

## **Chapter 3. OVERVIEW OF THE FIELD SURVEYS**

### **3.1 The Field Surveys: Objectives and Background**

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

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

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

**Table 3-1 List of Survey Team Members**

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

### **3.2 Summary of Field Survey Findings**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### **4.1 Significance of Participation by Disabled People**

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

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

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

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

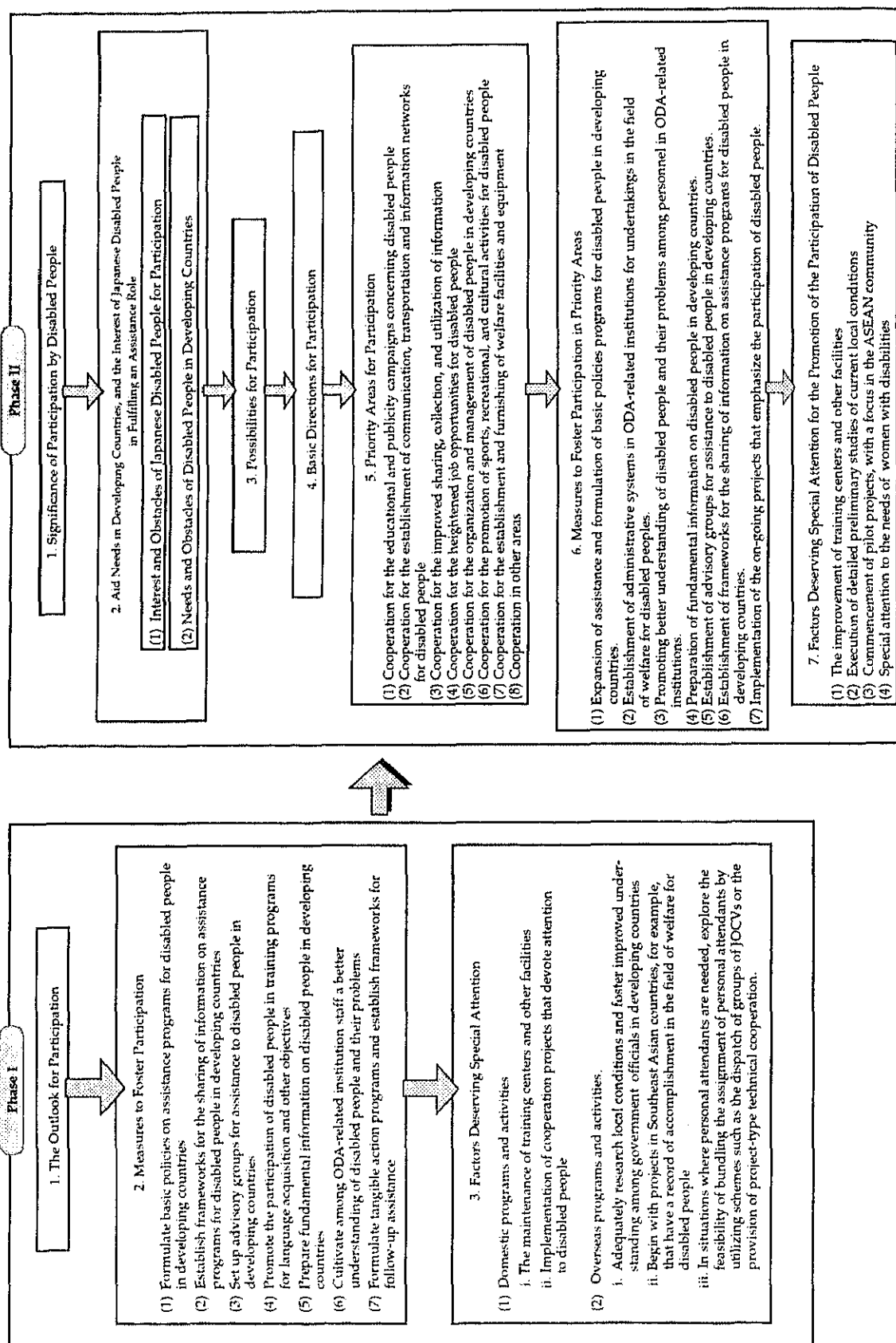
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<sup>2</sup> Namely, the Phase I (fiscal 1995) and Phase II (fiscal 1996) studies.

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

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

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



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

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

### **4.2.1 Interest and Obstacles of Japanese Disabled People for Participation**

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

#### **4.2.2 Needs and Obstacles of Disabled People in Developing Countries**

From the findings of the international questionnaire surveys of govern-

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### **4.3 Possibilities for Participation**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### **4.4 Basic Directions for Participation**

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

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

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

#### **4.5 Priority Areas for Participation**

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

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

In many developing countries, disabled people still face restrictions on

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

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

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

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

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

\*For improved communication

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

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

*\*For improved access to information and modes of transportation*

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

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

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

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

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

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

### (4) Cooperation for heightened job opportunities for disabled people

*\*For the expansion of job opportunities in general*

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



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

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

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

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

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

- Projects to establish various types of workplaces for disabled people including severely disabled persons by the creation of management, marketing, and support frameworks, and the improvement of their management, and merchandise skills.
- (5) Cooperation for the organization and management of disabled people in developing countries

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

nity to express themselves.

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

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

\*Sports for disabled people

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

\*Culture and the arts

- Promotion of music composition and the performance of vocal and instrumental music by disabled musicians
- Promotion of wheelchair dance<sup>6</sup>, pantomime performances by persons with hearing impairment,
- sign language theater, and other forms of artistic expression by disabled people
- Promotion of artistic activities in such fields as pottery, painting, and embroidery

\*Recreation

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

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<sup>6</sup> This is sometimes classified as a sports activity.

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

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

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

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

(8) Other areas

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

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

#### **4.6 Measures to Foster Participation in Priority Areas**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

##### **(1) The improvement of training centers and other facilities**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

# APPENDIX



## QUESTIONNAIRE

Ministry/Agency	Name:		
	Department:		
	Address:		
Contact person	Name:		
	Title/Position:		
	Tel & Fax number:	Tel:	Fax:

Please fill in the space and/or mark (☐) before your choices.

### ***1. Outline***

1. What is the field of work of your ministry/agency (e.g. social welfare, health, education, environment, population, employment, public administration)?

2. Please provide the definition of "persons with disability" in your country.

3. Please indicate the population of persons with disability in your country (preferably most recent data). Also, please indicate approximate number of persons with disability in each category (preferably most recent data). Please cite the source of the data below the table on the next page. If the population and/or population in each category is not certain, please provide estimates. Please explain the reasons for the estimation.

population of disabled people:

year:

(source:

)

4. Please explain briefly the current national policy/strategy towards disabled people in your country (preferably most recent one).

--

5. Has the policy towards disabled people been mentioned in your national development plan?

☐ a) yes

☐ b) no

(for those who answered a) in #5 above)

- (5-1) How has the policy been mentioned? Please provide us with a brief explanation.

