

PROJECT DOCUMENT

Asia-Pacific Development Center on Disability Project

May 2002

**A Document on a Thailand- Japan Technical Cooperation Project
for the Asia-Pacific Development Center on Disability
prepared by
the Sub-committee on the Asia-Pacific Development Center on Disability
under the Thai National Committee for Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons
and
Office of the Committee for Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons
Department of Public Welfare
the Kingdom of Thailand
and
Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)**

Table of Contents

1. Introduction
2. Background
 - 2.1 Description of the Sector
 - 2.1.1 General Profile of the Persons with Disabilities in the region
 - 2.1.2 Profile of the Persons with Disabilities in Thailand
 - 2.1.3 Profile of the Disability-related organizations
 - 2.1.4 Profile of the Persons with Disabilities in Thailand from their own perspective
 - 2.2 Host Country Strategy
 - 2.3 Prior and On-going Assistance
 - 2.3.1 Recent Japanese Assistance
 - 2.3.2 Other Assistance
 - 2.4 Relations to Japan's Aid Policy
3. Project Strategy
 - 3.1 Project Implementation Approaches
 - 3.2 Approaches for achieving sustainability
 - 3.3 Project Management
 - 3.4 Project Personnel
 - 3.5 Utilization of Local Resources
4. Project Justification
 - 4.1 Benefits and Equalities
 - 4.2 Support of the Relevant Organizations to the Project
 - 4.3 Technical Viability
 - 4.3.1 Methods of Information Dissemination
 - 4.3.2 Training for Different Types of Disabilities
 - 4.3.3 Selection of Technology and Skills
5. Expected Effects of the Project
 - 5.1 Effects on the Development Policy Framework
 - 5.2 Impacts on Developing Countries in the Region
6. Project Design
 - 6.1 Overall Goal
 - 6.2 Project Purpose, Outputs and Activities
 - 6.2.1 Project purpose
 - 6.2.2 Outputs
 - 6.2.3 Activities
 - 6.2.4 Inputs
 - 6.2.5 Important Assumptions, Preconditions and Risk Factors
7. Monitoring and Evaluation
 - 7.1 Monitoring
 - 7.2 Evaluation

8. Annexes

8.1 List of Prospective Partners

8.2 Organization Chart for APCD

8.3 Project Design Matrix (PDM)

8.4 Plan of Operation (PO)

8.5 Terms of Reference (TOR) for Japanese Experts

Acronyms

ADB	Asian Development bank
APCD	Asia-Pacific Development Center on Disability
CBR	Community-based Rehabilitation
DPI	Disabled Peoples' International
DPW	Department of Public Welfare
EB	Executive Board
ESCAP	UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization
FCD	Foundation for Children with Disabilities
HI	Handicapped International
IAB	International Advisory Board
ICT	Information & Communication Technology
IDA	International Disability Alliance
IL	Independent Living
ILO	International Labour Organization
JCC	Joint Coordinating Committee
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
JOCV	Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers
MLSW	Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare
OCRDP	The Office of Committee for Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons
RISD	Rajabhat Institute Suan Dusit
RVSD	Redemptorist Vocational School for the Disabled
SNMRC	Sirindhorn National Medical Rehabilitation Center
TWGDC	Thematic Working Group on Disability-Related Concerns
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WB	World Bank

1. Introduction

For two decades, considerable effort has been made to promote full-participation and an improved quality of life for persons with disabilities in the Asia and Pacific Region. The UN declared 1981 as the International Year of Disabled Persons, and the years 1983 to 1992 as the United Nation's Decade of Disabled Persons. During that period, the UN facilitated the implementation of government policies for persons with disabilities in various countries. In 1992, the 48th General Assembly of the UN ESCAP resolved that the Decade from 1993 to 2002 would be the Asian and Pacific Decade of Disabled Persons and that the governments in the Region should be responsible for the implementation of the Agenda for Action in cooperation with relevant non-government organizations.

JICA and the Government of Thailand have discussed the establishment of an Asia-Pacific regional center on disability since 1998, in order to support the implementation of the Agenda for Action. The regional center, which will be located in Thailand, is intended to benefit persons with disabilities in developing countries in Asia and the Pacific.

In this context, in October 2000, the Thai Government officially requested the Japanese Government's cooperation in establishing the **Asia-Pacific Development Center on Disability (APCD)**. In response, the Japanese Government sent mission teams to conduct studies for the formulation of the Project.

2. Background

2.1 Description of the Sector

2.1.1 General Profile of Persons with Disabilities in the Region

It is estimated that there are over 600 millions persons with disabilities in the world-today, two-thirds of them live in the Asian and Pacific regions.¹ Given the size of the population and significance of the issues and challenges that they face, further efforts must be made to support persons with disabilities in order to reduce the socio-economic gap that exists between disabled and non-disabled persons.

¹ "The Asian and Pacific Decade of Disabled Persons an NGO Perspective," *DPI, 2001*

The table below gives a brief profile of the situation of persons with disabilities in their given countries of Lao PDR, Viet Nam, Cambodia and Myanmar.

Table 2.1 Persons with Disabilities in Lao PDR, Viet Nam, Cambodia and Myanmar

The Number of Persons with Disabilities				
	No. of the Persons with Disabilities	%	Year	Data source
Cambodia	169,058	N/A	1999	The report on Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey 1999. NIS (National Institute of Statistics), MOP(Ministry of Planning)
Lao PDR	Approximately 40,000	7-8%	1997	The National Statistics Office, 1997
Myanmar	81,000	1.76%	2000	2000 Survey by the Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief, and Resettlement
Viet Nam	6,161,518	N/A	1999	MOLISA: Ministry of Labour, War Invalids and Social Affairs
Urban/Rural Population of Persons with Disabilities				
	Urban	Rural	Year	Data source
Cambodia	15.7%	84.3%	2001	Country Profile: Study on Persons with Disabilities 2001
Lao PDR	N/A	N/A		
Myanmar	N/A	N/A		
Viet Nam	87.27%	12.73%	2001	MOLISA

It is important to recognize that the majority of persons with disabilities live in rural areas, yet most facilities for persons with disabilities and services are located in urban areas. The majority of rural persons with disabilities are poor and truly need support. However, they have not yet been included in mainstream poverty alleviation programs.²

Among persons with disabilities, women are the most marginalized in the Asia-Pacific region. In addition, less than 5 percent of disabled children and youths have access to education and training. These groups face significant barriers to social participation and development.³

2.1.2 Profile of Persons with Disabilities in Thailand

In 2000, the population of Thailand was 60.7 million with an annual population growth rate of 0.9 %. Persons with disabilities account for 7% (4.3 Million) of Thailand's total population. Several organizations have conducted national surveys on persons with disabilities such as the National Statistical Office and the Thai Public Health Foundation. Since no common definition was used by these organizations, their results are varied.

The number of persons with disabilities and their socio-economic status can be analyzed from

² The report on the Field Study-cum-Regional Seminar on Poverty Alleviation among Rural Persons with Disabilities, 6-15 December 1999, ESCAP, Government of India, National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad, India.

³ Extract of the report of the UN Secretary-General, "Implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons", dated 9 July 2001.

persons with disabilities registered with the **Office of the Committee for Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons (OCRDP)** under the Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons Act 1991. The number of registered persons with disabilities totaled 263,786 in 2001. 35.8 per cent of these registered numbers live in the northeast region followed by the north with 22.6 per cent. Approximately 70% of the total population lives in the rural areas. Many disabled persons, particularly in the remote areas, still have limited access to social services. This is manifested in the fact that the number of persons with disabilities registered with OCRDP is still limited; there are persons with disabilities who do not know they can register and/or do not do so.

The following table shows basic data on persons with disabilities in Thailand. The gender ratio of the population of persons with disabilities is 159,017 male (59.8%) and 105,885 female (40.1%).

Table 2.2 Number of Persons with Disabilities Registered with the DPW in 2001

	By Region (Aug.2001)	By Disability (Aug.2001)	By Age Group (Oct. 2001)	Gender (Oct. 2001)
1	North-Eastern / (94,668 /35.8%)	Hearing and/or communication disability (38,293/14.5%)	0-9 years (19,860/7.1%)	Male (167,117/59.8%)
2	Central and Eastern (77,002 /29.1%)	Intellectual disability (33,329/12.6%)	10-19 (37,559/13.4%)	Female (112,154/40.1%)
3	Northern (59,869 /22.6%)	Visual disability (28,060/ 10.6%)	20-29 (48,233/17.3%)	No data (107/0.0)
4	Southern (32,214 /12.2%)	Physical movement disability (25,998/ 9.8%)	30-39 (50,569/18.1%)	
5	No data: (33 /0.3%)	Multiple-disabilities (25,439/ 9.6%)	40-49 (40,184/14.4%)	
6		Unknown disabilities (7,368/ 2.7%)	50-59 (29,773/10.7%)	
7		Mental and behavioral disability (5,299/ 2.0%)	Above 60 (53,200/19.0%)	
8		Others (100,000/38.2%)		
	Total: 263,786 (Aug. 2001)		Total: 279,378 (Nov.2001)	

Source: Office of the Committee for Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons

Rights of Persons with Disabilities

The Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons Act was enacted in 1991; however, its effect is still limited. It states that persons with disabilities are important human resources and should be treated as equals to non-disabled person. Several disability-related activities have started, such as the Declaration of Rights of Thai Persons with Disabilities on 3 December 1998 and the Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons Act, which was revised in 1994. However, there is no particular mention of practical strategies to assist persons with disabilities to gain equal access to public buildings and employment.

