Mapping of the disability policy and program frameworks in the Pacific

A report on mapping work completed by the Pacific Disabilty Forum (PDF) working with the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS)

Version June 2012

Acknowledgements

Abbreviations

APIDS	Australia Pacific Island Disability Support
AusAID	Australian Government's overseas aid program
BMF	Biwako Millennium Framework
CRPD	United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
CSO	Civil Society Organisations
DPO	Disabled Peoples Organisation
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
PDF	Pacific Disability Forum
PIANGO	Pacific Islands Association of Non Governmental Organisations
PICs	Pacific Island Countries
PIFS	Pacific Island Forum Secretariat
SPC	Secretariat of the Pacific Community

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1. Purpose

As part of the Australian Government's commitment to disability inclusive development, under the *Development for All: Towards a disability-inclusive aid program (2009-2014)* work will commence that assists AusAID and partner countries to improve the provision and access to disability-specific services so as to facilitate the participation of women, men and children with disabilities in social and economic life.

The purpose of the report is to provide a picture of the policy context in disability in the Pacific that is relevant to and may influence the strategies for improving access, provision and quality of disability specific services and facilities in the region. It provides AusAID with information about: regional and national policies; strategies and coordination mechanisms; research and studies; and the extent to which Pacific governments have shown commitment and support of disability specific services and facilities. The information provided in the report will assist AusAID when making decisions about the type of support and delivery strategies to strengthen the quality and access of disability services in the Pacific region.

2. Methodology

The Pacific Disability Forum (PDF) – www.pacificdisability.org was commissioned by AusAID between August and October 2011 to complete the policy mapping. PDF is a regional membership network that *promotes and facilitates Pacific regional cooperation on disability-related concerns for the benefit of people with disabilities[1]*. Its membership is made up of Disabled Peoples Organisations (DPOs) from 14 Pacific Island Countries and Territories (PICTS), Australia and New Zealand and other international organisations and individuals with an interest and commitment to disability in the Pacific. PDF is well placed with the connections with national member DPOs, strong links with the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat and its regional coordination role to access and collate relevant information about disability policies and programs in the region from its members.

The mapping work was completed with the assistance of the Disability Coordination Officer of the Pacific Island Forum Secretariat (PIFS) - http://www.forumsec.org/pages.cfm/strategic-partnerships-coordination/disability/. The Officer works to *strengthen the poverty focus of national development and MDG reporting to include disability, support and facilitate sectoral policy coordination, promote inclusive development policies and strategies, and ensure that disability issues are integrated into the work of all of the Secretariat's operations*. As the regional government coordination point on disability in the Pacific, PIFS is well placed to identify key government informants and sources of relevant information to assist the mapping process.

The Pacific Disability Forum under its internship program recruited two young Pacific women with disability to complete the mapping research work and to collate the findings. The review was completed drawing on existing available information on regional and national policies and programs. The researchers collected the information from - member DPOs, government focal points and contacts, web searches and other sources available and through PDF and PIFS'connections. It is expected that the information presented in this report is limited to that which was publicly available at the time that the mapping work was completed. Relevant government and DPO representatives have where possible validated the information that is presented. It is noted that momentum in the Pacific is high and developments in disability policy and legislation is likely between this mapping exercise and decisions on future support by AusAID. Therefore further analysis of the policy/legislative space should form part of future decision making.

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[1] Refer PDF Constitution 2004

3. Findings

This section provides a summary of the key findings that are most relevant to the purpose of the mapping report – to provide information that AusAID can draw on and refer to when making decisions about the options for strategies and programs in support of disability specific services in the Pacific.

Details of the mapping work are provided in the Annexes attached to this report that provide data from regional and country level.

3.1 Regional Mapping – key findings

At a regional level, information was collected about:
i.   Policy frameworks and strategies (disability specific and inclusive)
ii.   Governance and coordination structures
iii.   Research and reports

i. Policy frameworks and strategies

The Biwako Millennium Framework[2] has been an important tool in the Pacific region since 1992. It promotes the goals of an inclusive barrier-free and rights-based society for persons with disabilities in the Asian and Pacific region and has provided the basis for much of the policy dialogue and development that has taken place, particularly since 2002. This has been strongly driven by national and regional level disabled peoples organisations (DPOs) advocating and working with governments. The level of interest and commitment to disability rights and development has been strengthened since the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) came in to force (2007).

The Pacific Regional Strategy on Disability (2010 – 2015) was adopted by the Forum Disability Minister's meeting in Cook Islands in 2009 and formally endorsed by Pacific Leaders in 2010 committing their countries to its implementation. A plan of action for its implementation was endorsed in 2011. The strategy provides a framework for the coordination of development partners, governments and civil society in building a disability inclusive Pacific; and to strengthen the commitment of all stakeholders towards implementation of the CRPD and other human rights instruments that relate to disability[3]. The responsibility for the management and implementation of the Strategy is with PIFS through the Disability Coordination Officer[4]. The AusAID has provided resources to PIFS to assist with the development and management of the implementation plan. The next meeting of the Forum Disability Ministers will be held in Port Moresby, PNG, 3rd-4th October 2012.

A number of regional strategies make mention and include disability – the Pacific Youth, Pacific Digital and Pacific Youth in Agriculture Strategies. The Pacific Education Development Framework[5] approved by Ministers in 2009, identifies special education and inclusive education as a priority and cross cutting theme and endorses that a rights based and inclusive approach to disability and education is adopted by Pacific countries.

ii. Governance and coordination structures

As noted the Disability Coordination Officer of PIFS is responsible for the management of the regional Disability Strategy (2010 – 2015) and implementation plan. This role is of central

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[2] http://www.unescap.org/esid/psis/disability/bmf/bmf.html
[3] www.forumsec.org.fj/resources/uploads/attachments/documents/Pacific%20Regional%20Strategy%20on%20Disability.pdf
[4] http://www.forumsec.org/pages.cfm/strategic-partnerships-coordination/disability/
[5] http://www.forumsec.org.fj/resources/uploads/attachments/documents/Pacific%20Education%20Development%20Framework%202009-2015.pdf

importance for the coordination on disability issues in the Pacific region. The Pacific Disability Forum (PDF) is the regional network organisation. It is made up of member organisations that represent people with disability - the Disabled Persons Organisations (DPOs). PDF promotes and facilitates Pacific regional cooperation on disability related matters for the benefit of people with disabilities. It is the primary point of contact for civil society organisations on disability issues in the region and increasingly plays an important role in liaising with governments in the region, development and donor partners and representing the priorities and needs of Pacific people with disability in international forums. Since 2008, AusAID has formed a long-term partnership with PDF supported through the *Development for All* Strategy – in particular in support of strengthening the capacity and leadership of DPOs in the Pacific.

Certain Pacific regional organisations have included disability in their work – the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC) through education, training and human development programs; and the Pacific Islands Association of Non Governmental Organisations (PIANGO) of which PDF is a partner.

iii. Research and reports

A number of research reports that focus on disability issues in the Pacific region have been published. The Pacific Sisters with Disabilities report (2009) commissioned by UNDP[6] identified the key issues and challenges that Pacific women and girls with disabilities and provided an analysis on the social and economic factors that impact on their human rights.

