

**Country Profile on
Disability**

THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

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Japan International Cooperation Agency
Planning and Evaluation Department**

Country Profile on Disability
The Republic of the Philippines

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Abbreviations

BSSW	Bachelor of Science in Social Work
CBR	Community-based Rehabilitation
CBRP	Community-Based Rehabilitation Program
CBM	Christoffel-Blinden Mission
CPH	Census of Population and Housing
DECS	Department of Education, Culture and Sports
DOLE	Department of Labor and Employment
DPI	Disabled Peoples' International
DSWD	Department of Social Welfare and Development
DOH	Department of Health
ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
GFI	Government Financing Institutions
GOCCs	Government-Owned/Controlled Corporations
ILO	International Labour Organization
KAMPI	Katipunang May Kapansanansa Philippines
LGUs	Local Government Units
NCCD	National Coordination Committee on Disability
NCWDP	National Council for the Welfare of Disabled Persons
NGAs	National Government Agencies
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NORFI	Negros Occidental Rehabilitation Foundation, Inc.
NSO	National Statistics Office
OP	Office of President
SGS	Societe General de Surveillance
SPED	Special Education Division
STAC	Stimulation and Therapeutic Activity Center
SUC	State Universities and Colleges
TESDA	Technical Education and Skill Development Authority
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development

1. Basic Profile

1-1. Basic Indicators

Public Sector Expenditure¹

Health (% of GDP)	1.7%	1990-98
Education (% of GNP)	3.4%	1997
Social welfare (% of total expenditure)	26.5%	1998
Defense (% of GNP)	1.5%	1997

Population²

Population (total)	74.3 million	1999
% of women	49.6%	1999
% of urban population	57.7%	1999
Life Expectancy (total)	68.9	1999
Male	67.1	1999
Female	70.8	1999

Medical Care

Medical care personnel		
Population/Doctor ³	813	1990-99
Population/Nurse & midwife ⁴	2,326	1992-95

¹ World Bank. World Development Report 2000-2001

² World Bank World Development Indicators 2001

³ UNDP. Human Development Report 2001

⁴ UNDP. Human Develop Report 2000

Education⁵

Education system			
	Primary education	6 year	
	Compulsory education	6 year	
Adult literacy rate ²			
	Male	95.3%	1999
	Female	94.9%	1999
Enrollment ratio			
Primary education			
(Net enrollment ratio)			
	Total	100%	1996
	Male ⁵	98%	1995-99
	Female ⁶	93%	1995-99
Primary education			
(Gross enrollment ratio)			
	Total	114%	1996
	Male	115%	1996
	Female	113%	1996
Secondary education			
(Net enrollment ratio)			
	Total ⁶	78%	1997
	Male	N/A	
	Female	N/A	
Higher education			
(Gross enrollment ratio)			
	Total	29.0%	1996
	Male	25.2%	1996
	Female	32.7%	1996

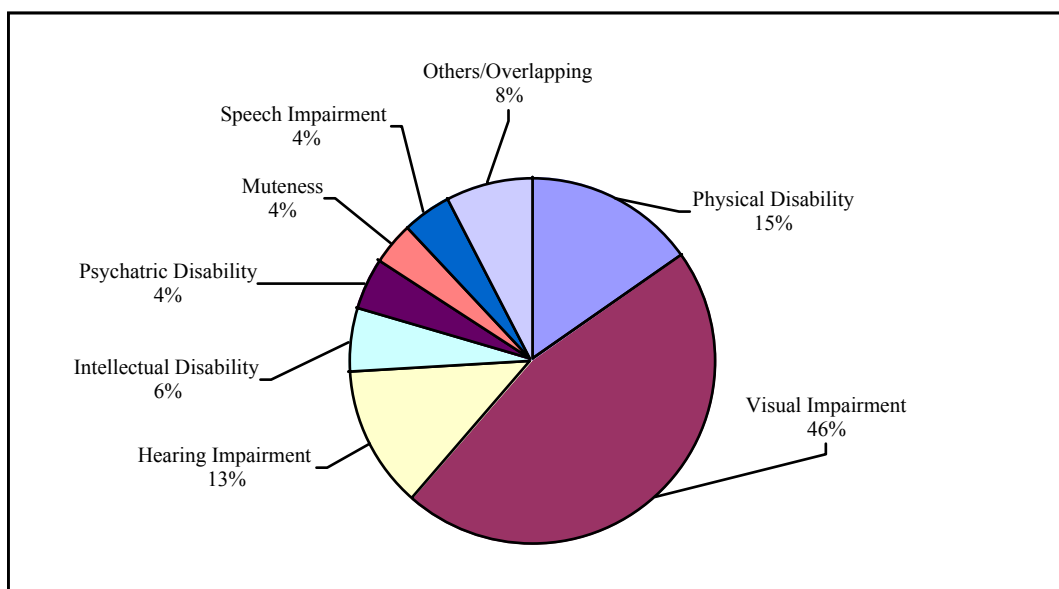
⁵ UNESCO. Statical Yearbook 1999

⁶ USAID ESFS. GED2000 Retrieved February 21,2002,from <http://quesdb.cdie.org/ged/Index.html>

