



GOVERNMENT OF MONGOLIA



MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND SOCIAL PROTECTION



CBR AP Network



4TH ASIA-PACIFIC COMMUNITY-BASED INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT CONGRESS

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF U.KHURELSUKH,
PRIME MINISTER OF MONGOLIA

REPORT

CO-ORGANIZERS:



Leonard Cheshire



dal 1961 con gli addetti



together we can do more



The Inclusion network

PUBLISHED BY



**Report
of the
4th ASIA-PACIFIC
COMMUNITY-BASED
INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT
CONGRESS**

*Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia
2-3 July 2019*

Contents

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	5
FOREWORD FROM THE NATIONAL ORGANIZING COMMITTEE	6
FORWARD FROM THE INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZING COMMITTEE	8
BACKGROUND OF THE CONGRESS	10
<i>1st Asia Pacific CBR Congress:</i>	10
<i>2nd AP CBR Congress:</i>	10
<i>3rd AP CBR Congress:</i>	10
4 th AP CBID Congress:.....	11
OVERVIEW PROGRAMME	13
4TH ASIA PACIFIC CBID CONGRESS: SUMMARY	19
THE ULAANBAATAR DECLARATION	30
PARTICIPANT FEEDBACK	32
EVALUATION RESULT	35
PHOTOS	42

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Government of Mongolia wishes to extend its heartfelt and profound gratitude to all stakeholders who in one way or another have contributed efforts and support to successfully organize the 4th Asia-Pacific Community-based Inclusive Development Congress on 2-3, July 2019 in Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia.

The completion of this task could not have been accomplished without the support and inputs of international and national committees, including CBR Asia-Pacific Network, World Health Organization (WHO), United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asian and the Pacific (UNESCAP), Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA/DPUB), Leonard Cheshire, CBM International, Italian Association Amici di Raoul Follereau (AIFO), Liliane Foundation and Asia-Pacific Development Center on Disability (APCD), and other international organizations for their major contributions and full support.

We would also like to acknowledge with much appreciation the crucial role of guest speakers, presenters and participants who shared their experiences, best practices and lessons learnt in the field of Community-based Inclusive Rehabilitation.

Furthermore, the success of the Congress is the result of full collaboration and integration of many sectors, including all the Ministries and state agencies of Mongolia, simultaneous interpreters, sign language interpreters, volunteers, artists and media press employees, service workers and others.

Once again, we are sincerely grateful to all the stakeholders that have worked from the bottom of their heart to successfully organize the Congress.

NATIONAL ORGANIZING COMMITTEE OF THE
4TH ASIA-PACIFIC COMMUNITY-BASED INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT CONGRESS

FOREWORD FROM THE NATIONAL ORGANIZING COMMITTEE



H.E. CHINZORIG

Minister of Labour and Social Protection of Mongolia,
Chair of the National Organizing Committee
of the 4th Asia-Pacific Community-based Inclusive Development Congress

The Government of Mongolia, cooperated jointly with the International Organizing Committee (IOC) and international organizations to organize the 4th Asia-Pacific Community-Based Inclusive Development Congress themed “Sustainable Social Development and Economic Growth through Community-based Inclusive Development (CBID) in the Era of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)” under the auspices of the Prime Minister of Mongolia on 2-3 July 2019 in Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia.

The Congress is considered to be an effective event in the historical timeline in the field of Persons with Disabilities in Mongolia, where delegates from all over the Asian-Pacific region and the rest of the world have evaluated the implementation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, discussed various confronting issues, exchanged experiences and lessons learnt and produced the Ulaanbaatar Declaration.

All the participants were highly satisfied with the overall programme and logistics arrangements of the Congress and expressed appreciation to the International and National Organizing Committees for providing quality service and individual attention.

The Government of Mongolia has proven regionally, and even globally, that it has been undertaking essential measures towards rights, equal participation and development of persons with disabilities within the framework of implementation of Law on the Rights of Persons with

Disabilities and UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. Furthermore, it has particularly influenced the creation of more accessible environments for persons with disabilities, sensitized decision/policy makers, and created awareness among the general public about positive attitudes towards persons with disabilities.

In the Congress, speakers and presenters highlighted the need of the Government's cooperation and involvement to address the issues of persons with disabilities in alliances with civil society, private sectors, international organizations and all relevant stakeholders in regions and countries around the world.

Shared experiences of presenters from Mongolia related to establishing self-help groups of persons with disabilities, and also providing reproductive health services to girls and women with disabilities, were eye-opening practices for the Government of Mongolia.

The 4th AP CBID Congress concluded with the annotation that persons with disabilities, regardless of their disabilities, are certainly able to contribute to the development of their country when rational state policies, innovative solutions, international cooperation and supports for the right target groups exist.

In the future, the Government of Mongolia, especially the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of Mongolia, will continue striving towards the development of persons with disabilities and implementation of the Ulaanbaatar Declaration at regional level, focusing on the lessons learnt and experiences acquired from the Congress.

FOREWORD FROM THE INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZING COMMITTEE



Dr. Tej Bunnag, President,
Foundation of Asia-Pacific Development Center on Disability
(APCD Foundation)
Bangkok, Thailand

I wish to extend my sincere gratitude to the Government of Mongolia, the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection, the CBR Asia-Pacific Network and the International Organizing Committee (IOC) which includes AIFO, CBM International, Leonard Cheshire, Liliane Foundation, JICA/DPUB, UN ESCAP, and WHO for co-organizing the 4th Asia-Pacific Community-based Inclusive-Development (AP CBID) Congress in Ulaanbaatar, Republic of Mongolia. It was an honour for me to attend the Congress and to deliver a welcome speech. It was an excellent two days of meetings.

The 4th AP CBID covered all the major topics on disability and development in plenary sessions. Poster sessions were highly interactive. Oral presentations gave plenty of new insights and ideas. I was impressed by the time management and stimulating discussions following each presentation. I congratulate the organizers for their outstanding preparation. I know how much work it takes to look after the fine details and keep the participants on track. I was very impressed by the international participation and the quality of work presented. The mobilization of experts on disability from around the world was highly appreciated.

All sessions offered real-time opportunities to engage with persons with disabilities, and their families, service providers, DPOs, NGOs, CSOs, local government officials, and United Nations country officers. Some specialized hands-on information was very useful.

The Congress gave a significant boost to the importance of the creation of inclusive societies. The spirit of community was strongly highlighted and approaches of top-down and bottom-up were promoted to achieve CBID's goal. I believe that all participants were inspired by the shared values of 'community for all' with persons with disabilities as contributors and agents of change in society.

It was a great model for future events. Congratulations for a great success.

BACKGROUND OF THE CONGRESS

1st Asia Pacific CBR Congress:

The 1st Asia Pacific CBR Congress was held in Bangkok on 18-20 February 2009. The Congress was co-hosted by the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security (MSDHS) Thailand, World Health Organization (WHO), Asia Pacific Development Center on Disability (APCD) and United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UN ESCAP) with support from many stakeholders including national and international organizations. The Congress was the largest gathering of CBR practitioners in the region and was attended by 630 participants from 53 countries of the Asia-Pacific region and other regions.

The constitution of the Asia-Pacific CBR Network was ratified the same year in a regional council meeting. The initial purpose of the CBR Asia-Pacific Network was to promote and strengthen CBR across the continent and in countries to mobilize resources, organize training and support information exchange. As an outcome of the Congress, The Bangkok Commitment on “The Promotion of Community-Based Rehabilitation (CBR) in Asia and the Pacific” was developed.

2nd AP CBR Congress:

The 2nd Asia-Pacific CBR Congress was organized by the Government of the Philippines through the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), the National Council on Disability Affairs (NCDA), and the Community-Based Rehabilitation (CBR) Asia Pacific Network in collaboration with WHO, APCD, CBM, HI, JICA and Liliane Foundation, from 29 November to 1 December 2011 at the Sofitel Philippine Plaza in Manila with the theme “CBR: Building Communities for Everyone, Mainstreaming Disability in the Development Agenda”. The 2nd AP CBR Congress was attended by 628 delegates from 65 countries. The Manila Recommendations was adopted to promote CBR: Building Communities for Everyone Mainstreaming Disability in Development Agenda.