The report found that:

> Throughout the Pacific region, in both urban and rural communities, women and girls with disabilities face multiple and compounding forms of discrimination. They are targets of discrimination not only due to their disability, but also their gender. In addition, they are often poor and/or face various other challenges unknown to most people. Wherever discrimination occurs, they often experience further prejudice, based on common assumptions and widely held beliefs about their status and capacity both as females and as people with disabilities.
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> The need for integration and inclusion of women and girls with disabilities in all aspects of society is set out in international human rights conventions. Most Pacific Island countries have ratified one or two relevant conventions and some of their constitutions provide for some human rights. Despite these efforts, the challenge has not yet been met. The data, research and anecdotal evidence drawn on by this study show that, despite some helpful laws, policies and systems of practice in some countries, compared to their disabled male or non-disabled female peers, women with disabilities: are less educated; experience higher rates of unemployment; are more likely to be abused; are poorer; are more isolated; experience worse health outcomes; generally have lower social status.
>
> **The recommendations in this study include three main categories of actions**: mainstreaming, targeted measures and awareness raising. Gendered disability mainstreaming involves applying an intersectional approach to both gender and disability analysis and responses to policies, actions and current activities. It includes taking into account the experience, knowledge and interests of women and girls with disabilities in all aspects of political, economic, social and cultural life. A sustainable mainstreaming approach requires:
> - affirmation of substantive equality between men, women and people with disabilities;
> - specific reference to the problems faced by women and girls with disabilities, which is necessary to show that the issues that affect them are different or disproportionate, and to increase the likelihood that they will be addressed;
> - active inclusion of women and girls with disabilities in mainstream systems

In 2011, UNICEF commissioned a report that gives an overview of the situation of children with disabilities in Pacific Island Countries[7]. The review was completed in Kiribati, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu.

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[6] www.undppc.org.fj/_resources/article/files/Final%20PSWD%20BOOKLET.pdf
[7] www.unicef.org/pacificislands/Children_with_disabilities_final_report.pdf

The situational analysis found:

--- while family members with disabilities are cared for by families and communities, they still suffer significant stigma and discrimination. Access to services is poor; especially education where Children with Disabilities (CWD) are usually either not sent to school by over-protective parents or not allowed entry by school management. Some Pacific Island Countries (PICs) have segregated special education or care centres while others have little specific provision. Some countries have made progress with implementing Inclusive Education policies, while others intend to develop such policies.

Early detection, identification and rehabilitation is weak in the region. Assistance in this area would have a strong impact as it could significantly improve the lives of children with disabilities; support families; and prevent the development of secondary disabilities.

Access to health care for CWD is generally poor and uncoordinated. Referral systems between different parts of health systems tend to be weak. It is estimated that up to two-thirds of childhood disabilities are preventable, thus there is a lot of scope for improvements in prevention of disability, particularly in safe motherhood and deliveries, nutrition, water and sanitation.

There are very few education or training opportunities available for older children with disabilities, which means that they are unlikely to be able to live independent lives or earn sustainable livelihoods. There are also very few services available to provide consistent support to families with CWD, although the community based rehabilitation services in some PICs are doing a reasonable job within human resource and financial constraints.

Disability, like any social factor, does not exist in a vacuum. It is influenced by the cultural, economic and political context and environment. In most cases, where there is a negative factor or vulnerability, it is exacerbated for People with Disabilities (PWD) and CWD, for example: Where there is gender discrimination, women and girls with disabilities have a double burden of discrimination; Where there are few employment and training opportunities, it is more difficult for PWD; Where the physical environment is harsh, such as in atoll countries, life is even more difficult for PWD; When there are disasters such as tsunami, floods or cyclones, PWD may suffer unduly; Where there is widespread poverty, such as in less developed countries, the poverty is worse for families with PWD and CWD; Where children are neglected and abused, CWD are likely to suffer disproportionately; Where access to health and education services is poor, it is an even greater challenge for PWD and CWD, especially on outer islands and remote areas; When government faces an economic crisis, disability services are often the first to be cut.

Despite the disparities and disadvantages that CWD face in the Pacific, it is widely acknowledged that there is more awareness of disability issues generally and more appreciation that PWD have a right to be part of their communities compared to a decade ago. There are also some cases of good practice in various PICs that may be able to be replicated elsewhere. Credit is given to self-help organizations of persons with disabilities for their advocacy on the rights of people including children with disabilities. The role of these organizations is critical in policy development and they should work in close collaboration with service providers and governments to improve the lives of PWD.

Although many organizations are engaged with disability, very few have children as their major concern or focus. There are only a few donors active in the Pacific region, mainly Australia, Japan and New Zealand. Development assistance has come from other sources such as international NGOs and small contributors. Until recently, assistance has tended to be somewhat piecemeal and lacking coordination or sustainability. Australia's recently adopted strategy on disability inclusive development marks a move towards a more systematic approach.

There is considerable scope for UNICEF Pacific to become re-engaged with the issue of CWD as this Review found that it had previously been in the 1990s. The goals should be to improve the lives of CWD and to augment prevention efforts in a more explicit manner. If this issue continues to be neglected, neither the Millennium Development Goals nor Education For All will be achieved. There are natural synergies with UNICEF's entire programme and UNICEF is ideally placed to leverage government commitment, in particular for advancing Inclusive Education and prevention of childhood disabilities. UNICEF can build on systems that exist and strengthen them. UNICEF should also integrate disability into all programmes in an explicit and proactive manner and develop indicators in its monitoring and evaluation procedures.

The PDF and Australia Pacific Island Disability Support (APIDS) , with funding from AusAID, is currently completing a practical research study that will enable 12 member DPOs in the Pacific to share and reflect about what they know about capacity and capacity development. The purpose of the study is to enable the DPOs to:

- learn about what works well and why;
- develop new ideas and ways of working;
- share their experiences with others;
- be in a stronger position to negotiate with their own members and development partners about how to strengthen their capacity in the future.

The reports on the research work that is expected to be completed by June 2012 can be accessed at http://www.pacificdisability.org/publications.aspx and http://www.apids.org/page11.htm.

The presentations and reports submitted and discussed at the biannual meetings of PDF provides insights into both national and regional issues on disability. The most recent meeting took place in Auckland in 2011 and the proceedings from the meeting is at www.pacificdisability.org/docs/Outcomes%20Statement%20PDF%20Regional%20Conference%20Auckland%202011%2019%2004%2011%20.pdf.

In 2011 UNFPA undertook a situation analysis to better understand the opportunities and needs experienced by women with disabilities in Kiribati, Solomon Islands and Tonga relative to their ability to enjoy safe and healthy sexual and reproductive lives. This report is expected to be published in 2012.

3.2 National Mapping – key findings

Information was collected from 12 Pacific Island Countries – Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, Palau, Papua New Guinea (PNG), Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu - and the summary of the findings is presented in Annex Two. Information was collected about:

i. Commitment to the CRPD
ii. National disability specific laws, government policies and frameworks
iii. Laws, government policies and frameworks that are inclusive or make reference to disability
iv. Government budget allocated to disability services or facilities
v. Governance and coordination structures – government and civil society
vi. Research and publications

i. Commitment to the CRPD

Two of the twelve countries reviewed have ratified the CRPD – Cook Islands and Vanuatu. Only the Cook Islands has submitted, as is required, their State Party report to the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities on implementation progress. In this report, certain areas of progress were highlighted - health and education – however the overall slow progress and challenges particularly of providing legal and constitutional protection, environment and transport access and training and social protection for people with disabilities was noted. Six countries – Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, PNG, Palau, Solomon Islands and Tonga have signed the CRPD but as yet have not progressed to ratification. Kiribati is one country that has expressed interest and commitment to the CRPD, but there is concern over how a small island state with such limited capacity and resources will be able to meet the obligations set out in the Convention.

ii. National disability specific laws, government policies and frameworks

At the time of this analysis most of the countries have an approved national Disability Policy and plan – Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Niue, Palau, PNG, Samoa, Solomon Islands, or a draft policy - Kiribati, Tonga and Nauru This achievement is largely due the strong work led by UNESCAP with PDF and PIFS, using the BMF as a guiding framework, supporting governments to develop policies. The extent to which the policy is actually being implemented is overall weak given that in all countries there is none or a minimal budget allocation by government to disability programs.

