

37 Countries in Asia-Pacific Region

FY 2015 Ex-Post Evaluation of Technical Cooperation Project

“Asia-Pacific Development Center on Disability Project (Phases 1 and Phase 2)”

External Evaluator: Ayako Namura, Ai Ishitobi, Tekizaitekisho LLC

0. Summary

The Projects were implemented with the aim of promoting the realization of social participation and the equality of persons with disabilities through the empowerment¹ of persons with disabilities in the Asia-Pacific region. These region-wide technical projects were implemented during the ten-year period from 2002 to 2012 targeting 37 countries² in the Asia-Pacific region. The Ministry of Social Development and Human Security of Thailand and the Asia-Pacific Center on Disability (hereinafter referred to as “APCD”), established in Bangkok, Thailand, were the implementing agencies for the Projects.

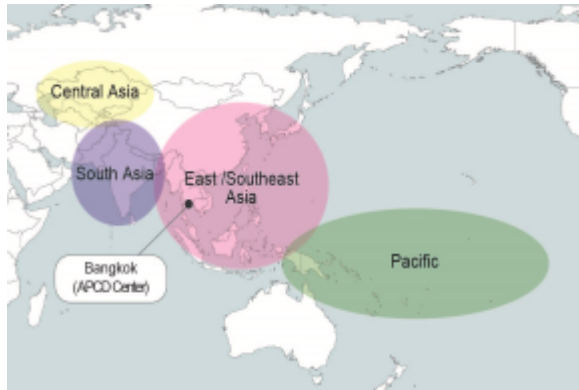
The relevance of the Projects is high. The components of the Projects were greatly aligned with (i) regional policies on disability; (ii) government policies on social protection in countries in the region; (iii) the needs of persons with disabilities and disability-related organizations in the region; and (iv) Japanese development cooperation policy. The effectiveness and impact are high. The Projects contributed to the capacity enhancement of APCD’s service provision on networking, information support, human resource development to governmental agencies, and persons with disabilities and disabled people’s organizations (DPOs) in the Asia Pacific region. The Projects also helped the APCD attain its position as the regional center for disabilities and development. In this respect, the project effectiveness is high. The Projects accelerated activities promoting the empowerment of persons with disabilities and a barrier-free society and resulted in an increase in the number of projects implemented by disability-related organizations. Furthermore, the Projects had an impact on the development of policies, legislation and programs aimed at assisting persons with disabilities in many countries in the region. The efficiency is assessed as fair. The project period was within the plan, but the project costs exceeded the plan. The sustainability of the project effects is high since no major problems have been observed in the policy background nor in any organizational, technical and financial aspects of the implementing agency.

In light of the above, the Projects are evaluated to be highly satisfactory.

¹ Empowerment means that individuals or groups build their own capacities in order to become the main actor in their own lives so that they can take initiative and make decisions to control their daily lives and environments. (Homepage of Disability Information System <http://www.dinf.ne.jp/doc/japanese/glossary/Empowerment.html>, accessed June 2016)

² < East/South East Asia > Cambodia, China, East Timor, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam, Brunei, < Southwest Asia > Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, < Pacific > Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Micronesia, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu, < Central Asia > Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan.

1. Project Description



Project Locations



60 Plus+ Bakery & Café (the joint project of APCD and Thai Yamazaki contributing to the employment of persons with autism)

1.1 Background

The WHO estimated that there were over 300 million persons with disabilities (one out of ten) living in the Asia-Pacific region³. Many of them lacked access to education, employment, and other social and economic opportunities and it was estimated that necessary services did not reach them. To mitigate these conditions, “the Asian and Pacific Decade of Disabled Persons 1993-2002” was implemented at the initiative of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP). UNESCAP also adopted “the Agenda for Action”⁴ and Japan, as a co-sponsor country, was expected to take a leading role in international cooperation on disability and development.

Under these circumstances, during the five-year period from August 2002 to July 2007, the Government of Thailand and Japan implemented a region-wide project, “the Asia-Pacific Development Center on Disability Project”, to promote the realization of the social participation and equality of persons with disabilities by empowering them in the Asia-Pacific region. The Terminal Evaluation conducted in September 2006 identified the achievement of almost all expected outcomes; however, it pointed out that the sustainability of the APCD needed to be improved. Due to this, “Phase 2 of the

³ Disabled Persons International (DPI). *The Asia Pacific Decade of Disabled Persons on NGO Perspective, 2001*.

⁴ The Agenda for Action identified 12 areas for action: (i) the establishment of a national coordination committee on disability matters; (ii) enactment of legislation for persons with disabilities; (iii) the collection and analysis of data on the disability situation, and facilitation of access to information; (iv) public awareness building; (v) guarantee of access to develop environments and communication tools; (vi) guarantee of integrated education for children with disabilities; (vii) vocational training and the employment of persons with disabilities; (viii) prevention of causes of disability; (ix) expansion and improvement of rehabilitation services; (x) production and supply of assistive devices; (xi) promotion of self-help organizations for persons with disabilities; and (xii) regional cooperation through networking.

Asia-Pacific Development Center on Disability Project” was implemented from August 2007 to July 2012.

1.2 Project Outline

		Phase 1	Phase 2
Overall Goal		Empowerment of persons with disabilities and a barrier-free society will be strongly promoted in developing countries in the Asia-Pacific region.	In order to promote an inclusive, barrier-free and rights-based society and empowerment of persons with disabilities in the Asia-Pacific region, organizations of/for persons with disabilities are strengthened through APCD’s activities.
Project Purpose		APCD will be established to promote empowerment of persons with disabilities and a barrier-free society in developing countries in the Asia-Pacific region.	APCD is able to function as a regional center to facilitate networking and collaboration among organizations of/for persons with disabilities towards an inclusive, barrier-free and rights-based society and empowerment of persons with disabilities in the Asia-Pacific region.
Outputs	Output 1	Networking and collaboration among focal points/associate organizations will be facilitated by the APCD.	More effective and sustainable networking and collaboration are developed among the APCD, Focal Point Organization (FPs), Associate Organizations (AOs) and other relevant organizations.
	Output 2	Accessible information support will be provided by the APCD for focal points/associate organizations, relevant organizations and people concerning disability issues.	The managerial and administrative capacity of the APCD to sustain the internationalized activities is strengthened.
	Output 3	Disability-related human resource development for focal points/associate organizations will be promoted by the APCD.	-
	Output 4	Operation and management system for the APCD will be developed.	-
Total cost (Japanese Side)		670 million yen	349 million yen
Period of Cooperation		August 2002 – July 2007	August 2007 – July 2012
Implementing Agency		Asia-Pacific Development Center on Disability National Office for Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities, Ministry of Social Development and Human Security, Thailand ⁵	

⁵ The name of the office was “the Office of Welfare Promotion, Protection and Empowerment of Vulnerable Groups” in Phase 1, but was changed later due to a change in the organization.

	Phase 1	Phase 2
Other Relevant Agencies / Organizations	Social welfare-related departments in the Asia-Pacific countries as Focal Point Organizations Organizations for persons with disabilities and their supporters in the Asia-Pacific region as Associate Organizations	
Supporting Agency/Organization in Japan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare • Asia Disability Institute • National Rehabilitation Centre for Persons with Disabilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare • Domestic support committees for persons with disabilities • NGOs in the field of disability, and others
Related Projects	< Grant Aid Project > The Project for the Construction of the Asia-Pacific Development Center on Disability (June 2003 – December 2004)	

1.3 Outline of the Terminal Evaluation

1.3.1 Achievement Status of Project Purpose as of the Terminal Evaluation

The Terminal Evaluation of Phase 1 was confirmed that the Project Purpose would be achieved as the APCD had the organizational management capacity needed to function as the regional center on disability and development in order to promote the empowerment of persons with disabilities and a barrier-free society. However, the issue whether the APCD would legally become a public organization until the Project was completed remained undecided. It was determined that the Project Purpose of Phase 2 would likely be achieved as the APCD was equipped with enough capacity to provide various services as the regional center on disabilities and development, including the organization of high-quality seminars or workshops.

1.3.2 Achievement Status of Overall Goal as of the Terminal Evaluation (including other impacts)

Phase 1 had significant impact, as indicated by the establishment of laws, legislation and programs related to the empowerment of persons with disabilities and a barrier-free society and the implementation of related activities in Thailand and other neighboring countries. Therefore, it was evaluated that the Overall Goals would be achieved by 2012 if the APCD's activities were continued at the same level as of the Terminal Evaluation. Phase 2 also had impact in that new activities were initiated by the Focal Point⁶ (hereinafter referred to as "FP") and the Associate

⁶ FP is a collaborating government ministry/agency that exchanged a MOU with the APCD regarding the FP's roles during the Projects.

Organizations⁷ (hereinafter referred to as “AO”)⁸ that utilized newly learned skills and knowledge through participation in the project activities. Therefore, the Terminal Evaluation of Phase 2 determined that the Overall Goal of Phase 2 was likely to be achieved.

1.3.3 Recommendations as of the Terminal Evaluation (including other impacts)

The Terminal Evaluation of Phase 1 recommended 1) maintaining the comprehensive approach to networking, information support, and human resource development, and continuing activities based on the concept of “centered on persons with disabilities” after the project completion, 2) attempting to establish a sub-regional focal point and/or partnership to expand/strengthen the established network by the Project, 3) developing a roadmap to convert the APCD (center)⁹ to an international organization via a public organization and encouraging the active participation of persons with disabilities and governmental agencies in the Asia-Pacific region, in addition to Japan and Thailand, 4) considering the specific needs of respective disability areas in addition to the common needs held in many disability areas, and 5) considering the possible involvement of important stakeholders such as family members, advocates and other important actors in comprehensive and effective community support.

The Terminal Evaluation of Phase 2 recommended 1) further strengthening the international collaboration with FPs and AOs which was established through the projects in partnership with UNESCAP under the framework of “the Third Asian and Pacific Decade of Persons with Disabilities, 2013 – 2022”, 2) promoting Community-based Inclusive Development (hereinafter referred to as “CBID”), 3) promoting a partnership with Thai stakeholders regarding APCD’s activities, 4) fully utilizing the APCD’s facilities, and 5) focusing more on persons with mental disabilities and to provide opportunities for different persons with disabilities to participate in APCD’s activities and eventually to play active roles in developing community partnerships in the region or sub-region.

⁷ AO is a collaborating organization that exchanged a MOU with the APCD regarding the AO’s roles during the Projects.