1-2. Indicators on Disability

Disability-specific Data

Figure 1: Types of Disability in the Philippines in 1995



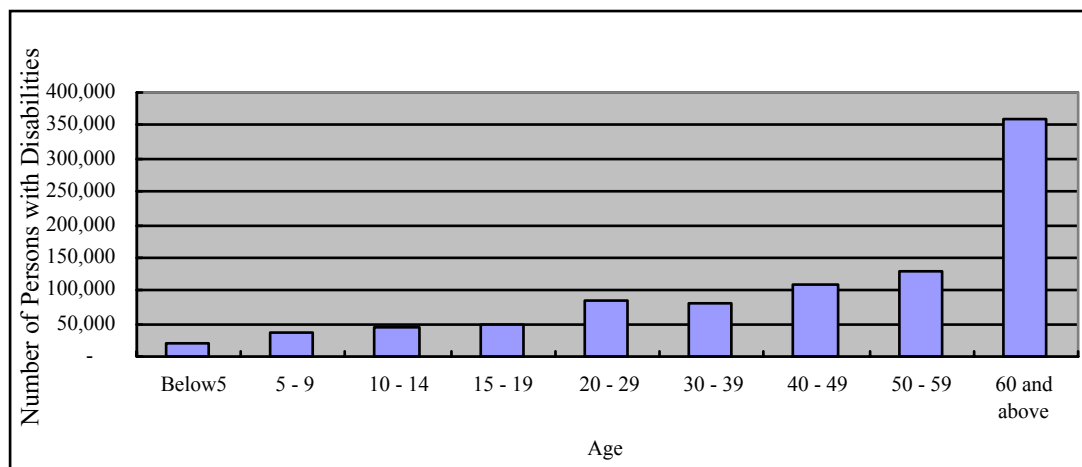
Source: 1995 NSO Census

Total number of persons with disabilities: 919,292 (Women 48.89%)

*The 1995 NSO Census uses a wider vision of disability. Persons with visual impairment are those who are blind, partially blind, or who have poor vision. Those with hearing impairment are the deaf, partially deaf, or those with poor hearing ability. Persons with physical/orthopedic disability are those who have lost one or both arms/hands, or feet/legs or a combination, or have been paralyzed in any part of the limbs. Persons with intellectual disability are those with intellectual disabilities while persons with psychiatric disability are those suffering from mental illness. There is no data on overlapping or multiple disabilities. The reminders are lumped into “others”.

Age-specific Data

Figure 2: Number of Persons with Disabilities in Each Age Category

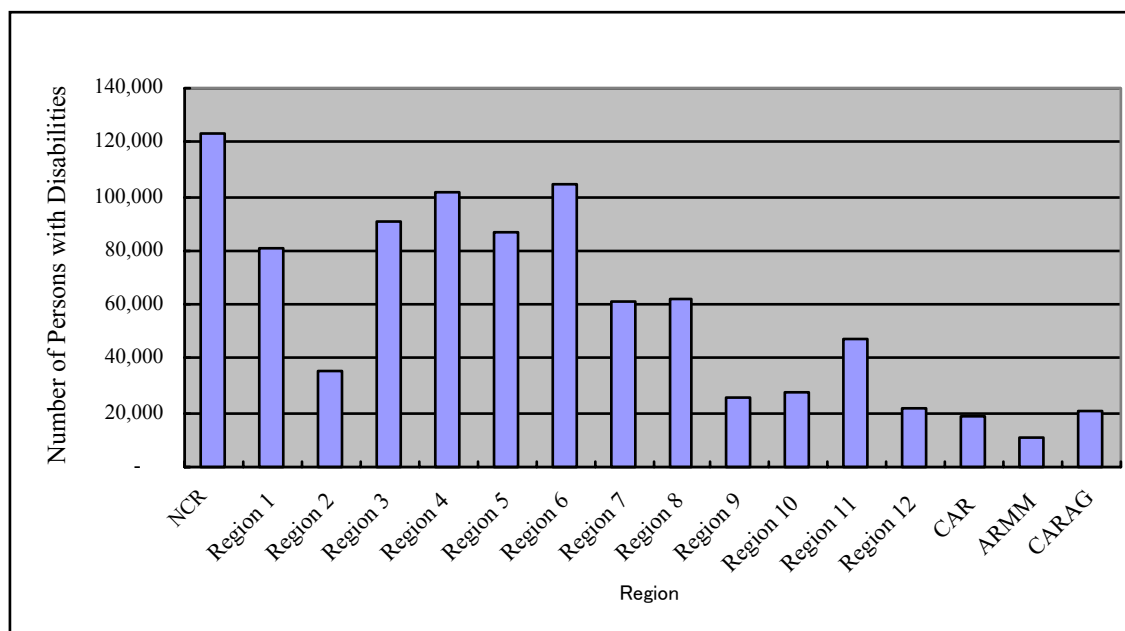


Source: 1995 NSO Census

* 1995 NSO Census also includes number of persons with disabilities in each disability category by age.

Area-specific Data

Figure 3: Number of Persons with Disabilities in Each Region



Source: 1995 NSO Census

* 1995 NSO Census also includes number of persons with disabilities in each disability category by region.

** NCR-National Capital Region / Region1-Ilocos / Region2-Cagayan / Region3-Central Luzon
 Region4-Southern Tagalog / Region5-Bicol / Region6-Western Visayas / Region7-Central
 Visayas / Region8-Eastern Visayas / Region9-Western Mindanao / Region10-Nothern Mindanao /
 Region11-Southern Mindanao / Region12-Central Mindanao / CAR-Cordilla Administrative Region
 / ARMN-Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao / CARAGA-Caraga

Grade-specific Data

No data available.

