



Government of the Cook Islands



**Cook Islands
Disability Inclusive Development Policy
and
Action Plan 2014 - 2019**

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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The same gesture is also extended to the Ministry of Internal Affairs through the Disability Division who with limited resources were able to consult three island communities in the Pa Enua namely Aitutaki, Mangaia and Mitiaro for their contributions to the Policy.

Special thanks to the Chairperson and members of the Cook Islands National Disability Council and disability service providers, government officials and Non government organizations in Rarotonga and Pa Enua for their time and contributions to the whole policy processes.

ACRONYMS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
APIDS	Australia Pacific islands Disability Support
BMF	Biwako Millennium Framework
CINDC	Cook Islands National Disability Council
MIA	Ministry of Internal Affairs
CBR	Community Base Rehabilitation
CIG	Cook Islands Government
CISNOC	Cook Islands Sports and National Olympic Committee
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
DAT	Disability Action Team
DPO	Disabled Persons Organization
EMCI	Emergency Management Cook Islands
ICI	Infrastructure Cook Islands
IE	Inclusive Education
IEP	Individual Educational Programmes
MFAI	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Immigration
MIA	Ministry of Internal Affairs
MOE	Ministry of Education
MOH	Ministry of Health
NCD	Non Communicable Diseases
NCW	National Council of Women
NGO	Non Government Organization
NSO	National Statistics Office
NZAID	New Zealand Aid International Development
OPM	Office of the Prime Minister
PDF	Pacific Disability Forum
PWD	Persons with Disabilities
PACMAS	Pacific Media Assistance Scheme
PRSD	Pacific Regional Strategy on Disability
RRRT	Regional Rights Resource Team
SIF	Social Impact Fund
UNESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and Pacific
WWD	Women with Disabilities



FOREWORD

Message from the Minister

Kia Orana.

It has been over a decade since the Cook Islands advanced the rights of persons with disabilities. This policy acknowledges the past achievements and continues to build on efforts that promote the rights of persons with disabilities. The commitment, passion and determination on everyone's part in ensuring that every person in the Cook Islands, including persons with disabilities, live in an inclusive, barrier-free, rights-based society with equal opportunities to better services for all.

As our National Vision states that we, the people of this nation, are *'to enjoy the highest quality of life consistent with the aspirations of our people and in harmony with our culture and environment'* Government continue to embrace and recognize the rights of persons with disabilities. Hence, the development of this second policy called the 'Cook Islands Policy on Disability Inclusive Development and Action Plan 2014 - 2019. This Policy adheres with the principles and articles of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) which we believe will assist Government in our next report on the implementation of the Convention to the United Nations CRPD Committee.

I am confident this Policy, together with the Action Plan, provides a framework to guide all processes of developing laws, policies, practices and programs that will ensure, persons with disabilities and their issues are integrated into all areas of Government, community and family environments.

I extend my sincere gratitude to everyone, Ministries, Agencies, Non government organizations, National Disability Council and member organizations, persons with disabilities and their families, development partners who have contributed to the development of this Cook Islands Policy on Disability Inclusive Development and Action Plan.

Kia Manuia.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Nandi Glassie', written over a light blue horizontal line.

Honourable Nandi Glassie
Minister for Ministry of Internal Affairs
Cook Islands

Executive Summary

The Cook Islands Government for over a decade has committed to promoting and improving the lives of persons with disabilities and their families and was one of the first Governments in the Pacific to develop a national Policy on disability in 2003. Since then that Policy has guided our national initiatives for disabilities until 2012 when the review of our progresses in implementing the Policy was conducted.

As a result, the review found that the Policy was generally used as a guiding document by government and organizations of persons with disabilities and that disability issues has been well accepted and supported on the whole. Some challenges were also highlighted such as the engagement of persons with disabilities for various reason, limited resources and data. Having identified those challenges, the new Policy aims to address them with collaborate support of all stakeholders within and outside of government including development partners so that persons with disabilities to engage fully in all areas of society.

This new policy called the Cook Islands Policy on Disability Inclusive Development 2014-2019 is aligned with the Articles of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities(CRPD) and the Asia Pacific Disability Incheon Strategy and the Pacific Regional Strategy on Disability (PRSD). In compliance with CRPD, the new policy will assist the Cook Islands progress on disability in future reporting. It will also take a twin-track approach by including persons with disabilities in mainstream services and such services targeted specifically to their needs.

Through this Policy, the Cook Islands Government expresses its continued committment to provide support to improve the quality and realization of the rights of persons with disabilities. Government also welcomes the support of development partners which has played important roles in supporting our initiatives for disability and encourages continuum of this relationship.

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REVIEW OF THE COOK ISLANDS NATIONAL POLICY ON DISABILITY 2003-2012

1. POLICY REVIEW

The Cook Islands Government developed its first national policy on disability from 2001-2003 and it was endorsed in June 2003. The policy was intended to run from 2003 until 2008. It was reviewed in 2007. The review found that of the 14 objectives in the policy, 10 had been either achieved or partially achieved while four objectives had not been achieved. Around 55 per cent of tasks had been achieved. Since progress on implementation was good, it was recommended that the same policy be extended until 2012 with the addition of 15 further activities / tasks.

This extended Policy had 69 activities in its second phase from 2008-2012. It is difficult to gauge the exact number of activities that have been achieved as the structure of several government and statutory bodies have changed during the life of the policy. Significantly, the Disability Action Team (DAT) that played a key role in implementing the first phase of the policy was dissolved in 2008 when its funding ceased. Some of the activities that were earmarked for the DAT were undertaken by other bodies. In addition, some significant developments such as new service providers entering the disability arena may have happened regardless of the existence of the Policy. There have also been significant changes in the approach to disability at the regional and international levels, which have impacted the Cook Islands. Thus the review of implementation is a narrative on each objective, rather than a detailed review of each task or activity.

The 2013 review was undertaken by the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP) Pacific Office. An in-country mission took place in March 2013 and subsequent consultations took place in April and May 2013.

Consultations with persons with disabilities and their organizations on three southern group islands of Aitutaki, Mangaia and Mitiaro were conducted by the Disability Division of the Ministry of Internal Affairs in March and April 2014. Due to financial constraints, the rest of the outer islands were not visited.

Objective 1: Awareness and Rights

Consultations for this review as well as other sources clearly indicate that awareness on disability issues has increased and improved in the past decade. This is attributed to the efforts of Government, the Cook Islands National Disability Council (CINDC) as well as a few champions in the community.

During the past decade, the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA), the CINDC and international development partners have convened several workshops on disability rights and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) in Rarotonga and the southern group islands.

There has been considerable media exposure to raise awareness of disability rights and related issues. The MIA conducts a monthly radio program and the Disability Office utilises this program to relay issues pertaining to persons with disability (PWD). It also disseminates news to local newspapers and television. The CINDC produces six monthly newsletters in Cook Islands Maori and English reporting on events and programmes held by various disability groups, locally and internationally. The newsletter is translated into the local language by a disable man. This

information is also available online through CINDC's website. CINDC procured funding from PACMAS to make four documentaries about PWD and their lives.

The MIA has produced brochures on the Disability Act 2008 and the CRPD in both English and Maori. The aim of the brochures is to demystify the Act and the Convention and explain their implications on the people of the Cook Islands. CINDC also provides brochures on a range of disability-related issues and through its website has links to full copies of the Disability Act 2008, CRPD in English and Maori, and CINDC's Child Protection Policy.

