Country Report

By

Department of Social Welfare and Development and Department of Health
Republic of the Philippines

for the 7th ASEAN and Japan High Level Officials Meeting on Caring Societies: Towards an Inclusive Society

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General Information

Philippine Population. Based on 2000 population census, the current (2009) population of the Philippines is 92,226,600, with an annual growth rate of 2%.

The Philippines has a young population, with 37% belonging to the zero to 14 year-old child. There are a total of 43.8M children aged 0 to 19 years old. The working age group make up 59% of total population.

Vital Health Information. Life expectancy at birth in the country is 5 years longer among females, at 73 years than the males at 68 years. Crude birth rate has remained around 21 per thousand population since the 2000's. Crude death rate was 4.1 in 2007. The mortality rates among infants, children under 5 years of age and mothers have steadily gone down through the years. Latest data for these are:

- Infant mortality rate: 23 / 1,000 live births (2006)
- Under-5 mortality rate: 8 / 1,000 live births (2006)
- Maternal mortality rate: 162 / 100,000 (2006)

Gross National Product and Gross Domestic Product. Weighed down by the impact of the US financial meltdown and the global crisis, historic declines in manufacturing and trade sent the Philippine economy into hiccups, albeit afloat, with a GDP growth of 0.4 percent from 3.9 percent. The insipid growth in GDP drew on the positive contributions of Construction, Agriculture, Transportation, Communication and Storage, Mining and Quarrying, and Private Services. On the expenditure side, little growth drivers were Construction, Import of Non Factor Services, Personal Consumption Expenditure (PCE), Export of Non Factor Services, and Government Consumption Expenditure.

Notwithstanding the difficulties faced by the global economy, the demand for the services of our OFWs continued to heighten as their increased deployment contributed to the hefty growth of Net Factor Income from Abroad (NFIA) of 40.8

percent from 36.2 percent last year, pushing GNP to grow by 4.4 percent from 6.4 percent the previous year.

A big challenge to the economic managers during the remaining month of the second quarter is the fact that the Philippine economy is now teetering into recession as seasonally adjusted GDP sank by 2.3 percent, the lowest for the past 20 years. The seasonally adjusted GNP likewise declined by 1.2 percent, marking the first time since the first quarter of 2001 when both GDP and GNP contracted quarter on quarter. In addition, the Leading Economic Indicator for the second quarter breached into negative territory confirming the all too real threat of a recession.

On the production side, the Services sector remained the main, albeit slow driver registering a growth of 1.4 percent while AFF grew by 2.1 percent. For the first time since Q4 of 2001, industry posted a decline of 2.1%.

The seasonally adjusted AFF sector contracted by 1.0 percent in the first quarter after expanding by 0.9 in the last quarter with the declines of other crops, corn and sugarcane. Industry registered its lowest growth for the last twenty years as it sank by 6.6 percent from 0.1 percent gain in the last quarter. The substantial weakening of the manufacturing sector contributed immensely to the contraction of industry. Services sector posted no growth for the first quarter of 2009 compared to 0.2 percent recorded the previous quarter, as trade declined while other sub sectors slowed down. The sector has grown less than one percent in each of the last five quarters.

With projected population reaching 91.56 million and the domestic economy barely growing, per capita GDP declined by 1.5 percent, the first since the third quarter of 2001. Per capita GNP still grew, however by 2.4 percent from 4.4 percent while per capita PCE declined by 1.1 percent from its year ago growth of 3.1 percent.

Total compensation of the country's OFWs was estimated at 6.33 billion dollars in the first quarter of 2009, up by 18.9 percent from the previous year's 5.33 billion dollars. In peso terms, total compensation was valued at 302.16 billion, up by 38.5 percent from 218.11 billion pesos in 2008. [1]

Thus far, the internationally estimated GDP per capita for the Philippines in 2008 was US$3,300 (Global Finance).