Cause-specific Data

Currently there is no available data relating to the causes of disabilities in the Philippines. In lieu of this, general estimates on common causes of disability are presented below;

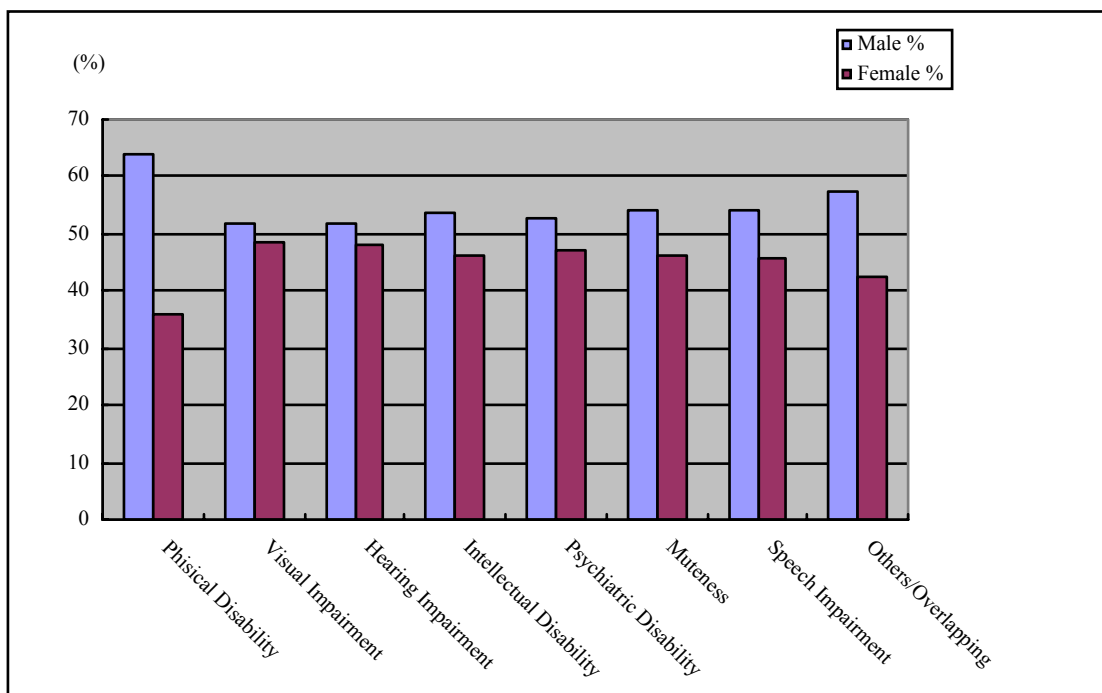
Table 1: Common Cause of Disability

Disability	Common Causes	
Physical Disability	1	Prenatal factor
	2	Post-natal factor
Visual Impairment	1	Prenatal causes
	1-1	Congenital
	1-2	Infectious disease
Hearing impairment	1	Prenatal causes
	1-1	Toxic conditions
	1-2	Viral diseases
	2	Prenatal causes
	2-1	Traumatic experience during delivery
	2-2	Anoxia or lack of oxygen due to prolonged labor
	2-3	Heavy sedation
	2-4	Blockage of infant's respiratory passage
	3	Prenatal causes
	3-1	Diseases
3-2	Accidents/trauma	
Intellectual Disability	1	Cultural and familial causes
	2	Organic causes, glandular disorder
	3	Prenatal causes
	3-1	Chromosomal defects; Down Syndrome
	3-2	Genetics defects

Source: Handbook on Inclusive Education, Revised Edition, 1997

Gender-specific Data

Figure 4: Types of Disability by Gender



Source: 1995 NSO Census

2. Issues on Disability

2-1. Definition of Disability in the Philippines

Persons with Disabilities are defined as follows:

1. As defined by national law (Batas Pambansa No. 344):

“those suffering from restriction or lack of ability to perform an activity in the manner or within the range considered normal for a human being as a result of a mental, physical, or sensory impairment.”

2. As defined by the Economic Independence of Disabled Persons Act:

“persons who cannot perform work in the usual and customary way due to loss of limbs or any part of the body by injury or absence thereof by birth.”

3. As defined by Republic Act 7277 (Magna Carta for Persons with Disabilities):

“those persons suffering from restrictions from different abilities as a result of a mental, physical, and sensory impairment, to perform an activity in the manner or within the range considered normal for a human being.”

In categorizing disabilities, the National Statistics Office (NSO) adopted the following grouping in 1990:

1	Blindness	6	Mental illness
2	Deafness	7	Mental retardation
3	Muteness	8	Orthopedic handicap
4	Deafness-Muteness	9	Multiple disabilities
5	Speech impairment	10	Others

In 1995 however, the NSO adopted a more precise and self-explanatory grouping on disabilities:

1	Total blindness	10	Loss of one or both legs/feet
2	Partial blindness	11	Paralysis of one or both arms
3	Low vision	12	Paralysis of one or both legs
4	Total deafness	13	Paralysis of one arm and one leg
5	Partial deafness	14	Paralysis of all four (4) limbs
6	Poor hearing ability	15	Mental retardation
7	Muteness	16	Mental illness
8	Speech impairment	17	Others
9	Loss of one or both arms/hands	—	—

2-2. Current Situation

General Perception

The general public is now more open and understanding about disabilities, and many individuals, companies and civic or welfare organizations give money or in-kind donations to persons with disabilities. Though this may be considered a good system of direct support for persons with disabilities, this has also deprived them of equal access to opportunities. They advocate equal treatment and equal access to development opportunities.