Data has been collected from different sources and is provided to government agencies and Island Councils by the MIA if requested.

A key achievement of this objective has been the passing of the Disability Act in 2008. This Act protects the rights of PWD and prohibits discrimination on the grounds of disability. It stipulates that the Ombudsman should deal with complaints by PWD or their family members on grievances or violations of their human rights. As of early 2014, the Office of the Ombudsman had not received any complaints under the Act.

Objective 2: Participation

This objective overlaps with Objective 1 and the activities under this area, such as awareness raising programmes, are undertaken on an ongoing basis.

This objective called for different parts of government to include disability in their programmes, policies and activities and there have been some notable successes in this regard, including:

- Disability features prominently in the National Sustainable Development Plan 2011-2015;
- Women with disabilities are included in the Cook Islands National Policy on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment 2011-2016 although there are no specific activities proposed;
- The Ministry of Education adopted a comprehensive Inclusive Education policy in 2011 for the benefit of children with disabilities (yet the 2013 Education Act is silent on children with disabilities, possibly on the assumption that the compulsory education provision will include them);
- The Joint Action Plan for Disaster Risk Management and Climate Adaptation 2011-2015 includes the needs of persons with disabilities among other vulnerable groups;
- The Cook Islands National Health Strategy 2012-2016 makes several mentions of the need to provide access to health services for persons with disabilities;
- The Employment Relations Act 2012 prohibits discrimination on the grounds of a person's disability;
- The draft policy on ageing includes disability as the issues are closely related;
- The draft review of the Ombudsman's Act has included disability to the special jurisdiction of the Ombudsman as stipulated in the Disability Act 2008, and to its' core functions including powers, privileges and immunities accorded under the Disability Act.

At the time of endorsing the state initial report on CRPD in 2011, CM (11) 4062, the Cook Islands Cabinet also gave full support to;

- i) Mainstream disability issues as an integral part of relevant national priorities of sustainable development with budgetary allocations to implement those strategies;
- ii) Review and harmonise domestic legislations and other related national documents to conform to CRPD.

There are well established Disability Centres in six outer islands that provide day-care and activities for PWD. The Centres are managed by individual disability committees with funding provided by the Social Impact Fund (SIF) except the Penrhyn centre. The SIF funds are paid to the CINDC to be released to each island upon satisfactory reporting, monitoring and evaluation. The SIF also provides core funding to the administration of CINDC.

Objective 3: Self-help groups

The policy called for the MIA to actively support self-help groups but this has been seen as the domain of the CINDC. The activities regarding self-help groups have been partially achieved, as was the situation at time of the 2008 review. There have been groups for particular disabilities such as a deaf group and a group for the parents of autistic children. However these have not lasted on a sustained basis.

An activity was added in 2008 that called for the CINDC to become the national forum and umbrella group for disability. While to some extent this has happened, in particular in regard to being an umbrella group, the CINDC has asserted itself more strongly as a Disabled Persons Organization (DPO) rather than a coordinating body of all disability activities. Although the constitution of the CINDC cites collaboration and coordination with Government as one of its aims and objectives, as a non-governmental organization, it is not in a position to direct or coordinate the work of Government. Thus the need for a national coordinating body on disability has not been effectively addressed in the life of the Policy.

A review on the capacity of Disabled Persons Organizations (DPO) by the Australia Pacific Islands Disability Support (APIDS) in 2011 found that the situation regarding DPOs in the Cook Islands differed from elsewhere. The report stated that:

The Cook Islands DPO context is different from other Pacific Island countries, in that while there are two member organizations of the Pacific Disability Forum (PDF) which consider themselves to be DPOs, neither of these organizations appears to be consistent with the broader international context of DPOs.¹

The APIDS report noted that only a small number of persons with disabilities (PWD) were involved in the CINDC, despite its constitution requiring that 75% of its board should be PWD and 25% should be made up of family members and others. Te Vaerua, which is also officially a DPO and member of the PDF, also has very few PWD as active board members.

¹ Australia Pacific Islands Disability Support (APIDS), *Capacity Development for Effective and Efficient Disabled Persons Organisations in Pacific Island Countries. Report on Cook Islands component of research, 2011, p 7*

Objective 4: Most vulnerable

This objective has been partially achieved.

The 2006 and 2011 census reports have included data on the number of disabilities recorded in the Cook Islands. Disability has not been included in the Household Income and Expenditure Surveys.

This objective called for workshops on the human rights and vulnerabilities of women and girls with disabilities. It was reported that this issue was included in all awareness workshops, and separate workshops were not conducted. It was pointed out to the review that there have been a number of awareness workshops in recent years, to the point of possible fatigue as the same people tend to attend all of them. As noted under Objective 2, the needs of women with disabilities are addressed in the Cook Islands National Policy on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment 2011-2016.

Training was not specifically conducted with health, welfare and police, although some personnel from those sections of Government may have attended general disability workshops.

Objective 5: Education and training

The key achievement of this objective is the adoption and implementation of the Inclusive Education (IE) policy in 2011. This policy replaces Special Education or segregated education practice and provides for all children to attend schools and be provided with Individual Educational Programmes (IEP). The implementation of this policy is included in the core budget of the Ministry of Education (MOE).

The Cook Islands Inclusive Education Policy is a comprehensive plan to guide schools towards inclusion, with defined responsibilities for school administrators, teachers, the Ministry of Education and other stakeholders. The policy was developed over two years with wide consultation and trial periods in schools. The Government provides a two week study program and practicum for teacher aides to obtain certification.

Implementation of the IE Policy has been proceeding very well. The MOE has a budget allocation in its regular budget for IE. In early 2013, 208 children were benefitting from the aims of the IE Policy in 29 schools in Rarotonga as well as the *pa enua*. Almost half (87) of those children have Individual Education Programmes and a further two had Individual Development Plans. The MOE employs 44 teacher aides who are provided with professional development by the IE Adviser of the MOE.

There is a wide range of special needs among school-aged children in the Cook Islands, as Table 1 indicates:

Table 1: 2012-2013 Numbers of Cook Island children with special needs²

Specific Learning Disabilities	45
Foetal Alcohol Syndrome	17
Autism Spectrum Disorders	10
Pervasive developmental disorders	10
Trauma	25
Communication Disorders	55
Kabuki Syndrome	2

² Information provided by the MOE IE Adviser

Battens Disease	2
Cerebral Palsy	2
Motor impairment	12
Behavioural and psychiatric disorders	22
Developmental disabilities	15
Visual impairment	33
Hearing impairment	15

Each category above is represented by a range of difficulties with a high percentage of children with co morbidity. Students are presenting with specific difficulties in language from a range of areas including: cognitive efficiency, short term memory, processing speed, cognitive fluency, long term memory retrieval, visual auditory learning, visual-spatial thinking, auditory processing, phonemic awareness, fluid reasoning, comprehension/knowledge and oral language.

There are, however, challenges to the full implementation of the IE policy. There is a lack of specialists and paediatric diagnosis of syndromes and disorders, such as speech therapists, occupational therapists and educational psychologists to provide diagnoses and to provide therapy for rehabilitation. Not all teachers are responsive to IE and some are unwilling to learn different methods of teaching. This situation should improve with further professional development.³

The Creative Centre, established in 2001, has been registered as a special school since 2008 and it enrolls youth and adults with various disabilities. It is a sheltered workshop and also does disability awareness, art and drama programs and vocational skills in computers, literary and cooking. There are some advocacy activities. Some students take South Pacific Education Courses to give them a basic qualification. Enrolled students are provided free lunches and transport is provided. In early 2013, it catered for some 20 persons with disabilities. Since 2008, eight students from the Creative Centre have been able to take up full-time employment.