--

- (5-2) How much of the national budget has been spent for disabled people in your ministry/agency? Also, please mention how much - as a percentage - of the national budget it accounts for. If unable to answer the allocation for the national budget, please provide the budget at the ministry level. (If possible, please attach the data.)

--

kind	no. of persons	definition	reasons for estimation	remarks
physically disabled				
visually impaired				
hearing impaired				
mentally retarded				
psychiatrically disabled				

(Source: )



## ***II. International Exchange and International Cooperation with Japan***

1. Has your ministry/agency carried out cooperative activities with Japanese organizations in the disability field? (multiple choices)

- ☐ a) yes, we were engaged in cooperative activities with Japanese organizations in the past  
☐ b) yes, we are currently engaged in cooperative activities with Japanese organizations  
☐ c) no, we have never been engaged in cooperative activities with Japanese organizations

(for those who answered a) and/or b) in #1 above)

- (1-1) Please give name(s) of the projects and your counterpart in Japan . Also, please give brief explanations of the projects.

Name of projects	Counterparts	Contents	Year

(for those who answered b) in #1 above)

2. Does your ministry/agency plan to carry out cooperative activities with Japan in the disability field in the future?

- ☐ a) yes  
☐ b) no

(for those who answered a) in #2 above)

- (2-1) What activities does your ministry/agency intend to carry out? (multiple choices)

- ☐ a) exchanging information on related activities in the disability field  
☐ b) organizing joint seminars on disability issues  
☐ c) dispatching of trainees to Japan  
☐ d) dispatching of trainers/ experts to Japan  
☐ e) accepting trainees from Japan  
☐ f) accepting trainers/ experts from Japan  
☐ g) providing training equipment and materials including assistive devices to Japan  
☐ h) receiving training equipment and materials including assistive devices from Japan  
☐ i) providing financial assistance to Japan  
☐ j) receiving financial assistance from Japan  
☐ k) others ( )

3. Has your ministry/agency engaged in any cooperation programme under Japan's official development assistance (ODA) in the disability field in the past?

- ☐ a) yes  
☐ b) no

\*ODA refers to government-based technical and/or financial cooperation for the purpose of promoting social and economic development of developing countries.

(for those who answered a) in #3 above)

(3-1) What were some activities that your ministry/agency was engaged in?

- ☐ a) organizing joint seminars on disability issues
- ☐ b) dispatching trainees to Japan
- ☐ c) accepting trainers/experts from Japan
- ☐ d) receiving training equipment and materials including assistive devices from Japan
- ☐ e) receiving financial assistance from Japan
- ☐ f) others ( )

(3-2) What difficulties and/or problems as well as positive points did your ministry/agency perceive from the activities mentioned above?

--

4. Would your ministry/agency be interested in any cooperation programme under Japan's ODA in the disability field in the future?

- ☐ a) yes
- ☐ b) no
- ☐ c) others ( )

(for those who answered a) in #4 above)

(4-1) What support would your organization wish to receive if Japan's ODA were provided?  
(multiple choices)

- ☐ a) organizing joint seminars on disability issues
- ☐ b) dispatching trainees to Japan
- ☐ c) accepting trainers/experts from Japan
- ☐ d) receiving training equipment and materials including assistive devices from Japan
- ☐ e) receiving financial assistance from Japan
- ☐ f) others ( )

(for those who answered # 4-1 above)  
(4-1-1) Please explain in detail.

--

- (for those who answered a) in #4 above)
- (4-2) Please select the reason(s) for your choice. (multiple choices)
- ☐ a) it is possible to share mutual experience on the development of rehabilitation/welfare programmes and services for people concerned
  - ☐ b) it is possible to receive professionals and trainers from Japan
  - ☐ c) it is possible to receive Japanese technology
  - ☐ d) it is possible to receive financial assistance from Japan
  - ☐ e) we were engaged in cooperation in the past and it was successful
  - ☐ f) others ( )

- (for those who answered b) in #4 above)
- (4-3) Please select the reason(s) for your choice. (multiple choices)
- ☐ a) we are interested in cooperation only on a non-governmental basis
  - ☐ b) we are already being assisted by organizations abroad (other than Japan)
  - ☐ c) ways to cooperate with Japan are not clear
  - ☐ d) we are not sure where to contact (in our country) in order to facilitate cooperation with Japan
  - ☐ e) we find it unnecessary to receive assistance from abroad
  - ☐ f) no improvement can be expected even if cooperation with Japan is enhanced
  - ☐ g) others ( )

5. Do you think that an exchange and cooperation between disabled people in your country and in Japan should be facilitated?
- ☐ a) yes
  - ☐ b) no
  - ☐ c) others ( )

(for those who answered a) in #5 above)

(5-1) Please select the reason(s) for your choice. (multiple choices)

- ☐ a) it may be possible to cooperate more effectively because they have similar experiences in dealing with disability issues in respective countries
- ☐ b) it may help to strengthen the organizations of disabled people in both countries on a long term basis
- ☐ c) it may help disabled people on both sides to realize their full potential and to build confidence
- ☐ d) it may promote awareness on participation of disabled people in international cooperation
- ☐ e) others ( )

(5-2) What activities/services would your ministry/agency be interested to facilitate between disabled people in your country and in Japan? (multiple choices)

- ☐ a) exchanging information on disabled people
- ☐ b) organizing seminars on promoting awareness towards disabled people
- ☐ c) dispatching trainers/experts to Japan
- ☐ d) dispatching trainees to Japan
- ☐ e) accepting trainers/experts from Japan
- ☐ f) accepting trainees from Japan
- ☐ g) providing training equipment and materials including assistive devices to Japan
- ☐ h) receiving training equipment and materials including assistive devices from Japan
- ☐ i) providing financial assistance to Japan
- ☐ j) receiving financial assistance from Japan
- ☐ k) others ( )

(5-2-1) Please give some examples and reasons of your choices in #(5-2) above.

--

(for those who answered b) in #5 above)

(5-3) Please select the reason(s) for your choice. (multiple choices)

- ☐ a) it is not necessary to receive assistance from abroad
- ☐ b) no improvement can be expected even if cooperation is enhanced with Japan
- ☐ c) appropriate systems/ functions to receive disabled people from abroad have not been established yet
- ☐ d) we have an anxiety about engaging in cooperation with organizations abroad
- ☐ e) cooperation should be carried out in a way that does not distinguish people as "with or without disability"
- ☐ f) others ( )

6. Does your ministry/agency think that there are some barriers which may prevent disabled people in your country and in Japan to cooperate?

(for those who answered a) in #6 above)

Kind of disability	Difficulties
Physically disabled	e.g., lack of appropriate transportation system
Visually impaired	
Hearing impaired	
Mentally retarded	
Psychiatrically disabled	

- (6-2) Please write down possible solutions for your choices in the above questions.

- (6-3) What are some difficulties that Japanese disabled people might face when they visit your country for exchange/cooperation activities? Please provide some examples according to the kind of disability.

Kind of disability	Difficulties
Physically disabled	e.g., lack of appropriate transportation system
Visually impaired	
Hearing impaired	
Mentally retarded	
Psychiatrically disabled	

- (6-4) Please write down possible solutions for your choices in the above questions.