Registration System

The National Council for the Welfare of Disabled Persons (NCWDP) is responsible for the registration of persons with disabilities in collaboration with local governments, the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), and other organizations. But the registration system has not yet been able to cover all persons with disabilities for two main reasons: (1) information on registration has not been widely disseminated, therefore many persons with disabilities do not know how to register themselves, (2) there is a lack of access to public welfare office or other public offices to which persons with disabilities could refer for assistance. In addition, at the local levels, persons with disabilities do not have strong organizations that may assist them on matters such as registration for benefits.

Education

There are very few schools that accept children with disabilities because of a lack of school facilities and appropriately trained teachers.

Poverty

Most persons with disabilities live in poverty. For those who are qualified for training at vocational rehabilitation centers, the DSWD provides a 30 to 45 peso⁷ daily living allowance. A trainee at DSWD vocational rehabilitation centers for persons with disabilities undergoes training ranging from three months to one year. Many persons with disabilities go for skills training at DSWD centers not only to learn but also for the daily living allowance. Due to severe poverty, many of them earn their daily living in the streets by begging or vending.

⁷ 1Peso=2.6Yen as of January 2002 (<http://www.oanda.com/converter/classics>)

2-3. Documentation and Survey on Disability

National Census

The National Statistics Office (NSO) conducts a population survey every five years, which includes data on disabilities. The last population survey was conducted in 2000 but the survey results of this latest survey on disabilities have not been made available yet by the NSO. The available population data of persons with disabilities at present is based on the NSO population survey conducted in 1995. Data on disability serves aid planners in preparing outlines for rehabilitation, education development and prevention programs.

It should be noted that the NSO surveys do not include persons with disabilities who live on the streets as they are very mobile.

[Title]	Census of Population and Housing (CPH)
[Frequency]	Every 5 years
[Items regarding disability]	

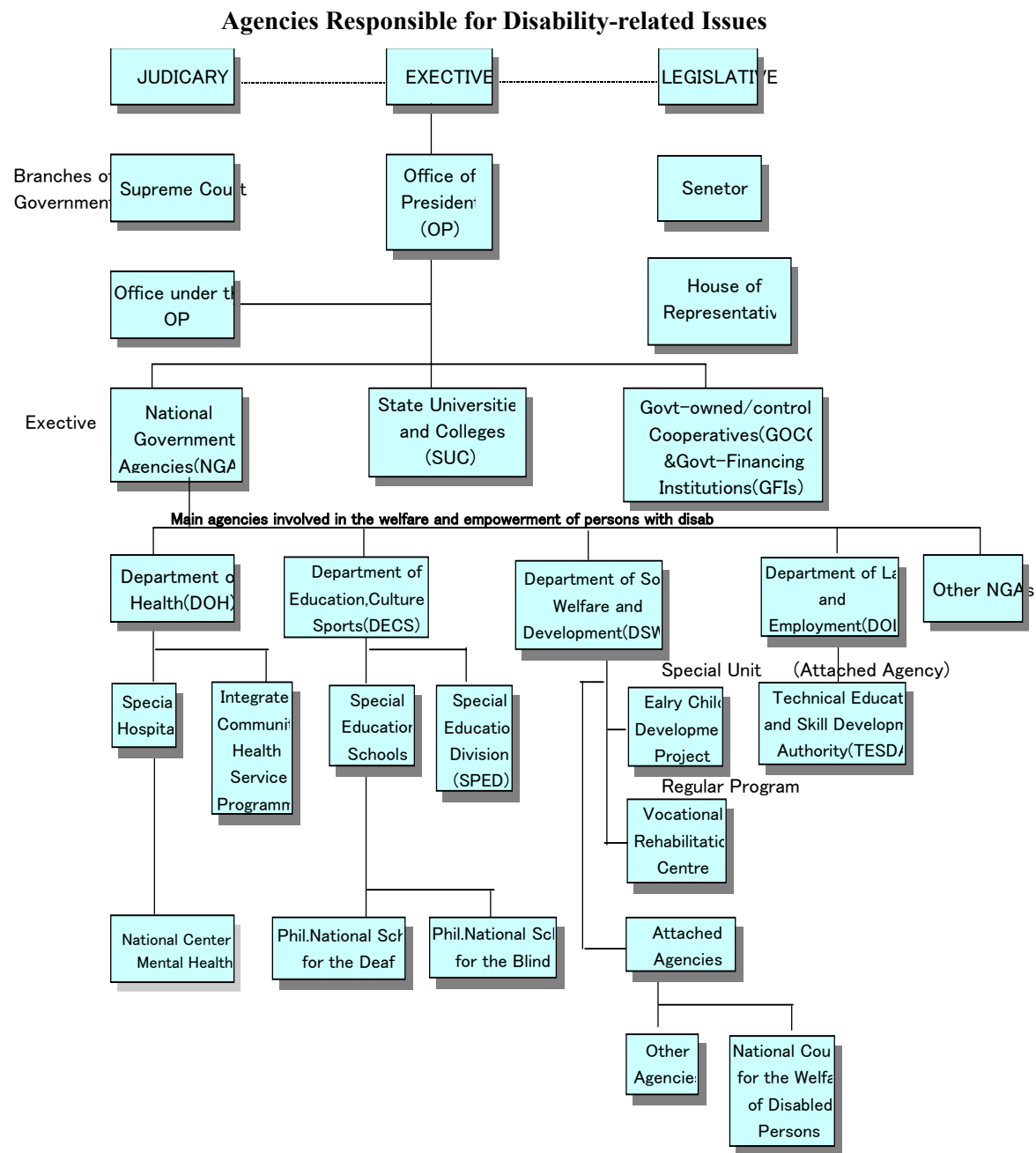
3. Administration and Policy on Disability

