REPORT ON GROUP 4

National Implementations and International Cooperation
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With More Than 20 Active Participants
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KEY ASPECTS

I. How International Cooperation Works for National Implementation of CRPD

II. How to Make International Collaborations More Effective

III. Conclusion and Recommendations
I. HOW INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION WORKS FOR NATIONAL IMPLEMENTATION OF CRPD

1.1 The impact of inter-governmental efforts from political perspective

1.2 Cross-country dialogues and exchanges on disability-related policies

1.3 Experience sharing of international cooperative programs
II. HOW TO MAKE INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATIONS MORE EFFECTIVE

• Advocacy and capacity building

• Media empowerment

• Regional network.
2.1 ADVOCACY AND CAPACITY BUILDING

Advocacy somehow is a disability substance. Cultural and environmental differences should be well considered, so as to put together an advocacy strategy. When we advocate, we are advocating to three levels:

a) governmental/state level;
b) community and DPOs level;
c) individuals level.

To advocate the government, we want policy changes, and then to advocate to a larger group of people, to raise their awareness, and eventually to reach the goal of our advocacy.
2.1 ADVOCACY AND CAPACITY BUILDING

a. **Self-advocacy.** As we already know that self-advocacy calls for persons with disabilities to speak up for themselves, the significances of self-advocacy for persons with disabilities to take control of their own lives, including being in charge of their own care in the medical system, are also widely accepted. Some participants of the working group think that it helps the donors to understand better persons with disabilities. All in the end will cause positive changes.

b. **Self-representation.** It could be stated in both a cultural and political ways. It is to encourage persons with disabilities to represent their own interests within a particular culture. It intersects with capacity building, and involves in education, training and all sorts of empowerment. The crucial concept here is inclusion, and then comes the supportive decision making.

c. **Supportive decision making.** The cases are people might be able to make their own decisions, but sometimes they want to get support from others, especially for the persons with disabilities to get support from a reliable mechanism. The working group addressed the importance of making legal representations through supportive decision making mechanism.
2.2 MEDIA EMPOWERMENT

a. Media engagement on disability-related issues. The media should have a disability sensibility.
b. Journalists’ training. By journalists, the working group is referring to both new and experienced journalists.
d. Strengthening the capacity building for the media.
e. Strengthening the capacity building of DPOs on how to engage into the media.
f. Support for entrepreneurs.
g. Spread out more globally funded media.
h. Disability equality training. It contains much broader areas, such as self-capacity training, stress balancing, advocacy training, etc.
i. Easy access to materials. It will be good if a platform can be established which can access to everyone’s materials.
2.3 DEVELOPING AND STRENGTHENING REGIONAL NETWORK

a. In a longer term, to create a network or a unified framework like the UN system. It is developed by different regional networks. It will serve as the focal point for each region to share experiences, as well as monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the CRPD.
b. To strengthen the cooperation between Asia-Pacific organizations and European organizations. Networks should be better developed.
c. There should be some mechanisms for the remote areas, and make sure persons with disabilities in remote areas are as well considered.
d. To encourage international level events for persons with disabilities. To exchange experiences between disabilities.
e. To develop and advocate for regional networks.
f. To establish a golden standard to show how to prepare and promote awareness of the CRPD. This standard should be short and in an easy to read format.
g. Know when to focus on differences and when to ignore them. Differences should be considered in rehabilitation, accommodations, etc. But, in general, services and information should be accessible for all. It’s even crucial in cross-region cooperation.
III. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

a. More inter-governmental efforts are necessary on political perspective, especially through the UN system or within regional cooperative frameworks.
b. Cross-countries exchanges and dialogues in policy making should be strengthened between countries already having a dialogue mechanism.
c. Experiences and methodologies sharing in programs’ implementations as equally important.
d. International development programs should focus more in the disability-related areas, and should continue in the long run.
e. Capacity building is one of the ultimate goals for the persons with disabilities, and is addressed both in article 12 and 32, so we should continue to facilitate and support capacity-building, including the exchange and sharing of information.
f. Inclusive development. To the end, we want persons with disabilities enjoy inclusive education, employment, access to materials, and eventually a better life.
g. Outcomes evaluation and measurement. This can also better promote equality.
h. It is necessary to create a platform or an organization that comprehensively representing the over 1 billion persons with disabilities in the world, for coordination of the work for persons with disabilities and for sharing experiences and information.
i. Sharing. Sharing in a much broader way, as with information, events, and best practices, etc.
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