNET) and other NGOs would be useful, particularly if led by personnel in the positions recommended for creation in (2) above. However, it will also likely be essential to engage in information-sharing on a regular basis by running semi-annual forums of exchange with various NGO-related organizations.

(7) Implementation of the on-going projects that emphasize participation of disabled people

Effective communication with people in developing countries will also be vital to the task of putting international cooperation projects into effect. However, in many situations people with certain disabilities must rely on sign language or braille for communication. Also, it would be difficult in the short term to accommodate the participation of disabled people in JICA training programs for experts or JOCVs prior to their assignments abroad. The reason is that to date, the implementation methods and eligibility criteria for such training programs have not taken the needs of such disabled participants into account.

In view of this situation, it seems imperative that steps be taken in the years ahead to review the methods and eligibility criteria for different types of training programs, as required, and develop measures that allow the participation of highly qualified individuals whether they are disabled or not. In the process, it will be necessary to devote full attention to the disabilities of such individuals and make necessary preparations for their effective participation, e.g., by arranging lift-equipped buses, hiring sign language interpreters, and producing essential documentation in braille. The expertise of personal attendants who accompany disabled people on assignments abroad could also be another factor contributing to the effectiveness of the cooperation. For that reason, study should be devoted to the possibility of having disabled people and their personal attendants assigned to JOCV projects or project-type technical assistance undertakings together, in pairs or teams, as the case may be.

Finally, ODA-related institutions and private organizations should together explore ways of strengthening their cooperation through the co-sponsorship of training programs that prepare eligible disabled people for participation in future cooperation programs.

4.7 Factors Deserving Special Attention for the Promotion of the Participation of Disabled People

Promoting the participation of disabled people in the field of international cooperation will demand close attention to a variety of factors. In particular, it will be necessary to pay extra attention to the issue of safety when such personnel are sent on assignments to developing countries.

Drawing on the findings of investigations conducted over a two-year span beginning with the Phase I Study, it was considered at least four issues deserve special attention in this respect.

The agenda discussed below are an outcome of the findings of the Phase II Study and as such, amount to additions or modifications to the issues cited as deserving attention in Phase I. Consequently, though they correspond closely with the Phase I outcomes, an attempt has been made to review them in terms of the actual needs of developing countries and incorporate them into the measures for action.

(1) The improvement of training centers and other facilities

Measures should be drawn up to facilitate the utilization of training centers and other facilities by disabled people preparing to participate in international cooperation programs.

For example, in fiscal 1995 Tokyo International Center (TIC), JICA began building overnight accommodation facilities for disabled people, equipping hallways with guide-signs in braille, and renovating other facilities and structures to enable the accommodation of wheelchair users with disabilities.

Similar renovations should be pursued on a systematic basis to make other training facilities easier for disabled people to use.

(2) Execution of detailed preliminary studies of current local conditions

Adequate advance preparations will be needed if disabled people are to participate more effectively in cooperation programs abroad. It thus seems advisable that local accommodations, modes of transportation, and other local conditions be adequately researched in advance. Moreover, in certain danger-

ous situations, help for some personnel may be delayed, depending on the nature of their disability. That contingency would seem to demand that extra attention be devoted to measures for their security and safety.

Also, to minimize needless misunderstanding, frustration, and prejudice, Japanese ODA institutions should have their overseas offices appropriately notify recipient country officials in advance that some project personnel will have disabilities.

Furthermore, dialogue and exchange with recipient countries, as well as assistance for strengthened local publicity campaigns, should be pursued in order to win recipient understanding vis-à-vis the participation of disabled people in cooperation projects.

(3) Commencement of pilot projects with a focus on the ASEAN community

For disabled people to engage in cooperation activities abroad, it is essential that governmental organizations recognize the value of their participation. This, incidentally, is an issue that ties in with (2) above. Accordingly, cooperation programs led by disabled people should be launched initially in ASEAN countries that to a certain extent already have disability measures or frameworks in place, and that have received assistance in the field of welfare for disabled people before.

One approach worth exploring would be to assign disabled people to these countries on a pilot-project basis, and then expand those projects to other recipient countries once they have demonstrated a certain measure of success.

(4) Special attention to the needs of women with disabilities

Conditions for women with disabilities in developing countries are particularly severe. As it is, women in most developing countries are already at a social and economic disadvantage compared to men. However, the situation will be even worse should they also happen to be disabled, for that status will further limit their access to social services and opportunities for participation in the affairs of society. Given these realities, Japan will need to devote closer attention to the needs of women with disabilities, and strive to develop a more accurate understanding of their situation as it pursues future programs of assistance for disabled people in the years ahead.