3-1. Administration on Disability

* See Annex 1-1 for the list of governmental organizations

Central Government

[Organizational chart]



[Disability-related Governmental Organizations]

[Name]	[Description]
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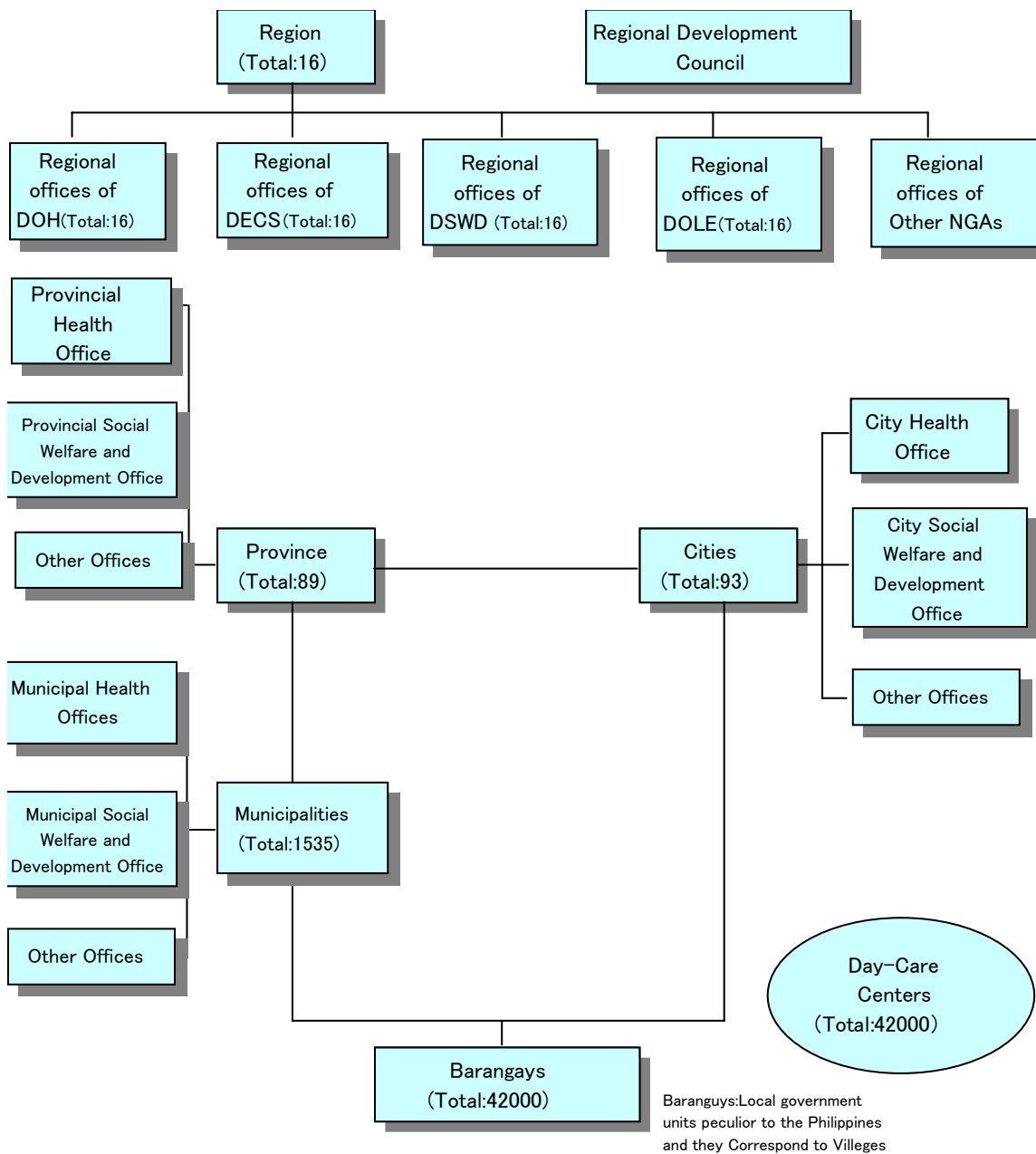
Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD)	Management of social welfare services delivery to persons with disabilities. Operates the disability-related vocational rehabilitation centers and has a special office for the Early Child Development Project.
National Council for the Welfare of Disabled Persons (NCWDP)	Coordination and monitoring of laws and policies pertaining to the welfare and empowerment of persons with disabilities.
Department of Health (DOH)	Implementation of the Integrated Community Health Service Program (for disability prevention) and management of the Special Hospitals.
Department of Education, Culture and Sports (DECS)	Overseeing Special Education Schools, including the Philippine Schools for Deaf and the Blind.
Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE)	Provision of Employment opportunities to trained and qualified persons with disabilities.