3rd AP CBR Congress:

The 3rd Asia-Pacific CBR Congress took place in Shinjuku Keio Plaza Hotel, Tokyo, Japan from 1-3 September 2015. The Congress was organized by CBR Asia-Pacific Network and Japan NGO Network on Disabilities (JANNET) and Japanese Society for Rehabilitation of Persons with Disabilities (JSRPD) in collaboration with Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (MOFA), Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (MOHLW), UN ESCAP, WHO, APCD, JICA, CBM, JDF, JANIC, JAOT, Nippon Foundation and many stakeholders and NGOs from Japan. The Congress was witnessed by about 550 people from 46 countries of the Asia-Pacific region. The theme of the Congress was “Poverty Reduction through Community-based Inclusive Development and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)” and the Tokyo Declaration on

Community Inclusive Development (CBID) was adopted at the closing ceremony. Thus, the Tokyo Declaration contributed to recognizing CBID as an effective strategy for achieving the SDGs.

4TH AP CBID Congress:

The 4th Asia-Pacific Community-based Inclusive Development (CBID) Congress 2019 was held in Shangri-La hotel, Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia on 2-3 July 2019 themed Sustainable Social Development and Economic Growth through Community-based Inclusive Development (CBID). It was organized by the Government of Mongolia, through the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection, and the CBR Asia-Pacific Network in collaboration with WHO, UN ESCAP, JICA/DPUB, Leonard Cheshire, CBM International, Italian Association Amici di Raoul Follereau (AIFO), Liliane Foundation and Asia-Pacific Development Center on Disability (APCD).

The main aim of the Congress was to provide a regional platform to exchange lessons learnt and good practices on the economic empowerment of persons with disabilities in order to break the cycle of poverty towards sustainable social development and economic growth through CBID. It further intended to strengthen collaboration among representatives from governments, leaders with disabilities, DPOs, CSOs, NGOs, INGOs, youth groups and service providers from Asia-Pacific countries and it was attended by 643 delegates from 43 countries.

The 4th AP CBID Congress was one of those seminal moments of multilateralism all can be proud of as it was the first regional disability-focused Congress conducted after the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The Mongolian government also gave high consideration to the Congress by setting up a National Organizing Committee by Decree of the Prime Minister headed by the Minister of Labour and Social Protection. Technical work was executed by a working group headed by the State Secretary of the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection.

The welcome speech delivered by the Prime Minister of Mongolia, Honourable Mr. U. Khurelsukh resonated with millions across many countries. In his speech he said, *“We can enable persons with disabilities to participate in social life, to work and to earn their living by themselves. Therefore, we aim to cooperate with Asia-Pacific countries and international organizations to create a legal environment and implementation mechanism aiming at improving availability and accessibility.”*

Dr. Tej Bunnag, President of APCD in his note representing the International Organizing Committee (IOC) said, *“Having shared (experiences), ideas, tools, skills and networks, and strengthened links between community and national agendas, the aim is to leave the congress inspired by shared values of community for all and progress towards Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) overarching theme of ‘leave no one behind’”.*

The Congress had three plenary sessions and 60 parallel concurrent sessions in order to achieve its objectives, under the themes “CBID and Economic Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities”, “CBID and Social Development for Persons with Disabilities”, and “Good Practice, Evidence and Innovations in CBID”. Other key themes that most of the plenary and concurrent sessions covered were the 33 core articles of the CRPD and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. In addition, many concurrent sessions presented the real-time country experiences in CBR/CBID from different perspectives. The Congress ended with a set of resolutions, termed the Ulaanbaatar Declaration on the Community-based Inclusive Development.

The 4th Asia-Pacific Community-based Inclusive Development Congress was attended by 683 delegates from 43 countries, of which 518 were local delegates, and 165 were international delegates.

There were 128 persons with disabilities who attended the Congress which was supported by 20 Australian volunteers.

OVERVIEW PROGRAMME

4th Asia-Pacific Community-based Inclusive Development (CBID) Congress 2-3 July 2019, Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia

Co-organizers: Government of Mongolia and CBR AP Network

Collaborators: WHO, UNESCAP, JICA/DPUB, Leonard Cheshire Disability, CBM International, AIFO, Liliane Foundation and APCD

Theme:

Sustainable Social Development and Economic Growth through Community-based Inclusive Development (CBID) in the Era of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Sub-theme:

1. Economic Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities
2. Social Development and Collaboration
3. Good practice, Evidence and Innovations in CBID

Using CBID so persons with disabilities actively participate economically and socially in all aspects of development

PROGRAMME

CONGRESS DAY 1 : 2 JULY, 2019

TIME PERIOD	TOPICS	SPEAKERS
07:30-09:00	Registration	
	1.Opening Ceremony	
09:00-09:35	1.1 Welcome speech from NOC	Mr. Chinzorig S. Minister of Labour and Social Protection of Mongolia
	1.2 Welcome Speech	Mr. Khurelsukh U. Prime Minister of Mongolia
	1.3 National Anthem of Mongolia	
	1.4 Welcome Remarks from IOC	H.E. Dr. Tej Bunnag President, Asia-Pacific Development Center on Disability
	2.Introduction: Plenary Session	
	Moderator: Ms. Mungunchimeg S. Deputy Minister of Labour and Social Protection Mongolia; Mr. Piroon Laismit, Executive Director, Asia Pacific Development Center on Disability	
09:35-10:55	2.1. In the era of the SDGs and UNCRPD, working with different stakeholders to promote economic empowerment of persons with disabilities	Ms. Maria Soledad Cisternas Reyes Special Envoy of the Secretary-General on Disability and Accessibility (audio-visual clip)
	2.2. Initiatives, experiences and lessons learnt by the Government of Mongolia in the areas of ensuring the rights of persons with disabilities within a framework of Sustainable Development Goals.	Mr. Chinzorig S. Member of the State Great Khural (Parliament of Mongolia), Cabinet member of the Government, Minister of Labour and Social protection of Mongolia, Chairman of the National Organizing Committee of the Congress

	2.3. The purpose and topics to be discussed at the 4 th AP CBID Congress	Mr. Steven Berdenis Van Berlekom Executive Director, Liliane Foundation
	2.4. Name change from CBR to CBID	Mr. Tibor Van Staveren Asia Regional Hub Director of CBM International
	2.5. Monitoring achievements and challenges in CBID since 2015	Mr. Ghulam Nabi Nizamani Chairperson of CBR AP Network
	2.6. Congress orientation and logistics	Mr. Unurbayar G. State Secretary of Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of Mongolia. Chairperson of technical working group organizing the Congress
10:55-11:25	Coffee break – Poster presentation	
11:25-12:50	<p><u>Plenary session 1:</u></p> <p>In the era of the SDGs and UNCRPD, working with different stakeholders to promote economic empowerment of persons with disabilities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ms. Francesca Ortali Head of Project Office, Italian Association Amici di Raoul Follereau (AIFO) • Mr. Hubert Seifert Global Livelihood Adviser, CBM: Village Savings and Loans and Good Practice in Livelihood • Ms. Farida Yesmin Executive Director, Disabled Rehabilitation and Research Association (DRRA) • Ms. Parissara Liewkeat Programme Analyst, International Labour Organization (ILO) Country Office in China and Mongolia
12:50-14:30	Lunch break	
14:30-16:05	<u>Concurrent Session A:</u>	

	Inclusive Economic Empowerment: Working with different stakeholders to promote economic empowerment of persons with disabilities	15 Presenters from selected abstracts
16:05-16:35	Coffee break – Poster presentation	
16:35-18:10	<p><u>Plenary Session 2</u></p> <p>Successful Practice in applying the CBID approach to drive inclusive social development and collaboration in the era of the SDGs and the UNCRPD</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ms. Oyunkhorol D. Chairman of the Standing Committee in on Social Policy, Education and Science of the State Great Khural (Parliament of Mongolia). • Mr. Bae Byoung-Jun Deputy Minister for Social Welfare Policy, Ministry of Health and Welfare, Republic of Korea. • Ms. Lieve Sabbe Programme Specialist (Children with Disabilities) UNICEF East Asia and Pacific Region (audio visual clip) • Dr. Bolormaa Sukhbaatar National Professional Officer for NCD, WHO Representative Office for Mongolia. • Dr. Maya Thomas Consultant and Advisor on Disability Rehabilitation Programmes. Editor-in-Chief: Disability CBR and Inclusive Development.
CONGRESS DAY 2 : 3 JULY, 2019		
TIME PERIOD	TOPICS	SPEAKERS