--

### **III. International and Regional Cooperation (excluding Japan)**

1. Has your ministry/agency carried out cooperative activities with overseas organizations in the disability field? (multiple choices)

- ☐ a) yes, we were engaged in cooperative activities with overseas organizations in the past  
☐ b) yes, we are currently engaged in cooperative activities with overseas organizations  
☐ c) no, we have never been engaged in cooperative activities with overseas organizations

(for those who answered a) and/or b) in #1 above)

- (1-1) Please give name(s) of the projects and your counterpart. Also, please give brief explanations of the projects.

Name of projects	Counterparts	Contents	Year

2. Did your ministry/agency participate in activities with regard to the "United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons"?

- ☐ a) yes  
☐ b) no

(for those who answered a) in #2 above)

- (2-1) Please list the names of projects and explain briefly the contents of activities.

Kind of activities	Contents	Year

3. Has your ministry/agency carried out any activity with regard to the "United Nations Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities"?

- ☐ a) yes  
☐ b) no

(for those who answered a) in #3 above)

(3-1) Please explain briefly the contents of the major activities.

Kind of activities	Contents	Year

(for those who reside in the Asian and Pacific region)

4. Has your ministry/agency taken any action with regard to the "Asian and Pacific Decade of Disabled Persons"?

☐ a) yes

☐ b) no

(for those who answered a) in #4 above)

(4-1) Please list the names of projects and explain briefly the contents of activities.

Kind of activities	Contents	Year

(for those who answered b) in #4 above)

5. Does your ministry/agency plan to carry out any activity with regard to the "Asian and Pacific Decade of Disabled Persons" in the future?

☐ a) yes

☐ b) no

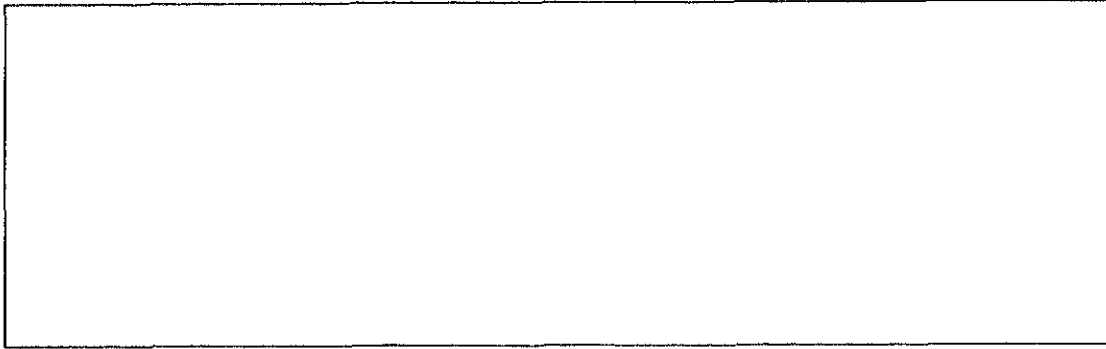
(for those who answered a) in #5 above)

(5-1) Please explain briefly your plan.

--



6. Please write down your comments and suggestions.



Thank you for your cooperation.

## CUESTIONARIO

Ministerio/Agencia	Nombre:	
	Departamento:	
	Dirección:	
Encargado	Nombre:	
	Título/Posición:	
	Nº de tel. y facsímil:	Tel:      Fax:

Por favor rellene los espacios y/o coloque una marca en el cuadrado (□) correspondiente a la respuesta elegida.

### I. Perfil

1. ¿Cuál es el campo de actividades de su ministerio/agencia (por ejemplo: bienestar social, salud, educación, medio ambiente, población, empleo, administración pública)?

--

2. ¿Cuál es la definición de "personas incapacitadas" en su país?

--

3. Indique el número de personas incapacitadas en el total en su país (de preferencia los datos más recientes). Además, indique el número aproximado de personas incapacitadas en cada categoría (de preferencia los datos más recientes). Cite la fuente del dato debajo de la tabla en la página siguiente. Si no se está seguro la población y/o la población en cada categoría, haga una estimación. Fundamente la estimación.

población de personas incapacitadas:                      año:  
(fuente:                      )

4. Describa brevemente la política/estrategia nacional vigente hacia las personas incapacitadas en su país (de preferencia la más reciente).

--

5. ¿La política hacia las personas incapacitadas ha sido mencionada en su plan de desarrollo nacional?
- ☐ a) sí
- ☐ b) no

(para los que contestaron a) el punto 5 anterior)

(5-1) ¿Cómo está mencionada la política? Describa brevemente.

--

(5-2) ¿Qué parte del presupuesto nacional se dedica a las personas incapacitadas en su ministerio/agencia? Mencione -como porcentaje- del presupuesto nacional. Si no puede determinar la cantidad asignada en el presupuesto nacional, proporcione el dato para el presupuesto ministerial. (En lo posible, incluya los datos.)

--

Tipo	Número de personas	Definición	Razones de la estimación	Observaciones
Incapacidad física				
Problemas visuales				
Problemas auditivos				
Mentalmente atrasado				
Problema psiquiátrico				

(Fuente: )

## II. Intercambio y Cooperación Internacional con el Japón

1. ¿Su ministerio/agencia realiza actividades de cooperación con organizaciones japonesas en el campo de la incapacidad? En caso afirmativo dé el(los) nombre(s) de los proyectos y las organizaciones japonesas que actúan como las contrapartes. También describa brevemente los proyectos.

- ☐ a) sí  
☐ b) no

Nombre de los proyectos	Contrapartes	Descripción	Año

(para los que contestaron b) el punto 1 anterior)

2. ¿Su ministerio/agencia tiene planes para realizar actividades de cooperación con el Japón en el campo de la incapacidad, en el futuro?

- ☐ a) sí  
☐ b) no

(para los que contestaron a) el punto 2 anterior)

- (2-1) ¿Cuáles son las actividades que su ministerio/agencia tiene interés en realizar? (se pueden dar múltiples respuestas)

- ☐ a) intercambio de información sobre actividades relacionadas en el campo de la incapacidad  
☐ b) organización de seminarios en colaboración sobre temas de la incapacidad  
☐ c) envío de becas al Japón  
☐ d) envío de entrenadores/expertos al Japón  
☐ e) recepción de becas del Japón  
☐ f) recepción de entrenadores/expertos del Japón  
☐ g) suministro/donación de equipo de entrenamiento y materiales que pueden incluir dispositivos de apoyo a los incapacitados al Japón  
☐ h) recepción de equipo de entrenamiento y materiales que pueden incluir dispositivos de apoyo a los incapacitados del Japón  
☐ i) suministro de ayuda financiera al Japón  
☐ j) recepción de ayuda financiera del Japón  
☐ k) otros ( )

3. ¿Su ministerio/agencia ha participado en programas de cooperación bajo la ayuda oficial para el desarrollo (ODA) del Japón en el campo de la incapacidad, en el pasado?