The MOE conducted an audit of the Creative Centre in early 2013. It was a positive review and the MOE is keen that the Centre should constantly review its educative content and seek support from the MOE for staff training.

There is no specific training policy in the MOE for youths and adults with disabilities, although awareness is increasing since the Creative Centre is funded by the MOE.

The Cook Islands Teacher Training College has ceased to operate and initiatives that were under that institution were not therefore achieved. It was not possible to ascertain whether training was provided by the College when it was operating.

Objective 6: Early Intervention

This is an area of mixed success. The Ministry of Health (MOH) conducts free ante-natal services and all babies are regularly seen by community health nurses who note developmental delays. Paediatricians screen all babies at the age of six weeks.

³ The information on IE was provided by the MOE IE Adviser

There has apparently been little systematic collaboration or coordination between the MOH and MOE and there have been no set procedures in place for referrals or data collection. A planned Memorandum of Understanding between the respective Ministries had not been signed. This is clearly a gap area.

Objective 7: Prevention

The tasks under this objective were not realised. Prevention is beyond the scope of the Disability Coordinator in the MIA and is more relevant to the MOH, which is directly addressing prevention, in particular non-communicable diseases (NCD). The Division of Labour of the MIA was reviewing the Occupational Safety and Health guidelines as of early 2013, which would contribute to preventing workplace accidents.

The Ministry of Health has implicitly included prevention in the Cook Islands National Health Strategy 2012-2016 and in its NCD policy

Objective 8: Rehabilitation

There has been good progress in this area with some specific activities addressed.

A significant new player since its establishment in 2007 is the Te Vaerua Community Rehabilitation Services. Te Vaerua is a non-governmental organization which provides occupational and physiotherapy and support therapy by providing assistive equipment and devices (including wheelchairs, walking frames, commodes, electric beds, reading boards, lifting mats etc). Te Vaerua employs an Administrator, Physiotherapist, Occupational Therapist, Rehabilitation Assistant and Equipment officer who is able to repair and adapt all equipment. He is a person with a disability. Full services are now provided.

The ADB caregivers project is operated through Te Vaerua. Under this project, Te Vaerua conducts training for care-givers and provides ongoing support to them; provides assistance to patients upon discharge from hospital as well as care-giving in homes. From August 2013 to May 2014, Te Vaerua has assisted 65 elderly people under this project which included 28 persons with disabilities.

Government rehabilitation services are provided through the Rarotonga Hospital Physiotherapy Unit which is run by one trained local physiotherapist. Te Vaerua's physiotherapist provides services at the hospital 5 mornings a week. The unit is not able to distribute assistive devices and they refer those needing crutches etc to Te Vaerua. Te Vaerua makes visits to all Southern Group islands undertaking client assessments and completes training sessions for those working in the Outer Islands at least once a year. There is however a need for follow-up support for patients who are discharged with mobility issues. They are referred to Te Vaerua's Occupational therapist for home assessment to ensure the environment that they are returning to is safe and suitable and the physiotherapist will write an equipment prescription for the appropriate equipment and devices required for each client. People usually travel to New Zealand for access to advanced physiotherapy and occupational therapy programs and for prosthetic devices.

Te Vaerua works closely with the MOH and hopes eventually to hand its operation over to the MOH. The Creative Centre also provides rehabilitation when a physiotherapist is available from overseas and also receives rehabilitation support from the Te Vaerua physiotherapist. Students from the Creative Centre also attend the Top Shape gym for physical exercises during the week.

Te Kainga Mental Health Services, started in 2004, provides psychosocial rehabilitation two times a week at its day-care centre. The centre caters for around 20 elderly and 10 young clients at each session, most of whom have mental health issues. Te Kainga opened a new purpose-built building in

late 2012 that provides a facility for overnight respite care for one patient at a time. Te Vaerua also provides physiotherapy services when required to Te Kainga.

Although the Cook Islands do not officially have Community Based Rehabilitation (CBR) as defined by the World Health Organization, many CBR practices are used and increasingly so.

There are no training programs in the Cook Islands for rehabilitation professionals. There is a need for all types of therapists, since there are a few that are permanently based within the country including one physiotherapist employed by the MOH.

Objective 9: Assistive devices

There has been progress in this area with the supply of assistive devices in particular by Te Vaerua, as has been covered under Objective 8. It is not possible to accurately assess demand, as many people requiring rehabilitation after suffering strokes, fish poisoning, injury accidents, amputation, birth defects, blindness, hearing loss, breathlessness and cancer which are not predictable. Some people needing advanced services and devices go to New Zealand to have them supplied.

Objective 10: Access

The issue of access to buildings and accessible footpaths is addressed in the Disability Act 2008. Although there are penalties in the Act for not having accessible buildings, as of early 2013, there had been no formal complaints or prosecutions.

The MIA undertook an audit of disability access in buildings in Rarotonga in 2012. Of the 102 public, business and government buildings reviewed, the audit found that while some buildings were not accessible for PWD, many were accessible or partially accessible. The audit also found that many building proprietors were willing to entertain the idea of making their premises more accessible, if information was provided. While most buildings audited were constructed prior the enactment of the 2008 Disability Act, the issue of non-compliance to the National Building Code 1990 and the Building Controls and Standard Act 1991 to provide accessibility to public buildings was clearly not strictly adhered to.

The building code was not revised during the life of the Disability Policy but moves towards a review had commenced in 2013.

The Government provides a Special Assistance Fund to assist with building access ways into homes of PWD. This includes building homes for those who have none as well as building accessible sanitation facilities. Between 2004 and 2010, 97 people were assisted under this funding arrangement.

Objective 11: Livelihood

Apart from ongoing training at the Creative Centre and a limited amount in *pa enua* centres, little was achieved under this objective. There is some anecdotal evidence but no accurate data on the numbers of PWD in employment or self-employment or training. There are opportunities for PWD to undertake mainstream training courses but reportedly few take up such courses. There is no proactive effort to encourage PWD to take up mainstream training courses.

Government pays an allowance to PWD, called the Infirm Allowance. Since 2006, around 220 people have been receiving this allowance.

Objective 12: Information

Some activities have been implemented under this objective although not exactly as articulated in the Policy. The 2006 and 2011 national censuses have contained questions on disability and the results have been published in census reports. It is noted, however, that census data on disability is

often unreliable and developing useful questions to provide the best information is a work in progress.

The first National Disability Identification Survey was conducted in 2001 and a database established. The MIA has endeavoured to keep this database updated but it is recognised that it needs a total overhaul and needs to be made accessible to other stakeholders. It was expected that AusAID funding would enable an overhauled system to be developed in 2014/2015.

There is still a lack of coordination between ministries and even within ministries. For example, in March 2013, the MIA database showed 230 PWD nationally. However the MIA pays disability allowances to 221 people. This excludes those over 60 years of age who change from a disability allowance to the national pension. According to the MOE, the needs of 208 children are addressed by the IE policy – a figure that clearly does not fit with the estimated total by the MIA database. These divergent figures underline the need for a coordinated database into which different stakeholders can provide data.