Only two countries have specific disability acts – Fiji and the Cook Islands. Vanuatu makes a specific provision through an Act for disability services to be made available provided by the Vanuatu Society for the Disabled. This decree is not supported by specific government funds.

iii. Laws, government policies and frameworks that are inclusive or make reference to disability

The Cook Islands, Samoa and The Federated States of Micronesia make explicit mention of people with disability in their constitution. People with disability are mentioned in the national development plans of Cook Islands, Nauru, and Tonga. In a number of other countries there is inclusion or reference made to people with disability most commonly in education and health policies and plans. There is some commitment, but less often, in areas including - building codes, employment, and welfare.

iv. Government budget allocated to disability services or facilities

Consistently in all countries there is none or minimal funds provided through government budgets to support disability programs or services. Some examples provided in the mapping review are: for support of national DPOs – small funds for operational costs, provision of office space; allocation in education budget; and in some cases allocated funds in health and for social welfare / pensions. Given the relatively strong commitment to disability - demonstrated by an intent to ratify the CRPD; disability being part of the national development plan; or included in sectoral plans such as education - the commitment of government funds to support delivery of strategies and implementation of programs is very low and in most cases none existent.

v. Governance and coordination structures – government and civil society

All 12 countries explored have an established DPO that aims to represent people with disability and be a point of coordination between people with disability and government. This is because all these countries are members of the regional network PDF. PDF has worked with the national DPOs assisting in their formation, and providing ongoing capacity and support so that they are more effective in fulfilling their roles and representing their members and in their liaison, advocacy and coordination with government and other development partners. The PDF-APIDS research findings give greater detail of the capacity and types of activities of the various national DPOS www.pacificdisability.org/publications.aspx and www.apids.org/page11.htm

All countries have an identified disability focal point in the government. The location of this person / office varies. A number of countries have set up disability coordination committees made up of government, DPO and other civil society and service provider representatives – PNG, Fiji, Cook Islands, and Samoa.

A number of the Pacific Island Countries have completed national surveys or census on disability – Fiji, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga. However the challenges that have been identified in many international surveys have been found – under reporting of incidence, impairment rather than functional based assessment and questionable reliability of findings.

As noted in the regional mapping there have been studies completed that have focused on women, girls and the situation of children with disability in the Pacific. In these reports are details of more specific findings related to certain countries.

Desk top surveys and analyses of the situation of disability have been completed for most countries by UNESCAP, JICA and the Asia Pacific Centre on Disability. Reports submitted by State parties for reporting on the CRPD and the Universal Periodic Review reports provide some insights into the situation and progress being made in relation to disability and human rights.

4. Relevance and implications

Some findings from the national and regional mapping that are of particular relevance to AusAID and the proposal to support the improvement of access and quality of disability specific services in the Pacific are presented in this section.

A number of **strengths** have been identified through the mapping work that can be further strengthened and used as a basis for future program strategies:

i.   **Increasing commitment to disability by governments in the region** – evidenced by recent interest and commitment to the CRPD and over a longer period to the BMF which has led to a relatively high number of countries developing national disability policies and frameworks and some action plans and the development and implementation of the Pacific Regional Strategy on Disability.

ii.   **Strong commitment to disability inclusion in education** – evidenced by the presence of a Pacific Education Development Framework, and many national governments' commitment to policies and frameworks that include disability specific and inclusive education.

iii.   **Governments have named focal points or offices** that hold responsibility for disability.

iv.   **Regional ministers with responsibility for disability are meeting** as part of their commitment to the Pacific Regional Strategy on Disability and implementation plan.

v.   **The DPOs are strengthening their capacity** at national level and have a representative and well-respected regional network in PDF.

vi.   **There is some quality research and analysis** that provides evidence about the situation and needs of people with disability in the region

vii.   **Development partners are interested and seeking ways to include disability in their development strategies and programs**, for example AusAID, UNDP, UNICEF, UNESCAP and UNFPA

Certain **challenges** have been identified that create obstacles to effectively including disability in government policies and programs in the Pacific and therefore have implications and potential influence on AusAID's choice of options and strategies:

i.   **Governments are not committing financial resources** through their national budgets to implement strategies and programs in disability.

ii.   **The commitment and capacity to include disability into government's national development and sectoral strategies** is limited and it is still overlooked by other priority issues.

iii. **Governments are concerned that they cannot meet the obligations of the CRPD** and so some are hesitant to ratify the convention, particularly smaller island states with less resources.
iv. **There is limited and poor quality evidence on disability** available to provide a basis for policies and programs strategies.
v. **The capacity of national DPOs is variable** and some still find it difficult to effectively advocate and work with government on disability rights, policies and service delivery programs.

ANNEX ONE – REGIONAL DATA SUMMARY

Key information sources:
- Internet search
- Relevant DPO's websites
- Emails to relevant DPO's and Government Focal Points
- Information from PDF support staff
- Information from the Pacific Island Forum Secretariat

Table 1. Regional strategies, frameworks and plans

Title	Reference	Comments
Pacific Regional Strategy on Disability and Plan of Action 2010 – 2015	www.forumsec.org.fj/resources/uploads/attachments/documents/Pacific%20Regional%20Strategy%20on%20Disability.pdf	Strategy Adopted at Forum Disability Ministers' Meeting Rarotonga, Cook Islands 21-23 October 2009. In August 2010, Pacific Leaders formally endorsed the Strategy and therefore committed their countries to its implementation. The strategy provides a framework for the coordination of development partners, governments and civil society in building a disability inclusive Pacific; and to strengthen commitment of all stakeholders towards implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and other human rights instruments that relate to disability.
Pacific Education Development Framework 2009 – 2015	www.forumsec.org.fj/resources/uploads/attachments/documents/Pacific%20Education%20Development%20Framework%202009-2015.pdf	The Forum Education Ministers meeting in Tonga March 2009 endorsed the document
Pacific Youth In Agriculture Strategy 2011 to 2015	www.spc.int/lrd/index.php?option=com_docman&task=doc_download&gid=1277&Itemid=10	Launched on 15th September 2011 during the second day of the Fourth Heads of Agriculture and Forestry Services (HOAFS) meeting
Pacific Youth Strategy 2010	http://linkasea.pbworks.com/f/SPC+Pacific+Youth+Strategy+2010.pdf	The Koror Statement from the Second Conference of Youth Ministers of the Pacific Community convened in Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea from 5 – 7 December 2005 resulted in the adoption of the Pacific Youth Strategy 2010 (PYS2010) as the regional framework for youth development in the Pacific region to the year 2010 and beyond.
Pacific Digital Strategy, Secretariat of Pacific Community (SPC)	www.spc.int/edd/images/stories/ictpapers/ICT%20Framework.pdf	Pacific Islands Forum Leaders approved the Pacific Plan Digital Strategy at their meeting in PNG in October 2005. The Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat commissioned a comprehensive review of the impact of the Pacific Regional Digital Strategy on ICT in the region since 2006.