⁸ Different terms such as “Focal point” or “a government coordinating agency” are used in project documents; however, those terms both refer to FP. In the same manner, “a collaborating organization” is identical to “AO”. During the Projects, the terms “FP” and “AO” were used, but are no longer used at APCD since the completion of the Projects. Therefore, this document standardized those terms to “government-related agencies” and “disability-related organizations” when being referred to after the Projects.

⁹ APCD is described as APCD (center) only when differentiating it from the APCD Foundation.

2. Outline of the Evaluation Study

2.1 External Evaluator

Ayako Namura and Ai Ishitobi, Tekizaitekisho LLC

2.2 Duration of Evaluation Study

Duration of the Study: August 2015 to September 2016

Duration of the Field Study: November 1 to November 7, 2015, November 21 to December 12, 2015, December 30, 2015 to January 1, 2016, January 11 to January 16, 2016, May 8 to May 14, 2016

2.3 Constraints during the Evaluation Study

The Projects targeted 37 countries in the Asia-Pacific region as of the completion of Phase 2. This number is quite large, so 15¹⁰ out of 37 countries were selected for discussion in this ex-post evaluation. The questionnaire forms were sent to governmental agencies in 15 countries, and an interview survey of related organizations was conducted in 11¹¹ out of 15 countries. The questionnaire forms were also sent to disability-related organizations. While this ex-post evaluation conducted a sample survey, the data collected from the questionnaire survey was not statistically processed. Therefore, it should be noted that this evaluation does not reflect the voices of all disability-related organizations in the Asia-Pacific region.

3. Results of the Evaluation (Overall Rating: A¹²)

3.1 Relevance (Rating: ③¹³)

The relevance is high as the Projects were aligned with the development plan of the Asia-Pacific region, the development plan of countries in the region and the Government of Thailand, and the Japan's ODA policy.

3.1.1 Relevance to the Development Plan

The direction of the Projects was in line with regional policies on disabilities as of the planning stage of Phase 1 in 2002 and Phase 2 in 2007 and at the time of the completion

¹⁰ The selection criteria for the 15 countries are 1) 12 countries with FP listed for Phase 2 (Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, the Philippines, Bhutan, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Pakistan, Vietnam, Brunei), 2) two countries with many AOs (Bangladesh and Thailand) and 3) a country where another ex-post evaluation ("The Project for Improvement of Primary Education Facilities (Phase IV) in Mongolia") was conducted at the same time (Mongolia).

¹¹ The 11 countries include Bangladesh, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Pakistan, the Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam.

¹² A: Highly satisfactory, B: Satisfactory, C: Partially satisfactory, D: Unsatisfactory

¹³ ③: High, ②: Fair, ①: Low

of Phase 2 in 2012.

2002, when Phase 1 started, was the last year of the Asian and Pacific Decade of Disabled Persons, 1993–2002, adopted by UNESCAP. The 12 Agenda for Action were adopted in the resolution of the Decade to improve the quality of life for persons with disabilities. The United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (hereinafter “UNCRPD”) adopted by the UN General Assembly in December 2006 introduced a comprehensive framework regulating the rights and the protection of dignity of persons with disabilities. Since then, countries in Asia Pacific regions have initiated activities to ratify and implement the UNCRPD.

2007, when Phase 2 commenced, saw the implementation of “the Second Asian and Pacific Decade of Disabled Persons, 2003-2012” aiming at the “realization of full participation and equality of persons with disabilities in the region”. “The Biwako Millennium Framework”, the action plan of the Second Asian and Pacific Decade of Disabled Persons, promoted “action towards an inclusive, barrier-free and rights-based society for persons with disabilities in Asia and the Pacific. The policy document clearly stated that “Governments, NGOs, private sectors, and UN related organizations should cooperate with the APCD, which will be established towards 2004.” In 2007, “Biwako Plus Five: Further Efforts Towards an Inclusive, Barrier-Free and Rights- Based Society for Persons with Disabilities in Asia and the Pacific” (hereinafter, “Biwako Plus Five”) was adopted as a result of the Midterm Review of “the Asian and Pacific Decade of Disabled Persons, 2003-2012”¹⁴. This regional policy aimed at enhancing activities “to promote the construction of a society based on the inclusive and barrier-free rights of all people” in the last five years (2008 to 2012) of the aforementioned Second Asian and Pacific Decade of Disabled Persons. These policies and action plans in the region were being implemented at the start of Phase 2 in 2007 and the completion of Phase 2 in 2012; therefore, the direction of Phase 2 greatly promoted the implementation of these in the region.

In most of the 15 countries¹⁵ targeted in the ex-post evaluation, the priority areas for disability support were mentioned in national development plans or policies and action plans on social protection when the Projects were planned or completed. Furthermore, all 15 countries signed the UNCRPD between the start of Phase 1 in 2002 and the completion of Phase 2 in 2012, and most countries, except for Bhutan, Brunei and Kazakhstan, ratified the UNCRPD. As just described, countries in the Asia Pacific region continuously made efforts to ratify or implement the UNCRPD even at the time of the

¹⁴ This was adopted at the high-level intergovernmental meeting during the midterm review of the Second Asia Pacific Decade of Disabled Persons on September 21, 2007, as a strategic document in order to more actively implement the framework.

¹⁵ It was difficult to examine the relevance of the Project at the planning stage in Myanmar, Mongolia, Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan and Brunei as policy documents in these countries could not be obtained.

completion of Phase 2, and it can be said that the direction on disability of countries in the region and the Projects were aligned.

In Thailand, where the APCD was established, one of the priority areas of “the 9th National Economic and Social Development Plan 2001-2005” was to promote independence among persons with disabilities by providing them with social protection. The emphasis was on promoting the availability of social services and equal access to social services among persons with disabilities. Afterward, “the 3rd Development Plan to Improve the Lives of Persons with Disabilities 2007-2011” was formulated and its subsequent plan, “the 4th National Plan of the Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities 2012–2016” was developed at the time of the completion of Phase 2. These policy documents aimed at the construction of an inclusive society and the empowerment of persons with disabilities as an important mission. Therefore, the Projects were in line with the policies of the Government of Thailand.

3.1.2 Relevance to the Development Needs

The Projects was consistent with the development needs for disabilities and development in the Asia-Pacific Region as of the planning period in 2002, as of the completion of Phase 1 and as of the start in 2007, and as of the completion of Phase 2 in 2012.

As of the start of Phase 1 in 2002, the WHO’s statistics estimated that 600 million people out of the world’s population (6.2 billion) had some form of disability, and 300 million of these 600 million lived in the Asia-Pacific region (one in every 10 persons in Asia and the Pacific¹⁶). Persons with disabilities had limited access to social participation such as education and employment opportunities and did not obtain necessary services. In 2007, it was estimated that the number of persons with disabilities was increasing and that there were over 400 million persons with disabilities in the Asia-Pacific region. Biwako Plus Five stated that many governments and stakeholders reported that a lack of financial resources, human resources, technical knowledge and capacities hindered the implementation of the Biwako Millennium Framework. The governments’ development plans also reported that they needed to improve the social participation of vulnerable groups and access to services.

As of the completion of Phase 2, 650 million persons with disabilities lived in Asia and the Pacific region, according to “the Incheon Strategy to “Make the Right Real” for Persons with Disabilities in Asia and the Pacific” (2012) (hereinafter, “Incheon Strategy”). The number of persons with disabilities was still high in the region. The

¹⁶ The total population in the Asia-Pacific region in 2000 was about 3.4 billion. (UNDP “Human Development Report 2004”)

Incheon Strategy identified the following as important areas in the next 10 years; to incorporate disability perspectives at national, regional and sub-regional levels, to further develop disability statistics, to enhance activities related to disabilities at the community level, to strengthen collaboration and partnership among governmental agencies and among stakeholders, to collect and share good practices, and to promote regional cooperation to acquire technical specialties in the Asia-Pacific region. Based on what was confirmed above, the Projects were in line with the regional policies and development needs of countries in the region.

The APCD was established in Bangkok, the capital of Thailand. The location of the APCD was also assessed as appropriate. The location was optimal because i) the headquarters of UNESCAP, a leading agency on disability policy development in the Asia and Pacific region, was located in Bangkok, and ii) Thailand (Bangkok) functioned as a hub with good access to other countries in the region, iii) the Government of Thailand took advanced efforts of addressing disability-related issues among countries in the region as it put priority on improving the lives of persons with disabilities as an important issue for social protection policy in 2000. Therefore, it can be said that Thailand was suitable as the location of the implementation agency for the Projects.

3.1.3 Relevance to Japan's ODA Policy

The Projects were aligned with the direction of disability support in Japan.

The Government of Japan announced “the Seven-year Government Action Plan for Persons with Disabilities: Plan for Disability Normalization” in 1995. This plan proposed that Japan take an initiative in international cooperation, especially cooperation in the Asia-Pacific region, to promote the transfer of know-how on disability support to countries in the Asia Pacific region. In this sense, the Projects were in line with the context of this plan. Also, Japan was one of the countries that suggested “the Asia and Pacific Decade of Disabled Persons”, 2003-2012¹⁷.

This project was highly relevant to the regional development plan, the countries' development plans in the region, the development plan of the Government of Thailand, development needs in the Asia-Pacific region and countries from the region, as well as Japan's ODA policy. Therefore, its relevance is high.

¹⁷ For the Asia Pacific Decade of Disabled Persons, in addition to the General Assembly resolution, “the Proclamation on the Full Participation and Equality of People with Disabilities in the Asian and Pacific Region” was issued and 43 of the UNESCAP member countries signed the proclamation. This shows that many of the member countries supported the policies of the proclamation.

3.2 Effectiveness and Impact¹⁸ (Rating: ③)

3.2.1 Effectiveness

3.2.1.1 Achievement of Project Purpose

(1) Phase 1

The major focus of Phase 1 was the establishment of the APCD, strengthening the APCD's operating base and services, identifying its roles and functions as 1) networking, 2) information support and 3) human resource development. In addition, Phase 1 included the strengthening of the organizational capacity of the APCD in the project scope.

The achievement level of Phase 1 at the time of completion is shown in Table 1. All indicators of the Project Purpose set for Phase 1 were satisfied.