The constant movement of Cook Islanders in and out of the country, particularly to New Zealand and Australia, adds an extra challenge to the collection of reliable and accurate data.

Objective 13: Care-givers

Considerable work has been done in this area by different stake-holders. Te Vaerua provides information packs to care-givers as well as training in homes. Te Kainga provides respite day care for persons with mental health problems and stress relief for care-givers. Te Kainga has also conducted the Primary care Psychiatry training in Rarotonga and three other islands and these courses have trained over 250 persons since 2005.

The Cook Islands Certificate in Care Giving was conducted by Southern Institute from New Zealand at the University of the South Pacific campus. It was in two 3 weeks block courses. This course finished in mid-2011. Trainings were provided by Te Vaerua's physio and occupational therapists to assist caregivers. As the care-giving service was funded by the ADB Poverty Reduction Fund, this will end on 31 July 2014 and Te Vaerua has no ongoing plan to continue this service as they intend to focus more on providing health services to its' clients.

The MIA provides an allowance of \$165 a month to care-givers who look after PWD. These can be family members or a qualified person. PWD are also paid a disability allowance (known as infirm allowance) of \$165 a month. At the age of 60, people are eligible for the age pension, which is higher and the disability allowance is discontinued.

Community nurses visit some PWD on a weekly basis during their community programs.

A major project funded by the Asian Development Bank, officially entitled the Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction Social Protection of the Vulnerable in the Pacific (Cook Islands), has been operating and ends in mid-2014. One of the objectives of the project is to provide persons with a disability or elderly clients with homecare and nursing services on the islands of Rarotonga, Mangaia and Mauke. Nineteen staff is employed to provide care for some 113 people. Funding for this project ends in mid-2014 and Government will assess whether and how it will continue.

While many improvements have been made in the area of care-giving for PWD, stake-holders report there is a need for more awareness and attitude changes from the families of PWD. Allegedly, families often treat PWD as a form of unpaid labour rather than encouraging or allowing them to attend day-care centres, which would in turn encourage independence. Service providers reported that abuse is not unknown. Families need to be more supportive and include PWD in community

activities including church and cultural activities, rather than isolating them at home and effectively excluding them from day-to-day activities.

Objective 14: Coordination

Between 2004 and 2008, the Disability Action Team (DAT) comprising of different stakeholders was in place. This was a 3-person team established to support the implementation of the national policy on disability. The DAT provided some level of coordination, mainly among Government ministries. The New Zealand Agency for International Development (then NZAID) provided funding of close to NZD500,000 for a range of activities to implement initiatives under the national disability policy during this time. This included funding for a physiotherapist at Te Vaerua; supporting the Creative Centre, equipment maintenance and repair; and the construction of outer island disability centres. The funding also facilitated visits by specialists such as speech therapists and occupational therapists.

The 2007 review of the national disability policy recommended that the DAT continue, however the DAT ceased to function in 2008 when funding from New Zealand ended. At least five further activities were proposed in the revised 2008 policy revolving around the DAT, but they were not realised.

Informal collaboration has continued reasonably well but there is no formal structure for coordination between Government and its NGO partners, particularly service providers and the CINDC. There has been an implicit assumption and a misguided misunderstanding that the CINDC has been the coordinating body, yet that is not its mandate. As noted in its strategic plan: The Cook Islands National Disability Council (CINDC) is a registered non-governmental organization established in March 2001 to recognize the potential of persons with disabilities and their inclusion in all aspects of community life. The purpose of CINDC is to promote and facilitate national cooperation on disability related concerns for the benefit of persons with disabilities, their families and organizations in the Cook Islands.⁴

As noted under Objective 3, the CINDC is not in a position to coordinate the activities of Government, especially as it asserts itself more strongly as a Disabled Persons Organization. In the 2008 review of the 2003 Policy, it was also recommended that the Government of the Cook Islands sign and ratify the CRPD at the earliest opportunity. This was achieved with ratification in 2009. In 2011 the Government submitted its initial report as a States party to the Convention. This is a substantial achievement.

A further recommendation of the 2008 review was that the Policy should be evaluated and reviewed in 2011 to ascertain its overall impact and effectiveness. This review has taken place in early 2013 on the completion of the life of the Policy.

LESSONS LEARNED

The overall assessment of the effectiveness of the 2003-2013 Policy is that it has been generally well used as a guiding document by both Government and the CINDC and it has resulted in positive and sustainable impacts to benefit persons with disabilities in the Cook Islands. Disability as an issue has been well accepted and well supported.

⁴ CINDC Strategic Plan 2011-215, p2

The effective implementation of the Policy demonstrates sustained political commitment over the decade that the Policy has been in place. The political commitment has remained despite changes in Government during that time.

A key to the success of the implementation of the Policy was the establishment of a dedicated position within the MIA to coordinate and ensure the Policy's implementation in 2000. This position is at Director Level which has given it sufficient seniority to be able to influence different parts of Government. The same person has been in the position since its inception.

There have been numerous positive developments during the past decade, which should be long-lasting, in particular the development and strengthening of service providers such as the Creative Centre, Te Vaerua and Te Kainga as well as the CINDC. Whether these developments can be directly attributed to the Policy, or whether they may have developed autonomously, cannot be categorically asserted. It is clear, however, that there has been increased awareness and knowledge on disability in the Cook Islands community in the past decade.

Many activities were realised in the first five years of the life of the Policy when there was funding available for implementation under the DAT. The period from 2008 consolidated many of those activities and there were major moves such as the CRPD ratification and subsequent reporting.

The question needs to be asked as to why some activities in the Policy were not achieved. A summary of reasons is tentatively proposed:

- Too many activities included convening workshops and training on different aspects of disability. Workshops did take place but these combined different aspects into single workshops as the same stakeholders were involved in all workshops and there was a tendency to overload.
- Too many new policies were proposed, such as policies on vocational training, early intervention and rehabilitation and assistive devices. The revised 2008 Policy recommended the development of a social policy framework for the Cook Islands but this was not achieved. In a small country with limited human resources, the need for a large number of policies and frameworks is questionable. In addition, many objectives and activities overlapped.
- In hindsight, the Policy was somewhat over ambitious given the limited human and financial resources available to implement it.

The review of the Policy has highlighted some challenges. The active engagement and involvement of persons with disabilities (PWD) has not always been easy to maintain as many PWD in Rarotonga work full-time and are unable to commit time to other areas. The CINDC, for example, has never been staffed by a PWD. There are particular challenges in identifying and engaging persons with mental and psychosocial disabilities and including them in all aspects of social and economic life.

While the increase in service providers is positive, in such a small community, the need for coordination is crucial.

The mainstreaming or integration of disability across Government has had notable successes but this area will remain a challenge. For example, the 2009 national report on the Millenium Development Goals made no references to disability. The 2012 Ministry of Education Statistics Report made no mention of inclusive education or children with disabilities.

2. CHANGES SINCE 2003

There have been changes in some government structures since the Policy was endorsed in 2003 but these have not had a major effect on the implementation of the disability policy.

Partnerships are increasingly important as new players from within and outside of Government become involved in disability at the national, regional and international levels. This requires careful coordination and collaboration in order to maximise benefits and avoid duplication. While the increased number of stakeholders at the national level should be viewed positively as there are more players to implement the Policy, there is a risk of duplication.