☐a) sí

☐b) no

\* ODA se refiere a la cooperación gubernamental técnica y/o financiera para promover el desarrollo social y económico en los países en vías de desarrollo.

(para los que contestaron a) en el punto 3 anterior)

(3-1) ¿Cuáles son algunas de las actividades en las que participó su ministerio/agencia?

☐a) organización de seminarios en colaboración sobre temas de la incapacidad

☐b) envío de becas al Japón

☐c) recepción de entrenadores/expertos del Japón

☐d) recepción de equipo de entrenamiento y materiales que pueden incluir dispositivos de apoyo a los incapacitados del Japón

☐e) recepción de ayuda financiera del Japón

☐f) otros ( )

(3-2) ¿Qué dificultades y/o problemas y qué puntos positivos encontró su ministerio/agencia después de su participación en las actividades mencionadas anteriormente?

--

4. ¿Su ministerio/agencia estaría interesado en los programas de cooperación bajo la ODA del Japón en el campo de la incapacidad en el futuro?

☐a) sí

☐b) no

☐c) otros ( )

(4-1) ¿Qué tipo de ayuda desearía recibir su ministerio/agencia si se ofreciera la ODA del  
Japón? (se pueden dar múltiples respuestas)

- (para los que contestaron el punto 4-1 anterior)

--

- ☐ a) es posible compartir experiencias mutuas sobre el desarrollo de los programas y servicios de rehabilitación/bienestar para la gente a que beneficia
- ☐ b) es posible recibir profesionales y entrenadores del Japón
- ☐ c) es posible recibir tecnología japonesa
- ☐ d) es posible recibir ayuda financiera del Japón
- ☐ e) participamos en actividades de cooperación en el pasado que tuvieron éxito
- ☐ f) otros ( )

- ☐ a) nos interesa la cooperación sólo a nivel no gubernamental
- ☐ b) ya estamos recibiendo ayuda de organizaciones del extranjero (otros países que no son Japón)
- ☐ c) las formas en que se puede dar la cooperación con el Japón no están claramente definidas
- ☐ d) no sabemos con quién hablar (en nuestro país) para recibir la cooperación con el Japón
- ☐ e) no necesitamos recibir ayuda del exterior
- ☐ f) no podemos esperar mejoras aunque recibamos la cooperación del Japón
- ☐ g) otros ( )

5. ¿Cree que se debe facilitar el intercambio y cooperación entre incapacitados de su país y el Japón.

☐a) sí

☐b) no

☐c) otros ( )

(para los que contestaron a) el punto 5 anterior)

(5-1) Marque la(s) razón(es) de su selección. (se pueden dar múltiples respuestas)

☐a) es posible una cooperación más efectiva debido a que las experiencias sobre los problemas de incapacidad son similares en ambos países

☐b) puede servir para mejorar las relaciones entre organizaciones relacionadas con los incapacitados en ambos países, a largo plazo

☐c) puede ayudar a los incapacitados de ambos lados a buscar sus máximas posibilidades y mejorar su confianza en sí mismos

☐d) puede promover la consciencia sobre la necesidad de que los incapacitados participen en la cooperación internacional.

☐e) otros ( )

(5-2) ¿Qué actividades/servicios desearía promocionar su ministerio/agencia entre los incapacitados de su país y el Japón? (se pueden dar múltiples respuestas)

☐a) intercambio de información sobre incapacitados

☐b) organización de seminarios sobre la promoción de la toma de consciencia del público hacia los incapacitados

☐c) envío de entrenadores/expertos al Japón

☐d) envío de becas al Japón

☐e) recepción de entrenadores/expertos del Japón

☐f) recepción de becas del Japón

☐g) suministro de equipo de entrenamiento y materiales que pueden incluir dispositivos de apoyo a los incapacitados al Japón

☐h) recepción de equipo de entrenamiento y materiales que pueden incluir dispositivos de apoyo a los incapacitados del Japón

☐i) suministro de ayuda financiera al Japón

☐j) recepción de ayuda financiera del Japón

☐k) otros ( )



(5-2-1) Describa algunos ejemplos y razones para su selección en el punto (5-2) anterior.

--

(para los que contestaron b) el punto 5 anterior)

(5-3) Marque la(s) razón(es) de su selección. (se pueden dar múltiples respuestas)

- ☐a) no necesitamos recibir ayuda del exterior
- ☐b) no podemos esperar mejoramiento aunque recibamos la cooperación del Japón
- ☐c) todavía no se han establecido los sistemas/funciones apropiados para recibir incapacitados del extranjero
- ☐d) tenemos dudas sobre la participación en actividades de cooperación con organizaciones del extranjero
- ☐e) la cooperación debe hacerse de tal forma que no provoque discriminación entre "personas con y sin incapacidad"
- ☐f) otros ( )

6. ¿Su ministerio/agencia piensa que puede haber barreras que impidan una cooperación efectiva entre los incapacitados de su país y del Japón?

- ☐a) sí
- ☐b) no

(para los que contestaron a) el punto 6 anterior)

(6-1) ¿Cuáles son algunas de las dificultades que los incapacitados de su país pueden enfrentar cuando vienen al Japón como entrenadores/entrenados? Describa algunos ejemplos según el tipo de incapacidad.

Tipo de incapacidad	Dificultades
Incapacidad física	por ejemplo: falta de un sistema de transporte apropiado
Problemas visuales	
Problemas auditivos	
Mentalmente atrasado	
Problema psiquiátrico	

(6-2) Describa soluciones posibles a los problemas mencionados en las preguntas anteriores.

--

(6-3) ¿Cuáles son algunas de las dificultades que los incapacitados japoneses pueden enfrentar en su país cuando visiten su país para actividades de intercambio/cooperación? Describa algunos ejemplos según el tipo de incapacidad.

Tipo de incapacidad	Dificultades
Incapacidad física	por ejemplo: falta de un sistema de transporte apropiado
Problemas visuales	
Problemas auditivos	
Mentalmente atrasado	
Problema psiquiátrico	

(6-4) Describa soluciones posibles a los problemas mencionados en las preguntas anteriores.

--

### III. Cooperación Internacional y Regional (excepto Japón)

1. ¿Su ministerio/agencia tiene actividades de cooperación internacional y/o regional en el campo de la incapacidad?

- ☐ a) sí, hemos tenido actividades de cooperación con organizaciones japonesas en el pasado
- ☐ b) sí estamos realizando actividades de cooperación con organizaciones japonesas
- ☐ c) no, nunca hemos tenido actividades de cooperación con organizaciones japonesas

(para los que contestaron a) el punto 1 anterior)

- (1-1) Prepare una lista de los nombres de los proyectos y las contrapartes. También describa brevemente el contenido de los proyectos y el año de las actividades

Nombre de los proyectos	Contrapartes	Descripción	Año

2. ¿Su ministerio/agencia ha participado en las actividades relacionadas con la "Década de los incapacitados de las Naciones Unidas"?

☐a) sí

☐b) no

(para los que contestaron a) el punto 2 anterior)

- (2-1) Prepare una lista de los nombres de los proyectos y describe brevemente las actividades.