Table 1 Achievement of the Project Purpose (Phase 1)

Project Purpose : APCD will be established to promote the empowerment of persons with disabilities and a barrier-free society in developing countries in the Asia-Pacific region.	
Indicator	Result
1. APCD is able to operate and manage international cooperative activities involving persons with disabilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At the time of completion, the APCD conducted 27 training courses and 33 domestic/international workshops and seminars. For networking activities, the APCD supported AOs in developing collaboration with international organizations. -> This shows that the APCD enhanced capacities and know-how concerning the operation and management of international cooperation activities for persons with disabilities.
2. APCD's network connects 120 FPs and AOs in 30 countries in the Asia-Pacific region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 37 organizations from 33 countries signed MOUs as FP by September 2006. 140 organizations from 26 countries signed MOUs as AO. -> The network was developed in 33 countries.
3. 30 resource persons including ex-participants in the Asia-Pacific region will be engaged in the APCD's activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There were 156 resource persons at the time of completion¹⁹. More than 90 resource persons participated in the APCD training, the establishment of networking, and seminars in countries jointly organized by the APCD and the FPs or former training participants.

Source : Prepared by the evaluators based on project documents such as the Terminal Evaluation Report Phase 1.

(2) Phase 2

Phase 2 focused on ensuring that "the APCD functions as the regional center" by further improving the services/functions developed in Phase 1 and continuing to strengthen organizational capacity. One of the indicators to measure the achievement of the Project Purpose was "recognition level of the APCD" at a regional and national level in the Asia-Pacific region. As indicated in Table 2, the APCD was recognized to some extent at the regional and national level as of the completion of Phase 2.

¹⁸ The sub-rating for Effectiveness takes Impact into consideration.

¹⁹ Based on APCD Phase I: Summary Report on December 2007, which was jointly developed by APCD and the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security as the completion report for Phase 1.

Table 2 Achievement of the Project Purpose (Phase 2)

APCD is able to function as a regional center to facilitate networking and collaboration among organizations of/for persons with disabilities towards an inclusive, barrier-free and rights-based society and empowerment of persons with disabilities in the Asia-Pacific region.	
Indicators	Results
1. The number of salient documents/declarations on disabilities that recognize APCD as a functional regional center	<p>The APCD was globally recognized by the international community/organizations as indicated by the following facts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By the completion of the project, the APCD was mentioned in 14 official documents such as “Asia-Pacific Community-based Rehabilitation (hereinafter, CBR) Convention Kuala Lumpur Declaration”²⁰ and The Second Asia-Pacific CBR Congress: Manila Declaration on CBR.²¹ • The APCD was featured as one of the six best practices in the World Bank (WB) document, “Best Practices of South-South Cooperation” (2010). The APCD was also featured as a best practice in the Asia-Pacific region in the OECD document “Best Practices 110 of South-South Cooperation”²².
2. The number of organizations of/for persons with disabilities (including grass-roots organizations) that recognize APCD as a functional regional center	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • According to the interview survey conducted in the Terminal Evaluation, five out of 18 respondents answered that the APCD was recognized by more than 80% of DPOs/organizations supporting persons with disabilities in the countries of the respondents. • The APCD was widely recognized to some extent: 62 out of 75 disability-related organizations (83%²³) that responded to the questionnaires²⁴ conducted during the ex-post evaluation, recognized the APCD between 2002 and 2012. The recognition level of the APCD after 2012 is described in “3.2.2.1 The Situation leading to Achievement of the Overall Goal after the Completion of the Projects”.

Source : Prepared by the evaluators based on project documents such as the report of the terminal evaluation of the Phase 2.

In order to examine the attainment of the Project Purpose, “APCD is able to

²⁰ The Convention was held in November 2010 in Malaysia. A total of 533 people participated from 32 countries. See <http://www.apcdfoundation.org/?q=system/files/KualaLumpurDeclaration.pdf> (Accessed on April 10, 2016)

²¹ The Congress was held in December 2011 in the Philippines. A total of 268 people participated from 65 countries and WHO. See <http://www.apcdfoundation.org/?q=system/files/Kuala%20Lumpur%20Declaration.pdf> (Accessed on April 10, 2016)

²² See <http://www.oecd.org/dac/effectiveness/taskteamonsouth-southco-operation.htm>, http://www.southsouthcases.info/casosasia/caso_27.php (Accessed on September 10, 2015)

²³ Note: Some disability-related organizations did not agree to answer the questionnaires during the ex-post evaluation as they did not have a substantial relationship with the APCD. Therefore, as regards the real visibility of the APCD, the figure (83%) could be lower.

²⁴ 11 governmental agencies and 75 disability-related organizations from 11 out of 15 countries (Bangladesh, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Pakistan, the Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam) responded to the questionnaires during this ex-post evaluation. The list of 102 disability-related organizations was created based on the information obtained before the ex-post evaluation. During the field visit, further information about disability-related organizations was provided by central governmental agencies and the questionnaire was sent to 109 organizations in total (the questionnaire response rate is 69% for 109 organizations).

function as a regional center to facilitate networking and collaboration among organizations of/for persons with disabilities towards an inclusive, barrier-free and rights-based society and empowerment of persons with disabilities in the Asia-Pacific region”, it is necessary to examine whether the APCD’s roles and services were provided to FP and AO in the Asia-Pacific region, in addition to verifying the achievement level of the indicators set for the Project Purpose. The section below shows the achievement level of three APCD’s roles/services: 1) networking, 2) information support, 3) human resource development and 4) APCD’s management organizational structure.

(3) APCD’s performance (roles/services)

The APCD’s three services/functions were strengthened mostly as planned at the time of completion of Phase 1 and further strengthened during Phase 2. The specific achievements are as follows:

1) Networking

During Phase 1, the APCD established networks and collaborations with FPs and AOs in 37 countries. During Phase 2, the APCD established four new regional networks: i) CBR-Asia Pacific Network, ii) ASEAN Autism Network, iii) South Asia Disability Forum, iv) Asia-Pacific Federation of Hard of Hearing and Deafened (APFHD) (see Appendix 1 for more information). This led not only to an exchange of opinions between governmental agencies as policy makers and persons with disabilities/disability-related organizations, but also helped create opportunities that encouraged them to work together²⁵. This resulted in a channel able to deliver messages on persons with disabilities and reflect their voices in policies. The Projects, moreover, conducted regional workshops and training sessions to strengthen regional networks. The outputs were documented and widely disseminated through the APCD’s homepage, which created synergistic effects with other APCD services.

2) Information support

Newsletters, DVDs and reports were developed as information dissemination tool during Phases 1 and 2. The APCD provided as many persons with disabilities as possible with easy access to information, such as uploading reports in formats that

²⁵ To be more specific, “Capacity Building for Self-help Organization of People with Disabilities” (hereafter, CBSHOD) is a workshop with a focus on the process. In this process, during the one year for preparation, governments and NGOs jointly prepare the workshop and the APCD monitors the process and provides technical support. There have been cases in which the workshop led to the development of policy recommendations (the Terminal Evaluation Report Phase 1).

enabled access by screen readers to the homepage. The publications, including good practices and model activities, were utilized by former training participants and AOs which referred to those publications to learn similar and model cases and to use in their training or activities in their countries (the Terminal Evaluation Report Phase 2). As of the ex-post evaluation, it was observed that the APCD's information support provided opportunities for persons with disabilities and disability-related organizations to learn about the rights of persons with disabilities.

3) Human resource development

The APCD conducted 79 training sessions throughout Phases 1 and 2, with 2,102 participants such as government officials, persons with disabilities and persons supporting disability activities²⁶. According to the Terminal Evaluation Report of both phases, the satisfaction rate with those training sessions among former training participants reached more than 85%. This shows that training sessions provided by the APCD were effective. Also, training participants were more likely to transfer what they had learned in their own countries and initiate new activities. In this regard, the APCD directly built the capacities of persons with disabilities and disability-related organizations, which resulted in their empowerment.

(4) APCD's management organizational structure

As of the completion of Phase 1, the APCD's legal status had not been decided in the Government of Thailand. The activities related to strengthening APCD's organizational structure²⁷ were carried over to Phase 2. In 2009, during the implementation of Phase 2, the APCD became a foundation. Accordingly, the APCD's staff were relocated and the APCD's decision-making and management style were officially established. Through the project activities, the APCD accumulated know-how in providing its services and playing their roles. As for financial perspective, as reported in the Terminal Evaluation (Phase 2), the APCD ensured it had the financial resources needed to implement their activities by receiving grant

²⁶ 33 countries participated in the training in Phase 1, according to the Terminal Evaluation Report Phase 1, while the number of participating countries in the training in Phase 2 is unknown. We can assume, however, that as many countries as in Phase 1 participated in the training because training sessions were conducted as the regional network was established and strengthened.

²⁷ During Phase 1, the organization of APCD had not been officially decided by the Government of Thailand, and thus some activities such as the development of APCD's roadmap could not be achieved. It is concluded that this has not affected effectiveness as these activities were taken over to Phase 2, and the necessary documents were developed after the Government of Thailand decided that APCD is a foundation in Thailand. Refer to Appendix 2 for the details on the level of achievements.

funding for two projects from the Nippon Foundation in 2011²⁸. Regarding the financial situation in 2012, income was 46.22 million baht, and expenditure totaled 22.64 million baht²⁹.

These results contributed effectively to the APCD’s efforts to function as the regional center on disability and development, which led to the achievement of the Project Purpose, “APCD is established as a regional center to promote the empowerment of persons with disabilities and a barrier-free society in developing countries from the Asia-Pacific region”.

3.2.2 Impact

3.2.2.1 The Situation leading to Achievement of the Overall Goal after the Completion of the Projects

The following impacts have been found in terms of the sustainability of the project effects (at the level of the Project Outputs and the Project Purpose) from the completion of Phase 2 through the ex-post evaluation.

(1) Recognition of the APCD at international level (mentioned in salient documents and declarations on disabilities: Indicator 1 of the Project Purpose of Phase 2)

The APCD was mentioned in international documents officially adopted in the Asia-Pacific region after the completion of the Projects³⁰.

Table 3 Policies/Declarations in which the APCD was mentioned (After August 2012)

Title of Policies/Declarations	Year issued
Incheon Strategy to “Make the Right Real” for Persons with Disabilities in Asia and the Pacific	2012
Agra Declaration (The 1st CBR World Congress, 1,200 participants from 85 countries)	2012
Tokyo Declaration on Community-based Inclusive Development (The 3rd Asia-Pacific CBR Congress, 553 participants from 46 countries)	2015

Source: Responses to the questionnaire survey given to the APCD.

²⁸ The projects funded by the Nippon Foundation are “The research on the agricultural business model for disabled people and its promotion” (adopted in 2011 and implemented in 2012, with a project cost of 15 million yen) and “Promotion of inclusive business for persons with disabilities in Asia ” (adopted in 2011 and implemented in 2012 with a project cost of 79 million yen).