Education

1999 was declared the Year of Education for Persons with Disabilities in Thailand to encourage the Persons with Disabilities to pursue an education. Of the 280,000 persons with disabilities registered with the DPW in November 2001, 81,000 persons with disabilities (30%) have never received an education. The table below shows the education levels of persons with disabilities in November 2001.

Table 2.3 Education level by type of disability

Level of education	No. of Persons with Disabilities
No education	81,439
Less than primary school	19,366
Primary 1-3	80,402
Primary 4-6	7,249
Lower secondary (LS)	12,665
Diploma (2 years' teacher training after LS)	36
Diploma (2 years' vocational training after LS)	1,880
Diploma (2 years' technical training after LS)	122
High Diploma (2+2 years' teacher training after LS)	167
High Diploma (2+2 years' vocational training after LS)	937
Upper secondary	2,011
College	102
Bachelor's degree	1,225
Higher than bachelor's degree	84
Others	71,050
Under school age	519
No data	124
Total	279,378

Source: Office of the Committee for Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons

Employment

According to a survey conducted by the National Statistics Bureau in 1998, More than 56% of persons with disabilities are economically active. The promotion of employment for persons with disabilities was facilitated by the Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons Act (1991). The table below shows the number of companies that follow the regulation.

According to Ministerial Regulation No.1 (1995-2001), companies with more than 200 employees are required to hire persons with disabilities or donate a specified amount of money to the fund for persons with disabilities. Since there is no penalty for violating this regulation, only 43% of the companies adhere to the policy. Unemployment continues to be a serious problem.

Table 2.4 Employment of Persons with Disabilities

Details	1995		1996		1997		1998		1999		2000	
	Firms	The Persons with Disabilities	Firms	The Persons with Disabilities	Firms	The Persons with Disabilities	Firms	The Persons with Disabilities	Firms	The Persons with Disabilities	Firms	The Persons with Disabilities
Companies which have more than 200 employees	4,822	12,055	5,119	12,798	5,415	15,063	5,675	16,111	5,133	11,555	5,301	10,602
Companies with more than 200 employees and employed the Persons with Disabilities	644 (13%)	1,287 (10.6%)	509 (9.7%)	1,017 (7.9%)	408 (7.5%)	815 (5.4%)	398 (7.0%)	958 (5.9%)	202 (3.9%)	370 (3.2%)	168 (3.1%)	224 (2.1%)
Companies which forwarded money to the the Persons with Disabilities fund (Baht)	223	560	485	1274	470	1,342	521	1,086	530	1,165	572	1,231
	14.56 mil.		33.12 mil.		34.93 mil.		34.45 mil.		34.49 mil.		36.39 mil.	
Companies that follow the regulation (%)	2,331 (48%)		2,535 (49%)		2,955 (54%)		2,691(47%)		1,607 (31.30%)		2,254 (43%)	
Companies that do not follow the regulation (%)	2,491 (52%)		2,584 (51%)		2,460 (45%)		2,985 (52%)		3,526 (68.70%)		3,047 (57%)	

Source: Office of the Committee for Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons

2.1.3 Profile of Persons with Disabilities in Thailand from their own Perspective

The findings of the survey conducted by JICA, with assistance from OCRDP, the Council of Disabled Persons of Thailand and other relevant organizations in Thailand in August 1999, revealed the following about the respondents⁴:

- Their greatest aspiration is secure employment and financial independence and self-reliance;
- Many of them are also very much concerned with other persons with disabilities and would like to help support them.

2.1.4 Profile of Disability-related Organizations

The Project will be designed to benefit all persons with disabilities in the region, and organizations for persons with disabilities will cooperate to attain the objectives of the APCD. The list of organizations interested in partnership with the APCD in Thailand, Lao PDR, Viet Nam, Cambodia and Myanmar as of January 2002 is shown in Annex 8.1.⁵ The APCD will communicate with relevant organizations in other countries in the region in order to set up a partnership over the course of the project's implementation.

The results of the questionnaire survey, conducted jointly by OCRDP and JICA during December 2001 – January 2002, of 33 organizations of and for persons with disabilities in Thailand, shows their

⁴ 133 samples were collected.

⁵ A questionnaire was distributed to relevant organizations. The APCD will continue to distribute the questionnaire to other organizations that could not be covered in this survey.

problems and needs as follows:

Table 2.5 Problems and Needs of the organizations of and for the Persons with Disabilities

Rank	Problems
1	Shortage of funds
2	Shortage of facilities and equipments (including training facilities, assistive devices)
3	Limited skill and techniques
3	Shortage of staff (including shortage of volunteers and capable staff)
5	Limited opportunity for training
5	Shortage of medical and rehabilitation services for persons with disabilities
7	Limited information relating to persons with disabilities
7	Weak organization

Rank	Needs
1	Financial support
2	Staff training
2	Increase of capable staff and volunteers
4	Obtaining skills and techniques
4	Instruments
6	Information support
7	Coordination and networking

The largest problem of the organizations is the lack of resources, which limits persons with disabilities getting access to necessary opportunities for development. The Project's main focus will be given to training, information support and coordination and networking among relevant organizations for the empowerment of persons with disabilities. The APCD will do its best to meet other needs such as organizational strengthening and transfer of technology through training activities and information support.

2.2 Host Country Strategy

The 8th National Economic and Social Development Plan (1997 – 2001), the first national development plan to incorporate special strategies for persons with disabilities, points to the improvement of socially disadvantaged groups, including persons with disabilities, as an important sub-sector in social development. It emphasizes that they should be encouraged to participate in the social development process through greater opportunities for self-development and better quality social services. The plan also promotes the rehabilitation of persons with disabilities, providing them with free medical services, education at all levels, scholarships and job opportunities to facilitate their full participation in society. These achievements can be seen in the several changes to the related policy.

The 9th National Economic and Social Development Plan (2001 – 2005), which started in October 2001, focuses on people-centered development and equality for all. One of the objectives is to provide social security for persons with disabilities, leading to self-reliance. Improvement of social services and facilitation of equal access to services are also emphasized. At the same time, economic growth needs to be expanded to meet the needs of the unemployed and secure their income. In order to strengthen the social foundation, one strategy emphasizes improving people's potential by providing a safe living environment for the poor and disadvantaged so that they can live decently and be self-

reliable in the future.

The approaches to achieve the plan are human development, adaptability, and improvement of the social welfare system. The health system especially needs to be reformed to include the development of an efficient, fair and accessible health system for persons with disabilities. The use of the media to broaden educational opportunities for persons with disabilities and the development of an information network are expected to largely improve the services for persons with disabilities.

Creating a barrier-free society and empowering persons with disabilities has become a crucial agenda for several years. On 3 December 1999, the International Day of Disabled Persons, the Thai Government announced a Ministerial Regulation on Accessibility for Persons with Disabilities to promote the creation of barrier-free society. It emphasizes easy access for persons with disabilities to all public facilities. Private enterprises making contributions for the improvement of accessibility to buildings or transportation will have double the amount of their contribution exempted from their taxes. A regulatory committee consisting of design and construction experts and persons with disabilities was also established.

2.3 Prior and On-going Assistance

2.3.1 Recent Japanese Assistance

JICA, which is responsible for technical cooperation based on the Official Development Assistance of Japan, has provided various schemes of assistance in the field of disability. The following shows JICA's recent technical cooperation concerned with persons with disabilities in Thailand:

Table 2.6 JICA's Recent Technical Cooperation Concerned with Persons with Disabilities

*JFY= Japanese Fiscal Year

	Assistance	Implementation
Dispatch of Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers	- Grass-roots work in the field of special education, physio-therapy etc. (more than 20 volunteers dispatched so far)	JFY1987~Present
Acceptance of Trainees in Japan	- Training for leaders of persons with disabilities, government officials on disability issues, rehabilitation professionals etc. (more than 80 Thai trainees accepted so far)	JFY1991~Present
Dispatch of Japanese Experts	- Transfer of technologies on prosthetic & orthotic, independent living, non-handicapping environment, vocational rehabilitation etc. (more than 5 long-term experts and 10 short-term experts dispatched so far)	JFY1992~Present
Dispatch of Senior Volunteers	- Technical transfer on medical social work and massage skills for blind people at grass-roots level (more than 3 volunteers dispatched so far)	JFY1997~Present
Community Empowerment Program (Financial support for the projects of local NGOs)	1. "Training Program on Community-based Rehabilitation" implemented by Foundation for Children with Disabilities 2. "Information Network of Persons with Disabilities in Thailand" implemented by Council of Disabled Persons of Thailand 3. "Training Program for Independent Living of Persons with Disabilities" implemented by Redemptorist Vocational School for the Disabled	JFY1998 JFY1999~ JFY2001 JFY2001~ JFY2003
Third Country Training Programme (Implementation of international seminars/training courses)	- "Regional Training of Trainer's Workshop on the Promotion of Non-handicapping Environment for Persons with Disabilities" implemented by	JFY1999, JFY2001