07:30-09.00	Registration	
09:00-10.30	<u>Concurrent Session B:</u> Inclusive Social Development and Collaboration: Good Practices and Lesson Learnt, Leaving No-One Behind	22 Presenters from selected abstracts
10:30-11:10	Coffee break – Poster presentation	
11:10-12:40	<u>Plenary Session 3</u> Regional and International Collaboration to ensure the inclusion of people with disabilities in society by applying the UNCRPD and contribution to the development agenda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr.Venkatesh Balakrishna Honourable President of CBR Global Network • Ms. Eriko Tamura, Chief Representative, JICA • Mr. Hisao Chiba, JICA Expert, Project for promoting Social Participation of PWDs in Ulaanbaatar city • Ms. Wendy Walker, Chief of Social Development Thematic Group In the Sustainable Development and Climate Change Department, Asian Development Bank • Ms. Victory Austin, CEO of Global Disability Innovation Hub Community Interest Company, University College London.
12:40-13:40	Lunch break	
13:40-15:10	<u>Concurrent Session C:</u> Good Practice, Evidence and Innovation in CBID in the Era of the SDGs	23 Presenters from selected abstracts
15:10-15:50	Coffee break – Poster presentation	

15:50-17:20	Closing ceremony: Moderator: Mr. Unurbayar G. State Secretary, Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of Mongolia	
	Introduction of the Executive Committee members of the CBR AP Network	Mr. Ghulam Nabi Nizamani, Chairperson, CBR AP Network
	Summary of the Congress	Mr. Barney McGlade Asia Regional CBID Advisor
	Adoption of the Ulaanbaatar Declaration	Ms. Barkha Henry, Regional Programme Development and Resourcing South Asia, East Asia and Pacific regional Office, Leonard Cheshire Mr. Ghulam Nabi Nizamani, Chairperson, CBR AP Network
	Announcement of the 3 rd CBR-Global Congress	Mr. Venkatesh Balakrishna Honourable President of CBR Global Network
	Announcement of the 5 th CBID Congress	Mr. Ghulam Nabi Nizamani, Chairperson, CBR AP Network
	Closing remarks by the Government of Mongolia	Cambodia Delegates Mr. Chinzorig S Member of the State Great Khural (Parliament of Mongolia), Cabinet member of the Government, Minister of Labour and Social protection of Mongolia, Chairman of the National Organizing Committee of the Congress

4th ASIA PACIFIC CBID CONGRESS: SUMMARY¹

Sustainable Social Development and Economic Growth through Community-based Inclusive Development (CBID) in the Era of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Utilizing the CBID approach so that persons with disabilities can actively participate economically and socially in all aspects of development.

Sub-themes:

1. Economic Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities
2. Social Development and Collaboration
3. Good practice, Evidence and Innovations in CBID

Congress organizers have chosen the term CBID, with the rationale that CBR (as in Guidelines) is an approach for CBID and strengthens CBR as an inclusive development approach.

683 delegates, representatives of organizations of persons with disabilities and other non-governmental organizations, governments, development agencies, donors and the business sector from 43 countries, participated in this Congress. 128 delegates were people with different disabilities. Much appreciation is extended to the Mongolia Government and to the sign interpreters, translators, volunteers, liaison officers, documenters, logistics people, drivers, cultural artists, and the people of Magnolia.

While the participation of people with different disabilities was remarkable, with a large number of young Mongolian disabled leaders active as presenters and organizers, with deaf facilitators, and presentations from a wide range of disabled practitioners, people with disabilities remain a minority, especially those with a lesser voice within the sector, e.g. people who are deaf-blind, or autistic, or have communication disabilities, psycho-social disability, or learning disability.

The Prime Minister of Mongolia, Mr. Khurelsukh, opened the proceedings, together with Mr. Chinzorig, the Minister of Labour and Social Protection, and Dr. Tej Bunnag, President, Asia-Pacific Development Centre on Disability. Also participating were Members of Parliament, Ministers, Ambassadors, DPO representatives, INGO and NGO representatives, academe, members of professional bodies, and the Asia-Pacific CBR/CBID Network.

The Congress was clear in its message that the **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)** is a crucial opportunity to ensure people with disabilities are included in local and national

¹This summary alas does not include every presentation offered during the Congress as documentation was not available for some sessions. The organizers apologize for same and direct readers to the Plenary and Concurrent Session Books as well as the full documentation, which provides key points from each plenary and concurrent session.

development plans. CBID is one approach to ensure SDGs are reached, and no-one is left behind. Participants listened to Ms. Maria Soledad Cisternas Reyes, U.N. Special Envoy on Disability and Accessibility, relating that this year the world will undertake its first cycle review of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and its 17 Sustainable Development Goals. An evaluation of progress and plans for acceleration would be incomplete without addressing effective inclusion of people with disabilities in SDGs. Disability is specifically referenced in multiple indicators of 11 SDGs in the monitoring of SDGs. CBID therefore plays a significant role in ensuring the inclusion and development of persons with disabilities towards the successful implementation of the SGD 2030 Agenda and other international development frameworks.

There is a lack of social inclusion and an increase in inequality, in particular for women and girls, boys, indigenous people, older people, for rural poor, for persons with disabilities and people affected by conflict, who are most at risk of being left behind. Strengthening disaggregated statistics/data collection at national level is needed, as well as participation of civil society in inclusive ways. It is essential to include economic, social and cultural rights. We must work towards contributing to SDGs, adopting policies and procedures to protect human rights and conducting impact evaluation (SDG 8, reducing inequalities), through prevention (SDG6, 7, 11, 12), and working for sustainable consumption and production (SDG 12). Funds must be allocated such as corporate social responsibility for sustainable development, and the adoption and development of leadership towards sustainable investment (SDG 3, 11,15). There is also a need to strengthen the mechanism of the High-level Political Forum (SDG 17), through participative management and a focus on inclusive growth and inclusive economic empowerment.

Mongolia as host nation: A number of countries shared their experiences in CBID, social protection, support and inclusion of people with disabilities. Mongolia has ratified the UNCRPD, enacted the Law of Mongolia on Human Rights of Persons with Disabilities (2016), and established an Implementing Agency-General Authority for Development of People with Disabilities as well as sub-councils at city and provincial levels. There is a national to local CBID programme where rights are enshrined within its practice and recently the Rehabilitation Treatment and Development Centre for Children with Disabilities has been launched. Next steps include improving partnerships, e.g. persons with disabilities cooperating on policy making and enhancing government and NGO cooperation; integrate children with disabilities into mainstream inclusive education, improve required infrastructure and support workplaces to provide inclusive employment for disabled citizens. In CBID Mongolia, NGOs work with the government to avoid duplication and work together with DPOs, supporting persons with disabilities and their families to be change agents in their own communities. CBID training has been incorporated into the curriculum of medical students, nursing students and health workers.

There is strong evidence² that CBR is transforming lives of people with disabilities and progress has been made, but the pace is not sufficient to meet the SDGs. If the pace is not

² Dr. Maya Thomas

increased, then many, including people with disabilities, will be left behind by 2030. Therefore, a more inclusive development approach is needed. Throughout the congress, many interpretations were provided on the **meaning of CBID** and how this approach relates to CBR. Is CBID just a new term for CBR? CBID is a goal to be reached, and CBR is a strategy to reach that goal? Some feared CBID does not mention disability. Others thought health and rehabilitation services were lost in preference for advocacy and development. Some far-fetched notions suggested inexperience in the field, such as CBR and CBID being two opposite approaches that converge on inclusion, with CBID as a new strategy for disability inclusion. More experienced voices prevailed. CBID, says Maya Thomas, could be seen as a broader concept that should include all marginalized groups in a community and not just people with disabilities. Governments, organizations and persons with disabilities need to work together. We need to take a rights-based approach, to develop a set of policies and measures to reduce poverty, and social protection needs to be a development priority. WHO stressed that CBID needs to be connected to government policies, and is driven by the priorities of people with disabilities and their families, and is supported by all levels of government. The aims of CBID is to promote inclusive and resilient communities. The twin track approach in CBID is where persons with disabilities have empowered themselves, are informed and mobilised, and together with the community, work for comprehensive, accessible, affordable quality mainstream and specific services and systems for our diverse populations. CBID is a bottom-up approach to achieving the UNCRPD and contributing to the SDG agenda. The CBID approach needs the support of all UN agencies and not solely aligning with Health (WHO). The IDDC added that CBID is still looking for a home at the UN level.