²⁹ This is based on the exchange rate as of March 2012.

(<https://www.oanda.com/lang/ja/currency/converter/>) When 1 Thai baht was equal to 2.78 Japanese yen, the income was 128.5 million yen, and the expenditure was 62.95 million yen.

³⁰ The APCD contributed to development of the documents shown in Table 3.

(2) Recognition of the APCD as the regional center on Disability and Development (Indicator 2 of the Project Purpose of Phase 2)

The questionnaire forms were sent to governmental agencies and disability-related organizations for the ex-post evaluation. One of the questions asked was “to what extent is the APCD recognized as the regional center in your country”,

and 48 organizations (56%) out of 86 organizations responded³¹ answered that “the APCD was recognized”.

The figure itself is not very high; however, an approximately 60% recognition level still seems good when considering that the APCD is the regional center in the region and it is difficult to gain recognition from the many small disability-related organizations in the region.

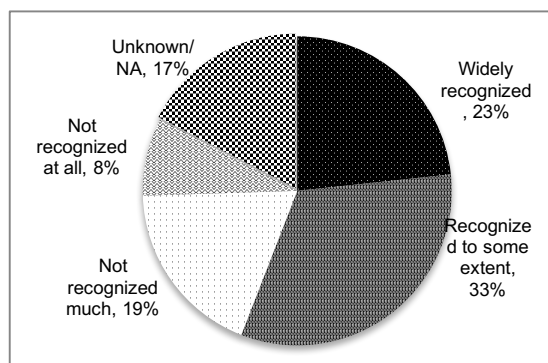


Figure 1 Recognition of APCD

Source: Responses to the questionnaire given to governmental agencies and disability-related organizations.

Note: The number of respondents is 86.

(3) Evaluation of the APCD’s role as the regional center on disabilities and development (supplemental indicator)

The ex-post evaluation posed the question “to what extent does the APCD play a role as the regional center” to the governmental agencies and disability-related organizations in the questionnaire and 81 organizations responded. 36% of the respondents answered “think so strongly”, and 69% of the total respondents think that the APCD plays a role as the regional center, when aggregating the answers of “thinks so

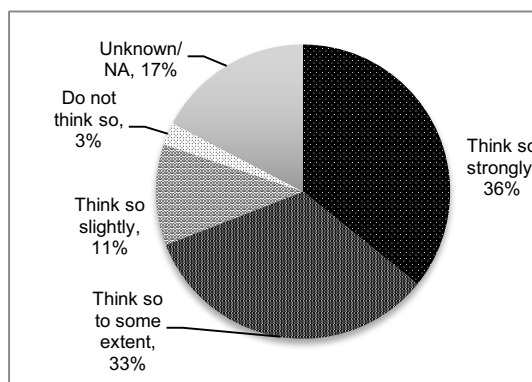


Figure 2 Evaluation of APCD’s role

Source: Responses to the questionnaire given to governmental agencies and disability-related organizations.

Note: The number of respondents is 81.

³¹ The ex-post evaluation conducted a questionnaire survey to persons with disabilities. 88 persons with disabilities responded; however, the number of countries is limited. The results are shown here just for reference information. 31 persons with disabilities (39%) responded “know well” “know to some extent” to the question “to what extent do you know the APCD” 34 persons with disabilities (43%) responded “widely recognized” or “recognized to some extent” to the question “to what extent is APCD recognized by domestic disability-related organizations”. There was no target value for recognition and it is difficult to obtain the benchmark; therefore, it is difficult to judge this result as satisfactory. On the other hand, the figure is not that low considering that the APCD is recognized as the regional center by individual persons with disabilities.

strongly” and “think so to some extent”. Also, UNESCAP assessed that the APCD plays a role as the regional center according to the interview survey.

(4) Evaluation on the services provided by APCD (supplemental indicator)

The ex-post evaluation posed a question to assess each of three services/roles and the entire service provided by the APCD to governmental agencies and disability-related organizations. The individual evaluation of each service received 70% or more positive feedbacks. Among the three services/roles, the human resource development (training) and information support were highly evaluated. 72% of respondents³² responded “good” for the overall evaluation on the APCD’s entire service. Thus, the services/roles of APCD are highly valued.

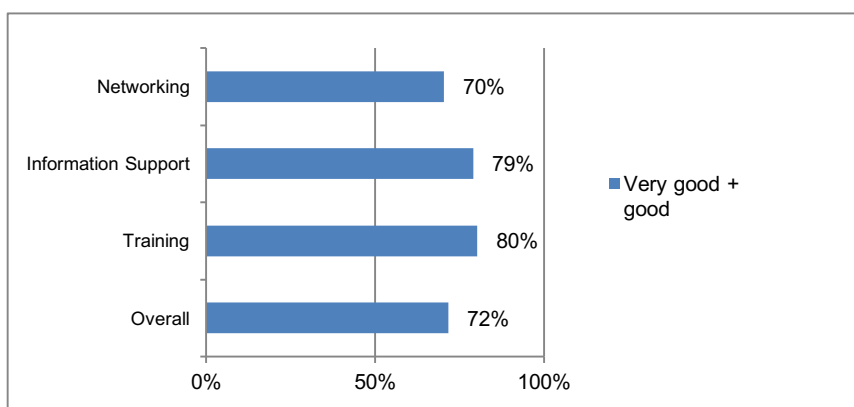


Figure 3 Evaluation of APCD’s services

Source: Responses to the questionnaire given to governmental agencies and disability-related organizations.

Note: The number of respondents is 81.

* “Good” is the total of “very good” and “good” responses when assessed using four levels.

(5) Sustainability of the effects of services/functions

1) Development and Enhancement of Network

The APCD maintained the relationship with FPs and AOs that was developed during the Projects³³ after the completion of the Projects as well and continuously implemented joint

³² The reason why the general evaluation is a little lower than the average of the individual evaluation is that respondents who know only one or two services/roles out of the three answered “Don’t know” to the question of the general evaluation. For example, some respondents answered “Very good” to the question on the networking and answered “Don’t know” to the questions on the other two services/roles.

³³ The APCD explained that MOUs were signed with FPs and AOs to maintain the relationship during the project implementation; however, this was not necessary after Phase 2 was completed since the APCD had already established a good partnership with them.

projects with them³⁴. A challenge, according to the APCD, is that it is difficult to sustain close communication in some countries due to the frequent transfers of responsible persons in governmental agencies. After the completion of the Projects, two regional networks and two domestic networks were newly established³⁵ with the support of the APCD.

2) Information Support

As of the ex-post evaluation, the APCD continuously provides information by sharing reports and learning materials on their homepage, and sending out newsletters and information using social media such as Facebook and Twitter. The newsletters are disseminated in two different formats, namely, weekly and monthly newsletters. The number of subscribers was increased from 646 (in 2012, when Phase 2 was completed) to 828 (in 2015). Every year, 10 to 25 publications are provided on the APCD's homepage or in hard copy.

3) Human resource development

The APCD has conducted training sessions after the Projects. A total of 105 training sessions were conducted from the start of Phase 2 to November 2015 in which about 3,000 participants attended. The training programs were non-handicapped environment (hereinafter, NHE), CBID, leadership training, skill training, and workshops on specific disability. Some training received high marks from participants³⁶. This indicates that training conducted by the APCD met the participants' needs. Furthermore, the APCD makes continuous efforts to provide optimal training that meets the needs of persons with disabilities by conducting follow-up meetings after training sessions to review the utilization of obtained skills and the knowledge of participants, as well as conducting needs assessments.

The interaction of the APCD's three services - (i) networking, (ii) information support and (iii) human resource development - produces synergistic effects. For example, there are some cases in which former training participants have developed a network and

³⁴ The APCD actively encourages private-sector engagement that promotes employment opportunities among persons with disabilities and the participation of persons with disabilities in business. For example, in the Philippines, in collaboration with the municipality of Makati city, an online caption service was initiated, and in Thailand, the APCD officially launched a bakery project in collaboration with Thai Yamazaki Co, Ltd., in December 2015 which provides employment opportunities to persons with autism and intellectual disabilities.

³⁵ The newly established networks are CBR Global Network, United Intellectual Disability Network Greater Mekong Sub-Region, Vietnam Autism Network, and Cambodia Intellectual Disability and Autism Network (See Appendix 1 for details).

³⁶ According to the questionnaires conducted in 2014 and 2015 regarding the third-country training, the satisfaction level of participants was high, at 91% (2014) and 89% (2015). However, not all of the results of the questionnaires on training could be obtained.

implemented activities using the skills and knowledge obtained through training. In other cases, they have utilized the information that the APCD provided to continue their activities. The three services are well operated so that they support the promotion of the empowerment of persons with disabilities and an inclusive society.

3.2.2.2 Achievement of Overall Goal

Phases 1 and 2 share commonalities in the overall goals, which are “to promote the empowerment of persons with disabilities and a barrier-free society in the Asia-Pacific region” and “to do so, activities of disability-related organizations are to be enhanced”. In order to examine the outcomes of these goals, two indicators were added to the existing indicators for both Phases 1 and 2. The additional two indicators are as follows:

- The number and cases of training sessions and workshops conducted in countries in the region based on APCD’s training.
- The number and cases of utilization of information that APCD provided by governmental agencies and disability-related organizations.

(1) Phase 1

As shown in Table 4, policies, legislation and programs to promote the empowerment of persons with disabilities and a barrier-free society were developed by 2012 in countries in the region. Also, the related activities have been actively implemented. In this respect, the Overall Goal of Phase 1 has been achieved.

Table 4 Achievement of Overall Goal (Phase 1)

Empowerment of persons with disabilities and a barrier-free society will be strongly promoted in developing countries in the Asia-Pacific region	
Indicator	Result
1. In 15 of 30 developing countries with the Center’s focal point organizations in the Asia-Pacific region, policies, legislations, and programs concerning empowerment of persons with disabilities and/or a barrier-free society will be initiated by 2012.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By 2012, policies, legislations and programs that promote the empowerment of persons with disabilities and a barrier-free society were actively developed and revised. Out of the 15 countries targeted for this evaluation, Cambodia, Malaysia, Mongolia, Pakistan, the Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam, Bhutan, Brunei and Tajikistan had enacted laws related to persons with disabilities by 2012³⁷. • Regarding policies and programs related to the support for persons with disabilities, out of the 15 countries targeted for the evaluation, 13 countries, where the information on policies and programs is available, have relevant policies and programs as listed in Appendix 3.