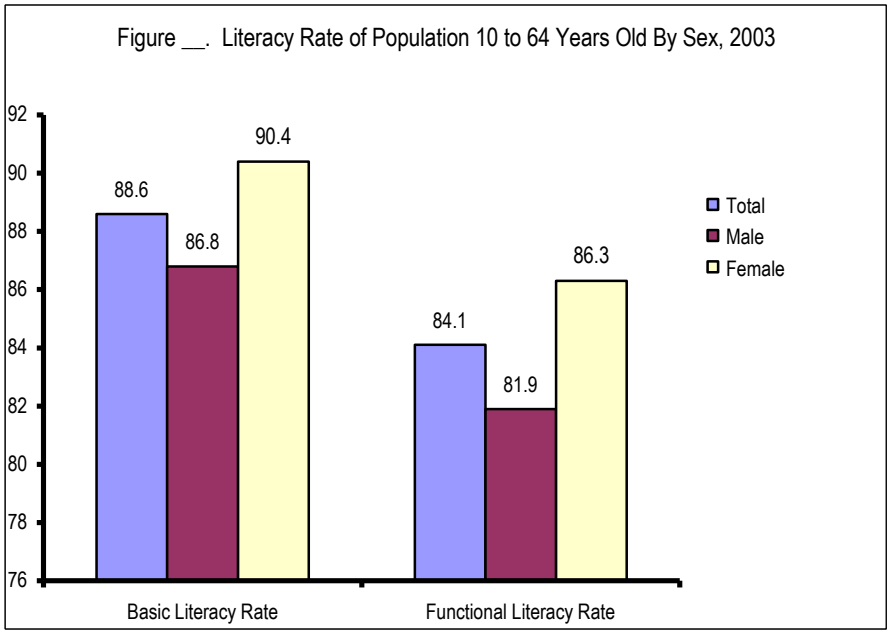
Poverty Situation. Data from the country's National Statistical Coordination Board (NSCB) showed that Philippine poverty worsened from 24.4 percent poverty incidence in 2003 to 26.9 percent on 2006. This is equivalent to 4.0 million poor families in 2003 to 4.7 million poor families in 2006, respectively.

The current global economic crisis fuelled by rising energy costs and manifested in rising food prices posed a grave threat to the well-being of the Filipino people. This

[1] www.nscb.gov.ph

threatened the nation's ability to deliver sufficient basic social services in health, education and shelter, among others.

Adult Literacy Rate (by sex). Basic literary rate was estimated through a special study in 2003. Among females, the basic literacy rate is higher (90.4 %) as compared with male (86.8%). The trend is the same as well for functional literacy rate (86.3% female vs. 81.9% male).



Laws for Children with Disabilities

The efforts of the Philippine Government to protect the rights of children are anchored on the following international and local laws and instruments:

1. **U.N Convention on the Rights of the Child**
   is an international convention setting out the civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights of children

2. **Republic Act No. 7277 of 1991**
   Magna Carta for Disabled Persons and Its Rules and Regulations "An Act Providing for the Rehabilitation, Self-development and Self-reliance of Disabled Persons and Their Integration into the Mainstream of Society and For Other Purposes".

3. **Executive Order No. 105**
   Approving and directing the implementation of the program "Provision of Group Home / Foster Home for neglected, abandoned, abused, detached and poor older persons and persons with disabilities".

It calls for support and assistance of government agencies, bureaus, and instrumentalities including private sector organizations in the implementation of the order.

4. **Batas Pambansa 344**

   An act to enhance the mobility of disabled persons by requiring certain buildings, institutions, establishments and public utilities to install facilities and other devices.

5. **Joint Circular No. 2003-01**

   Provisional Heads of Executive Department, Bureaus, Offices, Agencies, Commissions and State University and Colleges and all other concerned – Setting Aside one Percent of Government Agency Budget for Program/Projects Related to Senior Citizens and Persons with Disabilities.

6. **Proclamation No. 125 of 1993**

   Declaring the nationwide observance of the Asia and Pacific Decade of Disabled Persons (1993-2002) which seeks for the full participation and equality of persons with disabilities.