The 2019 Ulaanbaatar Declaration wrapped up the discussion by declaring that CBID enhances and strengthens Community-based Rehabilitation (CBR) ‘towards community-based inclusive development’; CBID is a person-centred approach where local government, people with disabilities, community members and organizations take collective action for achieving inclusive development within their communities; it is an approach to transform society so that everyone, including persons with disabilities, are included. CBID is an approach for realizing the UNCRPD and ensuring the achievement of the SDG Agenda so that no-one is left behind.

Economic empowerment was the focus for day one. An APCD survey across eight Asian countries³ suggests that adequate education for all and inclusion in mainstream economic activities are essential; achieved through adaptive and sustained training linked to the market demand, while developing a sense of self-worth and confidence among trainees with disabilities and advocating for greater social recognition. Hubert Seifert, CBM, shared about Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLA) which is attracting major donors and mainstream groups, and sees 90% of savings groups surviving beyond five years. Donors are withdrawing after one year, and the community has access to small loans and emergency insurance, with focus on savings and building assets. VSLA uses shares and dividends with people choosing the number of shares they can afford, and this means the poorest members can save. After six months saving, they can borrow and each year they receive their dividends. At

³ Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Maldives, Nepal, Thailand, and Vietnam

CDD Bangladesh, livelihood initiatives are managed by self-help groups, offering a revolving fund with interest free support. Loans were accessed through youth and social service government departments or from non-government microfinance services. A family member of each person with a disability signs the loan as a guarantor. Capacity building offered to support income generation activities, while the SHG banks funds to generate more savings.

The ILO Global Business and Disability Network asserts that the private sector is an important actor in inclusion and that partnering with schools and industry is important. Companies hire talent, not disabilities, and there is a need to target students with disabilities and building up talent as well as personal attributes. Ensure education for all as a pre-requisite for inclusion in mainstream economic activities, especially for women and girls, and those in rural areas with greater focus on informal labour sector. In Mongolia it is illegal to discriminate based on disability status, with a 4% quota for hiring persons with disabilities. The ILO says that rather than merely complying to quota systems, make sure persons with disabilities are trained first and qualify for available posts. Direct advocacy with employers is important to ensure that businesses are willing and able to employ qualified persons with disabilities.

Both Japan's Mirairo Corporate Planning Department and Mongolia's GIZ are developing accessible apps (Bmap), available in several languages. The former's business model emphasizes that persons with disabilities in developing countries can create business opportunities, based on the value they can provide, precisely because they are disabled. In the latter, the UNELGEE App www.hurteemj.edu.mn has been introduced to improve existing accessibility assessment practices (Mongolia) in vocational schools. The Japan AAR (Association Asia Relief) in Myanmar states there is an employment and retention rate of 90% for graduates from the training centre. Advocacy with employers is important. Cambodia remain committed to supporting CBID as an approach for livelihood inclusion and reaching SDGs/development plans.

DPOs and SHGs as the driving force for change in CBID: There was a large contingent of young disabled leaders contributing to policy development in Mongolia and sharing their ideas on employment, inclusive education, organizing themselves, finding their voice, sharing on the importance of independent living, accessing the support they need. AIFO stresses the importance of DPOs strengthening themselves to be the central players in CBID. At CDD Bangladesh, multi-sectoral collaboration in CBID means persons with disabilities have empowered themselves, and partner with NGOs, form SHGs and DPOs, and there is ownership for the project, with SHGs developed as advocates and as a community resource, as role models. The local governments seek the technical support from SHGs to promote CBID; people with disabilities are represented in different sectors and disability incorporated as a cross-cutting issues. To promote CBID it is important and crucial to understand the influence and contribution of other sectors to ensure a multi sector development. Persons with disabilities were able to bring changes to the community and contribute to SDGs 3, 4, 5, 8, 10 and 17. Challenges remain such as newly elected political leaders not having the understanding the situation of persons with disabilities, and the lack of implementation of existing policies. People also want to see change in a very quickly, but the development process takes time.

In India, the All Meghalaya Association of Person with Disability (AMAPD)⁴, DPOs and persons with disabilities develop their self-esteem, are engaged with the National Campaign for Education and Health (“9 is Mine”) and developed an app which be used by all to communicate with people with speech and hearing impairments. Meanwhile, the Caritas India CBR Forum employs a bottom-up approach, with a flow of representatives from village to block to district to state to region level, with regular interface between DPOs and government officials and local development committees in 21 states. To date, the programmes have impacted 84,000 persons with disabilities, 4,000 village level DPOs and three regional DPO advocacy groups with the provision of new services, inclusion in government development programmes; receipt of entitlements to disability pensions and housing schemes, accessibility of WASH programmes, more accessible rural roads to schools.

The Fiji National University emphasizes the importance of self-empowerment, that self-advocacy is the person’s capacity for developing relationships, to negotiate, to know oneself, and this leads to group empowerment which is nurtured in the community and grown in the heart. Everyone has something to offer, while the Tugeemel Khugjil Independent Living Centre in Mongolia promotes the rights to make one’s own decisions, to choose and to take responsibility. DRRRA, Bangladesh worry about how to advocate and work with government at the same time, while there is the need to work with mainstream organizations, as well as government and to ensure local DPOs inform national DPOs and national development agenda about local community initiatives and practice. Finally, the South Pacific Islands are concerned about where CBID is located within government agencies, and about on-going training and salary for CBR/CBID workers. While DPOs are essential partners, how efficient are they, how about their financing, negotiation prowess, lack of participation in mainstream, and power to do things? Accessibility and reasonable accommodation remain issues. Are DPOs representative?

Social Protection was a major theme during proceedings. In Mongolia, each person receives two types of benefits, in order to increase income/livelihood security. The schemes account for 7% of GDP annually and 219,100 people are covered. The increase in cash allowances by 2018 has reached minimum livelihood guarantee levels. One example is where social protection measures, with financing from local government, pay parents for social and health issues and sign language translators. The government aims to strengthen cooperation with ADB and JICA to meet social welfare goals. In South Korea, their Inclusive Welfare State incorporates a Community-based Integrated-Care and Life Cycle approach for persons with disabilities, creating user-centred support systems with a disability criteria rating system. There is support with daily life activities, mobility and income, and developing community-based integrated care/deinstitutionalization/independent living, and reducing individuals residing in residential facilities. In China, social protection services included the renovation of houses, provision of

⁴AMAPD members are part of the Advisory Board in the State of Meghalaya in addressing grassroots challenges faced by people with disabilities. AMAPD was also part of the consultation of the draft on Right of Person with Disability Act 2016.

living allowances and nursing care subsidies, a subsistence allowance scheme, and 30,000 loans were provided to those people with disabilities living in poverty.

AIFO promotes **participatory emancipatory research** where trained persons with disabilities are both the subject and researchers, and, as in CBID, find their own solutions to overcome barriers. Emancipatory research is needed to gather evidence in order to advocate and influence government policy, actions and budgets. Donors are also attracted to evidence base. Research in Mongolia has promoted the need for reproductive health information and services for people with learning disability, and at the Mongolian National University of Medical Sciences research resulted in core curriculum contents being redeveloped from a ‘disease and drug medication’ perspective to a CBR development focus, and is now widely used in all medical schools. At Fiji National University, together with the Pacific Open Learning Network, a CBR desk review resulted in re-designing modules to use empowerment as a bridge for change, preparing the workforce through changing environmental considerations, advocacy and communication, community mobilisation, political participation, self-help groups, DPOs, and stories from people with disabilities. Online modules have been designed to teach at universities that are interactional with questions etc. www.pohln.org. DRRRA Bangladesh use evidence-based policy, advocacy and partnership in participatory research, concluding that people with disabilities, government, national and international development organizations are core to the sustainability of disability-inclusive community development. Practice-based research from APCD’s ASEAN Hometown Improvement programme through the Disability-Inclusive Community Model strengthened connectivity of ASEAN member countries and Japan, and revealed a stronger collaboration between Government, DPOs, business partners and other stakeholders, where persons with disabilities have better access in their communities.