	OCRDP under DPW in cooperation with UN ESCAP	
In-Country Training Programme (Implementation of domestic seminars/training courses)	1. Seminar on independent living of disabled persons in community implemented by OCRDP under DPW 2. Seminar on non-handicapped environment and public transportation for persons with disabilities implemented by OCRDP under DPW in cooperation with UN ESCAP	JFY1999 JFY2001
Partnership Programme (Financial Support for projects of Japanese NGOs in Thailand)	- Project for "Developing Vocational Opportunities and Creative Activities for People with Disabilities through SAORI (a kind of Japanese hand weaving)" implemented by SAORI HIROBA	Possibly from the middle of JFY2002
Thematic Evaluation Study: Support for Persons with Disabilities	- An evaluation study on JICA's previous projects for person with disabilities in Thailand - A national seminar on the report of the study	JFY1999 JFY2000
Dispatch of a Project Formulation Study Team	- to explore a possibility to establish a regional center on disability in cooperation with the Royal Thai Government	JFY1998
Dispatch of a Project Formulation Advisor	- to assist the Thai committee for a regional center on disability in formulating frameworks and necessary Japanese technical cooperation for the center	JFY1999, JFY2000

The Nippon Foundation, a Japanese private foundation, has provided financial assistance to the following projects mainly conducted in Thailand:

- Establishment of a prosthetist and orthotist school providing bachelor degrees/ISPO (International Society of Prosthetist and Orthotist) Category I certificates with its graduates, in cooperation with Mahidol University and the Sirindhorn National Medical Rehabilitation Center
- Research and Development (R&D) on Information and Communication Technology (ICT) for persons with disabilities in cooperation with Ratchasuda College under Mahidol University
- Capacity building of grass-roots self-help organizations of persons with disabilities in cooperation with the DPI Asia-Pacific regional Office

Some Japanese self-help organizations of persons with disabilities have supported Thai persons with the same kinds of disabilities to establish and develop their own self-help organizations as well as to help poorer disabled peers in Thailand. For example, the Japanese Federation of the Deaf has been supporting the National Association of the Deaf in Thailand in developing a national sign language, elaborating training programs for the deaf, supervising the training programs through the dispatch of Japanese resource persons, offering scholarships to poor deaf students and providing financial assistance to the Association.

Besides the above, Japanese national/private universities/institutes such as Tuskuba University, Takahashi Institute etc. have provided, along with Thai universities, academic and technical support as well as cooperating in disability studies.

2.3.2 Other Assistance

Various organizations support persons with disabilities in the region. The table below shows some of such organizations. The organizations can be divided into four types: UN agencies, multi-lateral donors, bi-lateral donors/embassies, and NGOs.

Table 2.7 External Assistance to Persons with Disabilities

UN Agencies and Multi-lateral Donors	
Name	Response to the issues of persons with disabilities
ESCAP	In ESCAP resolution 48/3, Member States of ESCAP proclaimed the Asian and Pacific Decade of Disabled Persons (1993-2002), the goal of full participation and equality for persons with disabilities in all aspects of life. ESCAP is the center of many activities for persons with disabilities in the Asia-Pacific Region. ESCAP takes a secretariat role among the representatives from international organizations including NGOs. Their main activities are to organize seminars/meetings/workshops to promote the rights and benefits of persons with disabilities.
FAO	FAO's mandate provides commitment to include the rural persons with disabilities in its activities to enhance farm and non-farm employment opportunities, as well as in its programs designed to prevent disabilities
UNESCO	UNESCO highlights the need to make the special and urgent needs of marginalized and excluded groups an integral part of all UNESCO's program actions so as to enable the Organization to make a more effective contribution. In light of this, UNESCO's efforts focus on, among others, (i) ensuring that educational activities have comprehensive approaches that take into account the needs of currently marginalized and excluded groups; (ii) supporting national capacity-building for government policy-making and system management in support of diverse strategies towards inclusive education; and (iii) gathering and disseminating information and ideas, and stimulating dialogue about the diversity of needs of those who are still marginalized or excluded from education.
UNICEF	UNICEF is involved in activities for children with disabilities and their parents primarily in Cambodia focusing on landmine victims, China focusing on CBR, and Lao PDR focusing on inclusive education, and Thailand focusing on advocacy for inclusion. In addition, in all countries that UNICEF is promoting inclusion through promotion of children's rights and of child-friendly schools, cities and communities.
ADB	All activities carried out by the ADB are related to poverty alleviation. In 2002, the ADB is conducting research on "Identifying Issues Related to Poverty Reduction". Also the ADB is developing its strategy for poverty reduction of persons with disabilities. ADB has one grant project in Mongolia. The overall objective of this project is to expand employment opportunities for persons with disabilities. Total grants amounted to US\$1million.
WB	In 2002, the World Bank has a lending research project in India related to persons with disabilities. The Bank (Bangkok Office) has a small grant program, initiated in 1998. The program supported two projects in 2000 and one project in 2001. The budgets of these projects range approximately from 170,000 to 300,000 baht. The Bank (Washington D.C. Headquarter) has 25million dollars US budget allocated for poverty alleviation of persons with disabilities.

Bi-lateral Donors/Embassies	
Name	Response to the issues of persons with disabilities
<u>Australia</u> The Australian Embassy/AusAID in Thailand	AusAID has a variety of activities for persons with disabilities in Thailand under the Australian Community Assistance Scheme (ACAS). They include, among others, support to families of handicapped children, landmine victim assistance, health care for disabled children, a campaign to promote the rights and benefits of persons with disabilities and their families, capacity building, etc. The budget ranges approximately from 300,000 to 1,300,000 Baht. Besides this assistance, La Trobe University has provided, along with Thai universities, academic and technical support and cooperating in research on education of the deaf.
<u>Canada</u> Canada Fund / The Canadian Embassy in Cambodia, Lao PDR, Thailand, and Viet Nam	Canada Fund has a variety of activities for persons with disabilities in the countries in the Mekong Region. They include, among others, training for income generation, training for business, capacity building, workshops and seminars for promoting the rights and benefits of persons with disabilities, etc. The budget ranges from approximately US\$10,000 to US\$50,000. The Canadian International Cooperation Agency (CIDA) supported a Canada-Thailand collaboration project on technologies for persons with disability which was implemented in 1999-2001 by the National Electronic and Computer Technology Center (NECTEC), Ratchasuda College, Special Education Center of Rajabhat Institute Suan Dusit etc.
<u>The United States of America</u> The U.S. Embassy in Thailand	The Public Affairs Division of the U.S. Embassy organized a workshop on "Special Education for Life Long Independent Living" in cooperation with the Office of Special Education Program under the U.S. Department of Education. Overbrook University in the U.S.A. has provided, along with Thai universities, technical support and cooperated in research on information technology and assistive technology for persons with disabilities, especially for the blind.

NGOs	
Name	Response to the issues of persons with disabilities
Swedish International Aid Association for Organizations of Disabled Persons (SHIA)	SHIA has provided technical and financial support to various self-help organizations of PWDs in Thailand, Laos and other countries in the Asia-Pacific region. So far, Thailand Association of the Blind and National Association of the Deaf in Thailand have been supported by SHIA.
Save the Children, UK	SCUK was very active in facilitating CBR. They sent local Thai staff and staff from MOH abroad to countries such as Indonesia or India to do CBR research. They also sent some staff to a CBR institution in England. The trained people are now applying their skills in Thailand and some are working in the Sirindhorn National Medical Rehabilitation Center. From 1988 to 1998, the trained staff implemented CBR for mentally disabled children, cooperating with the Sene Sawagune Foundation. In 1994, they implemented CBR in Chiang Rai. The evaluation for this CBR was conducted, and SCUK has had no particular activities supporting persons with disabilities since 1996.
Disabled Peoples' International Asia-Pacific (DPI-AP) Regional Office	DPI's main activity is to work for human rights of persons with disabilities, especially those in developing countries, through strengthening national cross-disability organization of persons with disabilities all over the world.
World Blind Union (WBU) Asia-Pacific	WBU and its regional body have been conducting activities such as strengthening organizations of the blind, promoting good quality services for the blind and leadership development with the emphasis on blind youths and women.
Handicap International (HI)	HI facilitated the cooperation of NGOs with Sirindhorn National Rehabilitation Center (SNMRC) with a particular focus on CBR.
Christoffel Blinden Mission (CBM) / Dark and Light Blind Care (DLBC)	CBM and DLBC have been active to support Thai local NGOs in the area of education, rehabilitation and prevention of the causes of blindness.
Sight Savers International (SSI)	SSI, whose headquarters are in England, has technically supported the education of visually impaired persons, especially their integration into education. It operates mainly in former Commonwealth countries.
DAISY Consortium	The DAISY Consortium has been collaborating with Thai relevant organizations such as the Thailand Association of the Blind. It has promoted and supported the production and services of a worldwide standard digital talking-book, DAISY.
Foundation for Children with Disabilities (FCD) YOKOHAMA	As part of their activities, FCD attempts to create a better understanding for children with disabilities in rural areas through CBR.