Actividades	Descripción	Año

3. ¿Su ministerio/agencia ha realizado actividades relacionadas con las "Normas de Igualdad de Oportunidades de las Personas Incapacitadas de las Naciones Unidas"?

☐a) sí

☐b) no

(para los que contestaron a) el punto 3 anterior)

- (3-1) Haga una descripción breve de las principales actividades.

Actividades	Descripción	Año

(para los que viven en la región del Asia y Pacífico)

4. ¿Su ministerio/agencia ha tomado acciones con respecto a la "Década de las Personas Incapacitadas del Asia y Pacífico"?

☐a) sí

☐b) no

(para los que contestaron a) el punto 4 anterior)

(4-1) Prepare una lista de los nombres de los proyectos y describe brevemente las actividades.

Actividades	Descripción	Año

(para los que contestaron b) el punto 4 anterior)

5. ¿Su ministerio/agencia tiene planes para realizar actividades relacionadas con la "Década de las Personas Incapacitadas del Asia y Pacífico", en el futuro?

☐a) sí

☐b) no

(para los que contestaron a) el punto 5 anterior)

(5-1) Haga una descripción breve de sus planes.

--

6. Escriba sus comentarios y sugerencias.

--

Muchas gracias por su cooperación.



## QUESTIONNAIRE

Organization	Name:		
	Address:		
	Year of establishment:		
	Size:	No. of staff:	No. of volunteer:
Contact person	Name:		
	Title/Position:		
	Tel & Fax number:	Tel:	Fax:

Please fill in the space and/or mark (☐) before your choices.

### **I. Outline**

1. What are the main objectives of your organization? (Please provide us with a leaflet or brochure of your organization, if possible.)

2. Is your organization a nationwide organization or a local organization?

- ☐ a) nationwide organization  
☐ b) local organization

3. Please specify the role of disabled people in your organization. (multiple choices)

- ☐ a) paid staff (or employees)  
☐ b) members of the organization  
☐ c) service consumers (or clients)  
☐ d) volunteers  
☐ e) others ( )

4. Are service consumers in your organization single disability groups or cross disability groups?
- ☐ a) single disability groups
- ☐ b) cross disability groups
- ☐ c) others ( )

(4-1) Please specify the kind(s) of disability of mentioned above. Also, please indicate the approximate number of disabled people in each category.

Kind of disability	No. of persons

## II. Domestic Activities

1. Please specify the main activities of your organization within your country? (multiple choices)

- ☐ a) providing information services and/or promoting coordination among organizations
- ☐ b) promoting awareness towards disabled people among the general public
- ☐ c) encouraging the government to develop national policies in the disability field
- ☐ d) training staff and volunteers in the disability field
- ☐ e) promoting self help programmes including peer counseling services
- ☐ f) providing rehabilitation/welfare services for disabled people including community based rehabilitation (CBR) services
- ☐ g) providing and/or producing training equipment and materials including assistive devices
- ☐ h) organizing seminars/workshops in the disability field
- ☐ i) promoting fund raising activities for disabled people
- ☐ j) providing financial assistance for organizations of disabled people and/or their related organizations
- ☐ k) others ( )

2. What does your organization find difficult when carrying out the above mentioned activities? (multiple choices)

- ☐ a) lack of coordination/cooperation among relevant organizations
- ☐ b) lack of information services
- ☐ c) lack of rehabilitation/welfare facilities and equipment
- ☐ d) lack of government support
- ☐ e) lack of community support/understanding
- ☐ f) lack of trained staff (therapist, social worker, peer counselor, etc.)
- ☐ g) lack of financial resources
- ☐ h) others ( )

### ***III. International Exchange and International Cooperation with Japan***

1. Has your organization carried out cooperative activities with Japanese organizations in the disability field? (multiple choices)  
☐ a) yes, we were engaged in cooperative activities with Japanese organizations in the past  
☐ b) yes, we are currently engaged in cooperative activities with Japanese organizations  
☐ c) no, we have never been engaged in cooperative activities with Japanese organizations
2. Would your organization be interested in carrying out cooperative activities with Japanese organizations in the disability field in the future?  
☐ a) yes  
☐ b) no

(for those who answered a) and/or b) in #1 above)

3. What activities is/was your organization engaged in? (multiple choices)  
☐ a) exchanging information on related activities in the disability field  
☐ b) organizing joint seminars on disability issues  
☐ c) dispatching trainers/experts to Japan  
☐ d) dispatching trainees to Japan  
☐ e) accepting trainers/experts from Japan  
☐ f) accepting trainees from Japan  
☐ g) providing/donating training equipment and materials including assistive devices to Japan  
☐ h) receiving training equipment and materials including assistive devices from Japan  
☐ i) providing financial assistance to Japan  
☐ j) receiving financial assistance from Japan  
☐ k) others ( )

Please give some examples of the major activities mentioned above.

a) ~ k)	major activities





(for those who answered #5-1 above)

(5-1-1) Please explain in detail.

(5-2) Please select the reason(s) for your choice. (multiple choices)

- ☐ a) it is possible to share mutual experience on the development of rehabilitation/ welfare programmes and services for people concerned
- ☐ b) it is possible to receive professionals and trainers from Japan
- ☐ c) it is possible to receive Japanese technology
- ☐ d) it is possible to receive financial assistance from Japan
- ☐ e) we were engaged in cooperation in the past and it was successful
- ☐ f) others ( )

(for those who answered b) in #5 above)

(5-3) Please select the reason(s) for your choice. (multiple choices)

- ☐ a) we are interested in cooperation only on a non-governmental basis
- ☐ b) we are already being assisted by organizations abroad (other than Japan)
- ☐ c) ways to cooperate with Japan are not clear
- ☐ d) we are not sure where to contact (in our country) in order to facilitate cooperation with Japan
- ☐ e) we find it unnecessary to receive assistance from abroad
- ☐ f) no improvement can be expected even if cooperation with Japan is enhanced
- ☐ g) others ( )

6. Do you think that an exchange and cooperation between disabled people in your country and Japan should be facilitated?

- ☐ a) yes
- ☐ b) no
- ☐ c) others ( )

(for those who answered a) in #6 above)

(6-1) Please select the reason(s) for your choice. (multiple choices)

- ☐ a) it may be possible to cooperate more effectively because they have similar experiences in dealing with disability issues in respective countries
- ☐ b) it may help to strengthen the relations of related organizations of disabled people in both countries on a long term basis
- ☐ c) it may help disabled people on both sides to realize their full potential and to build confidence
- ☐ d) it may promote awareness on participation of disabled people in international cooperation

☐ e) others (

(for those who answered a) in #6 above)

(6-2) What activities/services would you be interested to facilitate between disabled people in your country and in Japan? (multiple choices)

☐ a) exchanging information on disabled people

☐ b) organizing seminars on promoting awareness towards disabled people

☐ c) dispatching trainers/experts to Japan

☐ d) dispatching trainees to Japan

☐ e) accepting trainers/experts from Japan

☐ f) accepting trainees from Japan

☐ g) providing/donating training equipment and materials including assistive devices to Japan

☐ h) receiving training equipment and materials including assistive devices from Japan

☐ i) providing financial assistance to Japan

☐ j) receiving financial assistance from Japan

☐ k) others ( )

(6-2-1) Please give some examples and reasons for your choices in #(6-2) above.