³⁷ In Bangladesh, Indonesia, Lao PDR and Myanmar, disability-related laws were enacted after 2012.

Indicator	Result
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After the UNCRPD came into effect in 2006, many countries in the Asia-Pacific region enacted legislations and policies related to persons with disabilities in order to sign or ratify the UNCRPD. This demonstrates that the empowerment of persons with disabilities and activities to promote a barrier-free society had been promoted by 2012.
2. The number of activities concerning empowerment of persons with disabilities and a barrier-free society conducted by the Center's associate organizations will increase to 50 by 2012.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Between 2007 and 2012, AO developed 31 action plans in collaboration with the APCD, and 98% of the plans were implemented according to the Terminal Evaluation Report Phase 2. This indicates that a certain number of activities concerning the empowerment of persons with disabilities and a barrier-free society was conducted. The reason that the target value (50 AOs) was not achieved was unclear as it was not explained in the Terminal Evaluation Report.
3. The number of activities concerning empowerment of persons with disabilities and a barrier-free society initiated by ex-participants of the Center will increase to 60 by 2012 ³⁸ .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achievement level cannot be examined³⁹. • However, according to the results of the questionnaire given during the ex-post evaluation to disability-related organizations, 39 organizations (66% of 59 organizations) responded that ex-participants utilized the training outcomes "very much" or "to some extent". This shows that the training outcomes have been utilized to some extent.

Source : Prepared by the evaluators based on the results of the questionnaire and interviews of the APCD, governmental agencies and disability-related-organizations.

(2) Phase 2

During Phase 2, the APCD's activities introduced and promoted the mechanism of regional network or regional collaboration by governmental agencies or disability-related organizations. They also helped governmental agencies and disability-related organization develop or implement action plans promoting the empowerment of persons with disabilities and a barrier-free society. These facts show that the Overall Goal has been achieved (see Table 5).

³⁸ The indicator is almost the same as indicator 1-10 of the Output 1 in Phase 2, "70% of ex-participants share their learning and initiate or strengthen their activities". Therefore, the relevant part of the result was quoted.

³⁹ As reported in the Terminal Evaluation Phase 2, it is difficult to identify all the activities conducted by ex-participants and FPs/AOs as there are too many relevant stakeholders (2,000 training participants, and more than 200 FPs and AOs).

Table 5 Achievement of Overall Goal (Phase 2)

<p>In the Asia-Pacific region, the following points are strengthened by the support of the APCD project:</p> <p>1) Empowerment of persons with disabilities</p> <p>2) Promotion of an inclusive, barrier-free and rights-based society</p>	
Indicator	Result
<p>1. Regional networks and collaboration mechanisms are initiated/strengthened by organizations of/for persons with disabilities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The CBID Network Pakistan⁴⁰, consisting of 29 disability-related organizations and CBO, was established in October 2011. • In Cambodia, there were cases in which collaboration was strengthened. For example, CBOs working in the field of disability actively participated not only in the events related to disability, such as the National Day of Impaired Hearing, World Sight Day, International Day of Persons with Disabilities, but also in the development of a national development plan for persons with disabilities. In Lao PDR, there were cases in which NGOs and governmental agencies convened a stakeholder meeting of disability-related organizations to exchange opinions and information, in which they served jointly as chairman. • See 3.2.2.1 “The Situation leading to Achievement of the Overall Goal after the Completion of the Projects” for more information on the networks that were developed and/or strengthened with the support of the APCD after the Projects.
<p>2. Activities to promote an inclusive, barrier-free and rights-based society and empowerment of persons with disabilities are initiated and conducted by FPs/AOs.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This will be assessed by looking at the overall status of achievement of other and additional indicators.
<p>3. The number of action plans with FPs/AOs is increased.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In all 11 countries in which field surveys were conducted, national action plans on disabilities or annual activity plans were developed. The government of Cambodia and Lao PDR developed a strategy and plan on disability with the support of APCD. • Disability-related organizations were asked in the questionnaire if they have action plans (July 2012 onwards) to promote the empowerment of persons with disabilities and a barrier-free society. 36 (59%) out of 61 organizations responded that they had developed activity plans⁴¹.

Source: Prepared by the evaluators based on the results of the questionnaire and interviews of the APCD, governmental agencies and disability-related organizations.

Case studies of activities implemented by governmental agencies, persons with disabilities and disability-related organizations are as follows:

⁴⁰ http://www.cbid.org.pk/?page_id=1636 (Accessed on 25 October 2015). This is a network that aims to promote, support and facilitate implementation of CBID in Pakistan at the local, community and national level.

⁴¹ There was a case in which one organization had several plan of actions so that more than 36 plans of actions were developed by 36 organizations. It is difficult to rigorously examine the increase in the number of action plans that were developed, but the number is slightly higher when compared to the 30 action plans that were developed in the Phase 2. When the criteria is limited to the number of action plans that were developed with the support of the APCD, the number of action plans is slightly lower. This evaluation report has determined that the development of action plans contributes to the empowerment of persons with disabilities and a barrier-free society. From this point of view, it was considered that the indicator was mostly achieved.

- According to the survey conducted during the ex-post evaluation, there were some cases in which persons with disabilities or disability-related organizations empowered by the APCD are active as leaders. For example, the organization of persons who are hard of hearing has built capacity through APCD’s training and supported not only awareness-raising activities for the hard of hearing, but also the development of a network of the hard of hearing in the Asia-Pacific region or in the Philippines.
- In Cambodia, the organization that the APCD provided with technical support has developed a network of youth with intellectual disabilities. In addition, several disability-related organizations conducted training targeting self-help group, local governments and persons with disabilities, regarding CBR, CBID, and the UNCRPD.

Column: Significance of Networks

After 2006, signing, ratifying and implementing the UNCRPD were a priority for governments. Given this situation, information on the ratification and activities promoting the implementation of the UNCRPD was very useful for countries in Asia-Pacific region. For example, the Ministry of Social Welfare in Indonesia learned how to make public spaces accessible for persons with disabilities and necessary programs to create an inclusive society by participating in the event in Vietnam “Make the Right Real Event In Vietnam: Ratification of the UNCRPD⁴²”. With APCD activities, the Government of Cambodia also enhanced collaboration with other ASEAN countries and improved implementation skills (especially the capacity of government staff) and knowledge of CBR, CBID, the UNCRPD and NHE, and received financial support (support for the implementation of the Incheon Strategy). The Government of Mongolia highly appreciates the APCD’s role. With the support of the APCD, the Government of Mongolia formulated a framework for international development, increased knowledge on international trends on disability and enhanced international cooperation⁴³.

(3) The number/cases of training sessions and workshops conducted in countries based on the APCD’s training (additional indicator)

The following cases were observed in the questionnaire given to governmental agencies:

- In Indonesia, officials of the Ministry of Social Welfare participated in APCD’s training in 2012 and established a skills training center in 2014 by making use of the knowledge it had acquired. This center, at the time of the

⁴² This event was supported by UNESCAP, UNICEF, JICA, APCD and JAIF and held by the Vietnamese government.

⁴³ Based on responses to a questionnaire given to government agencies.

ex-post evaluation, still implements activities, such as organizing a workshop in April 2015 to develop CBR Guidelines for persons with intellectual disabilities.

- At the South Asia Disability Forum (SADF) in Pakistan, training on peer-counseling and a self-reliant life was conducted in 2013 and another training for women with disabilities was conducted in 2015.
- The Ministry of Population Development and Social Protection in Mongolia implemented training on disability-inclusive regional development in 2014.
- In Malaysia, the Department of Social Welfare, Ministry of Women, Family and Community Development led the implementation of the Malaysia CBR Convention and the Asia-Pacific Supported Employment and Job Coach Seminar in 2014.
- In the Philippines, the National Council on Disability Affairs implemented leadership training for women with disabilities, a conference on CBR, and training on accessibility (disability equality training) in 2013.
- In Cambodia, the Disability Action Council and district governments cooperated in holding meetings in order to share knowledge and experience after training sessions from 2012 to 2015.

A questionnaire survey given to disability-related organizations asked “whether they initiated any training programs (or workshop/seminars) in their own countries by learning from the training programs the APCD provided”. Out of the 60 organizations that responded to the question, 34 organizations (57%) learned the methods of the training the APCD provided and initiated their own training.

In this way, based on the experience of participating in the training provided by the APCD, there were a number of cases in which training sessions and workshops were held in their own countries, and activities to promote the empowerment of persons with disabilities and a barrier-free society were conducted by utilizing the outcomes led by the project.

- (4) The number of cases and examples in which governmental agencies and disability-related organizations utilize the information provided by the APCD (additional indicator)

Regarding the question on the utilization of the information provided by the APCD in the questionnaire survey, six out of 11 governmental agencies and 35 out of 64 disability-related organizations (55%) responded that they had utilized the information. This shows that more than 50% of the agencies and organizations

targeted in this evaluation utilized the information provided by the APCD. This percentage itself is not high, but given that the official language of the APCD is English⁴⁴, the percentage of the utilization of the information provided by the APCD is relatively high.

Examples of the utilization include i) information sharing within organizations or with other organizations such as the council or local governments, persons with disabilities and parents with disabled children, ii) daily activities, iii) training plans, iv) seminars, v) workshops, and vi) information materials or vii) references for planning disability-related policies or projects.

In this way, as well as in terms of information support, the Projects supported the empowerment of persons with disabilities and the promotion of a barrier-free society.

These findings indicate that while the number of action plans developed and implemented did not reach the target of the indicator of the Overall Goal, a certain number of activities aimed at promoting the empowerment of persons with disabilities and a barrier-free society were implemented by governmental agencies and disability-related organizations in the countries targeted for this evaluation. Therefore, it can be concluded that not achieving the target for this indicator did not adversely affect the realization of the expected impacts by the Projects. As of the ex-post evaluation, evidence of the “empowerment of persons with disabilities and a barrier-free society are strongly promoted in developing countries in the Asia-Pacific region”, which is the Overall Goal of the Projects, could be observed in i) the formulation of the Incheon Strategy by UNESCAP, ii) the efforts to implement the Incheon Strategy by each member country, iii) the ratification of the UNCPRD and related activities aimed at developing relevant laws and policies followed by the ratification in countries. The enhancement of the services and functions of the APCD that were established by the Project ultimately supported the implementation of these policies and activities. Therefore, the Projects contributed to the achievement of the Overall Goals, and the Overall Goals of the Projects have been achieved.

⁴⁴ While some government agencies and disability-related organizations have requested that the APCD share information in their own languages since the implementation of the Projects, this evaluation takes the fact into account when making an assessment because English is stipulated as the official language of APCD.