Source: interviews to regional offices in Thailand and information from web sites

2.4 Relations to Japan's Aid Policy

In 1995's "The Government Action Plan for Persons with Disabilities – A Seven-year Normalization Strategy", stated that "Japan will promote efforts to transfer know-how and provide economic assistance to promote policies for assisting disabled persons, while playing a leading role in international cooperation, particularly in the Asia-Pacific Region. In this context, while formulating guidelines for supporting the development of persons with disabilities, JICA has identified its main strategies for implementing disability-related activities and promoting the participation of persons with disabilities in JICA projects. The strategies include; (1) Changing the view of persons with disabilities from that of beneficiary of, to participant in the project, (2) Mainstreaming persons with disabilities into all types of JICA assistance projects and all stages of project cycles, (3) Promoting ownership, where the local partners are the prime players and JICA only an assistant to their efforts at self-reliance, and (4) Promoting greater understanding among JICA staff of the normalization of persons with disabilities. The realization of these strategies makes this project one of JICA's most important ventures.

The thematic evaluation study of JICA's previous assistance relating persons with disabilities in Thailand (August 1999) recommended that the APCD project be moved forward. The recommendation was based on previous lessons learned, that full participation of persons with disabilities in every stage of a project cycle, as well as cooperation with NGOs, are crucial for

achieving effective project implementation.

Also, "JICA Country Program for Thailand 2001," shows JICA's immediate targets and areas of cooperation, and that assistance for relief of the socially disadvantaged is one of JICA's urgent tasks in Thailand. Therefore, the direction and approach of this Project are clearly in line with Japan's Aid Policy.

3. Project Strategy

3.1 Project Implementation Approaches

In order to achieve the overall project goal, the promotion of the empowerment of persons with disabilities and a barrier-free society, the Thai and Japanese sides have agreed to the following approaches to planning and implementing the Project. First, the Project will encourage the participation of the Persons with Disabilities in every cycle. This will include APCD management, the conducting of training activities and the monitoring and evaluation of the Project. Secondly, the Project will work closely with NGOs, including self-help organizations, in order to reflect their views in the planning and management of the Project. This will also assist the effective implementation of the Project. Thirdly, the Project will target persons with disabilities throughout the Asia-Pacific region. This will be done in the expectation that this 5-year project will lay the foundation for the establishment of a regional center for persons with disabilities. In the long run, the APCD will be fully capable of supporting all organizations of and for persons with disabilities in the region.

3.2 Approaches for achieving sustainability

It is expected that the APCD will become a public agency under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare in due time. By registering as a public agency and semi-autonomous administrative body, the APCD will have greater flexibility and efficiency in its management. At the same time, it will receive sufficient financial support from the Government by means of an annual block grant through the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare.

In addition, the APCD will establish an endowment fund, utilizing the US\$50,000 Franklin D. Roosevelt International Disability Award. This has been consented by Her Royal Highness Princess Sirindhorn. A Board of Trustees will be established to oversee its management and to mobilize additional funds through various fund-raising activities. Fund-raising will therefore be included as an important project activity.

3.3 Project Management

The Director-General of DPW under the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, as the **Project Director**, will bear overall responsibility for the administration and implementation of the Project. After public sector reforms in the Kingdom of Thailand in October 2002, the Director-General of a new disability-concerned department under a new ministry tentatively entitled "Ministry of Social Development and Human Security" will take over the position as the Project Director.

The Director of OCRDP belonging to DPW, as the **Project Manager**, will be responsible for the managerial and technical matters of the Project. After public sector reforms in the Kingdom of Thailand in October 2002, the Director of a new division solely for APCD under the new disability-concerned department will take over the position as the Project Manager.

The Chief Advisor, as a leader of the Japanese Project team, will provide necessary recommendations and advice to the Project Director and the Project Manager on any matters pertaining to the implementation of the Project.

3.4 Project Personnel

3.4.1 Counterpart Personnel of Japanese Experts

During the project, Thai counterpart personnel will be assigned to dispatched Japanese experts as follows:

● Counterparts to Coordinator

- 1) Responsible officials of OCRDP until a new division solely for APCD under a new ministry tentatively entitled “Ministry of Social Development and Human Security” has been set up in October 2002
- 2) Responsible officials of the new division solely for APCD after October 2002 and until APCD has received the status of “Public Autonomous Organization” under the Thai law
- 3) Chief and staff members of the Administration Section of APCD after APCD has become a Public Autonomous Organization in Thailand

● Counterparts to Development Expert for Disability Program

- 1) Responsible officials of OCRDP until a new division solely for APCD under a new ministry tentatively entitled “Ministry of Social Development and Human Security” has been set up in October 2002
- 2) Responsible officials of the new division solely for APCD after October 2002 and until APCD has received the status of “Public Autonomous Organization” under the Thai law
- 3) Chief and staff members of the Training Section of APCD after APCD has become a Public Autonomous Organization in Thailand
- 4) External associate experts/professionals in relevant disability-related human resource development training on a part-time basis, when necessary

● Counterparts to Expert on Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Accessibility

- 1) Responsible officials of OCRDP until a new division solely for APCD under a new ministry tentatively entitled “Ministry of Social Development and Human Security” has been set up in

October 2002

- 2) Responsible officials of the new division solely for APCD after October 2002 and until APCD has received the status of "Public Autonomous Organization" under the Thai law
- 3) Chief and staff members of the Information Section of APCD after APCD has become a Public Autonomous Organization in Thailand
- 4) External associate experts/professionals in information support and relevant training on a part-time basis, when necessary

3.4.2 Administrative Personnel

The following administrative personnel will be newly hired, mainly utilizing the budget for JICA experts under Department of Technical and Economic Cooperation (DTEC):

- 1) Secretaries
- 2) Drivers

Besides the above, DPW will be able to provide other necessary administrative personnel for the Project.

3.4.3 Personnel from Associate Organizations for APCD in Thailand

The following associate organizations in Thailand will be able to assign their personnel to support the Project activities when necessary:

- 1) OCRDP, Department of Public Welfare, Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare
- 2) Special Education Center, Rajabhat Institute Suan Dusit, Ministry of Education
- 3) Ratchasuda College, Mahidol University, Ministry of University Affairs
- 4) Sirindhorn National Medical Rehabilitation Center, Ministry of Public Health
- 5) National Electronics and Computer Technology Center, Ministry of Science and Technology
- 6) Other relevant governmental/non-governmental organizations working for Thailand or the Asia-Pacific region

The list of associate organizations is to be reviewed and approved by the Joint Coordinating Committee (JCC).

3.5 Utilization of Local Resources

Although most project activities will be conducted in the APCD, it will coordinate activities with other relevant organizations in the region in order to utilize existing local resources. For this reason, JICA together with OCRDP, has conducted a survey of relevant organizations in Thailand on the availability of training personnel and venues and accommodation capacities. The APCD will consider the survey results when carrying out project activities to ensure effective implementation of the Project.

4. Project Justification

4.1 Benefits and Equalities

It is well understood by both Thai and Japanese Governments that the Project's target group is persons with disabilities. Therefore, relevant organizations, including self-help organizations, will act as partners in implementing of the Project. This will assure that the target group will benefit directly from the Project.

Another important consideration of both governments is that the APCD must equally benefit persons with disabilities in the countries of the region, including Thailand. Therefore, the APCD will negotiate with various organizations of and for persons with disabilities and ask them to act as implementers in their region. With support of the APCD, regional partners will also assist to provide information dissemination

4.2 Support of the Relevant Organizations to the Project

In the JICA/OCRDP questionnaire survey (2001-2002), a questionnaire was sent to 107 organizations of and for persons with disabilities. It covered 42 foundations, 20 associations, 18 centers, 7 schools, 1 hospital, 12 people's organizations, 3 international NGOs and 4 councils. 34 organizations replied to the questionnaire, and 70% of those organizations showed interest in this project and a willingness to cooperate with the activities of the center. Some organizations are willing to offer their human resources and facilities.

As shown in Annex 8.1, most of the NGOs and Government agencies in Lao PDR, Cambodia, Viet Nam, and Myanmar have welcomed and shown their interest in participating in this Project.

4.3 Technical Viability

4.3.1 Methods of Information Dissemination

Information will be made accessible via electronic media. Printed/braille materials will also be made available so that persons with disabilities without Internet can access and receive information. The APCD will also supply CD-ROMs to focal points to provide them with latest updates.

4.3.2 Training for Different Types of Disabilities

The APCD will provide basic computer training in order to encourage persons with disabilities with visual impairments, who have insufficient computer skills to participate in training activities. Also, the APCD will do its best to plan training courses for cross-disability groups and person with disability.