A key change is the new commitment to disability inclusive development by development partners. The Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID) has been providing considerable resources for disability in the Pacific since 2009, both bilaterally and through multilateral bodies, through its Development for All Strategy. Different United Nations entities have increased their engagement with disability in recent years. The Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat and the Secretariat of the Pacific Community's Regional Rights Resource Team (RRRT) both provide technical assistance. The peak body of Pacific Island Disabled Persons Organizations, the Pacific Disability Forum, provides technical assistance and funding to the CINDC.

There is a new emphasis on the importance of data and evidence in disability. More accurate data is needed on the situation of people with diverse disabilities and on their socio-economic status. Such data enables policy-making to be based on evidence and enables progress to be measured.

3. THE REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL CONTEXT

At the Pacific regional level, active engagement in disability started in 2005 with meetings of government officials convened by the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat as well as Disabled Persons Organizations (DPOs). In 2009, Ministers responsible for disability met in the Cook Islands and endorsed the Pacific Regional Strategy on Disability (PRSD), which provides a framework for regional activities. Ministers met again in 2012 to learn of progress in implementing the PRSD and to affirm their commitment to the issue.

At the Asia Pacific level, the Biwako Millennium Framework⁵ (BMF) and the decade for its implementation concluded at the end of 2012. The BMF was significant as its components provided the framework for many national disability policies, including that of the Cook Islands. In November 2012, countries of the Asia Pacific region endorsed the Incheon Strategy to Make the Right Real for Persons with Disabilities in the Asia Pacific Region 2013-2022. The development of the Incheon Strategy was derived from the experiences in the implementation of two consecutive Asian and Pacific Decades of Disabled Persons, 1993-2002 and 2003-2012, as well as the historic adoption by the General Assembly, in 2006, of the CRPD. Similar to the Millennium Development Goals, the Incheon goals and targets are time-bound for accelerating implementation by focusing particular attention on the achievement of a set of priority goals and targets during the course of the new Decade, 2013-2022, as well as facilitating the measurement of progress to be attained by countries in the Asia-Pacific region.

The Cook Islands has participated actively in disability related meetings at the Pacific and Asia Pacific levels with representation from both the Government and CINDC. The Cook Island Director for

⁵ The full title of the BMF is the Biwako Millennium Framework towards an Inclusive, Barrier-free and Rights-based Society for Persons with Disabilities in Asia and the Pacific.

Disability has been used as a resource person to assist other Pacific Island Countries as her experience is well recognised.

The most substantial development has been the implementation of the CRPD which was adopted in December 2006 and came into effect in May 2008. It is the first comprehensive human rights treaty of the 21st century.

The Convention follows decades of work by the United Nations to change attitudes and approaches to persons with disabilities. It takes to a new height the movement from viewing persons with disabilities as "objects" of charity, medical treatment and social protection towards viewing persons with disabilities as "subjects" with rights, who are capable of claiming those rights and making decisions for their lives based on their free and informed consent as well as being active members of society.⁶

The Cook Islands Government (CIG) ratified the CRPD and its Optional Protocol on 8 May 2009. This signalled a serious commitment by the CIG to progress the rights of PWD. The CIG submitted its initial States report on the CRPD in November 2011. No shadow / parallel report had been submitted as of early 2013.

While all regional and international strategies can be guiding tools for the revised national policy on disability, compliance with the CRPD will assist the country progress on future reporting. The CRPD is an excellent tool to guide policy development as it provides international standards and benchmarks. As both the PRSD and the Incheon Strategy are based on CRPD principles, all of these agreements have a high level of consistency. The 2014 Policy adheres closely to the principles and articles of the CRPD. This will assist the CIG in future reporting on the CRPD.

4. SITUATION REVIEW

The review of the national policy on disability provides information on services. This section looks at remaining issues.

Data – how many persons with disability are in the Cook Islands?

The first Cook Islands National Disability Identification Survey was conducted in 2001 in all 12 inhabited islands of the Cook Islands and it identified a total of 642 people with disabilities, which represented 1.9 per cent of the population.⁷ This has been updated by the MIA and at March 2013, the total of PWD on the database was 292. There are however numerous issues around the collection of data on disability and discrepancies are inevitable, usually resulting in under-reporting. The 2001 and 2006 Cook Islands censuses asked each person aged 15 and older if they had any disability or health problem lasting six months or more. As a result, in 2006, 764 persons reportedly had a disability or a health problem, which was 7 per cent of the resident population 15 years and older. This information was of limited value as it required people to self-identify their disabilities; it provided no information on different types of disability; it mixed disability and health; and it excluded those under 15 years of age.

The 2011 census asked seven questions on functioning and this resulted in 2,065 reported disabilities. 808 people reported no difficulty or else were too young to detect any difficulties. This data does not tell how many people had multiple disabilities. However, if we deduct 808 people who had no reported disability from the resident population of 14,974 it shows a high level of disability in

⁶ United Nations Enable website: <http://www.un.org/disabilities/default.asp?navid=14&pid=150>

⁷ *Report of Cook Islands Government to the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities*, 2011, page 13, para 26.

the community. It also highlights the difficulty and complexity of obtaining accurate disability data from the national census.

There are difficulties around the definition of disability, for example, when does mental illness become disabling? According to the official database, there were two cases of mental illness in Rarotonga in 2013, and only one other in the rest of the country, yet the Te Kainga Mental Health Centre has at least 20 clients on a regular basis. The national data base shows five persons with visual impairment in Aitutaki yet the 2011 national census recorded 67 cases of visual impairment. The national data base shows eight cases of disability in Pukapuka while the 2011 national census recorded 56 different disabilities. These wide variations are most likely due to different definitions and interpretations of impairment and disability as well as the difficulty with census data counting the incidence of disability rather than persons with disabilities.

The World Health Organization estimates that people with disabilities represent 15 per cent of the world's population⁸ which would give 2,245 for the Cook Islands. The prevalence indicated in the 2011 census gives an indication that this may be the true picture in the Cook Islands.

The number of people with disabilities in the Pacific generally is increasing as a result of high rates of diabetes and other non-communicable diseases (NCD); the increasing number of traffic and other accidents; and increasing life expectancy. The Secretariat of the Pacific Community calculated the percentage of the country that was at risk of contracting a NCD and found that 77.0% of males and 67.4% of females were at high risk.⁹

The Cook Islands has an ageing population. Between the 2006 and 2011 censuses, the age-groups under 44 years of age declined in numbers whereas the age-groups 45 and over increased. School enrolments have steadily dropped between 1990 and 2012 from 4,688 to 4,152, or 11.4 per cent¹⁰. The median age has gradually increased from 22.9 in 1996 to 29 in 2011. Of particular relevance is the increasing number of people over 60 years of age, when age-related disabilities increase. In 2011, this was 2,379 out of a total population of 14,974, or 15.8 per cent. Many Cook Islanders who have lived in New Zealand or Australia return to retire in the Cook Islands and some non-Cook Islanders have also retired there.

Frequent movement to and from New Zealand adds to the complexities of obtaining accurate data. Many PWD, especially those with serious disabilities, go to New Zealand for treatment for specialised medical and rehabilitation services such as the obtaining prosthetic limbs, which are not available in the Cook Islands.

The Government aspires to have a comprehensive new database that will collect data in line with the International Classification of Functioning Disability and Health Framework (ICF), which can be accessed and added to by different ministries and possibly also by NGOs.