Strengthening government systems: Rehabilitation and Assistive Technology was a recurring theme with practices and stories shared across a range of countries. The Global CBR Network shared on the importance of rehabilitation and assistive devices as essential to participation and supported decision-making. The WHO reiterates that rehabilitation for ALL is a core component of universal health coverage and allows people to maximize functioning, impacting positively on families, and reducing length of stay in hospital. Many government participants have agreed to scale up rehabilitation across countries around the world, incorporating universal health coverage, as well as financing, governance, health information systems, health workforce, essential medicines, while developing a multidisciplinary rehabilitation workforce and building research capacity. The Mongolia Ministry for Health added building family capacity, ensuring provision of essential medicines, and gathering data and evidence.

Access to Assistive Technology is growing and the ‘GIVING THE VOICE’ project in the Philippines trains national and local trainers on the technology, making sure people with disabilities and their families are actively participating in design, context and repair. The project aims to change the physical environment, giving voice to the user, while making sure locally produced devices (including local language), focus on needs of different users, and not just mobility concerns. Evidence is being gathered for policy development.

Academe needs to influence students (speech, physical and occupational therapy), faculty, alumni, advocacy groups, and foundations (who focus on wheelchairs/devices) and other colleges to develop a range of diverse devices, specific to the situation of the user. Continued working with local governments is essential.

In Thailand, private hospitals and NGOs complement government rehabilitation services and use the ICF. In Mongolia, psychological support and consulting, joint rehabilitation services, training to family, doctors and rehabilitation specialists and home care service for severely disabled people, is provided by private hospitals in collaboration with NGOs. The Mongolian Government together with JICA, developed a package of resources/services for the child, following diagnosis at the health service, and supports access to schools.

Mental health is one of the least prioritized issues in Nepal, with a lack of accessible, available and affordable services. Using ‘Quality Rights’ (WHO) as a reference, KOSHISH and CBM apply CBID’s twin track approach to ensure the rights of people with psychosocial disabilities by strengthening access to improved services, while addressing government. Now free services are mainstreamed into local hospitals and primary health centres, and people with psychosocial disabilities, through SHG and DPO development, build their capacity to speak for themselves and influence policy makers. The project has contributed to mental health policies and establishing quality mental health services at the Tanahu District hospital. To ensure sustainability, government needs to be on board and ‘own’ the service. Government, DPO and CSO work together, while the current decentralization of government in Nepal has been an opportunity to also support government to develop their capacity to understand disability-inclusive development and ensure the development of mental health and psycho-social services.

The University of the Philippines states that the Universal Health Care law is underway and with the 2018 mental health Act there are ambitious plans for monthly medication provision through the local mental health coordinator, wellness programmes, and monthly consultations with the municipal health officer. However, studies reveal a greater focus on medical aspects rather than social or psychological supports, lacking comprehensive support for the individual. There is a need to shift from curative practices to a recovery-oriented system. Policymakers need to account for (1) involvement of other stakeholders, (2) measurement of participation outcomes, (3) participation of people with mental health conditions in society and (4) designing a model for community mental health services that focuses more recovery.

In Bangladesh, CDD has an inclusive early intervention for people suffering from different types of mental illness, including: identifying and treating persons with mental health needs; raising awareness and create a positive environment for persons with mental health needs; supporting self-help groups; capacity development. However, people don’t understand that treatment is long-term and costly, which causes frustration and lack of treatment continuity. Expertise is generally not available locally, while communities and governments do not understand mental health needs. Community-driven interventions can be effective, with SHGs, local community mobilization, while volunteers and social organizations can provide follow

up referral and linkages. Collaborations make the programme stronger and more sustainable. Awareness at individual, family, and community level is critical for inclusion and provision of health services

So many children with disabilities across Asia are still not getting to school. In Mongolia, a shift from special to **inclusive education** is planned with additional funds in 2019 budget allocated to pay additional wages to teachers who work with Persons with disabilities in mainstream secondary schools. In Bangladesh, CDD collaborated with the government, community members, parents, teachers who all made action plans together (community mobilization). They conducted training for teachers, distributed education materials, conducted awareness raising activities. Further, positive attitudes were seen among community members, children's motivation increased, parents' and teachers' motivation increased, even enrolment of non-disabled children increased in government schools. Sign language training was conducted with teachers and children, and children practiced it with their peers daily. Home based education and rehabilitation for children with severe disability is carried out with trained SHGs. The families are referred to local government services. There is now the need to extend inclusive education to high schools and to engage colleges in the process. Save the Children⁵ promotes Inclusive Education in urban and rural primary schools. Training is provided for teachers, and awareness raising workshops are organized for parents; policy makers are consulted to enact inclusive practices that support the teachers and all children, providing equipment, building an outreach programme, and developing monitoring and evaluations systems. Teachers' knowledge has increased with a 97.8% increase in positive attitude while parents are now more willing to bring their children to school. Children reported they felt happier though there is still a need to provide more specific support e.g. understanding a child with hearing impairment. After a 6-month trail – ministry of education decided to provide support for university students to carry on the resource room programme, where students attend "remedial" classes.

Many examples cited throughout the congress on building the **voice of children with cross disabilities**, need for expertise in facilitating, and in child-to-child activities such as focus groups, expressing dreams and needs in comic form, child parliaments, etc. Examples of professional bodies and academe working with families and children with disabilities in urban poor settings, ranging from mutual parent education, building home based services, preparing for school, inclusive play and community activities. From the Philippines, NORFIL, citing UNCRPD Article 7, shared on how they work with family organizations, helping them develop their capacity to work with government and community to ensure children with disabilities are becoming self-advocates following training, shared dialogue and information fora, while parents and children learn about their rights.

⁵ See Facebook videos

DIDRR: Children with disabilities are at disproportionate high risk of being abandoned and neglected in humanitarian situations⁶, e.g. accessibility needs to be considered within all new WASH programmes (e.g. ramps, accessible latrines).

CBID is an approach for effective participation and engagement of persons with disabilities in disaster risk reduction in Bangladesh (CDD and CBM): bringing rehabilitation and other services to camps, making them accessible and inclusive, while creating the Ageing and Disability Task Force, utilizing CBID Teams to reach people with disabilities and older persons. People with disabilities were trained, go into the camps, run courtyard meetings as they consult/dialogue with community members, gather stories and information about specific needs and situations. Working closely with the government, these camp co-ordinators together with mainstream humanitarian organizations, used the Washington Group Questions (WGs) to establish baseline information. A multi-disciplinary, partnership approach was adopted to ensure quality service delivery, providing health services, e.g. promotion/prevention, medical care, and rehabilitation including psycho-social and counselling support; provision of appropriate assistive devices; Prosthesis and Orthotic services; home modifications, accessible mobile services, such as buses and an accessible boat for flood rescues. Advocacy work included mainstreaming disability into disaster risk management, e.g. diverse early warning systems. DPO representatives have joined the DIDRR task force at camp and national level. Climate resilient disability inclusive sustainable livelihood programmes are being organized. There have been significant policy and practice changes e.g. making Risk Reduction Action Plan disability-inclusive. Challenges include lack of accessibility (even among mainstream INGOs), getting the finance including funding support for technical staff, sanitation and water demand versus actual supply, and the weather.

SAF-FJKM in the East Region of Madagascar use a CBID approach for their Inclusive Disaster Risk Reduction strategy. Field workers provide capacity-building to volunteers, key stakeholders and local authorities to map the risk to communities, sensitise the community about risk management, and conduct simulated drills to reduce or eliminate risk. Household visits allow field workers to identify people with disabilities and provide capacity-building about their rights and responsibilities towards community development. Food supplies and nutrition education are distributed, and VSLA is used in developing business plans.

Emerging and continuing concerns:

- CBID as a bottom-up, inclusive development approach, where community mobilisation is key in ensuring no-one is left behind; inclusive policies, plans, budgets, plans, and implementation included in local and national development plans and goals.
- Need to have greater involvement with mainstream agencies: CBID is for every sector, especially marginalised sectors.
- Call on UN bodies to take responsibility for CBID.
- Importance of grassroots DPOs working with government as central to CBID: need to hear more from people with disabilities who are isolated even within their own sector.