--

(for those who answered b) in #6 above)

(6-3) Please select the reason(s) for your choice. (multiple choices)

☐ a) it is not necessary to receive assistance from abroad

☐ b) no improvement can be expected even if cooperation be enhanced with Japan

☐ c) appropriate systems/functions to receive disabled people from abroad has not been established yet

☐ d) we have an anxiety about engaging in cooperation with organizations abroad

☐ e) cooperation should be carried out in a way that does not distinguish people as "with or without disability"

☐ f) others ( )

7. Does your organization think that there are barriers which may discourage cooperation of disabled people in your country and in Japan?

☐ a) yes

☐ b) no

(for those who answered a) in #7 above)

(7-1) What are some difficulties that disabled people in your country may face when they come to Japan as trainers/trainees? Please provide some examples according to the kind of disability.

Kind of disability	Difficulties
Physically disabled	e.g., lack of appropriate transportation system
Visually impaired	
Hearing impaired	
Mentally retarded	
Psychiatrically disabled	

(7-2) Please write down possible solutions for your choices in the above questions.

--

(for those who answered a) in #7 above)

- (7-3) What are some difficulties that Japanese disabled people might face when they visit your country for exchange/cooperation activities? Please provide some examples according to the kind of disability.

Kind of disability	Difficulties
Physically disabled	e.g., lack of appropriate transportation system
Visually impaired	
Hearing impaired	
Mentally retarded	
Psychiatrically disabled	

- (7-4) Please write down possible solutions for your choices in the above questions.

--

#### IV. International and Regional Cooperation (excluding Japan)

1. Has your organization carried out cooperative activities with overseas organizations in the disability field? (multiple choices)
- ☐ a) yes, we were engaged in cooperative activities with overseas organizations in the past
- ☐ b) yes, we are currently engaged in cooperative activities with overseas organizations
- ☐ c) no, we have never been engaged in cooperative activities with overseas organization

(for those who answered a) and/or b) in #1 above)

2. What activities is your organization engaged in? (multiple choices)
- ☐ a) organizing international conferences/seminars/workshops
  - ☐ b) dispatching experts/trainees to other countries and/or accepting trainees from other countries (includes providing technical assistance)
  - ☐ c) accepting experts from other countries and/or sending staff to other countries for training (includes receiving technical assistance)
  - ☐ d) providing/donating and/or producing training equipment and materials including assistive devices
  - ☐ e) receiving training equipment and materials including assistive devices
  - ☐ f) promoting fund raising activities
  - ☐ g) providing financial assistance
  - ☐ h) receiving financial assistance
  - ☐ i) others ( )

(for those who answered b) in #1 above)

3. Is your organization interested in engaging in cooperation with organizations abroad in the future?
- ☐ a) yes
- ☐ b) no

(for those who answered a) in #3 above)

- (3-1) Please explain briefly the plans/programmes your organization may wish to form/ implement.

[illegible]

4. Is your organization a member of international NGOs? If yes, please give its/their names.

☐ a) yes

Name(s)	

☐ b) no

5. Has your organization carried out any activity with regard to the "United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons" ?

☐ a) yes

☐ b) no

(for those who answered a) in #5 above)

(5-1) Please explain briefly the contents of the major activities.

Kind of activities	Contents	Year

6. Has your organization carried out any activity with regard to the "United Nations Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities"?

☐ a) yes

☐ b) no

(for those who answered a) in #6 above)

(6-1) Please explain briefly the contents of the major activities.

Kind of activities	Contents	Year

(for those who reside in the Asian and Pacific region)

7. Has your organization carried out any activity with regard to the "Asian and Pacific Decade of Disabled Persons"?

☐ a) yes

☐ b) no

(for those who answered a) in #7 above)

(7-1) Please explain briefly the contents of the major activities.

Kind of activities	Contents	Year

(for those who answered b) in #7 above)

8. Is your organization interested in carrying out any activity with regard to the "Asian and Pacific Decade of Disabled Persons" in the future?

☐ a) yes

☐ b) no

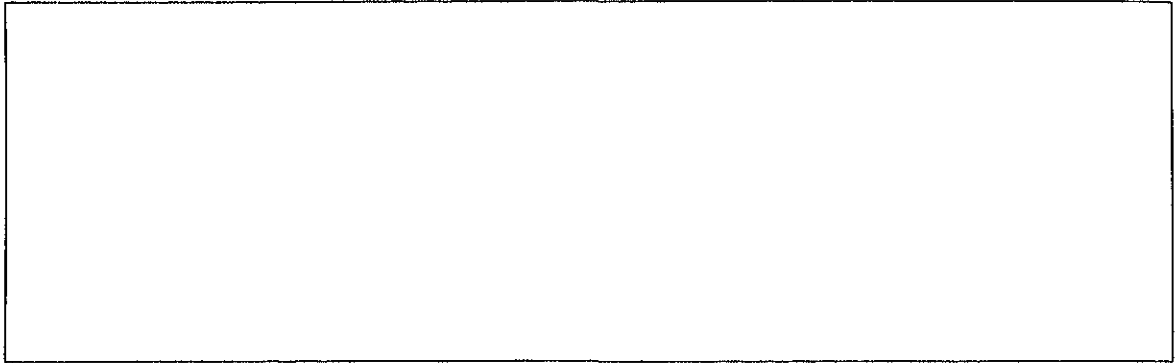
(for those who answered a) in #8 above)

(8-1) Please explain briefly your plan.

--



9. Please write down your comments and suggestions.

A large, empty rectangular box with a thin black border, intended for the respondent to write their comments and suggestions.

Thank you for your cooperation.

## CUESTIONARIO

Organización	Nombre:		
	Dirección:		
	Año de fundación:		
	Tamaño:	Nº empleados:	Nº voluntarios:
Encargado	Nombre:		
	Título/Posición:		
	Nº de tel. y facsímil:	Tel.:	Fax.:

Por favor rellene los espacios y/o coloque una marca en el cuadrado (☐) correspondiente a la respuesta elegida.

### I. Perfil

1. ¿Cuáles son los principales objetivos de su organización? (Incluya un resumen o folleto de su organización, si fuera posible.)

2. ¿Su organización es de carácter nacional o local?

- ☐a) organización nacional  
☐b) organización local

3. Especifique el papel de los incapacitados en su organización (se pueden dar múltiples respuestas)

- ☐a) personal a sueldo (o empleados)  
☐b) miembros de la organización  
☐c) clientes servidos por la organización  
☐d) voluntarios  
☐e) otros ( )

4. ¿ Los clientes servidos por su organización son grupos con el mismo tipo de incapacidad o son grupos de tipos diferentes?