7. **Proclamation No. 240**

   August 2002 signed by President Gloria Macapagal Arroyo declared the period from the year 2003 to the year 2012 as the Philippine Decade of the PWDs as member country of the UN ESCAP, NCWDP was tasked to take the lead in the National Plan of Action for 2003 – 2012 representing the 7 priority areas of the Biwako Millenium Framework.

8. **DBM-DSWD Joint Circular No. 2003-01**

   Implementing Guidelines for Section 29 of the General Appropriation Act for FY 2003 Entitled "Setting Aside One Percent of Government Agency Budget Programs/Project Related to Senior Citizens and the Disabled.

9. **IRR of the Republic Act No. 9442**

   An Act Amending RA 7277, Otherwise known as :"Magna Carta for Person with Disability as amending and For Other Purposes" Granting Additional Privileges and Incentives and Prohibitions on Verbal, Non-Verbal Ridicule and Vilification Against Persons with Disability.

10. **Commonwealth Act No. 3202 of 1972**

    Sets the provision for the care and protection of disabled children.

11. **R.A. No. 4546 of May 20, 1965**

Which provides among other, specialized training in specific skills to the trained PWDs.

12. R.A. No. 3562 of 1963

Sets the provision for the education of the blind in the Philippines.

13. **The 1987 "Constitution"** which recognizes the PWDs as a basic Sector.

14. Presidential Proclamation No. 125 of 1995

Signed by then President Fidel V. Ramos recognizing the need for the 2nd Decade for Persons with Disabilities in the Asia and Pacific Region (1993to 2002) and enjoining the National Government Agencies and the private sector to support and realize the Agenda for Action.

15. EO 437

Encouraging the Implementation of Community Based Rehabilitation (CBR) for Persons w/ Disabilities in the Philippines.

16. RA 5250

Which established the 10-year Training Program for **Teachers for Special and Exceptional Children in the Philippines.**

17. P.D. 603 "Child and Youth Welfare Code" issued in 1977

A comprehensive law which included many provisions on the rights, needs and rehabilitation of the disabled and special categories of children.

18. P.D. No. 1509, issued in 1874

Which created the National Commission Concerning Disabled Persons, now known as the National Council for the Welfare of Disabled Persons (NCWDP). The Council which remains the coordinating body of all public and private efforts in the rehabilitation of the disabled is under the Department of Social Welfare and Development

18. Batas Pambansa Blg. 232, "The Education Act of 1982"

Which recognizes the state's responsibility to provide special education services within the formal school system.

Situationer of Children with Disabilities

Available data on children with disabilities is not comprehensive. What the Philippines has are estimates. Based on estimates, there are about 4,124,833 persons with disabilities in the Philippines. A study shows that one out of every five children

aged 0-6 have some form of impairment or disability. The same study shows that the disability according to highest-lowest rank among the 15-19 age groups are hearing impairment, visual impairment and difficulty in moving. Children 0-19 years old make up 21% of the total population of persons with disabilities. They are either born with or has acquired physical, sensory, intellectual or mental impairments.

For the school year 2006-2007, there were 57,302 children with intellectual disabilities enrolled in public elementary school, 2,963 in private elementary school and 64 in private preparatory school. In addition, there were 1,555 children with disabilities served in day care centers as of the first quarter of the current year.

Child 21 or the Philippine National Strategic Framework for Plan development for Children 2000-2025 also cites that 50% of disability occurring in children are acquired and therefore, highly preventable. Unfortunately, in the rural areas where many children can be found, basic appropriate education along with other basic services is not always available. Armed conflicts in Mindanao have rendered more people physically, emotionally, and psychologically disabled lately.

The realities of the Philippine situation show that children with disabilities generally belong to families in poverty who lack the basic requirements to be able to provide their children the basic needs for "normal" development. Unemployment, disintegration of the family structure, lack of rehabilitation facilities, environmental degradation, physical and attitudinal barriers and the need to mainstream the children's concerns into the policy environment are some of the factors that further exacerbate children's situation.