[Availability of national coordination committee] Available	
[Committee name]	National Coordination Committee on Disability (NCCD)
[Activities and implemented plans]	
<p>The National Council for the Welfare of Disabled Persons (NCWDP) is the national coordinator for Philippine activities related to the Asian and Pacific Decade of Disabled Persons. It also monitors the progress of implementation of plans by various governmental organizations concerning the Asian and Pacific Decade of Disabled Persons.</p> <p>Main Accomplishments;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducted a national listing of existing disability-related organizations and NGOs providing support to persons with disabilities (by NCWDP). • Conducted initial registration survey of disabilities but discontinued due lack of funds (DOH). • Supplied “special equipment and industrial materials” to students with disabilities of various schools for the hearing impaired persons (by DECS). • Production of instructional materials (e.g., Braille books, handbooks, etc.) (by DECS). 	

Local Government

[Organizational chart]

Local Agencies Responsible for Disability-related Issues



[Disability-related Organizations in Local Government]

[Name]	[Description]
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Province, Municipalities	City,	Each province, city, municipality has its own Social Welfare and Development Office. These offices are the counterparts of DSWD and DOH at the Local Government Units (LGUs) levels in the implementation of social welfare services.
Barangays		Each barangay is responsible for the operation, management and maintenance of its Day-Care Centers.

3-2. Laws and Regulations on Disability

*See Annex 3 for other laws and documents

【Title】	Magna Carta for Disabled Persons (Republic Act No.7277)
【Legislated year】	1992
【Purpose】	Welfare, Anti-Discriminatory
【Description】	An act providing for the rehabilitation development and self-reliance of persons with disabilities and promoting their integration into the mainstream of society.

3-3. Policies on Disability

National Development Plan

[Title]	Angat Pinoy 2004 (Medium Term Philippine Development Plan for 1999-2004)
[Legislated Year]	1999-2004
[Items regarding disability]	
<p>1. Social Reform and Development (Chapter 2) Policy on Social Welfare and Community Development: “Promoting community-based, center-based and gender-sensitive social welfare interventions for the poor, vulnerable, and disadvantaged including: children, youth, women, persons with disabilities, indigenous people, informal sector workers, victims of disasters, victims of human rights violations, the elderly, dysfunctional families, and depressed communities using the Total Family Approach.”</p> <p>2. Strategic policies include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2-1 Giving vulnerable groups priority access to social services and safety nets; 2-2 Targeting areas and population groups where social development needs are greatest; 2-3 Developing and using more innovative delivery and financing mechanisms for social services provision, such as home-based care for health, and non-conventional /alternative learning systems like distance and mobile education; 2-4 Harnessing the complementary roles of government, the private sector, civil society and the community in the development of human capacities, through the principles of convergence and multi-sectoral collaboration; and 2-5 Strengthening the capability of LGUs to deliver more effectively social services; 2-6 Ensuring that spending on basic social services is at least 20 % of the national budget. 	

3-4. Measures on Disability

Prevention, Identification and Early Intervention

【Current situation】

Every year in the third week of July, the following awareness campaign is observed nationwide. Awareness campaign slogans are displayed on the walls of government offices and private companies. Persons with disabilities perform activities such as “paralympics” and other outdoor games, etc.

【Policy title】	National Disability Prevention and Rehabilitation Awareness Week
【Legislated year】	2000
【Description】	A “special week” of awareness on persons with disabilities, prevention and rehabilitation of disabilities.

Medical Rehabilitation

【Current situation】

Medical Service

No information found.

Assistive Devices⁸

The country is still in the process of collecting reliable statistics regarding the situation of disabilities, but according to the house- to house surveys performed in whole municipalities that are implementing the national Community- Based Rehabilitation Program (CBRP), between 6 and 7 % of the population had disabilities and at least 30% of this population required assistive devices at the time of the survey.

Handicap International, an NGO that makes orthoses and prostheses, has established 15 workshops in the Philippines. 13 private workshops are located around the country, but are mainly located in the metropolitan areas. There are only four workshops for other assistive devices, primarily ambulation aids such as; canes, crutches, walkers, and wheel chairs. These devices are usually imported from Germany, Taiwan and China.

⁸ ESCAP. *Production and Distribution of Assistive devices for People with disabilities.*

Retrieved February 18,2002,from <http://www.dinf.org/doc/intl/z15/z15002p2/z1500201.htm#contents>

Imported materials are subject to customs duties and tariffs. The Philippine adopted the service of SGS (Societie General Surveillance) so that computation of customs duties is performed in the country of origin of the materials, making customs clearance easier in the Philippines.

Ambulation aids, prostheses, orthoses and orthopaedic shoes are mostly directly donated to persons with disabilities, but as orthoses, prostheses, motorized wheelchairs, and hearing aids are highly user-specific, and must be custom-made, they are complicated to produce which leads to an imbalance of supply and demand. However, the demand for ambulation aids is easier met as their manufacture is easily taught though the Community-Based Rehabilitation Program. The Philippines currently does not have national quality-control standards for assistive devices.