4.3.3 Selection of Technology and skills

The provision of appropriate skills to persons with disabilities will be the prime objective of conducting training at APCD. Thus, training on IL and CBR will be carried out intensively. Also, the APCD will provide training for organizations of and for persons with disabilities, in order to help them implement IL and CBR in their home countries.

In the field of ITC, technology and skills to be obtained in training courses must be affordable, and accessible to persons with different types of disability. The APCD will carefully select technology to be transferred in the training courses in order to assure technical sustainability. In this context, Thailand is believed to be an ideal place because both high- and low-tech supportive devices are already in use. Therefore, a wide range of technology can be demonstrated and transferred.

5 Expected Effects of the Project

5.1. Effects on the Development Policy Framework

The Project is expected to reduce and/or eliminate barriers in order to achieve full social participation and equality. Such barriers include: physical barriers blocking and/or limiting accessibility and mobility, information/communication barriers, legal/institutional barriers that block and/or limit eligibility for employment and education, and psychological barriers that result from discrimination and a lack of understanding of non-disabled persons. This reduction and elimination will be realized by supporting the efforts of both GOs and NGOs

The Project is also intended to create the empowerment of persons with disabilities through the provision of training, such as IL and CBR, as well the provision of information support activities.

Another expected outcome of the Project is the creation of a forum for exchanging expertise. The establishment of the APCD will provide a place for Government agencies, NGOs, disabled people and academics to meet and discuss issues relating to persons with disabilities. It is expected that this will facilitate policy dialogues and coordination among various stakeholders.

5.2 Impacts on Developing Countries in the Region

The main target of this Project are persons with disabilities and relevant organizations working for persons with disabilities in the region. Those who have been trained at the APCD are expected to play a leading role in empowering persons with disabilities and developing barrier-free societies in their countries. Another expected impact is the development of training materials in local languages. One of the serious problems in training persons with disabilities in the region is the shortage and/or lack of training manuals, particularly in local languages. The participants of the training courses at the APCD will be encouraged to translate the training the materials used into their languages.

Also, once the APCD has been well established as a regional center, it will be able to plan further assistance to persons with disabilities in rural areas. It will be able to do this effectively by utilizing updated rural data on persons with disabilities provided by focal points, already-developed networks and ties with relevant organizations and active leaders in rural areas.

6. Project Design

The Project Design Matrix is shown in Annex 8.3.

6.1 Overall Goal

The overall goal of the Project is that empowerment of PWDs and a barrier-free society will be strongly promoted in developing countries in the Asia-Pacific region. After the end of the Project, the APCD is expected to continue Asia-Pacific regional cooperative activities such as networking and collaboration among relevant agencies/groups, information support and disability-related human resource development. These activities will contribute greatly to empowerment of PWDs and a barrier-free society for developing countries in the region.

The indicators to be used are:

- whether the APCD is able to cooperate with relevant agencies/groups in the region in formulating and carrying out policies promoting empowerment of PWDs and a barrier-free society.
- whether the APCD is able to collaborate in its activities with focal point organizations and associate organizations in developing countries in the region.
- whether relevant agencies/groups supported by the APCD are able to access to and share information with others in the region.
- whether participants of the APCD's training are able to utilize their obtained knowledge and skills in their home countries.

6.2 Project Purpose, Outputs and Activities

6.2.1 Project Purpose

The project purpose, which is to be achieved by the end of the Project, is the establishment of the APCD, a regional center to promote empowerment of persons with disabilities and a barrier-free society in developing countries in the Asia-Pacific Region.

The achievement of the purpose will be judged by the following criteria:

- whether the APCD is recognized by relevant organizations as a center that promotes empowerment of PWDs and a barrier-free society.
- whether the APCD is equipped for networking and collaboration among relevant agencies/groups, information support, and disability-related human resource development training for the Asia-Pacific region.
- whether the APCD is well managed.

6.2.2 Outputs

The outputs to be produced in order to achieve the project purpose are as follows:

- (1) APCD will facilitate networking and collaboration among relevant agencies/groups.
- (2) APCD will provide information support for the overall goal of the project.
- (3) APCD will develop disability-related human resources leading to the overall goal of the Project in cooperation with relevant agencies/groups.
- (4) APCD will take the necessary administrative measures to ensure its sustainability.

The indicators to be used for the above (1) are:⁶

- Number of the Center's focal point organizations identified
- Number of the Center's associate organizations identified

The indicators to be used for the above (2) are:

- Number of visitors to the Center's homepage
- Number of visitors to the Center for information support
- Number of users of the Center's information referral services and their satisfaction with them
- Number and contents of the information from focal point/associate organizations in the region to be linked with the Center's homepage
- Number and contents of publications to be produced/edited by the Center (e.g., newsletters, training manuals/textbooks etc.)

The indicators to be used for the above (3) are:

- Number of training courses conducted
- Number of participants of the training courses
- Satisfaction-level with the training courses felt by the participants
- Number of participants who have reported/shared the contents of the training to/with their organizations
- Utilization of skills, knowledge, technologies, etc. obtained by the participants in their

⁶ All the indicators indicated in the project document will be further elaborated and finalized by the implementers after the Project starts so that they can easily monitor project progress.

organizations

- Number and contents of the associate organizations' training activities supported by the Center
- The indicators to be used for the above (4) are:
- Establishment of an endowment fund solely for the Center
 - Establishment of the Board of Trustees for the endowment fund/foundation
 - Amount of the endowment fund/assets of the foundation
 - Number of evaluations conducted of the Project
 - Number of Research and Development (R&D) activities promoted by the Center
 - Number of activities for promoting human rights concerning disability issues supported by the Center

6.2.3 Activities

The following (1. - 4.) activities are to be conducted to produce outputs:

1. Networking and collaboration:

- 1.1 to identify and collaborate with the Center's focal point organizations in the Asia-Pacific region
- 1.2 to identify and collaborate with the Center's associate organizations in Thailand and other countries in the Asia-Pacific region
- 1.3 to facilitate networking and collaboration among the focal point organizations and associate organizations

2. Information support:

- 2.1. to support the capacity-building of the Center's focal point organizations to access and share information
- 2.2. to provide information referral services with relevant agencies/groups and the public
- 2.3. to provide periodically information on the Center such as its activities etc.

3. Training implementation:

- 3.1. to prepare and implement disability-related human resource development training in the following fields and other relevant training in cooperation with relevant agencies/groups:
 - Independent Living (IL)
 - Community-based Rehabilitation (CBR)
 - Capacity building of self-help organizations of PWDs
 - Information and Communication Technology (ICT)/ assistive technologies for PWDs
 - Non-handicapping/ barrier-free environment
- 3.2. to conduct evaluations of the Center's training and follow-up former training participants

4. Administrative measures for the Center's sustainability

- 4.1. to conduct fund management/raising activities
- 4.2. to conduct evaluations of the Project
- 4.3. to promote, support and collaborate with disability-related research and development (R & D) activities
- 4.4. to promote human rights concerning disability issues

6.2.4 Inputs

● The Japanese side:

1) Dispatch of experts

- 1) -1. Long-term experts
 - Chief adviser
 - Coordinator
 - Expert on disability-related human resource development training

- Expert on information and communication technology (ICT) accessibility
- 1) -2. Short-term experts
 - Short-term experts, that the Japanese and Thai Project personnel find necessary for the Project activities under the supervision of the Japan-Thailand Joint Coordinating Committee(JCC), will be dispatched.
- 2) Training of Thai counterpart personnel in Japan
 - Thai counterpart personnel to Japanese experts will be trained in Japan for further development of their expertise, when the JCC finds it necessary for the Project.
- 3) Provision of equipment
 - In the first Japanese Fiscal Year (JFY) of the Project implementation, the following equipment will be provided for the Project:
 - One (1) vehicle for 8-12 persons
 - Three (3) power -wheelchairs
 - Five (5) computers with the necessary accessories including disability-concerned access soft/hardware
 - One (1) photocopy machine
 - Other equipment necessary for the Project
 - In the following JFYs, necessary equipment which Japanese and Thai Project personnel find necessary for the Project activities under the supervision of the Japan-Thailand Joint Coordinating Committee (JCC), will be provided. The provision of equipment, however, is subject to JICA's allocated budget for each JFY.

● The Thai side:

- 1) Assignment of counterpart personnel to Japanese experts
- 2) Assignment of administrative personnel for the Project
- 3) Provision of office space and facilities for the Project
- 4) Utility and daily administrative costs of the Project

6.2.5 Important Assumptions, Preconditions, and Risk factors

Preconditions:

Sufficient funds need to be secured for conducting training and a sufficient number of the staff also needs to be recruited at the APCD when the Project starts. Another important precondition for the Project is that relevant organizations are willing to participate in the proposed Center's activities.

Important Assumptions for Sustainability:

Although the APCD is expected to receive financial support from the Thai Government after having become a public autonomous organization and is expected to establish an endowment fund, the financial burden on the APCD may increase as its activities expand to other countries in the region. Therefore, it is crucial to monitor the financial management and fund-raising performance of the APCD through the project period.