Table 2. Regional governance and coordination structures – government and non government

Name	Reference	Comments
Pacific Disability Forum (PDF)	www.pacificdisability.org	The regional network that promotes and facilitates Pacific regional cooperation on disability-related concerns for the benefit of people with disabilities. Its membership consists of Disabled Peoples organisations (DPOs) from 14 Pacific Island Countries and Territories (PICTS), Australia and New Zealand and other international organisations and individuals with an interest and commitment to disability in the Pacific
Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS)	http://www.forumsec.org/pages.cfm/strategic-partnerships-coordination/disability/	Disability Coordination Officer of the Pacific Island Forum Secretariat (PIFS) was appointed in 2006 and works to strengthen the poverty focus of national development and MDG reporting to include disability, support and facilitate sectoral policy coordination, promote inclusive development policies and strategies, and ensure that disability issues are integrated into the work of all of the Secretariat's operations. PIFS has responsibility for the management of the Pacific Regional Strategy on Disability and its implementation plan.
Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC)	www.spc.int	Through the education, training and human development program disability has been included in the work of the SPC –for example by the Regional Rights Resource team.
Pacific Islands Association of Non Governmental Organisations	www.piango.org	Through advocacy work of the PDF – disability as a development issue has been raised with other members of the association.

Table 3. Regional research and reports (in chronological order of publication)

Title	Reference	Description
Pacific Disability Forum Second Regional Conference on Disability 4th- 7th April 2011 Auckland New Zeeland	http://www.pacificdisability.org/docs/Outcomes%20Statement%20PDF%20Regional%20Conference%20Auckland%202011%2019%2004%2011%20.pdf	Summary of the outcomes from the biannual meeting of PDF 2011
Capacity Development For Effective And Efficient Disabled Persons Organisations In Pacific Island Countries	www.pacificdisability.org/publications.aspx www.apids.org/page11.htm	Disabled peoples organisations (DPOs) are committed to increasing their capacity, effectiveness and efficiency within their respective countries, so they can represent the interests of their own members and help meet disability-related local, national, regional and international goals. The current capacity of Pacific DPOs varies significantly and their pathways to greater capacity will be different in each country. Pacific Disability Forum (PDF) recognises that DPOs are responsible for their own capacity development and wants to ensure that any efforts to contribute to DPO capacity development are well-conceived and likely to be successful. In 2011-2012, PDF will undertake a substantial practical research program aimed to contribute to this process. It will work with its partner, Australia Pacific Islands Disability Support (APIDS) to facilitate research processes in each member country, and at a regional level. Over 18 months, the research will provide opportunities for 12 member DPOs to: reflect on and share what they know already about capacity and capacity development

Title	Reference	Description
		1) learn about what works well and why develop new ideas and ways of working 2) share their experiences with others 3) be in a stronger position to negotiate with their own members and development partners about how to strengthen their capacity in the future. (2011)
Pacific Disability Forum - Pacific Regional Forum on Women with Disabilities Waipuna Hotel Auckland New Zealand 4 April 2011	www.pacificdisability.org/publications.aspx www.apids.org/USERIMAGES/Final%20WWD%20Outcomes%20Document%202011%2021.4.11.pdf	Statement made by the Pacific Regional Forum on Women with Disabilities, on the Rights of Women with Disabilities to the Pacific Disability Forum (PDF) general meeting April 2011
Pacific Children with Disabilities - a situational analysis	www.unicef.org/pacificislands/9596_13573.html	This is an overview of the situation of children with disabilities in Pacific Island Countries (PIC). It firstly looks at the cultural context, then at data. There is an overview of service provision such as education and health as well as interfacing issues such as gender and geographic factors (2011)
Pacific Sisters with Disabilities at the Intersection of Disability	www.undppc.org.fj/_resources/article/files/Final%20PSWD%20BOOKLET.pdf	This study aims to identify the issues and challenges faced by women and girls with disabilities in the Pacific and to analyse social and economic factors impacting on their human rights. The report's conclusion provides an overview of key issues requiring attention and a detailed list of recommendations (2009)
Free & Equal. A Review of NZAID Pacific Regional Disability Program	www.forumsec.org.fj/resources/uploads/attachments/documents/Regional_Doc_Review_of_the_NZaid_Pacific_Helath_Sector_program.pdf	The report gives the background and context for disability issues in the Pacific region by analysing a wide range of policies, papers and research, The second section focuses on the key contextual documents and the regional developments which have contributed to the emergence of disability as an issue in the Pacific (2005)
Review of Disability Policy and Legislation in the Pacific	www.forumsec.org/.../Regional_Doc_on_Review_of_policy_and_legislation_on_Disability.pdf	This is a review, analysis and discussion of disability legislation and policy in the Pacific Island states that make up the Pacific Islands Forum. Australia and New Zealand were excluded by the Terms of Reference. Persons with a disability are known to be marginalised in Pacific countries. Legislative frameworks, mostly inherited from pre-independence days, do not cater for their rights or guarantee services. In more recent times, attitudes towards persons with a disability have taken a "paradigm shift" from a charity-based perception to a human rights based model. This Review summarises the historical and constitutional basis underlying the point that has been reached, including reference to United Nations and international initiatives, and specifically to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted by all countries.

Title	Reference	Description
The Auckland Pacific Disability Research Report	www.piass.org.nz/Auckland%20Pacific%20Disability%20Research%20Project.pdf	A partnership between government and disabled Pacific peoples this research project gained first hand knowledge of the range of problems that disabled Pacific peoples in New Zealand are experiencing. The Auckland Pacific Disability Research Report contains both quantitative and qualitative information gathered from international and national literature and disabled Pacific peoples and their families/whanau/aiga. This information has been used to inform and support various recommendations in this report that represent the best way forward to address key areas that require further development in terms of the current health and disability systems and care being provided in the greater Auckland region (2005).
Publications on disability from the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS)	www.forumsec.org/pages.cfm/documents/disability-1/	A selection of publications from PIFS on disability issues and disability inclusive development published between 2002 – 2009

ANNEX TWO – COUNTRY DATA SUMMARY

Key information sources:
o   Internet search
o   Relevant DPO's websites
o   Emails to relevant DPO's and Government Focal Points
o   Information from PDF support staff
o   Information from the Pacific Island Forum Secretariat