Attitudes

Although awareness of disability issues has markedly increased and improved in the Cook Islands in the past decade, a lack of understanding, stigma and negative attitudes still prevail especially towards persons with intellectual and psychosocial disabilities. Prejudice constitutes a barrier to

⁸ World Health Organisation and World Bank (2011), *World Report on Disability*, Geneva.

http://www.who.int/disabilities/world_report/2011/en/index.html

⁹ Secretariat of the Pacific Community, Non-communicable statistics for Pacific island Countries and Territories, 2010

¹⁰ Ministry of Education, 2012 Statistics Report, p26

employment and many areas of social participation. There is an apparent stigma surrounding attending disability centres. In the pa enua, it was reported that some people attend the disability centres but do not want to travel in the vehicle with 'disability' written on it.

Mourie undertook post-graduate research on disability in the Cook Islands in 2011 and found that while attitudes surrounding disability had improved, discrimination and ignorance was still evident. She found that PWD were still kept in the background by their families. However she concluded that the Cook Islands was moving from a negative view of disability to a more compassionate view.¹¹

This review was told that PWD were often used as manual labour in their homes and were prevented from participating in activities that could benefit them, which was a form of abuse. Other stakeholders mentioned the need for more education and support for family members of PWD so that they can be more supportive and encouraging independence. PWD are reportedly often isolated and not included in community activities such as church and sports. Service providers reported that abuse of PWD is not unknown.

The Outer Islands / Pa Enua

PWD living in the outer islands, pa enua, face several challenges. Their remoteness and relative isolation limit their capacity to access public services and employment and to start businesses. Their dependency on the natural environment makes them vulnerable to environmental disasters and the effects of climate change.

There are established Disability Centres on the islands of Aitutaki, Mangaia, Pukapuka, Mauke, Atiu. These Centres provide disability awareness programmes, art and drama, sports and recreational programmes. The Centres are managed by the local disability committees with financial support from the Social Impact Fund.¹² The ADB caregivers project is operated from Disability Centres in two islands: Mangaia and Mauke. In Aitutaki and Atiu, under the same ADB funded project, a 'Meals-on-Wheels' initiative is operated through their disability centre.

Early intervention

The proposed Early Identification and Intervention Project will ensure that children with disabilities are identified and referred onto appropriate health, education and other programs, in coordination with relevant ministries and NGOs.

The role of PWD

Mourie's research found that PWD in the Cook Islands were not assertive in demanding their rights, in fact they tended to be shy and retiring with low self-esteem. She found that PWD regarded their disability as their main barrier to participating in society rather than barriers imposed by the physical environment or by people's attitudes. Mourie asked PWD to prioritise their needs, which were: access to public areas, assistive aids and access to health specialists.

The 2007 Policy review found a weak understanding of the human rights of PWD. As already mentioned, there have been no complaints to the Ombudsman on discrimination under the Disability Act. This does not mean that there have been no cases of discrimination: it is more likely

¹¹ Mourie, Robyn, *Hand-rails into the Ocean: Contrasting Human Rights Disability Policy and Lived Experiences in the Cook Islands*, MA thesis Massey University, 2012

¹² The Social Impact Fund is a contestable fund financed by the New Zealand Aid Programme and the CIG. It is implemented by the MIA.

that people are unaware or are uncomfortable and unfamiliar with the processes of lodging a complaint. Such a process could be difficult in a small population where many are related or connected in different ways. Various studies report low participation of PWD in activities including those of the CINDC, although this is improving. In 2013, CINDC had a majority of PWD on its board, which reflects a gradual improvement in the empowerment and active involvement of PWD. The proposed formation of a group for women and girls with disabilities may assist this process.

Services

Families are the main carers of PWD in the Cook Islands. Yet the traditional extended multi-generational families are rapidly being replaced by nuclear families where both spouses work outside the home. This is a challenge when the disabilities of family members are severe and long-term. Children with cerebral palsy, for example, are often looked after by grandparents while parents work. The review heard that some bed-ridden PWD, especially elderly, are left alone while family members are at work or school. Those who have had strokes, spinal injuries and recent amputees need assistance adjusting to their newly acquired disabilities but there is little assistance available in the community.

A major identified need therefore is support to families as carers. The Government assistance to care-givers and the ADB funded scheme plus assistance from Te Vaerua and community health nurses are all important services that need to be sustained.

The Red Cross has ten branches covering most islands and its volunteers provide some services on an ad hoc basis for PWD as they fall in a priority category along with the elderly. The Red Cross runs first aid training for PWD on request.

Access remains a challenge. Although there are promising signs that the building code will change, many places including schools are not accessible for those with mobility impairments. Although the number of wheelchairs is reasonably adequate, there are no wheelchair cushions or children's wheelchairs.

Education

The Cook Islands Inclusive Education Policy is about personalising education. The broad terms of the special educational needs policy ensure that all schools will take into account the varying degrees of special needs for children in any learning institution or setting. There are guidelines provided by the policy to ensure that education is delivered in the appropriate languages, modes, means of communication and the necessary accommodation made to school environment. Special education needs are defined as: students with sensorial impairment (auditory or visual disabilities); students with intellectual impairment (ranging from cognitive delay to gifted students); students with physical impairment (where mobility or functions requiring motor movements are affected); students with behavioural differences (differences in social, emotional or spiritual domain of development due to various environmental external or internal factors such as childhood trauma or victims of bullying); students with communication differences (such as delayed speech, difficulties in language acquisition or other communication disabilities); students with chronic health ailments or injuries that is either congenial or acquired; students with multi disabilities (combination of one or more of the impairments such as a child with visual and hearing impairment is unable to see and hear).¹³

¹³ This is largely from the 2011 State Party Report on the CRPD (p43).

As noted in the review of the 2003-2012 Policy, implementation of the IE Policy is progressing well with 208 children benefitting from it. The task for the new Policy period will be sustain and enhance the level of implementation and address the ongoing challenges.

Sustainable financing for disability

Securing sustainable funding for service provision is an ongoing challenge for Government and NGOs.

The Social Impact Fund (SIF) is a new initiative that distributes funds provided by New Zealand and the Cook Islands Government. It is a contestable fund with strict requirements on reporting. In 2013, Te Vaerua and Te Kainga were successful in obtaining funding from the SIF.

Te Kainga has had assistance from the Government of India to purchase a vehicle and the Government of Japan paid for a new purpose build building. The CIG pays the salaries of two mental health nurses and other staffs were volunteers.

The CINDC obtains funding from different sources. SIF provides core funding and support for the five outer island disability centres and enables monitoring of their services. The Pacific Disability Forum provides project funding. In addition, the Disability Rights Fund has provided funding for CRPD awareness raising; Australia Pacific Islands Disability Support provided a colour printer; and the Pacific Media Assistance Scheme (PACMAS) provided funding for a series of four documentaries on PWD.

5. LOOKING AHEAD TO A NEW POLICY

As with the 2003-2012 Policy, the new policy will take a 'twin-track' approach, meaning that some activities aim to include PWD in mainstream services while others, such as rehabilitation, are targeted specifically to the needs of PWD. Some activities will be carried over from the former Policy as they are ongoing. The Policy aims to have a balance between being realistic about what can be achieved and being aspirational.

The Policy is aligned with the Articles of the CRPD, the Incheon Strategy and the Pacific Regional Strategy on Disability (PRSD).