3.2.2.3. Other Impacts

The United Nations Economic and Social Council (hereinafter, “ECOSOC”) granted Special Consultative Status to APCD in 2014⁴⁵. With this status, the APCD was able to officially participate in events, conferences and activities of the United Nations and obtain more opportunities to get involved in policy development in the field of disabilities.

The APCD encouraged Cambodia and Vietnam to sign and ratify the UNCRPD by holding workshops for government officials and persons with disabilities in the two countries in order to enhance understanding of the content of the UNCRPD. Furthermore, in Mongolia, the APCD held a workshop on the Incheon Strategy, explained the significance and content of the UNCRPD and promoted its ratification. In Lao PDR and Bangladesh, the APCD supported the production of pamphlets on the laws about the rights of persons with disabilities and promoted understanding of these laws developed by the governments⁴⁶. In this way, the APCD’s activities directly and indirectly supported the Asia-Pacific countries in signing, ratifying and implementing the UNCRPD and the dissemination of understanding of the laws related to persons with disabilities.

The Project Purposes of Phases 1 and 2 were achieved as the organizational footing of the APCD was established in Phase 1, and based on the outcomes of Phase 1, the services and functions of the APCD were strengthened in Phase 2. While it was difficult to examine some of the indicators for the overall goals, the evaluation results show that “in order to promote an inclusive, barrier-free and rights-based society and empower persons with disabilities in the Asia-Pacific region, organizations of/for persons with disabilities are strengthened” after the implementation of the Projects, and that there are examples of the promotion of the empowerment of persons with disabilities and a barrier-free society. Therefore, since the expected impacts were observed, the effectiveness and impact of the Projects are high.

⁴⁵ <http://apcdfoundation.org/?q=content/apcd-empowerment-volume-61> and the list of non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the ECOSOC as of 1 September 2014 (ECOSOC, E/2014/INF/5, issued in December 2014, Accessed on 9 September 2015). Special Consultative Status is a status granted to organizations that specialize in certain fields that ECOSOC have jurisdiction over. In addition, General Consultative Status is granted to organizations that implement relevant activities in most of the fields the ECOSOC have jurisdiction over and make constant and sustainable contributions in many of these fields. As of September 2014, there are 142 organizations with General Consultative Status and 2,926 organizations with Special Consultative Status. In the field of disabilities, Special Consultative Status was granted to organizations such as the Pacific Disability Forum, European Disability Forum, Disabled Peoples International and the China Disabled Persons Federation.

⁴⁶ In addition to these activities, APCD supported the implementation of “the UNCRPD Advocacy for Government Action Program – Cambodia, Lao PDR and Thailand” implemented by Handicap International in 2014.

3.3 Efficiency (Rating: ②)

3.3.1 Inputs

The following tables show the comparison of the planned and actual inputs of the Projects.

Table 6 Planned and actual inputs in Phase 1

Inputs	Plan	Actual
(1) Experts	About 4 Long-Term About 50 Short-Term	4 Long-Term 35 Short-Term
(2) Trainees received	About 20 trainees	24 trainees (counterpart training in Japan)
(3) Equipment	About 10 million yen (a van with lift, motorized wheelchairs, computers for training etc.)	19 million yen (a van with lift, 3 motorized wheelchairs, digital cameras, computers etc.)
(4) Operational Expenses	No information on the budget (for workshops, braille translation of training materials)	79 million baht (Cooperation with South Africa: 0.4%, South-south cooperation (development of APCD network : 4%, travel costs : 22%, other activities : 35%, training costs : 39%))
(5) Japanese Side Total Project Cost	About 500 million yen	670 million yen
(6) Thailand Side Operational Expenses	About 25 million baht (75 million yen) for the five years	26 million baht (Salaries for Thai government permanent Staff: 25%, Salaries for Thai government part-time staff: 10%, Salaries for Japanese assistant:9%, Costs for operation and management: 28%, Training: 8%, Facilities: 8%, Equipment and maintenance: 12%)

Source: Information provided by JICA, the Terminal Evaluation Report Phase 1.

Table 7 Planned and actual inputs in Phase 2

Inputs	Plan	Actual
(1) Experts	Long-Term: (4 posts) Short-Term: About 40 experts	Long-Term: 9 experts Short-Term: 17 experts
(2) Trainees received	About 15-25 trainees	18 trainees (counterpart training in Japan)
(3) Equipment	Software for blind people, minor equipment as needed	None
(4) Operational Expenses	No information on the budget (part of the expenditures necessary for the project implementation)	39 million baht (Airfare: 30%, Travel costs (except for airfare): 22%, Honorarium remuneration (except for staff): 15%, Meeting expenses: 3%, General business expenses: 30%)
(5) Japanese Side Total Project Cost	About 480 million yen	349 million yen
(6) Thailand Side Operational Expenses	Annual budget: 197,000 US dollars for the total amount of part of the costs to implement the Project	1,400 thousand US dollars ⁴⁷ (Salaries: 31%, Facilities: 9%, Clearing: 4%, Security: 5%, Salaries for Japanese assistant: 3%, Costs for operation and management: 37%, Equipment and maintenance: 11%)

Source: Information provided by JICA, the Terminal Evaluation Report Phase 2.

3.3.1.1 Elements of Inputs

Various aspects of Phase 1 and Phase 2 inputs are analyzed together because there were no major differences between them.

Elements of inputs were mostly appropriate for producing the outputs of the projects. The amount, quality and timing of the inputs provided were appropriate, although the number of short-term experts assigned in Phase 1 and Phase 2 was lower than planned. They were fully engaged in the project activities in Phase 1 (according to the Terminal Evaluation Report Phase 1). The project was managed efficiently in Phase 2 by assigning the short-term experts to the prioritized activities and by monitoring the daily project activities and conducting follow-ups by the long-term experts (according to the Terminal

⁴⁷ Approximately 43 million baht based on the exchange rate of 1 USD=31.07 THB as of January 31, 2012. (<https://www.oanda.com/lang/ja/currency/converter/>)

Evaluation Report Phase 2).

The cost of equipment provided in Phase 1 amounted to 19 million yen, a 90% increase over the planned costs. The reason for this cannot be examined since detailed information on equipment provided for Phase 1 and Phase 2 was not available at the ex-post evaluation⁴⁸. No equipment was provided in Phase 2.

These projects attempted to increase project efficiency through maximum utilization of the existing resource persons; however, it is not easy to verify efficiency in light of how economically the project inputs were converted to outputs through comparison to similar projects since there are no similar types of region-wide projects focused on disability and development.

3.3.1.2 Project Cost

The planned cost for Phase 1 was approximately 500 million yen against the actual cost of 670 million yen (34% higher over plan), meaning that the actual cost was higher than planned. It seems difficult to clearly identify the reasons for the discrepancy because the planned cost breakdown was not available at the ex-post evaluation; however, there is a high possibility that 79 million baht (equivalent to approximately 300 million yen⁴⁹) allocated for operational expense in five years would be a major cause for an increase in the project cost for Phase 1. On the other hand, the project cost for Phase 2 was lower than planned: the planned cost for Phase 2 was approximately 480 million yen against the actual cost of 349 million yen (73% of the planned costs). In sum, the project costs for Phases 1 and 2 were slightly higher than planned: the planned cost was 890 million yen in total against actual costs of 1,019 million yen (4% higher than the planned costs).

3.3.1.3 Period of Cooperation

The period of cooperation for Phase 1 was five years from August 2002 to July 2007 and for Phase 2 was five years from August 2007 to July 2012. The periods were all as planned.

Although the project period was within the plan, the project costs exceeded the plan. Therefore, the efficiency of the project is fair.

⁴⁸ According to the JICA long-term expert assigned in Phase 1, the project activities were carried out earlier than the original plan. Accordingly, some of the equipment initially to be provided by the Grant Aid Project was provided by this Project (such as the additional van with lift and software assisting persons with disabilities).

⁴⁹ The exchange rate by OANDA (<http://www.oanda.com/lang/ja/currency/converter/>) as of June 30, 2007: 1 THB = 3.85 JPY.

3.4 Sustainability (Rating: ③)

3.4.1 Related Policy and Institutional Aspects for the Sustainability of Project Effects

“The Third Asian and Pacific Decade of Persons with Disabilities, 2013-2022” and its action plan of the Incheon Strategy to “Make the Right Real” for Persons with Disabilities in Asia and the Pacific were developed by UNESCAP after July 2012 when the Phase 2 was completed. These documents builds on “the First and the Second Asian and Pacific Decades of Persons with Disabilities”, “the Biwako Millennium Framework for Action” and “Biwako Plus Five”, aiming to realize an inclusive, barrier-free and rights-based society for persons with disabilities in Asia and the Pacific. The Incheon Strategy recognizes the APCD as an important actor in effectively implementing “the Asian and Pacific Decade of Persons with Disabilities, 2013-2022” at the regional level and expects that the APCD will enhance the capacity of persons with disabilities and continue to take a role in building a multi-sectoral collaboration⁵⁰. In this regard, the policy background to support the APCD’s activities is ensured.

3.4.2 Organizational Aspects of the Implementing Agency for the Sustainability of Project Effects

The APCD has maintained the same organizational structure and system that were established during the project implementation. Specifically, the communication between the APCD Foundation and the APCD (center) is facilitated through the Executive Board⁵¹ established under the Foundation Committee⁵². This structure has led to effective organizational management at the APCD. The General Director is the person at the top of the APCD and the General Manager supervises the daily work. The APCD has kept approximately 40 staff members⁵³ consistently since 2012, although several staff resign every year.

As of the ex-post evaluation, the APCD has prioritized 1) activities in the areas of disabilities which have not been given as much attention, such as autism, 2) strengthening of support to countries in the Mekong region and 3) implementation of the Incheon Strategies. APCD has carried out activities aligned with these priorities.

On the other hand, the APCD has faced difficulties in establishing and maintaining a long-term partnership with the governmental agencies since Phase 2 was implemented.

⁵⁰ The Incheon Strategy states the expected APCD’s role as paying special attention to disability-inclusive business that promotes disability-friendly products, services, employment opportunities and entrepreneurship development.

⁵¹ The Executive Board meeting is held every other month, during which discussion are held and decisions are made for the APCD’s (center) management or daily operation.

⁵² The Foundation Committee meets quarterly, during which discussions are held or decisions are made on overall matters concerning the Foundation or APCD’s (center) important issues.