⁶ UNICEF

- CBID as an approach for economic empowerment, including ‘good practice’ models, needs to be strengthened.
- Essential access to Rehabilitation 2030 for all and to GATE, while the community mobilisation process is already initiated.
- Ageing populations.
- DIDRR; as well as urbanisation, climate change, and the state of Asian coastal cities and our oceans.
- Social protection models, including UHC, across Asia-Pacific.
- On-going need for disaggregated data and how best to apply the WGQs and other measures, local and international, e.g. WHO-Myelodysplastic Syndromes (WHO-MDS) for accurately gathering such data.
- Sustainability of CBID, in line with UNCRPD, SDGs and Sendai, calls upon greater participation of people with disabilities and local DPOs in decision-making and governance, empowering themselves to be partners in development, **as contributors**. Disability NGOs serve as resources to the community, government and DPOs.
- The discussions continue to reflect the persistent inequalities in livelihood, social, cultural, environmental, and political spheres faced by people with different disabilities.

Recommendations for Congress

There is a need to:

1. Have more multi-media platforms and funding so that grassroots-based people with different disabilities can attend and participate.
2. Measure progress in CBID over the years (e.g. similar to the systematic process used by the Asia-Pacific DRR Ministerial Conference to measure DRR developments between conferences in reaching Sendai targets).
3. Learn more about partnership/alliances in CBID at community to national level.
4. Share about multi-stakeholder⁷ approach: Government, as duty bearer, takes the lead and the responsibility, in partnership with DPOs and SHGs, and with disability/mainstream NGOs and community groups as essential resources, in building quality and inclusive government and community systems.
5. Need for greater involvement of mainstream civil society.
6. Contribute to local and national development plans and actions in achieving the SDGs.
7. Clarify the definition and practice of CBID.
8. Emphasize that CBID is a key approach to ensure people with different disabilities and other marginalised groups are included in DRR: no-one is left behind.
9. Clearer definition of inclusive education to differentiate the ‘education for all’ framework, from special education practice.

⁷ DPOs at the centre of their own development and key partner with government. Disability and mainstream NGOs, community groups, academe, etc., act as catalysts but their role is as a resource to the community, helping to strengthen community and government inclusive systems, ensuring access, affordability, availability, acceptability and quality, including health, livelihood, education, social participation, infrastructure/transport and social protection, etc.

10. Emphasise that communities identify and solve their own problems through community mobilisation⁸, based on their own expertise and with information, knowledge and skills development.

Cambodia is the location for the next Asia-Pacific CBID congress in 2023. The 2020 global CBR-CBID Congress in Uganda was also announced for July 28-30.

Barney McGlade
CBM Regional CBID Adviser

⁸E.g. appreciating how local systems work and how they work from national to local level; appreciating how international frameworks can work for them, and how to engage in local to national development plans and vice versa.

THE ULAANBAATAR DECLARATION

2ND -3RD JULY 2019 ULAANBAATAR, MONGOLIA

Sustainable Social Development and Economic Growth through Community-Based Inclusive Development (CBID)4th Asia-Pacific Community-Based Inclusive Development (CBID) Congress 2019

The Ulaanbaatar Declaration on the Community-Based Inclusive Development

The 4th Asia-Pacific Community-Based Inclusive Development (CBID) Congress 2019 was held on 2-3 July 2019 in Shangri-La hotel, Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia.

The main aim of the Congress was to provide a regional platform to exchange lessons learned and good practices on the economic empowerment of persons with disabilities in order to break the cycle of poverty towards sustainable social development and economic growth through CBID. It further intended to strengthen collaboration among representatives from governments, leaders with disabilities, Disabled Peoples' Organizations (DPOs), Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), International Non-Government Organizations (INGOs), youth groups and service providers from Asia-Pacific countries.

We, the representatives of organizations of persons with disabilities and other non-governmental organizations, governments, development agencies, donors and the business sector from 43 countries, in total 683 delegates, participated in this Congress. Our special gratitude goes to the organizers - Ministry of Labour and Social Protection Mongolia, the CBR Asia-Pacific Network and collaborators WHO, UNESCAP, JICA/DPUB, Leonard Cheshire, Liliane Foundation, CBM International, Italian Association Amici di Raoul Follereau (AIFO), and Asia-Pacific Development Center on Disability (APCD) and all the partners in making this Congress successful.

This year, the world will undertake its first cycle review of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and its 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). An evaluation of progress and plans for acceleration would be incomplete without addressing effective inclusion of people with disabilities in the SDGs. Disability is specifically referenced in multiple indicators of 11 SDGs in the monitoring of the SDGs. CBID therefore has a significant importance in ensuring the inclusion and development of persons with disabilities towards the successful implementation of the SGD 2030 Agenda and other international development frameworks.

The two days of the Congress highlighted best practices of inclusion of persons with disabilities in all sectors. However, the discussions also pointed out that people with disabilities face persistent inequalities in social, economic, cultural, environmental, and political spheres.

The following consensus was derived from the discussions that took place during the course of the two days of Congress with the overall aim of CBID being recognised as an effective strategy for achieving the SDGs and ensure that there is a strong focus on leaving no one behind.

1. Eliminate the barriers causing exclusion of persons with disabilities, such as discriminatory laws and policies, lack of accessibility in physical environments and ICT, negative attitudes and stigma, lack of access to assistive technology and to health services, and lack of measures to promote independent living.
2. Mainstream disability – in areas such as social protection, education, employment, and basic services, including health care services, water, sanitation, and energy.
3. Disability-inclusive development investment should be regarded as an investment in the future, the benefits of which will be enjoyed not only by people with disabilities, but also by other excluded groups including the world’s rapidly growing older population.
4. Regional consultations should be continued as these play a strong role in identifying regional challenges while bringing in governments and various stakeholders to discuss issues jointly.
5. We believe that:
 - CBID enhances and strengthens Community-based Rehabilitation (CBR) ‘towards community based inclusive development’;
 - CBID is a person-centered approach where local government, people with disabilities, community members and organizations take collective action for achieving inclusive development within their communities;
 - CBID is an approach for realising the UNCRPD;
 - CBID is an approach to ensure the achievement of the SDG Agenda so that no-one is left behind;
 - CBID is an approach to transform society so that everyone, including persons with disabilities are included.

The Fifth Asia-Pacific CBID Congress to be convened in 2023.

PARTICIPANT FEEDBACK

COMMENTS FROM THE LOCAL PARTICIPANTS OF THE 4th ASIA-PACIFIC COMMUNITY-BASED INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT CONGRESS:

1. Ms.URANCHIMEG Shagdar, Representative from Dornod Province. Head of Council of Dornod Province NGO under the Mongolian National Federation of organizations for Persons with Disabilities in Mongolia. Age: 64; Gender: Female

I consider myself lucky to be a part of this International Congress gathering from all around the world. It is perceived that the Government of Mongolia collaborated with other international organizations and has put so much effort into organizing the Congress of this level. One of the wonderful lifetime experiences that happened to me was participating in this Congress, the very first and major event held in the historical timeline in the field of persons with disability in Mongolia.

I have equipped myself with different information and knowledge to work further in the disability movement. I am more focused now to work harder in implementing the best practices and lessons learnt from the guest speakers and presenters of the Congress.

2. DEPU Tankhai (Representative from Bayan-Ulgii Province, Age: 45; person with disability)

Bayan-Ulgii Province is the western-most part of Mongolia. It is located 1,500 km from the capital city of Mongolia, Ulaanbaatar. I would like to express my sincere gratitude to the organizers of the Congress and authority of our province for giving me this special opportunity to participate in this meaningful event.

I am confident to say that by participating in this Congress, I have learnt a lot. It was an eye-opening and mind-altering experience of my life. I have seen what we as persons with disabilities can accomplish in the society. I have realised that it is essential to attend vocational training courses and capacity-building training to work effectively. I am glad that I could listen to the presentations from foreign countries in Mongolian and broaden my knowledge and enhanced my skills. Once again, I am sincerely thankful to the General Agency for Development of Persons with Disabilities for great hospitality, providing us with all logistics arrangements and facilities throughout the Congress.

3. KHULAN Tsogtgerel (Representative from Darkhan-Uul Province, Age: 20, Person with disability, Member of Council of Persons with Disabilities of Darkhan-Uul Province)

As a representative of youth, participating in this congress motivated me to create, learn, think and plan my future. Now, I have a dream to participate in the future Congresses as a presenter/guest speaker. From the discussion, I have learnt lots of interesting issues of foreign countries. It is my pride that I was one of the representatives of the international Congress, gathering representatives from more than 40 countries in Mongolia. I would like to express my sincere gratitude and appreciation to everyone, particularly the organizers of the Congress.