Sources of institutional support for the indigenous production and distribution for assistive devices are as follows;

1. Governmental:

- a. Department of Social Welfare and Development, especially the Bureau of Disabled Persons Welfare
- b. Department of Health, especially the Philippine Orthopaedic Center
- c. Department of National Defence, particularly the Armed Forces of the Philippines Medical Center
- d. Department of Local Governments

2. Non-governmental:

- a. Tahanang Walang Hagdanan / b. Our Lady of Victory / c. Mahaveer Foundation, Inc. /
- d. Simon of Cyrene / e. Resources for the Blind, Inc. / f. VIDERE / g. PARDS /
- h. ABS-CBN

3. Foreign:

- a. Handicap International / b. Goodwill Industries /
- c. AGAPE Sheltered Workshop, Japan / d. Christoffel-Blinden Mission

[Policy title]	Magna Carta for Disabled Persons; Republic Act 7277
[Legislated year]	1992
[Description]	Provision for rehabilitation, self-development and self-reliance of persons with disabilities and their integration into the mainstream of society. Provides tax exemption for donations to persons with disabilities. Section 42, Item C encourages the local manufacture of disability related technical aids and appliances.

Education

【Current situation】

There are currently 94 special education institutions (including The Philippine National School for the Blind, National School for the Deaf and other private institutions), 14 special education centers which are set up within existing schools, 19 boarding schools, 2 hospital schools and 4,292 special education classes in public schools. There are 23 schools that have an integrated education program and in areas where Community-based Rehabilitation (CBR) services are provided schools have integrated education (as of 1993)⁹. Those persons with disabilities whom receive education in educational facilities are limited. The majority of them does not go to school or go to school but are not certified as children with disabilities, or are not receiving education due to the lack of educational facilities.

【Policy title】	Promotion of education of the Blind
【Legislated year】	1963
【Description】	Establishment of the Philippine National School for blind people.

【Policy title】	Training by DECS of its personnel and teachers on handling schools/students of persons with disabilities
【Legislated year】	1968
【Description】	Training of DECS teachers and public school staff on learning procedures for persons with disabilities.

【Policy title】	Philippine Constitution
【Legislated year】	1987
【Description】	Providing for equal access of opportunities on education, including persons with disabilities.

Social Service

【Current situation】

The enforcement of the Magna Carta for Persons with Disabilities and the Accessibility Law is on-going. The DSWD, DOH, DOLE, and NCWDP are actively involved in monitoring and advocacy activities.

⁹ Nakanishi, Yukiko *Asia Kakukoku no CBR Gaiyo* (Japanese, “CBR profile on Asian countries”) Retrieved from <http://www.din.or.jp/~yukin/AsiaCBR.html>

【Policy title】	Magna Carta for Persons with Disabilities
【Legislated year】	1983
【Description】	Providing equal opportunities of employment to persons with disabilities.

【Policy title】	Accessibility Act
【Legislated year】	1993
【Description】	Requiring all public and private buildings, establishments to be designed as accessible to persons with disabilities and providing discounts on transportation fares and exempting them from payment for postal services.

Vocational Training and Employment Promotion Services

【Current situation】

There is no quota system for employment of persons with disabilities but companies that employ persons with disabilities receive a tax cut of 25% of the salary paid to the worker¹⁰. DECS annually purchases school chairs, tables and other school furniture from cooperatives of persons with disabilities that manufacture or fabricate them.

One National Vocational Rehabilitation Center and three Area Vocational Rehabilitation Centers are operating under DSWD. Building facilities however, show several signs of deterioration after more than 10 years now. In addition, existing equipments are either obsolete or dysfunctional.

【Policy title】	Vocational Rehabilitation Act
【Legislated year】	1954
【Description】	Establishment of vocational and rehabilitation centers under the care and management of DSWD.

【Policy title】	Economic Independence of Disabled Persons Act
【Legislated year】	1999
【Description】	Requiring all government offices to purchase 10% of office requirements from cooperatives of persons with disabilities manufacturing.

【Policy title】	Magna Carta for Persons with Disabilities
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¹⁰ Nakanishi, Yukiko *Asia Kakukoku no CBR Gaiyo* (Japanese, “CBR profile on Asian countries”) Retrieved from <http://www.din.or.jp/~yukin/AsiaCBR.html>

【Legislated year】	1993
【Description】	Providing equal opportunities of employment to persons with disabilities.

Community-based Rehabilitation (CBR)

【Current situation】

NGOs, international organizations and the Government with the support of bilateral donors have implemented quite a number of CBR programs. The CBR project that the Department of Social Welfare and Development started in 1985 with International Labour Organization (ILO) cooperation, produced many successful small-scale examples. Many disability-related NGOs including self-help organizations manage CBR projects, of which the Bacolod project managed by Negros Occidental Rehabilitation Foundation, Inc (NORFI) is an example¹¹. At the same time, local governments with the cooperation of the Christoffel-Blinden Mission (CBM) are managing and operating a pilot CBR program, where persons with disabilities are involved in the planning, implementation and evaluation of the project. At the same time, a community-based training curriculum is being piloted¹².