Area	Reference	Comment
Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD)		Ratified Convention on 8 May 2009 Ratified Optional Protocol on 8 May 2009
<u>Disability specific</u> laws, policies and frameworks	Cook Islands National Policy on Disability and Action Plan, 2008 - 2012 www.unescap.org/sdd/.../disability/policycentral/.../Cook-Islands.doc	The second national policy and action plan developed, based on the review of the implementation of the action plan 2003 – 2008.
	Disability Act 2008 http://www.paclii.org/ck/legis/num_act/da2008121/	The Disability Act (2008) stipulates that "persons with a disability shall include any person who has a congenital or permanent physical impairment, including any sensory impairment, or who has an intellectual or developmental disability, or a person with a loss or abnormality or physiological or anatomical structure or function, or a person with a psychiatric disability and may further include any person certified by a Registered Medical Practitioner approved by the Minister for the purpose to be a person with a disability."
	National Constitution www.paclii.org/cgi-paclii/disp.pl/ck/legis/num_act/cotci327/cotci327.html?query=cotci327	On the section "Nothing to be taken compulsorily without compensation", article 2 states that "[N]othing in this Article shall be construed as affecting any general law- (d) Relating to the vesting and administration of the property of persons adjudged bankrupt or otherwise declared insolvent, of infants or persons suffering under some physical or mental disability, of deceased persons, and of companies, other corporate bodies and unincorporated societies, in the course of being wound up." (Cook Islands 1965, part III, sect. 40, art. 2)
Policies, laws and frameworks that <u>include and make reference to disability</u>	Te Kaveinga Nui – the 15 year Visionary Framework www.stats.gov.ck/NewsEvents/Te%20Kaveinga%20Nui%20NSDP.pdf The national sustainable development plan (2006 – 2010) www.sprep.org/att/IRC/eCOPIES/Countries/Cook_Islands/52.pdf Education policy – special needs education http://www.unescap.org/ESID/psis/disability/policy_central/Country_Profile/CookIslands/SpecialNeedsEducationPolicy.doc	Te Kaveinga Nui was developed to guide national development. It is a pathway that sets out a 15 year visionary framework called 'Living the Cook Islands Vision, A 2020 Challenge'. Developed and adopted by the Ministry of Education in 2001, the Special Needs Education Policy "aims to achieve an education system that identifies students with special learning needs, implements appropriate educational programs and monitors their progress within a culture of acceptance and understanding." (Cook Islands 2001, sect. 2) The Policy (1) outlines the responsibilities of the Ministry of Education, and schools in catering for students with special learning and teaching needs, and (2) provides schools with guidelines for developing procedures that cater for students with special learning and teaching needs. An Inclusive Education Policy is expected to be launched in December 2011.

Area	Reference	Comment
	Other laws, policies and frameworks inclusive of disability summarised at www.unescap.org/.../disability/policy.../CookIsland/NationalPolicy200812	Laws that include disability include Constitution – A.64, Race Relations Act 1972; access to built environment (1992); electoral act (2004); welfare act (1989); Family Law Bill 2010; Employment Relations Bill 2010
Government budget allocated to disability services or facilities	Operational funds made available to Cook Islands national Disability Council (CINDC)	The Ministry of Internal affairs has made funding available to the CINDC to pay for the Coordinator and operating expenses of the CINDC office also located at the Internal Affairs Building, This is in the vicinity of $28,000 in 2010, and is likely to be the same for the 2011/2012 financial year.
Governance structures for disability - government and civil society	MIA (Ministry of Internal Affairs & Social Services) http://www.forumsec.org/pages.cfm/strategic-partnerships-coordination/disability/focal-points.html Disability Action Team – DAT www.apids.org/USERIMAGES/Final%20Cook%20Islands%20report%20June%202011.pdf Cook Island National Disability Council – CINDC www.apids.org/USERIMAGES/Final%20Cook%20Islands%20report%20June%202011.pdf	The Ministry of Internal Affairs is the Government's focal point on disability concerns in Cook Islands. Disability personnel within the Ministry of Internal Affairs have been assigned in 2000 to coordinate the Government's disability programs. The Ministry has a Director for Disability Issues who coordinates Government's disability programs. The Cook Islands National Disability Council was established in 2001. DAT was established with the purpose of implementing the first disability action plan 2006 - 2010 CINDC – is the national non- governmental representative body on disability. It works closely with the Ministry of Internal Affairs in the implementation of activities in the disability action plan and in raising awareness and understanding on the CRPD
Research reports, publications on disability	State party report of the CRPD – November 2011 www2.ohchr.org/SPdocs/CRPD/.../CRPD-C-COK-1_en.doc www.unescap.org/ESID/psis/disability/publications/glance/Disability_at_a_Glance2009.pdf International Disability Alliance suggestions on disability references in report on CRC www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/crc/.../CookIslands_IDA_CRC.doc	The first report prepared by the government on progress on implementation of the CRPD – submitted to the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities November 2011 – provides an overview of disability context and progress on implementation for the period 2007 – 2011 Country Summary Disability 2009 The International Disability Alliance (IDA) has prepared the following suggestions for the list of issues, based on references to persons with disabilities to be found in the State reports submitted to the Committee on the Rights of the Child. Includes reference to and some data from a national survey on disability completed in 2002.

ii. Federated States Of Micronesia

Area	Reference	Comment
Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD)	www.fsmgov.org/fsmun/pr092311.htm	Signed September 2011
Disability specific laws, policies and frameworks	National Policy on Disability 2009 - 2016 http://www.unescap.org/EPOC/documents/L5.9_FSM_DraftPolicy.doc Constitution (1978) www.fsmlaw.org/fsm/constitution	The second policy developed and implemented through the Department of Health, Education and Social Affairs. The policy with the implementation matrix provides a framework and guide for all government and non-governmental agencies, self-help groups, individuals, families and communities throughout the Federated States of Micronesia. Makes reference to disability
Policies, laws and frameworks that include and make reference to disability		Public Law PL 8-21; Interagency collaboration and partnership for all agencies providing services to people with disabilities; Public Law PL 8-21 amended and become PL 14-08 to include more provisions of educational inclusive services for children with disabilities and their parents Pohnpei State Disability Law 2001 was adopted in 2001, calling for an establishment of an office for disability by the state government.
Government budget allocated to disability services or facilities		Office space provided to the DPO by Government and donation of one computer
Governance structures for disability - government and civil society	http://www.forumsec.org/pages.cfm/strategic-partnerships-coordination/disability/focal-points.html www.apids.org/page24.htm	Coordination – focal point in the Ministry of Health, Education and Social Affairs Pohnpei Consumers Organization- as the national DPO coordinates disability affairs for civil society
Research reports, publications on disability	Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review Federated States of Micronesia www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/hrcouncil/docs/16session/A-HRC-16-16.pdf www.ishr.ch/archive-upr/960-upr-of-the-federated-states-of-micronesia-mixed-progress-on-womens-rights	**Extract on disability** - As a nation, the Federated States of Micronesia recognized the rights of persons with disabilities and provided special services for disabled persons in the areas of education and medical care. Special programmes were available. Just this year, the Federated States of Micronesia had adopted a national policy on the disabled. Sanctioned by the National Congress, the policy set out clear directions on protecting the rights of the disabled.