**COMMENTS FROM THE INTERNATIONAL PARTICIPANTS
OF THE 4th ASIA-PACIFIC COMMUNITY-BASED INCLUSIVE
DEVELOPMENT CONGRESS:**

Dr. Maya Thomas, India

The 4th Asia Pacific CBID Congress held in Mongolia in July was well attended, with over 600 delegates. The efforts of the national and international organizers are to be commended for the successful conduct of the Congress. The national organizers, led by the Government, outdid themselves in their excellent arrangements in terms of the venue, logistics and other issues to ensure the smooth conduct of the Congress.

The main themes of the Congress were thoughtfully chosen and very relevant. A number of papers were presented at the plenaries and concurrent sessions, with good discussion at many. However, not all papers were of a high standard, being mere descriptions of activities or intentions. We will need to consider better indicators for selection of papers in the future.

The change in name from CBR to CBID needs more debate, clarification and consensus before it is finalised. From the discussions at the Congress, it was clear that there is confusion in the minds of practitioners about the rationale, meaning and implications of such a change. Hopefully the next Asia-Pacific Congress will bring about better clarity and understanding.

Mr. Hong Jung Pyo, South Korea

The 4th AP CBID Congress had included the main strategies toward Inclusive Society for People with Disabilities, and it had given valuable lessons among various participants through each sessions and interactions. We were impressed by the warm hospitality and fantastic logistics arrangements throughout the congress.

We appreciate the effort made by every individual for making the Congress successful.

Mr. Neth Un, Cambodia

The 4th AP CBID Congress was organized very well. The speech of Prime Minister in the opening ceremony was comprehensive and added value to the Congress. The direct involvement of the Mongolian government in the Congress is very commendable.

All the presentations were well arranged, and the papers were of good quality, but the time for questions and answers was very limited and the majority of the presenters was Mongolians. I somehow felt that the information on disability from Asian Pacific countries was not fully integrated.

Ms. Maria B. Waloki, Fiji National University, Suva, Fiji Islands

Congratulations to organizers of the 4th APCBID Congress for a hugely successful event.

I thoroughly enjoyed the congress and its pre-congress workshop for the sharing of experiences and activities on CBR – CBID. I enjoyed the continuing discussion and sharing on the transition of terminology from CBR to CBID. I hope that this will culminate in the most positive way

towards maximum dynamic participation of persons with disabilities in community life, through construction of environmental inclusive development projects in our countries. This is empowerment of persons with disabilities in reality.

The display of rich Mongolian culture, traditions and beauty at the opening and closing ceremonies was wonderful. I am sure, it was greatly appreciated by everyone, even with pride and joy by locals present. It demonstrated the importance with which the government views their responsibility for Mongolian citizens inclusive of persons with disabilities. I appreciate this commitment and pray more governments will in time, show similar commitment.

The congress organization was excellent and managed in a beautiful setting. I thank the Liaison Officers and volunteers who assisted our arrival, participation and travel out of your beautiful country. I truly appreciated the treatment given to me and felt like a VIP. Thank you all sincerely.

EVALUATION RESULT

The 4th Asia-Pacific Community-based Inclusive Development Congress under the theme “Sustainable Social Development and Economic Growth through Community-based Inclusive Development” has been successfully organized between 2-3 July 2019, Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia. The congress took place with the attendance of more than 600 hundred delegates from 43 countries. In order to evaluate the quality of the Congress the committee made an evaluation form.

The evaluation form was issued in English and Mongolian requiring names, job title and organization, and the volume was contained within an A4-sized paper. The survey was conducted in the morning of the second day of the congress, July 3rd.

Out of 683 participants of the congress, 546 participants took the survey.

Total participants	Participants covered in the survey	Attendance by percentage
683	546	80%

<u>Evaluation form</u>							
4th ASIA-PACIFIC COMMUNITY-BASED INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT CONGRESS							
Ulaanbaatar, July 2-3, 2019							
PLEASE RESPOND TO THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS BY USING THE RANKING SCALE BELOW							
	1		2		3		4
	<i>Excellent</i>		<i>Good</i>		<i>Fair</i>		<i>Poor</i>
PLENARY AND CONCURRENT SESSIONS							
Content							
1.	Relevance of topics presented and discussed	1	2	3	4		
2.	Presentation adds to evidence on CBID as a rights-based, inclusive development approach	1	2	3	4		

Process					
3.	Delivery of Presentations	1	2	3	4
4.	Choice of methods/activities used	1	2	3	4
5.	Time allocation for each session	1	2	3	4
6.	Opportunities for sharing	1	2	3	4
Accessibility, Facilities, Logistics and other services/ Level of Comprehensive Accessibility					
7.	Venue	1	2	3	4
8.	Conference facilities	1	2	3	4
9.	Accommodation and Transport	1	2	3	4
10.	Technical quality (sound, visuals, etc.)	1	2	3	4
11.	Information sharing/interpreting/ translation/etc.	1	2	3	4
ADDITIONAL COMMENTS ABOUT THE CONGRESS					
1.	What were your main hope(s) for joining the Congress?				
2.	Did the Congress help you achieve these aims/hopes? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partly <input type="checkbox"/> No Please explain your answer:				
3.	Overall, what were the most useful sessions for you?				
4.	Kindly suggest any new session topics that you would like to have in the future.				
4.	Overall, what is your evaluation of the Workshop?				
5.	Would you attend a follow-up Congress? What topics?				
<i>END</i>					

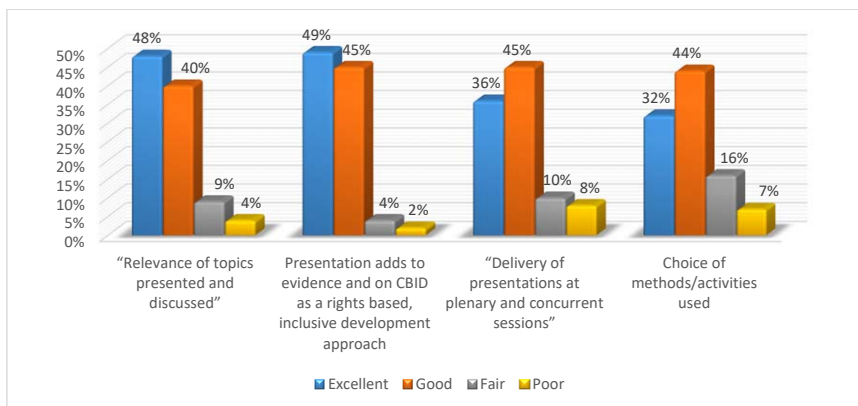
Results:

Question 1- As to the ‘Relevance of topics presented and discussed’, 260 people (48%) answered “Excellent”, 216 people (40%) answered “Good”, 50 people (9%) answered “Fair” and 20 people (4%) answered “Poor”.

Question 2- As to the ‘Presentation adds to evidence and on CBID as a rights-based, inclusive development approach’, out of 546 participants, 265 people (49%) answered “Excellent”, 240 people (45%) answered “Good”, 20 people (4%) answered “Fair” and 12 people (2%) answered “Poor”.

Question 3- As to the ‘Delivery of presentations at plenary and concurrent sessions’, 198 people (36%) answered “Excellent”, 246 people (45%) answered “Good”, 57 people (10%) answered “Fair” and 45 people (8%) answered “Poor”.

Question 4- As to the ‘Choice of methods/activities used’, 177 (32%) people answered “Excellent”, 240 people (44%) answered “Good”, 90 people (16%) answered “Fair” and 39 people (7%) answered “Poor”.

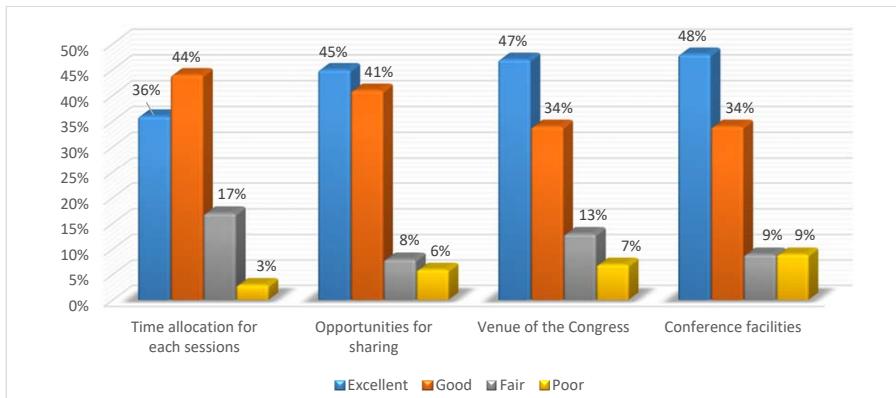


Question 5- As to the ‘Time allocation for each session’, 177 (36%) people answered “Excellent”, 216 people (44%) answered “Good”, 84 people (17%) answered “Fair” and 13 people (3%) answered “Poor”.