In keeping with current language use, the new Policy will be named **The Cook Islands Policy on Disability Inclusive Development 2014 - 2019**.

Goal

Improve the quality of life and realize the rights of PWD by empowering them; enabling inclusion and participation in all aspects of life.

Purpose

The purpose of the Policy is to set out a consolidated and comprehensive vision and a statement of intent for improving the well-being of persons with disabilities.

General principles

As a State party to the CRPD, the general principles of the CRPD as stated in Article 3, also apply to this Policy:

- (a) Respect for inherent dignity, individual autonomy including the freedom to make one's own choices, and independence of persons;
- (b) Non-discrimination;

- (c) Full and effective participation and inclusion in society;
- (d) Respect for difference and acceptance of persons with disabilities as part of human diversity and humanity;
- (e) Equality of opportunity;
- (f) Accessibility;
- (g) Equality between men and women;
- (h) Respect for the evolving capacities of children with disabilities and respect for the right of children with disabilities to preserve their identities.

PRIORITY AREA 1: AWARENESS AND ADVOCACY ON THE RIGHTS OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITY

Although awareness of disability issues has improved and increased in the past decade, advocacy needs to be ongoing through all possible avenues. This includes conducting training workshops; use of different media; and advocacy to various stakeholders both within and outside Government, on the rights of PWD and the need to be disability inclusive.

Awareness raising is an obligation under Article 8 of the CRPD and includes working at the level of the family to foster respect for the rights and dignity of PWD and to combat stereotypes and prejudices. It should also promote awareness of the capabilities of PWD.

Objectives:

- Negative stereotypes and discriminatory behaviour and attitudes towards persons with disabilities ended.
- Mutual respect and understanding contribute to an inclusive society.
-

Regional and international agreements

CRPD: Article 8

Incheon Strategy: Policy direction n

PRSD: Thematic areas 1 and 2

Activities

- 1.1 Conduct training on all islands on the rights of persons with disabilities.
- 1.2 Work with different media to maximize positive images of persons with disability.
- 1.3 Continue to develop and distribute advocacy materials.
- 1.4 Collaborate with other government agencies to integrate disability issues including their human rights in their educational and advocacy programs.
- 1.5 Work with Crown Law office to update legislation and align with the criminal code.

PRIORITY AREA 2: SUPPORT TO FAMILIES, CARE-GIVERS AND SELF-HELP GROUPS

Families and care-givers of PWD may need support in many respects such as training; assistance with physical tasks; respite from care; and moral support. Some families have low expectations of PWD and do not encourage their participation in activities that may lead to their gaining independence. Self-help groups have been started in different parts of the country and they need support to ensure their sustainability. One strategy is to develop simple procedures for self-help groups and to train and encourage group members to keep simple records, as currently record-keeping appears to be weak.

Objective:

- A supportive and enabling environment for families, care-givers and self-help groups.

Regional and international agreements

CRPD: Implied throughout, in particular Article 26

Incheon Strategy: Policy direction m

PRSD: Thematic area 5

Activities

2.1 Maintain and enhance services of disability centres in the *pa enua*.

2.1 Training on care-giving provided on an ongoing basis by different providers, coordinated by MOH and MIA.

2.3 Encourage groups to keep records and reports.

2.4 Develop simple procedures for self-help groups.

PRIORITY AREA 3: EDUCATION AND TRAINING, CULTURAL LIFE, LEISURE, RECREATION AND SPORTS

Education is a human right and providing education to children with disabilities is an obligation under the CRPD. The Cook Islands IE Policy (2011) is comprehensive and clearly states the responsibilities of the MOE, schools, teachers etc. The Policy also notes that Inclusive Education is a process of change: changing the system to meet the needs of children. It will take some time for the process to be fully achieved. Implementation of the IE Policy needs to be sustained and enhanced. PWD are frequently excluded and isolated from participation in their communities: church, leisure, recreation, cultural and sporting activities. An inclusive society demands that PWD are included, not merely tolerated, and barriers to their participation be removed.

Objective:

- An inclusive learning environment to assist all children, youth and adults to learn and achieve their potential.
- People with disabilities are included in all community activities

Regional and international agreements

CRPD: Articles, 7, 5, and 30

Incheon Strategy: Goal 5

PRSD: Thematic areas 1 and 4

Activities

3.1 Ensure that the IE policy is fully implemented.

3.2 Local counterparts understudy expatriate officers to build their capacity.

3.3 Vocational training / income generating training proactively seeks participants with a disability.

3.4 Ensure that the needs of youth with disability are taken into account regarding training.

3.5 Support and promote access to recreation, cultural and sports opportunities for youth with disabilities.

PRIORITY AREA 4: REHABILITATION

Article 26 of the CRPD calls for 'appropriate measures, including through peer support, to enable persons with disabilities to attain and maintain their maximum independence, full physical, mental, social and vocational ability, and full inclusion and participation in all aspects of life.'

Rehabilitation measures target body functions and structures, activities and participation, environmental factors and personal factors. They contribute to a person achieving and maintaining optimal functioning in interaction with their environment, using the following broad outcomes:

- Prevention of loss of function

- Slowing the loss of function
- Improvement or restoration of function
- Compensation for lost function
- Maintenance of current function.

The scope of rehabilitation and community based rehabilitation (CBR) are clearly very broad and the provision of assistive devices is only a part of it. CBR in particular has been redefined to embrace different aspects of life: it is shifting from a medical focus to a broader strategy to encompass rehabilitation, equalization of opportunities, poverty reduction and social inclusion of PWD. This expanded approach to CBR could be the eventual approach in the Cook Islands.

Objective:

- Human capacity enhanced by promoting functioning in people with a broad range of disabilities through provision of services.

Regional and international agreements

CRPD: Articles 20, 26

Incheon Strategy: Goal 5

PRSD: Thematic area 3

Activities:

4.1 Increase access to assistive devices.

4.2 Increase number of trained personnel in different aspects of rehabilitation.

PRIORITY AREA 5: EARLY IDENTIFICATION AND INTERVENTION

Early identification and intervention can minimize the risk of further disabilities and can ensure that a child has the best possible outcomes. While currently the MOH monitors the development of infants, there needs to be better collaboration and coordination between the MOH, MOE, MIA and other service providers.

Objective:

Early detection of, and intervention for, children with disabilities from birth to school age strengthened and enhanced.

Regional and international agreements

CRPD: Article 25

Incheon Strategy: Goal 5

PRSD: Thematic area 3

Activities

5.1 Implement the Cook Islands Early Identification and Intervention Project¹⁴

5.2 Improve coordination between MOE, MOH, MIA and other government disability related ministries or agency and NGOs to establish procedures for referral and collection of data.

¹⁴ This project has been developed by MOE to improve coordination and collaboration between relevant partners.

PRIORITY AREA 6: LIVELIHOODS

PWD generally experience significant disadvantages in the labour market; have lower levels of economic participation and are disproportionately poorer than persons without disabilities. Having a decent job and the necessary education, training and support to keep that job are positive means of avoiding poverty. Those who can and want to work should be supported, protected and equipped to do so. This is part of inclusive growth and sustainable development.

Objective:

- Lives of persons with disability improved through sustainable livelihoods by removing barriers to participation.

Regional and international agreements

CRPD: Article 27

Incheon Strategy: Goal 1

PRSD: Thematic area 4

Activities

6.1 Liaise with employers for recruitment opportunities for PWD.

6.2 Employment in the private sector and government promoted and increased and reasonable accommodation made as required.