7. Monitoring and Evaluation

7.1 Monitoring

Internal monitoring of the Project progress will be the responsibility of the APCD and Japanese expert team. Each year, they will jointly monitor the progress based on PO and PDM, and report to their respective authorities. If they make any significant changes in the project framework, the approval of their respective authorities is needed

7.2 Evaluation

Evaluation will be conducted by an evaluation team comprising of a JICA team and a designated Thai

team. Mid-term evaluation will take place in the 2nd or 3rd year of the Project and final evaluation approximately 6 months before the end of the Project. The criteria used for evaluations will be effectiveness, efficiency, impact, relevance and sustainability, and the evaluations will be designed to reflect the views of the Project beneficiaries.

8. Annexes

8.1 List of Prospective Partners

The following 72 organizations have shown their interest in a partnership with the APCD in their replies to the questionnaires which were sent and collected by IC Net Thailand Co., Ltd. in February 2002.

Thailand (39 organizations):

**The following English names are the ones translated from Thai by IC Net Thailand Co., Ltd.*

1. Foundation for the Welfare of the Mentally Retarded of Thailand under the Royal Patronage of Her Majesty the Queen
2. Council for the Welfare of Disabled Children
3. Foundation for the Deaf in Thailand under the Royal Patronage of Her Majesty the Queen
4. Lighthouse Training Center for the Mentally Retarded
5. National Council on Social Welfare of Thailand under Royal Patronage
6. Center for Vocational Training for Women with Blindness in Samphran
7. Foundation for the Blind in Thailand under the Royal Patronage of Her Majesty the Queen
8. Office of the Committee for Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons
9. Foundation for Children with Disabilities
10. Ratchasuda Foundation
11. Council of Disabled People of Thailand (DPI-Thailand)
12. Sirindhorn National Medical Rehabilitation Center
13. Rajabhat Institute Suan Dusit
14. Disabled Peoples' International Asia-Pacific Regional Office
15. Foundation to Encourage Potential of Disabled Persons
16. Lampang Leprosy Foundation
17. Anusarn Sunthorn Deaf Foundation
18. Yardfong Vocational Rehabilitation Center for the Disabled in Chiang Mai Province
19. Kawila Anukul School
20. Northern Deaf People Club
21. Foundation for the Deaf in Thailand under the Royal Patronage of Her Majesty The Queen
22. Southern Deaf People Club
23. Center for the Welfare of Mentally Retarded in Sonkhla Province
24. Center for Support and Development of Children in Northern Thailand
25. Siri Wattana-Cheshire Foundation
26. McKean Rehabilitation Center
27. Nonthaburi Society of Disabled Persons
28. The School for Blind People in the North Under the Royal Patronage of Her Majesty the Queen
29. Association of the Physically Handicapped of Thailand
30. Center for the Welfare of the Mentally Impaired Udon Thani
31. Sports Association for the Disabled of Thailand (SADT)

32. Sorth Suksa Anusansunthorn School
33. Duang Prateep Foundation

Besides the above, the following Thai organizations showed their interest in a partnership with the APCD in their letters etc. after the due date of the questionnaires:

34. Thailand Association of the Blind (TAB)
35. Thai Blind People's Foundation (TBPF)
36. Thailand Service Co-operative of the Blind Limited
37. Christian Foundation for the Blind in Thailand (CFBT)
38. National Association of the Deaf in Thailand (NADT)
39. Ratchasuda College, Mahidol University

Cambodia (6 organizations):

1. Disability Action Council (DAC)
2. National Center of Disabled Persons
3. World Vision Vocational Rehabilitation for Disabled
4. Cambodia Disabled People's Organization
5. The Cambodia Trust
6. Action on Disability and Development (ADD)

Lao PDR (2 organizations):

1. National Center for Medical Rehabilitation
2. Lao Disabled People's Association (LDPA)

Myanmar (9 organizations):

1. Association for Aid & Relief (AAR)
2. Mary Chapman School for the Deaf
3. National Rehabilitation Hospital
4. Department of Social Welfare
5. Eden Handicapped Service Centre (EHSC)
6. Myanmar Council of Churches
7. Myanmar Disabled Sports Federation
8. World Vision International
9. Myanmar Christian Fellowship of the Blind

Viet Nam (12 organizations):

1. National Coordinating Council on Disability of Viet Nam (NCCD)
2. Ministry of Labor, Invalids and Social Affairs (MOLISA)
3. Ministry of Health
4. Hanoi Club of Disabled Students (HCDS)
5. Disabled Youth Association
6. Progress of Disabled People in Hoi An

7. World Vision International in Viet Nam
8. Health Volunteers Overseas (HVO)
9. Humanity Enterprise 202 for Disabled People
10. Bright Future Group For People with Disability
11. Disability Forum
12. Club For Disabled Persons

Other Countries (4 organizations):

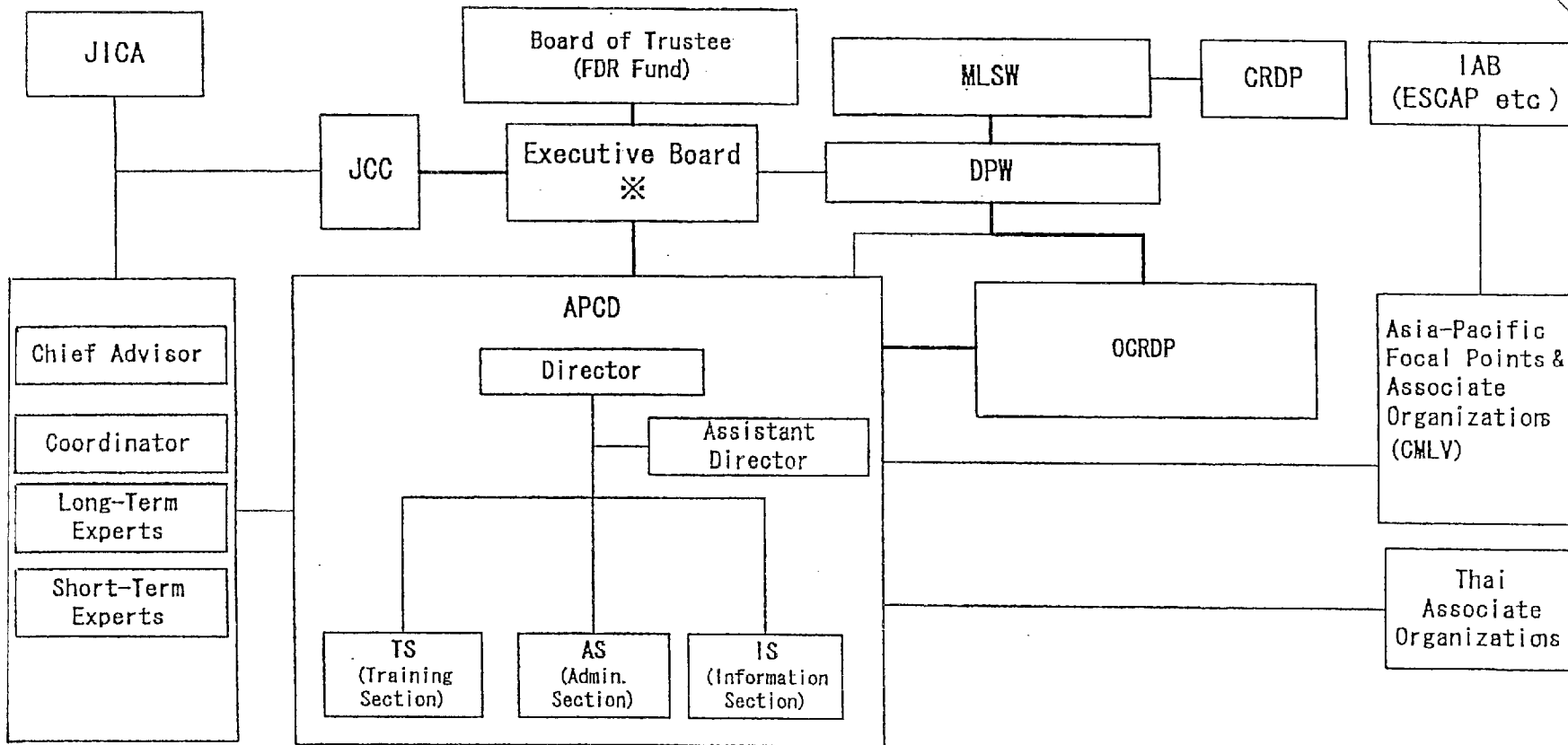
- | | |
|---|-------------|
| 1. Center for the Rehabilitation of the Paralyzed (CRP) | Bangladesh |
| 2. Tahanang Walang Hagdanan, Inc. | Philippines |
| 3. Leonard Cheshire International / Far Eastern Region | |
| 4. Handicaps Welfare Association | Singapore |

Total: 72 organizations

Organization Chart

10 April 2002

Amor



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Remark:
After the Thai government public sector reforms, names of Ministry, Department and sections will be changed.