Based from administrative document of the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), the number of served and reported children with disabilities in both centers and community-based settings is 479. By type of disability, mentally challenged children has the most number at 92 or 19% of 479. The following are the common disabilities of children in the Philippines:

- Orthopedically disabled
- Hearing/Speech impaired
- Visually Impaired
- Mentally Challenged
- Autism
- Multi-disability
- Cerebral Palsy
- Harelip

Programs and Services

To put into action provisions in various laws for children with disabilities' survival, protection and development rights, the Philippine government implements various programs and services. Its effort is also complemented by non-government organizations.

A. Government

Along the Implementation of Comprehensive Program include the following services to respond the need of the PWDS:

1. Community Based Services

a. Prevention Services

- **Disability Prevention Service –** implemented through information dissemination on disability prevention, through the conduct of services or activities designed to raise the level of awareness of individuals and families at risk on the cause and effects of disabling conditions and courage the practice of disability prevention.

  This will be done through the conduct of symposia/for a and use of the tri-media, radio, TV and print media.

- **Early Detection, Prevention and Intervention of Disability (EDPID) among 0 – 6 years old children** – assessing possible disability among 0 – 6 years old children by using an EDPID tool to determine signs and symptoms or disability of those with apparent disability.

- **Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Project -** this is an innovative social development approach that aims to break the inter-generational poverty cycle by investing in human capital by providing cash assistance to poor households for their health, nutrition, and education, particularly their children aged 0-14, provided that they comply with the program's conditionalities along the family to meet important human development goals. One of the conditionalities is for pregnant women to have regular prenatal check which in effect is a prevention measure on possible diseases that may render a child disabled.

b. Restorative Services

- **Assistance for Physical Restoration Services:**

  A service designed to help the PWD who lacks financial resources to attain maximum improvement of their physical residual capacities to facilitate integration to family and community life through the following:

  i) Provision of assistive devices, either prosthetic/technical devices; Technical devices – wheelchair, crutches, canes and hearing aids, eyeglasses, prosthetic devices – artificial leg and arm.

ii) Referral for medical intervention like surgery to cataract patients, those with problems on their cleft plate harelip, club foot/feet, cowhands, etc.
iii) Provision of counseling services to resolve psychological barriers or misconceptions about disability restorative procedures and assistive devices.

iv) Mobilization of community resources like the Department of Health, NGOs and other POs.

c. Rehabilitative Services

- **Self and Social Enhancement Services:**

A service design to assist persons with disability develop self acceptance and positive image through:
i) counseling
ii) Orientation and mobility training for the visually impaired
iii) Sign language or survival communication skills development for the hearing impaired
iv) Daily living capabilities training to participate fully in family and community life.

- **Self and Social Enhancement** also provides the following activities and opportunities to a person with disability to establish social relationships:

i) Convention for PWDs – an opportunity whereby PWDs come together to express their views and opinions and or bring their needs and concerns to the attention of the government, non-government organizations or civic organizations.

ii) Participation to skills enhancement training, seminars, group dynamics activities to share a better understanding of one self and improve social relationship; and other undertakings to help manage their organizations.

iii) Membership of Self-Help Group of pWDs – an association run by self motivated PWDs to enable their disabled peers to become similarly self motivated, productive, self-reliant and contributing members of society.

iv) Membership of Organization of Women with Disabilities – This is to ensure that concerns of women with disabilities are represented at the national, regional and local levels.

v) Participation to socialization and recreational, physical fitness and sports activities.

vi) Participation to competitions to Abilymphics (i.e. Olympics of work skills abilities of PWDs).