☐a) grupos con el mismo tipo de incapacidad

☐b) grupos de tipos diferentes

☐c) otros ( )

(4-1) Especifique el(los) tipo(s) de incapacidad mencionado(s) anteriormente. Indique también el número aproximado de incapacitados atendidos en cada categoría.

Tipo de incapacidad	Nº de personas

## II. Actividades a nivel Nacional

1. Especifique las principales actividades de su organización en su país (se pueden dar múltiples respuestas)

☐a) suministro de servicios de información y/o promoción de la coordinación entre organizaciones

☐b) promoción de la toma de conciencia hacia los incapacitados en el público en general

☐c) incentivación al gobierno para desarrollar políticas nacionales en el campo de la incapacidad

☐d) entrenamiento de personal y voluntarios en el campo de la incapacidad

☐e) promoción de actividades de autoayuda, incluyendo el servicio de consejeros por personas con la misma incapacidad

☐f) suministro de servicios de rehabilitación/bienestar para los incapacitados incluyendo servicios de rehabilitación basados en la comunidad (CBR)

☐g) suministro y/o producción de equipo de entrenamiento y materiales que pueden incluir dispositivos de apoyo a los incapacitados

☐h) organización de seminarios/talleres de trabajos en el campo de la incapacidad

☐i) promoción de actividades de recaudación de fondos para los incapacitados

☐j) suministro de ayuda financiera para las organizaciones de incapacitados y/o organizaciones relacionadas

☐k) otros ( )

2. ¿Qué problemas o dificultades encuentra su organización para realizar las actividades mencionadas anteriormente? (se pueden dar múltiples respuestas)

- ☐a) falta de coordinación/cooperación entre organizaciones relacionadas
- ☐b) falta de servicios de información
- ☐c) falta de instalaciones y equipo para la rehabilitación/bienestar
- ☐d) falta de apoyo gubernamental
- ☐e) falta de apoyo/comprensión de la comunidad
- ☐f) falta de personal entrenado (terapeutas, trabajadores sociales, consejeros con la misma incapacidad, etc.)
- ☐f) falta de recursos financieros
- ☐h) otros ( )

### III. Intercambio Internacional y Cooperación Internacional con el Japón

1. ¿Su organización realizó/realiza actividades de cooperación con organizaciones japonesas en el campo de la incapacidad? (se pueden dar múltiples respuestas)

- ☐a) sí, hemos tenido actividades de cooperación con organizaciones japonesas en el pasado
- ☐b) sí estamos realizando actividades de cooperación con organizaciones japonesas
- ☐c) no, nunca hemos tenido actividades de cooperación con organizaciones japonesas

2. ¿Su organización estaría interesada en tener actividades de cooperación con organizaciones japonesas en el campo de la incapacidad, en el futuro?

- ☐a) sí
- ☐b) no

(para los que contestaron a) y/o b) en el punto 1 anterior)

3. ¿Cuáles son las actividades desarrolladas por su organización? (se pueden dar múltiples respuestas)

- ☐a) intercambio de información sobre actividades relacionadas en el campo de la incapacidad
- ☐b) organización de seminarios en colaboración sobre temas de la incapacidad
- ☐c) envío de entrenadores/expertos al Japón
- ☐d) envío de becas al Japón
- ☐e) recepción de entrenadores/expertos del Japón
- ☐f) recepción de becas del Japón
- ☐g) suministro/donación de equipo de entrenamiento y materiales que pueden incluir dispositivos de apoyo a los incapacitados al Japón
- ☐h) recepción de equipo de entrenamiento y materiales que pueden incluir dispositivos de apoyo a los incapacitados del Japón

- ☐I) suministro de ayuda financiera al Japón  
☐j) recepción de ayuda financiera del Japón  
☐k) otros ( )

Describa algunos ejemplos de las principales actividades mencionadas anteriormente.

a)-k)	principales actividades

4. ¿Su organización ha participado en programas de cooperación bajo la ayuda oficial para el desarrollo (ODA) del Japón en el campo de la incapacidad, en el pasado?

- ☐a) sí  
☐b) no

\* ODA se refiere a la cooperación gubernamental técnica y/o financiera para promover el desarrollo social y económico en los países en vías de desarrollo.

(para los que contestaron a) en el punto 4 anterior)

(4-1) ¿Cuáles son algunas de las actividades en las que participó su organización?

- ☐a) organización de seminarios en colaboración sobre temas de la incapacidad  
☐b) envío de becas al Japón  
☐c) recepción de entrenadores/expertos del Japón  
☐d) recepción de equipo de entrenamiento y materiales que pueden incluir dispositivos de apoyo a los incapacitados del Japón  
☐e) recepción de ayuda financiera del Japón  
☐f) otros ( )

(4-2) ¿Qué dificultades y/o problemas y qué puntos positivos encontró su organización después de su participación en las actividades mencionadas anteriormente?

--

5. ¿Su organización estaría interesada en los programas de cooperación bajo la ODA del Japón en el campo de la incapacidad en el futuro?

- ☐a) sí
- ☐b) no
- ☐c) otros ( )

(para los que contestaron a) en el punto 5 anterior)

(5-1) ¿Qué tipo de ayuda desearía recibir su organización si se ofreciera la ODA del Japón?  
(se pueden dar múltiples respuestas)

- ☐a) organización de seminarios en colaboración sobre temas de la incapacidad
- ☐b) envío de becas al Japón
- ☐c) recepción de entrenadores/expertos del Japón
- ☐d) recepción de equipo de entrenamiento y materiales que pueden incluir dispositivos de apoyo a los incapacitados del Japón
- ☐e) recepción de ayuda financiera del Japón
- ☐f) otros ( )

(para los que contestaron el punto 5-1 anterior)

(5-1-1) Describa detalladamente.

--

(5-2) Marque la(s) razón(es) de su selección. (se pueden dar múltiples respuestas)

- ☐a) es posible compartir experiencias mutuas sobre el desarrollo de los programas y servicios de rehabilitación/bienestar para la gente a que beneficia
- ☐b) es posible recibir profesionales y entrenadores del Japón
- ☐c) es posible recibir tecnología japonesa
- ☐d) es posible recibir ayuda financiera del Japón
- ☐e) participamos en actividades de cooperación en el pasado que tuvieron éxito
- ☐f) otros ( )

(para los que contestaron b) el punto 5 anterior)

(5-3) Marque la(s) razón(es) de su selección. (se pueden dar múltiples respuestas)

- ☐a) nos interesa la cooperación sólo a nivel no gubernamental
- ☐b) ya estamos recibiendo ayuda de organizaciones del extranjero (otros países que no son Japón)
- ☐c) las formas en que se puede dar la cooperación con el Japón no están claramente definidas
- ☐d) no sabemos con quién hablar (en nuestro país) para recibir la cooperación con el Japón
- ☐e) no necesitamos recibir ayuda del exterior
- ☐f) no podemos esperar mejoras aunque recibamos la cooperación del Japón
- ☐g) otros ( )

6. ¿Cree que se debe facilitar el intercambio y cooperación entre incapacitados de su país y el Japón.