Area	Reference	Comment
Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD)	www.un.org/disabilities/countries.asp?id=166	Signed 2.6.10 - not ratified yet
Disability specific laws, policies and frameworks	Fiji Disability Policy (2008 -2018) http://skills-ap.ilobkk.or.th/resources/a-national-policy-on-persons-living-with-disabilities-fiji-islands-2008-1018	The purpose of this policy is to provide a framework for addressing disability in Fiji and to develop a more 'inclusive' society, create greater awareness of the needs of people with disabilities and identify priority areas for action to dismantle barriers hindering the full participation of people with disabilities in the social and economic life of the Fiji Islands. The policy reflects the priorities and views of the people of Fiji from many communities throughout the islands of Fiji. Author/Editor: Fiji National Council for Disabled Persons with the Ministry of Health, Women and Social Welfare. Published 2008
	Fiji National Council for Disabled Persons Act 1994 www.fncdp.org/docs/FNCDP_Act1994.pdf	The Act provides for the establishment, functioning, funding and other matters related to the Fiji National Council for Disabled Persons
	The Mental Health Treatment Act (1940) http://www.pacifichealthvoices.org/files/Mental%20Treatment%20Act%20%5BCap%20113%5D.pdf	
Policies, laws and frameworks that include and make reference to disability	Inclusive Education Policy (2010) www.education.gov.fj/forms/LEGISLATION/POLICIES/INCLUSIVE_EDUCATION_POLICY.pdf	The purpose of the inclusive education policy is to provide a framework that ensures and strengthens quality education of students with disabilities beginning from the Special Education Schools and Regular Early Childhood, Primary, Secondary and Vocational Schools throughout Fiji and Rotuma. Quality education shall reflect the spirit of equity, inclusion, access and achievement of educational outcomes that would guide and direct the journey of one's lifelong learning and the opportunity to enjoy one's quality of life.
	Fiji Building Code (2004) www.labour.gov.fj/laws/HASAWA_GWC_2003.pdf	
	Employment Relation Promulgation Bill (2007) www.pln.com.au/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=141	
Government budget allocated to disability services or facilities	http://siteresources.worldbank.org/DISABILITY/Resources/Regions/East-Asia-Pacific/JICA_Fiji.pdf - some reference to support by Government in this report 2002	Support by Government in 2010 to the DPO United Blind Persons of Fiji $12000 No specific allocation to disability services in the National Development plan and budget. Ad hoc support to services for example for 13 Community Rehabilitation Assistants paid for by the Ministry of Health (2002)
Governance structures for disability -	Fiji National Council for Disabled Persons www.fncdp.org Board Members www.fncdp.org/board.html Affiliates www.fncdp.org/affiliates.html	The Ministry of Women, Culture and Social Welfare, Cabinet in September 1992, approved the establishment of the Fiji National Council for Disabled Persons (FNCDP) as the central authority and the National co-ordinating body for disability

Area	Reference	Comment
government and civil society	Its functions www.fncdp.org/functions.html http://www.apids.org/page16.htm - details about the DPO Fiji Disabled People's Association and their website www.fdpa.org.fj	development in Fiji – made up of government and non-government and service provider members. The Council through its legal framework saw the enactment of the Fiji National Council for Disabled Persons (FNCDP) Act no. 21 in December 1994. The FNCDP functions are: National Co-ordination, Health, Information and Public Awareness, Legislation, Housing/Transport/Environment (Accessibility), Sports and Recreation, Self-Help organization and Regional Co-operation. FDPA is a National Cross-Disability, Disabled Peoples Organisation, which works towards promoting equal rights for persons with disabilities in Fiji.
Research reports, publications on disability	http://siteresources.worldbank.org/DISABILITY/Resources/Regions/East-Asia-Pacific/JICA_Fiji.pdf www.fncdp.org/docs/WomenDisabilitiesSurvey.pdf http://www.apids.org/page11.htm www.unescap.org/ESID/psis/disability/publications/glance/Disability_at_a_Glance2009.pdf	Background – country overview 2002 Findings of the first comprehensive survey on disabled people in Fiji and Rotuma APIDS – DPO Capacity Development research Country Summary disability 2009

iv. Kiribati

Area	Reference	Comment
Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD)		Not signed or ratified- however in principle interest and commitment – refer *Review of the States under review in the 8th Session of the Human Rights Council's Universal Periodic Review (UPR), May 2010 -* "The delegation stated that Kiribati did not see any harm in ratifying the core human rights conventions. The delegation, however, noted that the resource requirements for reporting and implementation purposes with regard to many of these international conventions were quite substantial, especially for least developed countries. It further noted that, although not all conventions would be applicable to Kiribati, if the international community could ensure that such resources were available, Kiribati should take the necessary steps towards the ratification of existing and appropriate international conventions. These would include the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and the **Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities**.
<u>Disability specific</u> laws, policies and frameworks	National Disability Policy drafted (2007) http://www.apids.org/page17.htm http://www.forumsec.org.fj/resources/uploads/attachments/documents/Review%20of%20Policy%20and%20Legislation%20on%20Disability%20in%20PICs%202004.pdf	Signatory to the UNESCAP Proclamation on the Full Participation and Equality of People with Disabilities in the Asian and Pacific Region Signed in 1999 Draft Kiribati National Disability Policy 2011 - 2014
Policies, laws and frameworks		None specific

Area	Reference	Comment
that <u>include and make reference to</u> disability		
Government budget allocated to disability services or facilities		No budget allocation
Governance structures for disability - government and civil society	http://www.apids.org/USERIMAGES/Kiribati%20summary%20report%20March%202012.pdf http://www.forumsec.org/pages.cfm/strategic-partnerships-coordination/disability/focal-points.html	Te Toa Matoa – DPO Government Focal person – Community Development Services – Ministry of Social and Internal Affairs
Research reports, publications on disability	http://www.apids.org/USERIMAGES/Kiribati%20summary%20report%20March%202012.pdf www.unescap.org/ESID/psis/disability/publications/glance/Disability_at_a_Glance2009.pdf	APIDS – DPO Capacity Development research Country Summary Disability 2009

v. Nauru

Area	Reference	Comment
Convention on Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD)		Not signed or ratified
<u>Disability specific</u> laws, policies and frameworks		Nauru National Policy on Disability 2011 (draft)
Policies, laws and frameworks that <u>include and make reference to</u> disability	National Sustainable Development Strategy 2002 – 2005 www.sprep.org/att/IRC/eCOPIES/Countries/Nauru/2a.pdf	There is mention on provision for students with disability in education There is a draft inclusive education policy being developed (2011) There are no specific laws that cater directly for disability related services. The Nauru Constitution encompasses equal rights and freedom for all persons regardless of race, religious or sex but does not specify ability.
Government budget allocated to disability services or facilities	www.sites.google.com/site/naurudpa/activities-of-the-execs	The Nauru Cabinet has approved an increase in the disability welfare benefit paid fortnightly to eligible persons with disabilities from $75 to $100 per fortnight.

Area	Reference	Comment
Governance structures for disability - government and civil society	Nauru Disabled Peoples Association www.sites.google.com/site/naurudpa/who-we-are	The Nauru Disabled Peoples Association is the umbrella disabled persons organisation in Nauru. It is a non-profit, volunteer-based, non-government organisation self-mandated to promote the rights of disabled members of the Nauruan community, highlight situations and issues that hinder their full participation in Nauruan society and seek ways and means to address such concerns and issues. The Association was established with the adoption of its inaugural constitution in 1988. In its early years, the Association involved itself in disabled persons meetings and participation in regional disabled sporting events. However, in early 2011, the responsibilities of the NDPA has expanded exponentially with the drafting of Nauru's National Disability Policy and a full review of its constitution which is to be put to members for their adoption in late 2011. Government focal person – Department of Education
	http://www.forumsec.org/pages.cfm/strategic-partnerships-coordination/disability/focal-points.htm	
Research reports, publications on disability		None

vi. Palau

Area	Reference	Comment
Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD)		Signed September 2011
Disability specific laws, policies and frameworks	www.islandsbusiness.com/news/index_dynamic/containerNameToReplace=MiddleMiddle/focusModuleID=130/focusContentID=19936/tableName=mediaRelease/overideSkinName=newsArticle-full.tpl	Palau National Policy on Disability MOH New Rules Medical Care Costs for Persons with Disabilities
Policies, laws and frameworks that include and make reference to disability		RPPL No. 6-26 Palau Severely Disabled Assistance Fund Act RPPL 1-42 Palau Health Care Certificate of Need RPPL 5-13 Access to Government Buildings for Persons with Disabilities RPPL 7-13 Sec 19 Health Sliding Fee Scale RPPL 7-32 754 Disability Insurance Benefit 22 PNCA 401 Handicapped Children Act 30 PNCA 501 LABOR Disabled Person's Anti-Discrimination Act 22 PNCA 171 Transportation of School Children 23 PNCA 1522 Voting Rights – Confined Persons 41 PNCA Social Security Act,