⁵³ The nationalities of the APCD staff members are Canadian, Japanese, the Philippines, Cambodian, Laotian, Myanmar, Vietnamese, Pakistani, and Thai. More than half of the staff members are persons with disabilities.

This is mainly due to the frequent personnel relocations in the partner countries, organizational reform or inappropriate handover of the established relationship with the APCD to the successors. The APCD has consciously made efforts to maintain the partnership with the governmental agencies in countries in the Asia-Pacific region, taking various opportunities to exchange information or opinions at international meetings, national meetings or training sessions when the related personnel of governmental agencies meet together, or during courtesy calls when the APCD visits their countries.

3.4.3 Technical Aspects of the Implementing Agency for the Sustainability of Project Effects

On-the-job-training (OJT) is the major tool employed for staff training at the APCD. Teams are usually formed to pursue the work, share the knowledge, skills and know-how and support one another among the team members. After the completion of the projects, the APCD has provided training for the resource persons, meaning that the APCD continues to enhance the human resource of the APCD.

Moreover, the APCD manages projects that receive grant funding from various institutions after the completion of the projects. This suggests that the APCD is capable of implementing and managing projects related to disabilities and development. To date, the APCD implements projects on CBID funded by the Japan-ASEAN Integration Fund (hereinafter, “JAIF”) or by CIAI (Centro Italiano Aiuti all'infanzia), an Italian NGO.

3.4.4 Financial Aspects of the Implementing Agency for the Sustainability of Project Effects

Since the completion of the projects, the APCD has managed activities with an annual budget amounting to around 30 to 40 million baht⁵⁴. As shown in Table , the major reason that the amount of income and expenditure has fluctuated considerably every year is that the grant funding disbursed to the APCD in a year is spent the next year. However, the financial status is well balanced over the past four years. The Government of Thailand provides the 800 million baht to the APCD annually after the completion of the projects, which are allocated for the APCD’s activities and the maintenance of facilities. The Thai government states that the same amount of funds will be allocated for the APCD in the future.

⁵⁴ Based on the exchange rate of 1 THB = 3.34 JPY as of March 31, 2015. (<https://www.oanda.com/lang/ja/currency/converter/>), the income of the APCD would be from 100.2 million JPY to 133.6 million JPY.

The APCD prepares the business portfolio and manages the activities examining the status of business plan and income/expenditures. In this respect, the APCD has established a sound financial management approach.

Table 8 Balance of income and expenditure of the APCD (Unit: Thousand baht)

Item	2012	2013	2014	2015
Income	46,223	30,209	34,206	35,375
Expenditure	22,644	52,266	29,655	40,267

Source: Information provided by the APCD.

No major problems have been observed in the policy background and the organizational, technical, financial aspects of the implementing agency. Therefore, the sustainability of the project effects is high.

4. Conclusion, Lessons Learned and Recommendations

4.1 Conclusion

The Projects were implemented with the aim of promoting the realization of social participation and equality of persons with disabilities through the empowerment of persons with disabilities in Asia-Pacific region. They were region-wide technical cooperation projects implemented during the ten years from 2002 to 2012, targeting 37 countries in the Asia-Pacific Region. The Ministry of Social Development and Human Security of Thailand and APCD, established in Bangkok, Thailand, were the implementing agencies for the Projects.

The relevance of the Projects is high. The components of the Projects were greatly aligned with (i) regional policies on disability; (ii) government policies on social protection in countries in the region; and (iii) the needs of persons with disabilities and disability-related organizations in the region. The effectiveness and impact are high. The Projects contributed to the capacity enhancement of APCD's service provision on networking, information support, and human resource development to governmental agencies, and persons with disabilities and DPOs in the Asia Pacific region. The Projects also helped the APCD attain its position as the regional center for disability and development. In this respect, the project effectiveness is high. The Projects accelerated activities promoting the empowerment of persons with disabilities and a barrier-free society and resulted in an increase in the number of projects implemented by disability-related organizations. Furthermore, the Projects had an impact on the development of policies, legislation and programs aimed at assisting persons with disabilities in many countries in the Region. The efficiency is assessed as fair. The

project period was within the plan, but the project cost exceeded the plan. The sustainability of the project effects is high since no major problems have been observed in the policy background nor in any organizational, technical and financial aspects of the implementing agency.

In light of the above, the Projects are evaluated to be highly satisfactory.

4.2 Recommendations

4.2.1 Recommendations to the Implementing Agency

The APCD already implements activities in line with its own strategy and it effectively allocates human resources to widely cover disability issues in the region with a limited number of staff. Therefore, there are not any specific recommendations from the ex-post evaluation that need to be addressed immediately. The ex-post evaluation identified different needs of disability-related organizations. Considering the current APCD's strategy and resource constraints, it would be very difficult to respond to these needs. When the time comes for the APCD to review its strategy or action plans in the future, the following points can be considered to further enhance the APCD's services and functions:

- To highlight outputs or outcomes rather than activities themselves in its web contents on training or in the reports on training/workshops by further featuring the training outcomes and effective approaches taken for the training/workshops. This would be very useful for governmental agencies and disability-related organizations in organizing training/workshops on their own.
- To expand opportunities for local governments to participate in the APCD's projects as actual activities on disability are implemented at a local or community level.⁵⁵ This will also help to raise awareness and promote disability-related activities at the local government level.
- To provide information by theme or provide weekly and monthly newsletters with several specific theme for each issue. There are some cases in which the information provided by the APCD is excessive for disability-related organizations, especially those that focus on specific disability area, since the APCD covers information on disabilities with an all-inclusive approach.

4.2.2 Recommendations to JICA

The APCD conducts the third-country training in collaboration with JICA and actively promotes follow-up activities by former participants. Since the APCD is a specialized

⁵⁵ To be more precise, it can be promoted for local government officers to participate in APCD's training or to participate in activities for networking.

institute on disability and development in the Asia-Pacific region, JICA should tie up with the APCD more often in conducting training on disability and development in other countries and utilize the APCD's resources further.

4.3 Lessons Learned

Selection of an approach in formulating projects on disability

The Projects were made up of three components, namely (i) networking, (ii) information support and (iii) human resource development (training). The activities in those components empowered persons with disabilities and disability-related organizations to achieve the goal of “the promotion of the empowerment of persons with disabilities and a barrier-free society”. As a result, persons with disabilities and disability-related organizations enhanced their knowledge and skills through training and learned good practices on disabilities from other countries. On return to their countries, there were cases in which they developed a network with APCD's support. As seen in these cases, the effectiveness of the Project's aim to provide empowerment in the field of disability can be enhanced with the combination of several components augmenting each other, not just conducting training. In particular, networking activities promote the exchange of information among persons with disabilities and the networks established are good means of disseminating the voices of persons with disabilities as a group. Therefore, the combination of several components will certainly help to promote the empowerment of persons with disabilities and an inclusive society.

Establishment of funds for implementing projects on disability

In many cases, disability-related organizations lack financial resources in general. In the APCD Project case, the APCD was established with financial support under the patronage of Her Royal Highness Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn. The Government of Thailand also provided continuous funds to support APCD's operation. Therefore, the establishment of funds donated by charity organizations, individuals, or the private sector (especially enterprises which are focused on CSR activities) may be integrated in the plan of the project. This would lead to support for an established organization in terms of finance and operation.

End

Appendix 1: Regional and national networks established with the support of the APCD

	The name of the network	Activities
Existing networks	CBR-Asia Pacific Network	Established in 2009. The number of member countries was 24 when established (2009) and had increased to 37 countries as of the ex-post evaluation (2015).
	ASEAN Autism Network(AAN)	Established in 2010. The member organizations are those that support people with autism in nine Southeast Asian countries (Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam). The network established the executive committee. The second AAN Conference was held in Brunei in 2013 and the third AAN Conference was held in the Philippines in January 2016.
	Empowerment Café	Continued as a tool to share information.
	South Asia Disability Forum	Established in 2010. The Forum consists of disabled peoples' organizations and disability-related organizations in seven South Asian countries. Although information on the number of member organizations is unavailable, training for as many as 400 people was conducted. The Forum organized a workshop on strategy planning in 2013 and the regional training for the empowerment of women with disabilities in 2014. The Forum also developed a leadership training manual for women with disabilities.
	Asia-Pacific Federation of Hard of Hearing and Deafened (APFHD)	Established in March 2012. APFHD held a biannual meeting in 2014 and developed a publicity CD on the hard of hearing and deafened in collaboration with the APCD. The standing members are 12 organizations from 12 countries (Bangladesh, Cambodia, Indonesia, Japan, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Philippines, Papua New Guinea, and Vietnam).
New networks	CBR Global Network	Established at the first CBR World Congress in India in November 2012. The first executive committee was held at the APCD in 2013.
	United Intellectual Disability Network Greater Mekong Sub-Region	This is the network for self-advocacy ⁵⁶ of persons with intellectual disabilities in the Greater Mekong sub-region. Established in 2013.
	Vietnam Autism Network	Established in 2013. The network aims to promote the rights of children with autism in Vietnam.
	Cambodia Intellectual Disability and Autism Network	The network was established to promote the rights of persons with intellectual disabilities and autism in Cambodia. Together with the establishment of the above network in Vietnam, the momentum to establish such a network in Cambodia as well grew and this led to the network's establishment in 2015. The member organizations also participated in the third country training provided by the APCD.

Source : Prepared by the evaluators based on the results of the questionnaire to the APCD and the document review.

Existing networks: The networks established during the implementation of the Projects (July 2002-July 2012).

New networks: The networks established after the Project completion (after August 2012).

⁵⁶ Activities to assist persons with disabilities in taking legal and real life responsibilities by themselves, without depending on others, and in enabling them to speak up for themselves to make themselves understood. <http://eowp.alc.co.jp/search?q=self+advocacy> (Accessed on December 2015) .

Appendix 2: The level of achievement of outputs

The following tables show the levels of achievement of outputs in Phases 1 and 2.