Question 6- As to the ‘Opportunities for sharing’, 244 people (45%) answered “Excellent”, 225 people (41%) answered “Good”, 42 people (8%) answered “Fair” and 35 people (6%) answered “Poor”.

Question 7- As to the ‘Venue of the Congress’, 285 people (47%) answered “Excellent”, 153 people (34%) answered “Good”, 72 people (13%) answered “Fair” and 36 people (7%) answered “Poor”.

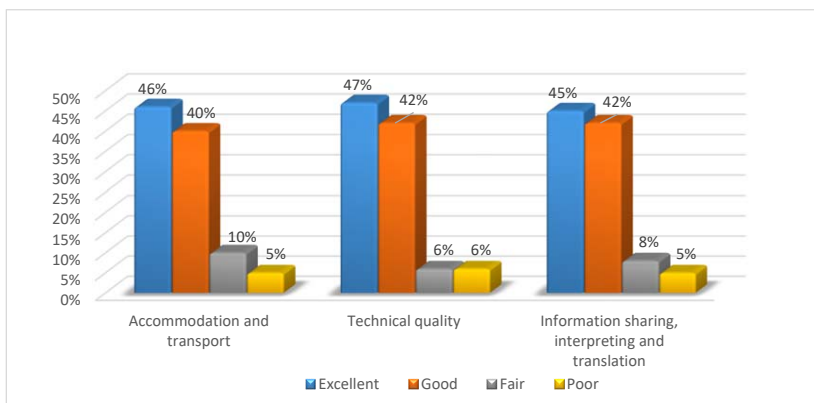
Question 8- As to the ‘Conference facilities’, 261 people (48%) answered “Excellent”, 188 people (34%) answered “Good”, 50 people (9%) answered “Fair” and 47 people (9%) answered “Poor”.



Question 9- As to the ‘Accommodation and transport’, 250 people (46%) answered “Excellent”, 216 people (40%) answered “Good”, 53 people (10%) answered “Fair” and 27 people (5%) answered “Poor”.

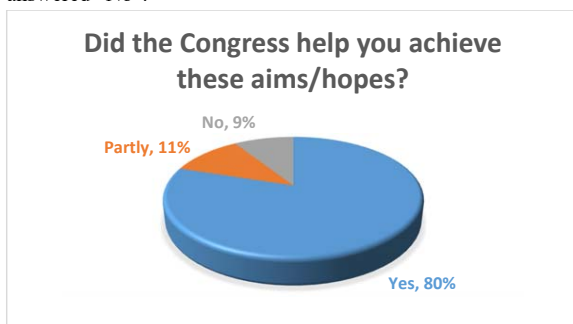
Question 10- As to the ‘Technical quality’, 255 people (47%) answered “Excellent”, 228 people (42%) answered “Good”, 32 people (6%) answered “Fair” and 31 people (6%) answered “Poor”.

Question 11- As to the ‘Information sharing, interpreting and translation’, 245 people (45%) answered “Excellent”, 230 people (42%) answered “Good”, 46 people (8%) answered “Fair” and 25 people (5%) answered “Poor”.



ADDITIONAL COMMENTS ABOUT THE CONGRESS

1. As to the question ‘What were your main hopes for joining the congress?’ out of 546 people, 273 people (50%) answered “To see the international attitude and approaches towards CBID”.
2. To the question ‘Did the congress help you achieve these aims/hopes?’, 435 people (80%) answered “Yes”, 62 people (11%) answered “Partly” and 49 people (9%) answered “No”.

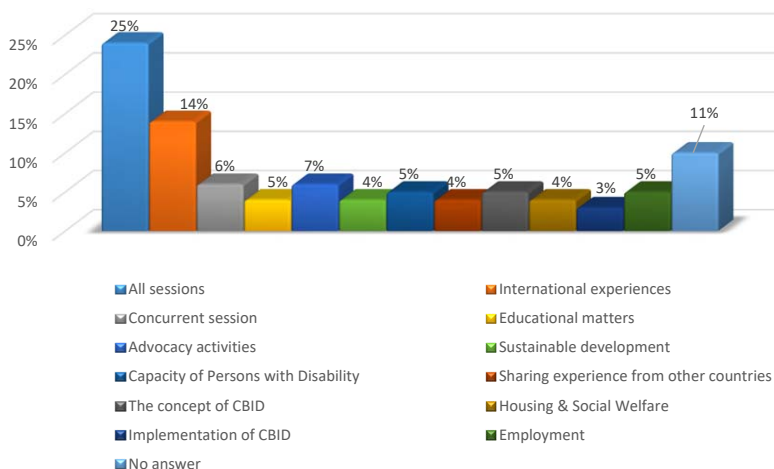


3. As to the question ‘Overall, what were the most useful sessions for you?’, people answered as follows:

Answers	Participants	By percentage
All sessions	135	25%
International experiences	78	14%
Concurrent session	35	6%
Educational matters	27	5%
Advocacy activities	37	7%
Sustainable development	24	4%
Capacity of Persons with Disability	27	5%
Sharing experience from other countries	24	4%
The concept of CBID	28	5%

Housing and Social Welfare	21	4%
Implementation of CBID	19	3%
Employment	28	5%
No answer	60	11%

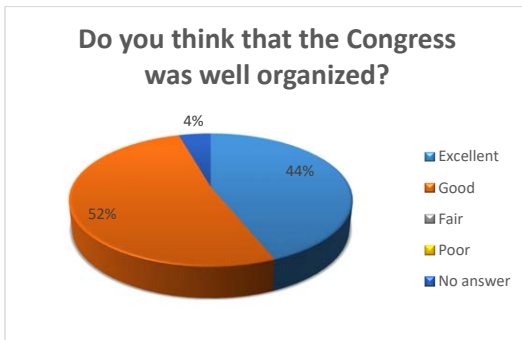
Overall, what was the most useful session for you?



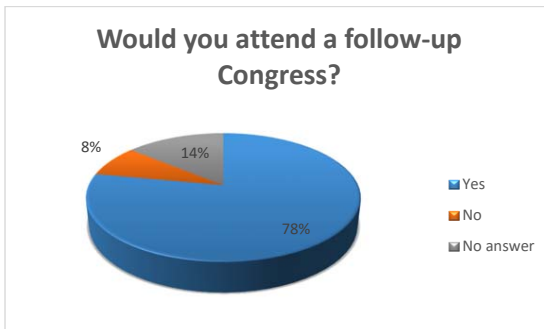
4. To 'Kindly suggest any new sessions topics that you would like to have in the future.' people responded as follows:

- Disability in the era of Globalisation.
- Comparative improvements of implementing CBR/CBID Programme.
- Livelihood and economic empowerment.
- Children with disabilities.
- How to identify person with disability in mainstreaming activities and challenges.
- Sexual and reproductive health and rights.
- Research evaluation and assessments of the CBR/CBID Programme.
- Ensuring sustainability for long-standing programmes.
- Women with disabilities.

- Addressing gaps between education and national policies
 - Social involvement of PWDs
 - Implementing the CBID approach in all sector
5. As to the question ‘Overall, what is your evaluation of the Workshop?’ 240 people (44%) answered “Excellent”, 282 people (52%) answered “Good” and 24 people (4%) didn’t respond (Fair, Poor).



6. As to the question ‘Would you attend a follow-up Congress?’, 425 people (78%) answered “Yes”, 45 people (8%) answered “No” and 76 people (14%) didn’t answer.



PHOTOS

























The Foundation of Asia-Pacific Development Center on Disability (APCD Foundation)

255 Rajvithi Road, Rajthevi, Bangkok 10400 Thailand

Tel : 66-(0)-2-354-7505

Fax: 66-(0)-2-354-7507

E-mail: info@apcdfoundation.org

Website: www.apcdfoundation.org