【Policy / Program】	Early Childhood Development Project
【Legislated year】	
【Description】	Managed by DSWD

【Policy / Program】	Family Life Resource Center
【Legislated year】	
【Description】	Managed by DSWD

Communication Tools

【Current situation】

Sign Language¹³

There is one common sign language for the whole country, but some hearing impaired must learn and use multiple versions of these languages as the schools adopt different versions. Classes for children with hearing impairment and their parents to learn sign languages are held

¹¹ Nakanishi, Yukiko *Asia Kakukoku no CBR Gaiyo* (Japanese, “CBR profile on Asian countries”) Retrieved from <http://www.din.or.jp/~yukin/AsiaCBR.html>

¹² The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP). *Asia and Pacific Decade of Disabled Persons : mid-point – Country Perspectives*. New York : United Nations Publication. 1999. pp.263-264

¹³ Japanese Federation of the Deaf. *Asia no shuwa* (Japanese, “Sign Language in Asia”) 2000

with the support of disability-related organizations, schools and churches etc.

There are laws that obligate the provision of sign language interpreters in court and the government provides interpreters at public meetings.

3-5. Experts and Workers in the Field of Disability

[Job title]	[Training and Qualification system]
Social worker	A four-year formal schooling college degree offered by both government and private colleges every school year (Bachelor of Science in Social Work: BSSW). Qualification: Governments 1 (Board) Licensure Examination.
Psychologist	A four-year formal schooling college degree offered by both government and private colleges every school year (Bachelor of Science in Psychology). Qualification: Graduate, Professional Civil Service Eligibility
Physiotherapy	A five-year formal schooling college degree offered by both government and private colleges every school year (Bachelor of Science in Physical Therapy). Qualification: Governments 1 (Board) Licensure Examination
Occupational therapist	A five-year formal schooling college degree offered by both government and private colleges every school year (Bachelor of Science in Occupational Therapy). Qualification: Governments 1 (Board) Licensure Examination
Special Education Teacher	A four-year formal schooling college degree offered by both government and private colleges every school year (Bachelor of Science in Education) Qualification: Governments 1 (Board) Licensure Examination, Additional unit in Special Education

4. Disability-related Organizations and Activities

4-1. Activities by Disability-related Organization

*See Annex 1-2 for the list of organizations

The Katipunannng May Kapansanansa Philippines (KAMPI) or the Philippines Committee of Disabled Peoples' International (DPI) an international disability-related NGO that works as a national organization for the self-help and independence of persons with disabilities within the Philippines. KAMPI is currently implementing programs in partnership with or with the cooperation of domestic and international organizations in the fields listed below:¹⁴

1. Organization of persons with disabilities for self-help and independence
2. Disability-related human resource development and networking
3. Support person with disability for social participation and self-subsistence
4. Awareness raising and advocacy to raise the social status of persons with disabilities
5. Support for organizations through research and networking

As there are many NGOs that work on disability issues, the National Social Welfare Council coordinates the organizations.

4-2. Cooperation Projects on Disability Organized by International and Other Donors

*See Annex 2-1 for list of projects

Assistance by Multilateral/Bilateral Organizations and International NGOs

ILO provided training equipment to vocational rehabilitation centers from 1990-1992. United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) in collaboration with the University of Philippines General Hospital has supported CBR activities.

Denmark's National Society of Polio and Accident Victims has supported the implementation of the Stimulation and Therapeutic Activity Center (STAC) which is KAMPI's main program.

¹⁴ Ninomiya Akie Henry. Asia no Shougisha to Kokusai NGO (Japanese, "Persons with disabilities in Asia and an International NGO") Akashishoten 1999

Assistance by Japan

KAMPI's operational expenses have been supported by the Japanese NGO, Batabata Kikin. At the same time, the Asahi Shinbun Kosei Bunka Jigyodan has transferred wheelchair manufacturing know-how and donated second-hand wheelchairs.¹⁵

In 2000-2001, Filipino welfare personnel have attended the following training courses:

Course Name	Training Center	Training Institution	Period
Rehabilitation of Persons with Disabilities - Vocational Rehabilitation and Workshop Management Course	Tokyo International Center	Japanese Society for Rehabilitation of Persons with Disabilities	June 13,2000 to July 29,2000
Leaders of Persons with Disabilities Course	Tokyo International Center	Japanese Society for Rehabilitation of Persons with Disabilities	October 10,2000 to November 25,2000
Sports Instructor for Disabled Persons Course	Tokyo International Center	Japanese Sports Association for the Disabled	September 28,2000 to November 19,2000
Leadership Training of Asian and Oceanian Deaf Persons Course	Osaka International Center	Japanese Federation of the Deaf	October 1,2000 to November 19,2000
Upgrading Training Course for Medical Rehabilitation Professionals	Hyogo International Center	Hyogo Rehabilitation Center	January 8,2001 to May 27,2001
Independent Living for Disabled Persons Course	Okinawa International Center	Okinawa Colony (Social Welfare Juridical Agent)	August 3,2000 to October 21,2000
Instructors Training for Esophageal Vocalization Course	Tokyo International Center	Ginreikai Inc. Association	August 8,2000 to October 15,2000
Technical Aid for the Visually Disabled Persons (Asia and Oceania) Course	Tokyo International Center	Japan Vocational Development Center for the Blind	

¹⁵ Ninomiya Akie Henry *Asia no Shougaiisha to Kokusai NGO* (Japanese, "Persons with disabilities in Asia and an International NGO" Akashishoten 1999

5. References

This report is edited based on a report written by a local consultant.

Main source:

Small Economic Enterprises Development (SEED), Inc. *Country Profile Study on Persons with Disabilities 2001*

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