Area	Reference	Comment
		754 Disability Insurance Benefit
Government budget allocated to disability services or facilities		$200,000 Palau Severely Disabled Assistance Fund (Ministry of Community & Cultural Affairs)
Governance structures for disability - government and civil society	http://www.forumsec.org/pages.cfm/strategic-partnerships-coordination/disability/focal-points.html www.apids.org	Government focal person – special education coordinator OMEKESANG - the Palau DPO Palau Mental Health Council Palau Parents Empowered National Disability Coordinating Council – being established
Research reports, publications on disability		None

vii. Papua New Guinea

Area	Reference	Comment
Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD)	http://www.un.org/disabilities/countries.asp?id=166	Signed 2.6.11
Disability specific laws, policies and frameworks		PNG National Policy on Disability was approved by National Executive Council (NEC) in April 2008 and officially launched in July 2009 Special Education Policy and Guideline PNG PNG ADP Strategic Plan 2010-2014 National Board for Disabled Persons Strategic Plan
Policies, laws and frameworks that include and make reference to disability		None identified
Government budget allocated to disability services or facilities		Government makes allocation to support the self help groups, also under the national budget to implement the national disability policy (K1million). National Dept. of Health has started providing grants for assistive device to the National Board for Disabled Persons (NBDP) – a total of K700,000 in 2011 There is work taking place on a social protection policy that will also protect people with disability.

Area	Reference	Comment
Governance structures for disability - government and civil society	www.addc.org.au/wp.../ADDC-Conference-2010-Dame-C-Kidu.ppt http://www.apids.org/page18.htm	Statutory responsibility for disability is with the Department For Community Development (DFCD) and allocated staff in Ministries of health and education with responsibility for disability. National Advisory Council on Disability – the link between the government and civil society for implementation of national policy and plan PNG Assembly of Disabled Persons (PNG ADP) as the umbrella disabled persons' organisation - was incepted in 2002 and fully registered in 2008 as an Association representing persons with disabilities in Papua New Guinea. The Association is fully recognized by the Government of Papua New Guinea as the national umbrella Disabled People's Organization, promoting and protecting rights and advocating for the needs of persons with disabilities. National Board for Disabled Persons – national coordinating body of disability service providers
Research reports, publications on disability	http://www.apids.org/USERIMAGES/PNG%20Research%20Report%20final%20Oct%202011.pdf http://www.addc.org.au/wp-content/uploads/ADDC-Conference-2010-Dame-C-Kidu.ppt www.unescap.org/ESID/psis/disability/publications/glance/Disability_at_a_Glance2009.pdf	APIDS – DPO Capacity Development research Presentation at ADDC conference 2010 by Dame Carol Kidu Country Summary disability 2009

Area	Reference	Comment
Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD)		Not signed or ratified
Disability specific laws, policies and frameworks		National Disability Policy and plan of action 2009-2012 The Government of Samoa launched the Samoa National Policy for Persons with Disabilities in February 2011. The mission is to create a rights based, inclusive and barrier free society which advocates for and empowers people with disabilities. The seven core outcome areas are: Advocacy and awareness, Early detection and intervention, Independent living and economic development, Provision of support, health services and assistive devices, Education (training, sports, recreation), Access

Area	Reference	Comment
		(information, transport, built environment), Women with disabilities The action plan includes the creation of the position of Senior Disability Officer to lead a Disability Unit in the Ministry of Women, Community and Social Development. This role will become the national focal point for Government, and will work towards the Samoan Government signing and ratification of the Convention on the Rights of People with Disabilities. Special Needs Education Advisory Committee – 1998 Special Needs Education Compulsory – 2000 Special Needs Coordination – Ministry of Education Sports & Culture - MESC - 2001 An inclusive education policy is under development, expected launch in 2012
Policies, laws and frameworks that <u>include and make reference to</u> disability	http://www.govt.ws/index_ministries.html http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_protect/---protrav/---ilo_aids/documents/legaldocument/wcms_117794.pdf	Constitution of Samoa - 1962 Building Code / Accessibility Guide Line 2006 Health Sector Plan – 2008 – 2018 Electoral Act (personal assistance for persons with disabilities during election period) Community Sector Plan 2010-2015 (Ministry of Women, Community and Social Development)
Government budget allocated to disability services or facilities	http://www.govt.ws/index_ministries.html	For Education non government schools including special schools - $5.0m For Special Needs School Sports, the government supports $0.10m Disability Unit (government focal point – Ministry of Women, Community & Social Development) – $0.1m
Governance structures for disability - government and civil society	http://www.forumsec.org/pages.cfm/strategic-partnerships-coordination/disability/focal-points.html	The National Disabilities Task Force , chaired by Chief executive Officer - Ministry of Women, Community and Social Development Ministry of the Prime Minister – Disability focal person NOLA – DPO was established in 2001 to advocate for the rights of people with disabilities and to work together to improve the situation of all people with disabilities in Samoa.
Research reports, publications on disability	http://www.apids.org/page19.htm - submission to the Universal Periodic Review Committee http://www.commonwealth-of-nations.org/xstandard/Making%20education%20inclusive%20of%20children%20with%20disabilities%20in%20Samoa.pdf http://www.apids.org/USERIMAGES/Samoa%20Report%20Final%20August%202011(2).pdf	Nuanua (NOLA) completed an update of the disability identification census (2010) in which the total population of persons with disabilities in Samoa is approximately 5000. NZAID supported this review financially. Inclusive Education in Samoa – practice APIDS – DPO Capacity Development research

Area	Reference	Comment

ix. Solomon Islands

Area	Reference	Comment
Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD)	www.un.org/disabilities/countries.asp?id=166 www.pacificdisability.org/docs/CRPD%20(Solomon%20Islands)%20Pijin.pdf	Signed Convention 23.09.08 and signed protocols 23.09.09 CRPD Translation into PijinSolomon IslandsCopy of the CRPD - United Nasin Konvensin Long Oiketa Raet Bling Pipol Hu I Disobol WanfalaGaed Long Pijin Available
<u>Disability specific</u> laws, policies and frameworks	Solomon Islands National Policy on Disability and Action Plan 2005-2010 – www.unescap.org - document search Mental Health Act 1970 www.who.int/mental_health/policy/pimhnet/May2009_PIMHNetNewsletter.pdf	Solomon Islands National Policy on Disability and Action Plan 2005-2010
Policies, laws and frameworks that <u>include and make reference to disability</u>	The National Health Plan (2004 – 2005) http://www.commerce.gov.sb/MOH/2004%20health%20plan-MOH.pdf National Education Action Plan 2010-2012	Draft Bill: Persons with Disability (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Bill 2006 – in fifth draft The national health plan makes reference to disability services through CBR and prevention of disability The National Education Action Plan NEAP (2010-12) (Page 12) Outcome 1 (Access and equity): "All children in the Solomon Islands regardless of gender, ethnicity, religion, location or disability, have access to Basic Education" and Objective : Access: (Page 14) " To improve equal access to all levels of education for girls and boys by improving the quality of basic education and decreasing drop-out rates": and "To improve equal access to all levels of education for students and people with special needs".
Government budget allocated to disability services or facilities		None