- ☐a) sí
- ☐b) no
- ☐c) otros ( )

(para los que contestaron a) el punto 6 anterior)

(6-1) Marque la(s) razón(es) de su selección. (se pueden dar múltiples respuestas)

- ☐a) es posible una cooperación más efectiva debido a que las experiencias sobre los problemas de incapacidad son similares en ambos países
- ☐b) puede servir para mejorar las relaciones entre organizaciones relacionadas con los incapacitados en ambos países, a largo plazo
- ☐c) puede ayudar a los incapacitados de ambos lados a buscar sus máximas posibilidades y mejorar su confianza en sí mismos
- ☐d) puede promover la consciencia sobre la necesidad de que los incapacitados participen en la cooperación internacional.
- ☐e) otros ( )

(para los que contestaron a) el punto 6 anterior)

(6-2) ¿Qué actividades/servicios desearía promocionar entre los incapacitados de su país y el Japón? (se pueden dar múltiples respuestas)

- ☐a) intercambio de información sobre incapacitados
- ☐b) organización de seminarios sobre la promoción de la toma de consciencia del público hacia los incapacitados
- ☐c) envío de entrenadores/expertos al Japón
- ☐d) envío de becas al Japón
- ☐e) recepción de entrenadores/expertos del Japón

- ☐f) recepción de becas del Japón
- ☐g) suministro/donación de equipo de entrenamiento y materiales que pueden incluir dispositivos de apoyo a los incapacitados al Japón
- ☐h) recepción de equipo de entrenamiento y materiales que pueden incluir dispositivos de apoyo a los incapacitados del Japón
- ☐I) suministro de ayuda financiera al Japón
- ☐j) recepción de ayuda financiera del Japón
- ☐k) otros ( )

(6-2-1) Describa algunos ejemplos y razones para su selección en el punto (6-2) anterior.

(para los que contestaron b) el punto 6 anterior)

(6-3) Marque la(s) razón(es) de su selección. (se pueden dar múltiples respuestas)

- ☐a) no necesitamos recibir ayuda del exterior
- ☐b) no podemos esperar mejoras aunque recibamos la cooperación del Japón
- ☐c) todavía no se han establecido los sistemas/funciones apropiados para recibir incapacitados del extranjero
- ☐d) tenemos dudas sobre la participación en actividades de cooperación con organizaciones del extranjero
- ☐e) la cooperación debe hacerse de tal forma que no provoque discriminación entre "personas con y sin incapacidad"
- ☐f) otros ( )

7. ¿Su organización piensa que puede haber barreras que impidan una cooperación efectiva entre los incapacitados de su país y del Japón?

- ☐a) sí
- ☐b) no



(para los que contestaron a) el punto 7 anterior)

- (7-1) ¿Cuáles son algunas de las dificultades que los incapacitados de su país pueden enfrentar cuando vienen al Japón como entrenadores/entrenados? Describa algunos ejemplos según el tipo de incapacidad.

Tipo de incapacidad	Dificultades
Incapacidad física	por ejemplo: falta de un sistema de transporte apropiado
Problemas visuales	
Problemas auditivos	
Mentalmente atrasado	
Problema psiquiátrico	

- (7-2) Describa soluciones posibles a los problemas mencionados en las preguntas anteriores.

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(para los que contestaron a) el punto 7 anterior)

- (7-3) ¿Cuáles son algunas de las dificultades que los incapacitados japoneses pueden enfrentar cuando visiten su país para actividades de intercambio/cooperación? Describa algunos ejemplos según el tipo de incapacidad.

Tipo de incapacidad	Dificultades
Incapacidad física	por ejemplo: falta de un sistema de transporte apropiado
Problemas visuales	
Problemas auditivos	
Mentalmente atrasado	
Problema psiquiátrico	

- (7-4) Describa soluciones posibles a los problemas mencionados en las preguntas anteriores.

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#### IV. Cooperación Internacional y Regional (excepto Japón)

1. ¿Su organización tiene actividades de cooperación con organizaciones del extranjero en el campo de la incapacidad?

- ☐a) sí, hemos tenido actividades de cooperación con organizaciones japonesas en el pasado
- ☐b) sí estamos realizando actividades de cooperación con organizaciones japonesas
- ☐c) no, nunca hemos tenido actividades de cooperación con organizaciones japonesas

(para los que contestaron a) el punto 1 anterior)

2. ¿Cuáles son las actividades en las que participa su organización? (se pueden dar múltiples respuestas)

- ☐a) organización de seminarios/ talleres de trabajos /conferencias internacionales
- ☐b) envío de expertos/entrenados a otros países y/o recepción de becas de otros países (incluye el suministro de ayuda técnica)
- ☐c) recepción de expertos de otros países y/o envío de personal a otros países para el entrenamiento (incluye la recepción de ayuda técnica)
- ☐d) suministro/donación y/o producción de equipo de entrenamiento y materiales que pueden incluir dispositivos de apoyo a los incapacitados
- ☐e) recepción de equipo de entrenamiento y materiales que pueden incluir dispositivos de apoyo a los incapacitados
- ☐f) promoción de actividades para la recaudación de fondos
- ☐g) suministro de ayuda financiera
- ☐h) recepción de ayuda financiera
- ☐i) otros ( )

(para los que contestaron b) el punto 1 anterior)

3. ¿Su organización tiene interés en participar en la cooperación con organizaciones del extranjero en el futuro?

- ☐a) sí
- ☐b) no

(para los que contestaron a) el punto 3 anterior)

(3-1) Haga una descripción breve de los planes/programas que su organización desea crear/ejecutar.

4. ¿Su organización es un miembro de ONG internacionales? En caso afirmativo, indique su(s) nombre(s).

☐a) sí

Nombre(s)	
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☐b) no

5. ¿Su organización ha realizado actividades relacionadas con la "Década de los incapacitados para de Naciones Unidas"?

☐a) sí

☐b) no

(para los que contestaron a) el punto 5 anterior)

(5-1) Haga una descripción breve de las principales actividades.

Actividades	Descripción	Año

6. ¿Su organización ha realizado actividades relacionadas con las "Normas de Igualdad de Oportunidades de las Personas Incapacitadas de las Naciones Unidas"?

☐a) sí

☐b) no

(para los que contestaron a) el punto 6 anterior)

(6-1) Haga una descripción breve de las principales actividades.

Actividades	Descripción	Año

(para los que viven en la región del Asia y Pacífico)

7. ¿Su organización ha realizado actividades relacionadas con la "Década de las Personas Incapacitadas del Asia y Pacífico"?

☐a) sí

☐b) no

(para los que contestaron a) el punto 7 anterior)

(7-1) Haga una descripción breve de las actividades principales.

Actividades	Descripción	Año

(para los que contestaron b) el punto 7 anterior)

8. ¿Su organización está interesada en realizar actividades relacionadas con la "Década de las Personas Incapacitadas del Asia y Pacífico", en el futuro?

☐a) sí

☐b) no

(para los que contestaron a) el punto 8 anterior)

(8-1) Haga una descripción breve de sus planes.

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9. Escriba sus comentarios y sugerencias.

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Muchas gracias por su cooperación.