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8.3 Project Design Matrix (PDM)

Project Design Matrix (PDM)

Project Title: **The Asia-Pacific Development Center on Disability Project**

Duration: **July 2002 to June 2007**

Target group: **Persons with disabilities in developing countries in the Asia-Pacific region**

*The Center = The Asia-Pacific Development Center on Disability

Narrative summary	Indicators	Means of verification	Important assumptions
<p>Overall goal: Empowerment of PWDs and a barrier-free society will be strongly promoted in developing countries in the Asia-Pacific region.</p>	<p>The Center is able to cooperate with relevant agencies/groups in the region in formulating and carrying out policies promoting empowerment of PWDs and a barrier-free society.</p> <p>The Center is able to collaborate in its activities with focal point organizations and associate organizations in developing countries in the region.</p> <p>Relevant agencies/groups supported by the Center are able to access and share information with others in the region.</p> <p>Participants of the Center's training are able to utilize their obtained knowledge and skills in their home countries.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Records of the Center • Records of the Center • A survey of relevant agencies/groups at the post-evaluation • Follow-up study of the training course participants 	
<p>Project purpose: The Center will be established to promote empowerment of PWDs and a barrier-free society in developing countries in the Asia-Pacific region</p>	<p>The Center is recognized by relevant organizations as a center that promotes empowerment of PWDs and a barrier-free society.</p> <p>The Center is equipped for networking and collaboration among relevant agencies/groups, information support, and disability-related human resource development training for the Asia-Pacific region.</p> <p>The Center is well managed.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mid-term (2004-5) and final project evaluation reports • Completion report of the construction project of the Center building • Mid-term and final project evaluation reports • Baseline survey results, mid-term and final project evaluation reports 	

<p>Outputs:</p> <p>1. The Center will facilitate networking and collaboration among relevant agencies/groups.</p> <p>2. The Center will provide information support for the overall goal of the project.</p> <p>3. The Center will develop disability-related human resources leading to the overall goal of the Project in cooperation with relevant agencies/groups.</p> <p>4. The Center will take the necessary administrative measures to ensure its sustainability.</p>	<p>For output No.1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of the Center's focal point organizations identified • Number of the Center's associate organizations identified <p>For output No.2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of visitors to the Center's homepage • Number of visitors to the Center for information support • Number of users of the Center's information referral services and their satisfaction with them • Number and contents of the information from focal point/associate organizations in the region to be linked with the Center's homepage • Number and contents of publications to be produced/edited by the Center (e.g., newsletters, training manuals/textbooks etc.) <p>For output No.3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of training courses conducted • Number of participants of the training courses • Satisfaction-level with the training courses felt by the participants • Number of participants who have reported/shared the contents of the training to/with their organizations • Utilization of skills, knowledge, technologies, etc. obtained by the participants in their organizations • Number and contents of the associate organizations' training activities supported by the Center <p>For output No.4</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of an endowment fund/a foundation solely for the Center • Establishment of the Board of Trustees for the endowment fund/foundation • Amount of the endowment fund/assets of the foundation • Number of evaluations conducted of the Project • Number of Research and Development (R&D) activities promoted by the Center • Number of activities for promoting human rights concerning disability issues supported by the Center 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Records of the Center <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Records of the Center • Mid-term and final project evaluation reports • Results of surveys to be conducted by the Center <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Records of the Center • Mid-term and final project evaluation reports • Results of surveys to be conducted by the Center • Evaluations of training by participants • Follow-up study of the former participants <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Records of the Center • Mid-term and final project evaluation reports 	
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Activities:	Inputs:	Preconditions:
<p>1. Networking and collaboration:</p> <p>1.3 to identify and collaborate with the Center's focal point organizations in the Asia-Pacific region</p> <p>1.4 to identify and collaborate with the Center's associate organizations in Thailand and other countries in the Asia-Pacific region</p> <p>1.5 to facilitate networking and collaboration among the focal point organizations and associate organizations</p> <p>2. Information support:</p> <p>2.4. to support the capacity-building of the Center's focal point organizations to access and share information</p> <p>2.5. to provide information referral services with relevant agencies/groups and the public</p> <p>2.6. to provide periodically information on the Center such as its activities etc.</p> <p>3. Training implementation:</p> <p>3.1. to prepare and implement disability-related human resource development training in the following fields and other relevant training in cooperation with relevant agencies/groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Independent Living (IL) - Community-based Rehabilitation (CBR) - Capacity building of self-help organizations of PWDs - Information and Communication Technology (ICT)/ assistive technologies for PWDs - Non-handicapping/ barrier-free environment <p>3.2. to conduct evaluations of the Center's training and</p>	<p>The Japanese side:</p> <p>2. Dispatch of experts</p> <p>1.1 Long-term experts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Chief adviser - Coordinator - Expert on disability-related human resource development training - Expert on information and communication technology (ICT) accessibility <p>1.2 Short-term experts</p> <p>Short-term experts, that the Japanese and Thai Project personnel find necessary for the Project activities under the supervision of the Japan-Thailand Joint Coordinating Committee(JCC), will be dispatched.</p> <p>3. Training of Thai counterpart personnel in Japan</p> <p>Thai counterpart personnel of Japanese experts will be trained in Japan for further development of their expertise, when the JCC finds it necessary for the Project .</p> <p>4. Provision of equipment</p> <p>In the first Japanese Fiscal Year (JFY) of the Project implementation, the following equipment will be provided for the Project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - One (1) vehicle for 8-12 persons - Three (3) power -wheelchairs - Five (5) computers with the necessary accessories including disability-concerned access soft/hardware - One (1) photocopy machine - Other equipment necessary for the Project <p>In the following JFYs, necessary equipment which Japanese and Thai Project personnel find necessary for the Project activities under the supervision of the Japan-Thailand Joint Coordinating Committee (JCC), will be provided. The provision of equipment, however, is subject to JICA's allocated budget for each JFY.</p> <p>Thai side:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assignment of counterpart personnel of Japanese experts 2. Assignment of administrative personnel for the Project 3. Provision of office space and facilities for the Project 4. Utility and daily administrative costs of the Project 	<p>- Relevant organizations are willing to participate in the proposed Center's activities.</p> <p>- Sufficient funds can be secured for the management of the Center.</p> <p>- Sufficient number of the staff can be recruited for the Center.</p>

<p>follow-up former training participants</p> <p>4. Administrative measures for the Center's sustainability</p> <p>4.5. to conduct fund management/raising activities</p> <p>4.6. to conduct evaluations of the Project</p> <p>4.7. to promote, support and collaborate with disability-related research and development (R & D) activities</p> <p>4.8. To promote human rights concerning disability issues</p>		
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Tentative Plan of Operation (PO) for the Asia-Pacific Development Center on Disability Project

As of May 2002

Overall Goal: Empowerment of persons with disabilities (PWDs) and a barrier-free society will be strongly promoted in developing countries in the Asia-Pacific region.

Expected Project Period: July 2002 to June 2007	1 st Year				2 nd Year				3 rd Year				4 th Year				5 th Year			
	1/4	2/4	3/4	4/4	1/4	2/4	3/4	4/4	1/4	2/4	3/4	4/4	1/4	2/4	3/4	4/4	1/4	2/4	3/4	4/4
	Jul '02	Oct	Jan '03	Apr	Jul '03	Oct	Jan '04	Apr	Jul '04	Oct	Jan '05	Apr	Jul '05	Oct	Jan '06	Apr	Jul '06	Oct	Jan '07	Apr
Project Purpose: The Center will be established to promote empowerment of PWDs and a barrier-free society in developing countries in the Asia-Pacific region.																				
Construction of the Center building with necessary facilities <i>* The construction of the Center is not part of JICA's technical cooperation.</i>		◎			◆											
Output 1: The Center will facilitate networking and collaboration among relevant agencies/groups.	◆			★	◆			★	◆			☆	◆			★	◆			☆
Output 2: The Center will provide information support for the overall goal of the project.	◆			★	◆			★	◆			☆	◆			★	◆			☆
Output 3: The Center will develop disability-related human resources leading to the overall goal of the Project in cooperation with relevant agencies/groups.	◆			★	◆			★	◆			☆	◆			★	◆			☆
Output 4: The Center will take the necessary administrative measures to ensure its sustainability.	◆			★	◆			★	◆			☆	◆			★	◆			☆
1. Networking and Collaboration																				
1.1. to identify and collaborate with the Center's focal point organizations in the Asia-Pacific region	●											●	●							●
1.2. to identify and collaborate with the Center's associate organizations in Thailand and other countries in the Asia-Pacific region	●											●	●							●
1.3. to facilitate networking and collaboration among the focal point organizations and associate organizations									●											●
2. Information Support																				
2.1. to support the capacity-building of the Center's focal point organizations to access and share information			●																	●
2.2. to provide information referral services with relevant agencies/groups and the public											●									●
2.3. to provide periodically information on the Center such as its activities etc.	●				●											●
3. Training Implementation																				
3.1. to prepare and implement disability-related human resource development training in the following fields and other relevant training in cooperation with relevant agencies/groups: <i>*The number of participants for each training is 5 - 20.</i> <i>*The training duration shown as below is tentative.</i>	●				●											●

★=Monitoring ☆=Mid-term Evaluation or Final Evaluation ◎=Various meetings concerning the end of the Asian and Pacific Decade of Disabled Persons in Japan in October 2002

8.4 Plan of Operation (PO)

8.5 Terms of Reference for Japanese Experts

● Long-term Expert 1: Chief Adviser

1. Qualification:

- 1) Age: Over 40 years old
- 2) Academic degree: Master degree or its equivalent
- 3) Experience: 10 years of continuous experience in the field of assignment
- 4) Language level required: To be capable of communicating in English fluently
- 5) Remarks: The expert is preferably from JICA or NGOs.