- **Training and Employment Support Services**

  Services designed to prepare persons with disabilities acquire social and vocational skills in their home or in the community to enable them to maintain a suitable job along open, self and sheltered self employment through the following:

i) Assessment of PWDs' potentials, identification of available employment opportunities, vocational, counseling, vocational trainings or retraining of apprenticeship; on the job training and referral for employment.

ii) Attendance to vocational skills training offered by Area Vocational Rehabilitation Center (AVRC)

iii) Provision of Capital Assistance through the SEA-Kaunlaran Program of Development (SEA-K)

iv) Employment through Sheltered Workshop

v) Limited Financial Assistance while the pWD is applying for a job.

d. Access to Information Communication Technology:

- A community-based service that offers computer and life skills to enable them to become productive and contributing members of the society.

- Adaptive technology in teaching visually Impaired Person

- Advanced technology course in teaching visually impaired persons (VIPs) the use of advanced computing concepts and application with screen reader focusing on electronic spreadsheet, internet fundamentals and basic job-access with speech (JAWS) shooting.

e. Alternative Family Support Services:

Designed to meet the needs of abandoned, neglected, abused, homeless, detached persons with disability who may be incapable or limited with capability of self care and whose families are unable to cope with the situation.

- **Foster Care Service** – provision of a planned temporary substitute family care for persons with disabilities, who are abandoned, neglected, unattached, homeless and those on contudial care facilities; which extends

financial support for a period of three consecutive months to cover the wages of the caregiver.

- **Adoption** – is a socio-legal process which enables a child with disability, who cannot be reared by his biological parents acquire legal status wherein Adoption establishes a parent-child relation resulting in the same mutual rights and obligations that exist between children and their biological parents.

- **Kinship Family Care** - is the provision of planned substitute parental care to a child on a temporary basis by a relative when his/her biological parents unable to care for him/her for a certain period of time. The child maybe placed on a short term (6 months) or long term (1 year or more) placement depending on the child's need.

- **Legal Guardianship** – socio-legal process of providing substitute parental care through the appointment of legal guardian of a child until he/she the age of majority.

f. Group Home Service

A community-based alternative living arrangement to institutional care which provides homelife environment, designed to provide opportunity of self-care, self direction and effective social relationship with fellow residents and members of the community in preparation for their eventual full integration in the community.

g. Tuloy Aral Walang Sagabal for Children with Disabilities (TAWAG)

Is the mainstreaming of 3 – 6 years old children with disabilities into Day Care Center/TAWAG Resource Center, children of school age into regular schools or SPED Centers, to respond to their educational needs. As of first quarter of 2009, there have been 1,555 children served through TAWAG.

h. Family Counseling Services

The C/MSWDO shall provide counseling sessions either individual or family counseling depending on the needs of the PWDs. More difficult cases of the PWDs are reffered to other multidisciplinary professionals e.g., physical therapist, psychiatrist, developmental pediatrician, occupational therapist, etc.

- **Parent Effectiveness Service (PES)**
  To further enhance the skills and knowledge of PWD in responsible parenthood despite his/her disability, he/she shall be encouraged to attend session on PES.

- **Empowerment and Reaffirmation of Paternal Abilities for PWD Father**

To promote and enhance the attitude, knowledge and skills of PWD father in performing their potential roles and responsibilities and access to support services.

i. Referral Services

This includes accessing PWDs to other support services and sustenance from government/non-government agencies with related rehabilitation services like physical therapy , occupational therapy, surgical intervention and accessibility to public transport, business establishments and non-hazardous environment.

j. After Care and Follow-Up Services

A rehabilitation service designed to facilitate and sustain integration into family and community life of persons with disabilities who are released from treatment and rehabilitation.

Provision of this service is for the continued rehabilitation on a community based setting of PWDs who were released from residential care or rehabilitation centers. The social worker shall assist the PWDs in the integration process into his family and community with goal enabling him to start and become a productive, self reliant and contributing member of society.

This is implemented through family counseling, therapy, school placement, job placement referral and provision of opportunities for participation in community activities.

l. Center Based Services (Residential)

Provision of 24-hour residential group care to children and women on a temporary basis whose needs cannot, at that time, be adequately met by their families and other alternative family care management. In the DSWD's latest statistics shows that there are 437 children with disabilities being served in residential care facilities to include Elsie Gaches Village, Haven for Women, Regional Rehabilitation Center for Youth, Jose Fabella Center, Home for Boys, Home for Girls and Reception and Study Center for Children.