Area	Reference	Comment
Governance structures for disability - government and civil society	http://www.forumsec.org/pages.cfm/strategic-partnerships-coordination/disability/focal-points.html People with Disabilities Solomon Islands (PWDSI) – the national DPO - http://www.apids.org/page20.htm	Coordination of disability in Government by the Ministry of Health People with Disabilities Solomon Islands (PWDSI) was established in 2003 as a non profit organization to support the rights and needs of people with disabilities throughout the Solomon Islands. PWDSI evolved from previous organization Disabled Peoples Rehabilitation Association (DPRA) which was established in the early 1990s.
Research reports, publications on disability	http://www.apids.org/USERIMAGES/Final%20Solomon%20Islands%20report%20March%202012.pdf http://lib.ohchr.org/HRBodies/UPR/Documents/session11/SB/JS1_JointSubmission1-eng.pdf www.unescap.org/ESID/psis/disability/publications/glance/Disability_at_a_Glance2009.pdf	APIDS – DPO Capacity Development research Universal Periodic Review [UPR] Report FOR Solomon Islands Stake Holders Report 11th session of the UPR May, 2011 Country Summary disability 2009 Disability Survey 2005 - funded by the EU

Area	Reference	Comment
Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD)	www.un.org/disabilities/countries.asp?id=166	Signed November 2007
Disability specific laws, policies and frameworks		The Government of Tonga agreed in August 2011 at a Pacific Government focal point meeting in Fiji to develop a Tonga National Policy for Persons with Disabilities by 2015.
Policies, laws and frameworks that include and make reference to disability	www.pmo.gov.to - Official Government web site http://www.paclii.org/to/legis/num_act/mha2001128/	National Strategic Development Plan National Inclusive Education Policy 2007 Mental Health Act Building Act
Government budget allocated to disability services or facilities		None

Area	Reference	Comment
Governance structures for disability - government and civil society	www.apids.org/page21.htm http://www.forumsec.org/pages.cfm/strategic-partnerships-coordination/disability/focal-points.html	Naunau 'o e 'Alamaite Tonga Association Incorporated (NATA) and Tonga National Disability Congress (TNDC) Focal person details – Ministry of Education
Research reports, publications on disability	www.spc.int/prism/Country/TO/stats/Releases-New/NDIS/NDIS_English.htm http://www.acfid.asn.au/what-we-do/docs_what-we-do/docs_issues/docs_disability-and-development/tonga_national_disability_identification.pdf http://www.apids.org/USERIMAGES/Final%20Tonga%20research%20report%20March%202012.pdf http://siteresources.worldbank.org/DISABILITY/Resources/Regions/East-Asia-Pacific/JICA_Tonga.pdf www.unescap.org/ESID/psis/disability/publications/glance/Disability_at_a_Glance2009.pdf	National Disability Survey 2006 - the result should be considered as "a conservative estimate of the actual number of people with disabilities in Tonga" as "the survey did not include people with mild impairments". Further, "[T]his is also due to the social stigma attached to having a disability in Tonga which prevented some people taking part in the survey." (Tonga 2006b) APIDS – DPO Capacity Development research Country profile on disability 2002 – JICA Country Summary disability 2009

xi. Tuvalu

Area	Reference	Comment
Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disability (CRPD)	www.un.org/disabilities/countries.asp?id=166	Not yet signed or ratified
Disability specific laws, policies and frameworks		According to the email communication with Fusi Alofa (the National DPO) there is no legally law recognized by the government in Tuvalu. Fusi Alofa and its board members are currently processing and trying to finalise their legal registration with the government. The committee on Violence Against Women (VAW) has considered Women with Disabilities in their policy services in the country
Policies, laws and frameworks that include and make reference to disability		Inclusive Education Policy National Strategic Plan II (Objective 2)

Area	Reference	Comment
Government budget allocated to disability services or facilities		Currently there is no funding available from the ministry concerned (Ministry of Home Affairs, however the ministry plans to propose disability funds for the 2012 budget. Ministry of Education in their national budget have an allocation for disability work and have plans for accessible and disability inclusive schools under an Inclusive Education Program.
Governance structures for disability - government and civil society	http://www.forumsec.org/pages.cfm/strategic-partnerships-coordination/disability/focal-points.html	DPO –FusiAlofaAssociation (FAA) Tuvalu – which was established in 2010 Government focal person in Department of Community Affairs
Research reports, publications on disability	www.apids.org/USERIMAGES/Final%20Tuvalu%20report%20March%202012.pdf	APIDS – DPO Capacity Development research Government does have a report on the "Economic Status on Vulnerable People in Tuvalu" which includes elderly & disabled persons. It has not yet been endorsed by the government but is been used widely in the country.

xii. Vanuatu

Area	Reference	Comment
Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD)	www.un.org/disabilities/countries.asp?id=166	Signed 17 May 2007 and Ratified 23rd October 2008
Disability specific laws, policies and frameworks	http://lib.ohchr.org/HRBodies/UPR/Documents/Session5/VU/DPA_VUT_UPR_S5_2009_TheDisabilityPromotionandAdvocacy.pdf	National Disability Policy Plan of Action 2008-2015 – referred to in the submission to the UPR noting that there is limited commitment to the plan "The Disability Promotion & Advocacy Association acknowledges the strides made so far by the Government to include persons with disabilities but also recognizes the limitations in financial, technical and human resources to effect the advancement of persons with disabilities" 2010 Ministry of Justice and Community Services (MJCS) launched the National Law Reform Commission on Human Rights to ensure National legislation comply to the UN Conventions (reported by Vanuatu Government at the PIFS disability focal point meeting August 2011)
Policies, laws and frameworks that include and make reference to disability	www.unicef.org/worldfitforchildren/files/Vanuatu_WFFC5_Report.pdf	Prime Minister's office established the 'desk' to develop a policy on disability and services to disabled people are provided by the Vanuatu Society for Disabled People since 1994. There is no specific law for disabled people. IE Policy at final stages of approval in 2011, draft Education in Emergency (EiE)

Area	Reference	Comment
		Policy and Early Childhood in Education (ECE) Policy launched in 2011. Teaching Services Commission Act has been reviewed and amended and is in the final stages to go to Parliament in 2011 and eventually three others will follow (reported by Vanuatu Government at the PIFS Directors of Education meeting October 2011)
Government budget allocated to disability services or facilities		MJCS allocates 4 million Vatu of its Budget annually into the Disability Sector to assist in Disability programs. Each Provincial government have integrated disability into their plans and allocates an amount of 200,000 Vatu into the disability sector annually. MoE gets 24% slice from the Government budget and now reflect a minimal expenditure on Special or Inclusive Education
Governance structures for disability - government and civil society	www.dpaav.org www.apids.org/page23.htm	Disability Promotion and Advocacy Association (DPAA) is a voluntary self-help organization established on 4 April 1999 to advocate for rights and promote abilities of people with disabilities throughout Vanuatu. In 2011 the Ministry of Justice and Community Services established a National Disability Desk
Research reports, publications on disability	www.unescap.org/ESID/psis/disability/publications/glance/Disability_at_a_Glance2009.pdf	Country Summary on disability 2009