(1) Phase 1

Outputs	Level of achievement
Output 1: Networking and collaboration among focal points/associate organizations will be facilitated by the APCD.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Achieved. The Centre established a network with government agencies and disability-related organizations in 33 countries, and promoted collaboration in various ways, including the support of workshops organized by former trainees who returned to their countries.
Output 2: The accessible information support will be provided by the APCD for focal points/associate organizations, relevant organizations and people concerning disability issues.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Achieved. The Center issued a newsletter, developed country profiles of 19 countries, publicized it on the homepage, developed the list of organizations relevant to FP and AO, and developed and updated the database with the list of documents/reports that the APCD collected.
Output 3: Disability-related human resource development for focal points/associate organizations will be promoted by the APCD.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Achieved. By the time the Projects were completed, training had been conducted as planned and 662 persons from 33 countries had participated in it. The level of satisfaction of the training participants was high, and over 90% of the training participants who could be tracked after the training utilized what they learned by reporting or sharing the knowledge and experience in their countries⁵⁷.
Output 4: Operation and management system of the APCD will be developed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partially achieved. The legal status of the APCD (center) had been continuously discussed by the Government of Thailand and had not been decided even at the time of the completion of the Project. While the operation and management system of the APCD (center) was almost developed, Output 4 was not achieved since the roadmap, the operation strategy and the legal status of the APCD (center) needed to be officially decided. This partial achievement did not largely affect the effectiveness of the Project since some activities, including the development of the master plan, were taken over by Phase 2.

Source: Prepared by the evaluators based on the results of the Terminal Evaluation Report Phase 2, the questionnaire given to the APCD and a review of documents related to the Project.

⁵⁷ According to the questionnaire to the ex-training participants, 85% of them were satisfied with the training, and 98% of 297 participants who were able to be tracked after the training reported that they had reported on or shared what they learned at the training after they returned to their home country.

(1) Phase 2

Output	Level of achievement
<p>Output 1: More effective and sustainable networking and collaboration are developed among APCD, Focal Point Organization (FPs), Associate Organizations (AOs) and other relevant organizations.</p>	<p>1) Networking</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Phase 2, the APCD further expanded its network. 12 FPs and 40 AOs signed the memorandum of understanding on the roles of FPs and AOs. During the implementation period of the Project, 30 action plans were developed, and 98% of them were implemented (as of the Terminal Evaluation). Four regional networks, which are CBR-Asia Pacific Network, ASEAN Autism Network, South Asia Disability Forum and Asia-Pacific Federation of Hard of Hearing and Deafened (APFHD), were established. Workshops and conferences for developing and strengthening the networks were held. Through these opportunities, the mechanism for persons with disabilities or disability-related organizations to collaborate across borders was established. This result is reported on the homepage of the APCD. <p>2) Information support</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By the time the Project was completed, 60 DVDs and booklets on role model activities were developed and published. They were shared with FPs, AOs and international organizations such as UNESCAP. • The APCD staff members, based on what they learned at the trainings, provided easy access to information for persons with disabilities, such as uploading reports in formats allowing screen readers to access the homepage. According to the interviews conducted by the terminal evaluation, 87% of 15 respondents answered that the information provided by the APCD was accessible. <p>3) Human resource development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Terminal Evaluation reported the results of questionnaire surveys that the Project conducted with participants in 17 training sessions/seminars, and it found that 94% of participants were satisfied with the training and seminars. This result can be considered as the overall evaluation of the training conducted during Phase 2. The level of satisfaction of the training participants exceeded the target of 80%. Therefore, it can be concluded that the participants' satisfaction with the training was high.
<p>Output 2: The managerial and administrative capacity of APCD to sustain the internationalized activities is strengthened.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It was officially decided that the APCD (center) would be managed under the APCD Foundation by the Cabinet decision of the Government of Thailand in August 2007. After the decision, the roadmap of the APCD (center), which became a foundation, was developed and approved by the Foundation Committee in May 2011. • The master plan included strategies, action plans and financial plans for five years. The Project strengthened the APCD's operational foundation until the completion of the Project.

Source: Prepared by the evaluators based on the results of the Terminal Evaluation Report Phase 2, the questionnaire given to the APCD and a review of documents related to the Project.

Appendix 3 : Policies and programs on social protection and support for persons with disabilities, and the status of developed laws after the completion of the Projects (after August 2012) in countries

	National development plan	Medium- to long-term plan on social protection and support for persons with disabilities	Laws
Bangladesh	Sixth Five-Year Plan 2011-2015: While a plan for the support of the vulnerable group includes support for persons with disabilities, the plan does not focus much on support for persons with disabilities.	National Sustainable Development Strategy 2010-2021	Persons with Disability Rights and Protection 2013 Neuro-Developmental Disabled Protection Trust Act 2013 Regulations on the Rights and Protection of Persons with Disabilities 2015 Regulations on the Protection of Persons with Neuro-Developmental Disabilities 2015
Cambodia	National Strategic Development Plan Update 2009-2013: The plan advocates support for persons with disabilities in terms of social protection, education, employment, health and gender considerations. “Persons with disability” include children with disabilities, discharged soldiers with disabilities and women with disabilities. National Strategic Development Plan 2014-2018: The plan emphasizes the welfare and rehabilitation of persons with disabilities, support for the primary education of children with disabilities, support for former soldiers with disabilities and land provision, vocational training, social protection, and gender considerations.	National Social Protection Strategy (NSPS) for the Poor and Vulnerable 2011-2015 National Disability Strategic Action Plan 2014-2018*	Law on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities 2009
Indonesia	National Long-Term Development Plan 2005-2025 National Medium-Term Development Plan 2015-2019: The plan includes social support for persons with disabilities, implementation of inclusive education policy to strengthen capacities of persons with disabilities, and voter education for persons with disabilities.	National Action Plan on Human Rights 2015-2019 (RANHAM)	Law on People with Disabilities (in preparation and to be enacted in 2016)

	National development plan	Medium- to long-term plan on social protection and support for persons with disabilities	Laws
Lao PDR	National Socioeconomic Development Plan 2011-2015: Disability issues are referred to very little in the plan, and only in terms of the spread of education and social welfare. The spread of education: To establish an environment in which poor children, girls, ethnic minorities and children with disabilities have access to education. Social welfare: To provide accommodation for all persons with disabilities.	Policy on Persons with Disabilities 2015* National Strategy and Plan of Action on Inclusive Education 2011-2015	Decree on Persons with Disabilities 2014*
Malaysia	Tenth Malaysia Plan 2011-2015: To promote an innovative and inclusive society.	Policy on Persons with Disabilities Person with Disabilities Action Plan 2 Persons with Disabilities Action Plan 2015-2022 (in preparation)	Persons with Disabilities Act 2008
Mongolia	Millennium Development Goal-based Comprehensive National Development Strategy 2008-2021: The strategy advocates the amendment of policies and laws to protect human rights and the social involvement of person with disabilities, as well as special considerations for the protection of human rights of persons with disabilities.	Resolution No. 281: the General Action Plan for 2013-2016 to implement the UNCRPD	The Mongolian Social Security Law for People with Disabilities (Amended in 1995 and 1998)
Myanmar	Framework for Economic and Social Reforms 2012-2015: The rights of workers and social protection are promoted in the fields of society, environment and culture, and in this context, the framework states that the social protection system needs to be established based on the needs of the socially vulnerable and persons with disabilities.	Myanmar National Plan of Action for Persons with Disabilities 2010-2012 Myanmar National Social Protection Strategic Plan 2014	Right of the Persons with Disabilities Law 2015
Pakistan	11 th Five-Year Plan 2010-2015: Promoting the society to include vulnerable groups is included as a priority area. It aims to create a society that includes vulnerable groups in order to realize a fair and equal society. With regard to persons with disabilities, it states that only “sports activities by persons with disabilities are promoted.”	National Policy for Persons with Disability 2002	The Disabled Persons (Employment and Rehabilitation) Ordinance 1981

	National development plan	Medium- to long-term plan on social protection and support for persons with disabilities	Laws
Philippines	Philippine Development Plan 2011-2016: Realization of inclusive society	Proclamation No. 688: Declaring the period of 2013-2022 as the Philippine Decade of “Make The Right Real” for persons with disabilities in support of the 3 rd Asian and Pacific Decade of Persons with Disabilities	Magna Carta for Persons with Disabilities (RA 7277, 9442) 2008, amended in 1993 Batas Pambansa 344 (Accessibility Law) 1983
Thailand	11th National Economic and Social Development Plan 2012-2016: For the first time, the participation of persons with disabilities in national policies was included, as well as the promotion of labor force participation for women, the elderly, and persons with disabilities.	The 4th National Plan on the Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities	Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities Act 2007 and its Amendment 2013
Vietnam	Socio-economic development plan for 2011-2015: No reference to support for persons with disabilities	National Action Plan to Support People with Disabilities 2012-2020	National Law on Persons with Disabilities 2010
Bhutan	11th Five-Year Plan 2013-2018: It introduces an insurance scheme for workers who have been disabled.	National Social Protection Policy for Workers in Bhutan 2013: The policy aims at providing social insurance for the disabled as the priority area of industrial accident compensation insurance.	The Constitution of Bhutan Article 9 (enacted in 2008): In Article 9 of the Constitution (“the principles of state policy”), the Royal Government of Bhutan stipulates that the State shall endeavor to provide legal aid to secure justice, which shall not be denied to any person by reason of economic or other disabilities.
Brunei	Brunei Vision 2035 (launched in 2008) Social protection strategy as one of eight priority strategies: All citizens need to be properly cared for.	Plan of Actions for Older Persons and People with Disabilities 2011	Old Age Pension and Disabled Act 1954 Brunei Disability Order (Draft as of 2013)
Kyrgyz Republic	National Sustainable Development Strategy 2013-2017: Improvement in the effects of social protection and the coverage of pension: There is a need to establish a comprehensive system connecting the society with the economy in order to provide multifaceted care for persons with disabilities, the elderly, children with disabilities, people with low income and families with disabled children.	National Social Protection Development Strategy and Action Plan 2012–2014 (formulated in 2011): The strategy lays down measures to strengthen the social safety net, reform the system for social care, step up child protection, and improve social security for the elderly. It is seemingly a policy to prioritize the elderly and there is little reference to persons with disabilities.	Constitution Articles 27: The state provides social protection for the elderly, the diseased and persons who cannot work.

	National development plan	Medium- to long-term plan on social protection and support for persons with disabilities	Laws
Tajikistan	National Development Strategy of the republic of Tajikistan for the period to 2015 (formulated in 2007): To improve social support for disabled children in the improvement of education system; To improve the performance of the preschool education centers including the improvement of economic-support facilities to provide care for children with disabilities.	Information unavailable	Constitution Articles 34: Government protects orphans and persons with disabilities, and provides care on nurturing or education. Law No. 459 on Social Protection of the Disabled in the Republic of Tajikistan 199158 Law No. 797 on Pensions for the Republic of Tajikistan Citizens 1993

Source: Prepared by the evaluators based on the results of the questionnaires given to the governmental agencies and the review of documents or information obtained from the Internet.

* Denotes strategies whose development APCD directly supported