2. Job description

- 1) Location / office: Bangkok / OCRDP
- 2) Proponent: JICA
- 3) Period: Five (5) years
*The assignment period will be confirmed through mutual consultations between Thai and Japanese sides.
- 4) Activity Details:
 - 4)-1 The selected expert will work side-by-side with the Rehabilitation Committee when coordinating and managing the Center activities.
 - 4)-2 He/she will cooperate with associate organizations in conducting the Center's activities.
 - 4)-3 He/she will assist the Center's staff in actively utilizing local resources for the Center's activities.
 - 4)-4 He/she will monitor project progress and present progress reports both in English and Japanese to the responsible authorities.
 - 4)-5 Considering the objectives of the Center, he/she must implement the policy of equal opportunity for PWD in every aspect of the Center's management.
 - 4)-6 He/she must always be aware of the objectives of the Center - the empowerment of PWD - and will be empathetic to the special needs of PWDs.
 - 4)-7 He/she will keep informed of the latest ICT development to ensure the best performance of the Center.

● Long-term Expert 2: Coordinator

1. Qualification:

- 1) Age: Over 30 years old
- 2) Academic degree: Master degree or its equivalent
- 3) Experience: 5 years of continuous experience in the field of assignment
- 4) Language level required: To be capable of communicating in English fluently
- 5) Remarks: The expert is preferably from JICA or NGOs.

2. Job Description

- 1) Location / office: Bangkok / OCRDP
- 2) Proponent: JICA
- 3) Period: Five (5) years.

*The assignment period will be confirmed through mutual consultations between Thai and Japanese sides.

4) Activity Details:

- 4)-1 The selected expert will work side-by-side with the Rehabilitation Committee for coordinating and managing the Center's activities, in consultation with the team leader
- 4)-2 He/she will help the Chief Adviser, in cooperation with Associate Organizations, to develop the Center's activities.
- 4)-3 He/she will coordinate various activities related to the Center to be implemented both inside and outside of the Center.
- 4)-4 Based on the objectives of the Center, he/she will always follow the policy of equalization of opportunities in all aspects of the Center, including planning and management.

● Long-term Expert 3: Development Expert for Disability Program

*Expert on disability-related human resource development training

1. Qualification:

- 1) Age: Over 30 years old
- 2) Academic degree: Master degree or its equivalent
- 3) Experience: 5 years of continuous experience in the field of assignment
- 4) Language level required: To be capable of communicating in English fluently
- 5) Remarks: The expert is preferably from JICA or NGOs.

2. Job Description

- 1) Location / office: Bangkok / OCRDP
- 2) Proponent: JICA
- 3) Period: Five(5) years.

*The assignment period will be confirmed through mutual consultations between Thai and Japanese sides.

4) Activity Details:

- 4)-1 The selected expert will work in cooperation with the Chief Adviser and the Coordinator.
- 4)-2 He/she will plan and coordinate the training activities implemented by the Center.
- 4)-3 He/she will advise and support the Center to provide accessible training environment for trainees with disabilities.
- 4)-4 Since the objective of the Center is the empowerment of disabled persons, he/she will be empathetic to the special needs of PWDs..

● Long-term Expert 4: Expert on Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Accessibility

1. Qualification:

- 1) Age: Over 30 years old
- 2) Academic degree: Master degree or its equivalent
- 3) Experience: 5 years of continuous experience in the field of assignment

- 4) Language level required: To be capable of communicating in English fluently
- 5) Remarks: The expert is preferably from JICA or NGOs.

2. Job Description

1) Location / office: Bangkok / OCRDP

2) Proponent: JICA

3) Period: Five(5) years.

*The assignment period will be confirmed through mutual consultations between Thai and Japanese sides.

4) Activity Details:

4)-1 The selected expert will work in consultation and collaboration with the Chief Adviser and the Coordinator.

4)-2 He/she will plan and coordinate the training activities to be implemented by the Center with the short-term experts.

4)-3 He/she will make sure that the training site and information facilities are designed to be accessible for PWD.

4)-4 He/she will preferably have sufficient communication skills for trainees with sensory disabilities such as blindness and deafness.

4)-5 He/she will have sufficient knowledge and hands-on skills in ICT and assistive technology for PWD.

4)-6 He/she will have a wide international network for ICT and assistive technology development to ensure the sustainable development of the curriculum for training.

④ Short-term Experts

According to the Project Master Plan shown in ANNEX II, the following short-term experts are expected:

1. Independent Living(IL) experts
2. Community-based Rehabilitation(CBR) experts
3. Organizational management experts for self-help organizations of PWDs
4. Experts on Information Communication Technology(ICT)/assistive technologies for PWDs
5. Experts on a non-handicapping/barrier-free environment

Other short-term experts will be dispatched when Japanese and Thai project personnel find it necessary for the Project under the supervision of JCC. The terms of reference for each short-term expert will be elaborated through mutual consultation between Thai and Japanese persons concerned.

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Bangkok, May 1, 2002

* Sub-Committee ^{for} Asia-Pacific Development Center on Disability (APDCD)

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4	*Ms. Wantanee Phantachat	Chief Researcher	National Electronics and Computer Technology Center (NECTEC), National Science and Technology Development Agency	Min. of Science Technology and Environment
5	*Ms. Pattariya Jaruthat (M.D.)	Director	Sirindhorn National Medical Rehabilitation Center (SNMRC)	Min. of Public Health
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8	*Mr. Monthian Boontan	Deputy Director	Rachasuda College	Min. of University Affairs
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10	*Ms. Ormporn Nithayasuthi	Director	Office of the Committee for Rehabilitation of Disabled Person, Department of Public Welfare	Min. of Labor and Social Welfare

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13	*Mr. Udom Pejarasangharn (M.D.)	Director	Rajanukul Hospital, Department of Mental Health	Min. of Public Health
14	*Mr. Topong Kulkhanchit	Regional Development Officer	Disabled Peoples' International (DPI), Asia-Pacific Regional Office	(NGO)
15	*Mr. Supornum Mongkolsawadi	Principal	Redemptorist Vocational School for the Disabled	(NGO)
16	*Mr. Surasak Chittasettakul	Committee member	National Association of the Deaf in Thailand (NADT)	(NGO)
17	*Mr. Prayat Punongong	Vice-Chairperson for South-East Asia	DPI Asia-Pacific Regional Council	(NGO)
18	Mr. Sirichai Subsiri	President	Association of Physically Handicapped, Thailand (APHD)	(NGO)
19	Ms. Hathaichanok Siriwadhanakul	Officer of Japan Sub-division	Department of Technical and Economic Cooperation (DTEC)	Prime Minister's Office

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21	Ms. Wandee Sirikan	Assistant JICA-Expert	Office of the Committee for Rehabilitation of Disabled Person, Department of Public Welfare	Min. of Labor and Social Welfare
22	Ms. Jariyaporn Karsomlap	Social-Worker	Office of the Committee for Rehabilitation of Disabled Person, Department of Public Welfare	Min. of Labor and Social Welfare
23	Ms. Suchada Srisumanon	Social-Worker	Office of the Committee for Rehabilitation of Disabled Person, Department of Public Welfare	Min. of Labor and Social Welfare
24	Ms. Chonlada Chanasrirattanakul	Social-Worker	Office of the Committee for Rehabilitation of Disabled Person, Department of Public Welfare	Min. of Labor and Social Welfare
25	Mr. Pat Vattanasin	Social-Worker	Office of the Committee for Rehabilitation of Disabled Person, Department of Public Welfare	Min. of Labor and Social Welfare
26	Ms. Patcharamon Pantong	Social-Worker	Office of the Committee for Rehabilitation of Disabled Person, Department of Public Welfare	Min. of Labor and Social Welfare
27	Ms. Suwapa Prasitvisat	Officer	Office of the Committee for Rehabilitation of Disabled Person, Department of Public Welfare	Min. of Labor and Social Welfare

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29	Mr. Narong Tanomlek	Interpreter	National Association of the Deaf in Thailand (NADT)	(NGO)
30	Ms. Pongpeach limpisuree	Interpreter	National Association of the Deaf in Thailand (NADT)	(NGO)

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5	Mr. Somnuk Chaiwanitcha * For Director	Officer	Disability Education Division, Department of General Education	Min. of Education
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