Services extended in a residential facility are:

- **Social Services** – assist the PWDs adjust and participate in a therapeutic community through a case management plan and provision of appropriate services to maximize the full potential of residential institution (e.g. counseling, group dynamics and group sessions);

- **Homelife / Group Living Services** – attends to the physical needs of the residents in terms of providing a maximum home atmosphere through the

meeting their basic needs such as food, clothing and shelter, with a well balance organized activities approximating a wholesome family experience to meet their physical, mental and social needs.

- **Psychological Services** – provide activities/interventions which aim to assist persons with disabilities cope with emotional and mental needs (e.g. psychological assessment, therapeutic intervention, rehabilitation team meeting);

- **Educational Services** – the provision of opportunities for the continuing education of the PWD through formal or non-formal education in cooperation with the DedED/NGOs, Vocational and skills training are provided in preparation for their reintegration to the community for independent living.

- **Recreational, Sports and Other Socio-Cultural activities** – the provision of a wide range of both indoor and outdoor activities to encourage and motivate the need to participate on the basis of their interest and needs, as much as possible, community facilities shall be used.

- **Dietary Services** – include the proper appropriate preparation of menu for residents to promote peoper nutrition.

Along Capability Building
The following were accomplished:

Capability Building /Training /Orientation	No. and Types of Participants
Care and Management of Persons with Disabilities	36 local social welfare and development officers; 8 center staff and four workers from the non-government organizations.
Training for Community Care Givers of PWDs	30 PWDs and 109 local government unit (LGU) workers
Basic Sign Language	33 local social welfare and development officers and 30 parents
Orientation on Auxiliary Services for PWDs	11 PWDs and 24 LGU workers
Training on Home Nursing	940 parents of PWDs
Enhanced Leadership Training for PWDs	23 PWD leaders
Orientation on Comprehensive Social Services to PWDs and other related orientations	86 PWDs

Other Services
- Special Education (SPED) - this is a program providing basic education to children and youth with disabilities or in other special circumstances. Currently,

there are 794 SPED schools or centers. These centers have served about 63,000 students with disabilities. However, we cannot indicate percentage of children and youth from this number.

- Assistance for Physical Restoration Services – this service is designed to help persons with disabilities who lack financial resources to attain maximum improvement of their physical residual capacities to facilitate integration to family and community life. This includes provision of assistive devices such as wheelchairs, crutches, canes, hearing aids, eyeglasses and artificial leg and arm.

  This service also covers medical intervention like surgery to cataract patients, those with problems on their cleft palate and similar disabilities.

- Newborn Screening – this is medical testing conducted to a newborn to determine tendencies of abnormalities and provide measures to prevent such abnormalities.

- Full immunization – children are provided with immunization to prevent them from suffering from diseases that result to disabilities such as poliomyelitis.

- Supplemental feeding – there were 26,665 pupils who benefited from Supplemental Feeding under the Department of Education's Health and Nutrition Center.

B. Non-Government Organizations Initiatives

1. **Liliane Foundation Philippines** has served a total of 20,020 children and youth with disabilities. The breakdown is as follows:

1. Motoric Problem (Motor impairment) = 2,126
2. Visual Problems (Visual impairment) = 1,167
3. Hearing Impairment = 2,783
4. Mental Retardation = 4,414
5. Epilepsy = 628
6. Congenital abnormalities = 4,665
7. Multiple disabilities = 3,937
8. Others (perforated anus) = 300

The Foundation provided rehabilitative services thru partner organizations. Services are in the form of the following:

1. Assistive devices
   - Wheelchairs = 272
   - Operation, therapy treatment, provision of medicines = 11, 315
   - Vocational Training = 80
2. Educational assistance (tuition fees, transportation, educational supplies) = 6,224

3. Income Generating Projects = 36
4. Sensorial devices (Hearing aid, eye glasses, artificial eye) = 1, 729
5. Othropedic devices (crutches, prosthesis) = 114

The Foundation also provided trainings to a total of 708 parents and community volunteers, LGU social workers, teachers, day care workers and Barangay health Workers. Trainings include Early Detection and Timely Intervention of Disabilities Among Children; Seminar Workshop on Special Education; Regional Summer Camp for Children and Youth with Disability; Basic Training of Parents on the Care and Management of Children with Disabilities; and Role of Parents in the Rehabilitation of Children with Disabilities.

2. Autism Society of the Philippines

The first parents' organization formerly known as the Foundation for Autistic Children and Adults of the Philippines, is a national, non-stock, non-profit organization of parents, professionals and institutions dedicated to the education and well being of persons with autism spectrum disorder.

Members of the ASP include parents of children with Autism, educators, and other specialists. ASP provides orientation and counseling for families of individuals with Autism as well as a venue for support group sharing. ASP also provides referral service through its network of professionals and institutions. Because of the society promotes public awareness about Autism spectrum disorder, it also regularly conducts trainings to families, therapists, caregivers and teachers of individuals with Autism, lends out reference materials about the disorder and comes out with a newsletter about Autism spectrum disorder.

ASP conducted lecture on Understanding Autism to 6,713 parents, day care workers, and teachers. It also conducted trainings on Early Detection, Prevention and Intervention of Disability to a total of 8,879 parents, professionals and students.

3. Down Syndrome Society

A nationwide organization of parents of children diagnosed with Down Syndrome. The members of this Society meet for sharing, planning, trainings and other activities.

4. Katipunan ng Maykapansanan sa Pilipinas, Inc. and Danish Society of Polio Accident Victims.

These organizations are implementing the Breaking Barriers for Children Project. This involves the rehabilitation of children in Stimulation and Therapeutic Activity Centers and the organization of parents of children with disabilities to ensure the children's continue rehabilitation. Currently, there are 7,000 children benefiting from this Project.

5. Norfil Foundation Inc.

A non-profit, non-government organization dedicated to serving the women, children and youth with special needs and their families. Its services to children include and youth with special needs include home-based special education, physical and occupation therapy, pre-vocational and vocational training, mainstreaming, experiential activities, medical assistance, provision of assistive devices and other related social and rehabilitation services.

6. Help Learning Center

Provides services to children with disabilities in terms of training, education, medical screening and community-based rehabilitation. It was to serve the following number of children through:

- Launching of community-based rehabilitation program – 100
- Cataract Operation – 142
- Ear Screening – 174
- Free Clinic – 4,571
- Training on home-based physical therapy – 229

It has also conducted the following:

- Forum on the rights of children with disabilities
- Organization of parents of children with disabilities
- School to school campaign on promotion of Ear and Eye Care
- Parent Effectiveness Seminar
- Education for families of children with disabilities, caregivers, Barangay Health Workers and Day Care Workers
- Regular Epilepsy Neuroclinic
- Managing Disability Situation
- Mental Health Care Training for Parents, Volunteers, and Caregivers
- Eye and Ear Care

Challenges/Critical Issues

In improving the situation of children with disabilities, the Philippine Government contends with the following:

- Persons with disabilities have limited access to opportunities and resources
- Limited awareness and capacity
- Limited chance of organizing themselves into advocacy or right groups
- Organizations of self-help groups of PWDs have limited capacity to forge links with government organizations and non-government organizations and with the larger DPOs at the regional/national levels
- Lack leadership skills; hence, has nothing to discuss when the DPO meets.

- PWDs living in mountainous a remote areas organizing themselves is a problem
- PWDs not aware of the advantages of sharing their strengths/inner resources
- PWDs follow the welfare and charity approach instead of a right-based approach
- PWDs do not practice the philosophy of inclusion but rather on the exlusion of other special persons without disabilities.
- Several national assembly/organizations organized
- Concept of organizing PWDs in remote areas is not spread in rural areas

** As of 10 August 2009*