6.3 Encourage the Ministry of Agriculture to include PWD in training and projects, in order to obtain livelihoods through farming and to enhance food security.

6.4 Encourage work-place policies on disability.

6.5 Collect data on PWD in employment and self-employment.

6.6 Collect case-studies on PWD who are successfully employed and self-employed to be used for advocacy.

PRIORITY AREA 7: DATA AND RESEARCH

Accurate statistics on the population of persons with diverse disabilities and on their socio-economic status enables policies to be based on evidence and enables progress to be measured. While there have been many initiatives to collect disability related data in the Cook Islands, these need to be coordinated into a single data base. Work with the National Statistics Office to improve disability related questions in the census and Household Income and Expenditure Surveys should be ongoing. Qualitative research provides in-depth knowledge of the situation of PWD and should be encouraged. Existing research needs to be collated in a central repository and made available electronically and in hard copy.

Objective:

- Reliable data and research to inform policy and measure progress.

Regional and international agreements

CRPD: Article 31

Incheon Strategy: Goal 8

PRSD: Thematic areas 3 and 4

Activities

7.1 Support the establishment of a coordinated web-based database that different partners can contribute towards.

7.2 Work with National Statistics Office to ensure that questions on disability in national census provide useful data.

- 7.3 Work with National Statistics Office to have disability included in Household Income and Expenditure Surveys
- 7.4 Encourage research on different aspects of disability in tertiary institutions, as appropriate.
- 7.5 Collate all existing and ongoing research on disability in the Cook Islands, both in hard copy and as an information hub on Government websites.

PRIORITY AREA 8: PARTNERSHIPS, COORDINATION AND MAINSTREAMING DISABILITY INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT WITHIN CIG AND CIVIL SOCIETY

In a small country, partnerships are essential in order to make the most of limited resources. Partnerships between civil society especially the CINDC as the representative voice of PWD, churches, traditional groups and Government are important. At the regional and international level, the Cook Islands have benefitted and will continue to benefit from nurturing its relationships with a range of development partners.

Coordination among stakeholders is vital in order to avoid duplication and to enhance services and to ensure that this Policy is implemented by relevant stakeholders. An important part of this Priority Area is the establishment of a national committee on disability that will be a coordinating mechanism to facilitate action in different sectors and which will act as a peak body that will monitor the implementation of this Policy. The need for such a mechanism is set out in Article 33 of the CRPD.

The Cook Islands has made significant inroads in integrating disability into various sectors of Government but this is a continuous and ongoing process. 'Mainstreaming is the process by which governments and other stakeholders ensure that persons with disabilities participate equally with others in any activity and service intended for the general public, such as education, health, employment and social services. Barriers to participation need to be identified and removed, possibly requiring changes to laws, policies, institutions and environments.'¹⁵ The proposed list of activities in mainstreaming should not be seen as exhaustive.

Objectives

- Improved coordination among different areas of the CIG, service providers and civil society.
- Enhanced cooperation and regional and international levels for facilitating support, sharing lessons learned, good practices and innovative solutions.
- Integrated disability-inclusive approach into all CIG policies and practices by addressing barriers that exclude PWD from participating equally with others.

Activities

- 8.1 Support the establishment of a national coordinating mechanism to facilitate action in different areas of the CIG and civil society.
- 8.2 Continue to work with Ministry of Infrastructure and Planning on revised national building code to ensure universal access standards are included.
- 8.3 Ensure disaster risk reduction, planning and management is disability-inclusive
- 8.4 Ensure that climate change policy is disability inclusive.
- 8.5 Complete 2015 State report on CRPD.¹⁶

¹⁵ World Health Organization and the World Bank, *World Report on Disability*, 2011, p264

¹⁶ An alternative is to negotiate for a deferment or to combine the 2015 and 2019 State reports.

PRIORITY AREA 9: WOMEN AND GIRLS WITH DISABILITY

Article 6 of the CRPD recognizes that girls and women with disabilities (WWD) face multiple forms of discrimination and often also face physical and sexual abuse. WWD are often denied access to sexual and reproductive health services.

WWD should be enabled to have equitable access to mainstream development opportunities including those relating to economic empowerment.

Objective

Women and girls with disability have equal access to mainstream development opportunities.

Regional and international agreements

CRPD: Article 6

Incheon Strategy: Goal 6

PRSD: Thematic area 5

Activities

9.1 Establish a support group for women with disability.

9.2 Work with Gender and Development Division of MIA and Ministry of Health on advocating for reproductive rights of women with disability.

9.3 Advocate for women with disability to be an agenda item for the biennial National Women's Conference.

ACTION PLAN

<p>Goal Improve the quality of life and realize the rights of PWD by empowering them; enabling inclusion and participation in all aspects of life.</p> <p>Purpose The purpose of the Policy is to set out a consolidated and comprehensive vision and a statement of intent for improving the well-being of persons with disabilities.</p>				
<p>Priority area 1: Awareness and advocacy on the Rights of Persons with disability</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Negative stereotypes and discriminatory behavior and attitudes towards persons with disabilities reduced. Mutual respect and understanding contribute to an inclusive society. 				
Activities	Regional & international agreements	Implementing bodies	Means of verification	Challenges / risks
<p>1.1 Conduct training on all islands on the rights of persons with disabilities.</p> <p>1.2 Work with different media to maximize positive images of persons with disability.</p> <p>1.3 Continue to develop and distribute advocacy materials.</p> <p>1.4 Collaborate with other government agencies to integrate disability issues including their human rights in their educational and advocacy programs.</p> <p>1.4 Work with Crown Law office to update legislation and align with the criminal code.</p>	<p>CRPD: Article 8</p> <p>Incheon Strategy: Policy direction <i>n</i></p> <p>PRSD: Thematic areas 1 and 2</p>	<p>CINDC</p> <p>MIA</p> <p>OMBUDSMAN'S OFFICE</p>	<p>Workshop reports</p> <p>Media reports</p> <p>Advocacy providers list</p>	<p>Fatigue with conducting workshops.</p> <p>Audiences not receptive. Need to approach new audiences' eg private sector.</p> <p>Lack of funding.</p>
<p>Priority area 2: Support to families, care-givers and self-help groups</p> <p>Objective:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A supportive and enabling environment for families, care-givers and self-help groups. 				
Activities	Regional &	Implementing bodies	Means of verification	Challenges / risks

	international agreements			
2.1 Maintain and enhance services of disability centres in outer islands. 2.1 Training on care-giving provided on an ongoing basis by different providers, coordinated by MOH and MIA. 2.3 Encourage groups to keep records and reports. 2.4 Develop simple procedures for self-help groups.	CRPD: Implied throughout, in particular Article 21 Incheon Strategy: Policy direction <i>m</i> PRSD: Thematic area 5	MIA MOH CINDC Te Vaerua Te Kainga	Reports from Disability Centres. Reports on care-giving training with number of participants.	Reports not kept updated. Care-giving continues to be fragmented and uncoordinated.
Priority area 3: Education and training, cultural life, leisure, recreation and sports				
Objectives:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An inclusive learning environment to assist all children, youth and adults to learn and achieve their potential. • People with disabilities are included in all community activities 				
Activities	Regional & international agreements	Implementing bodies	Means of verification	Challenges / risks
3.1 Ensure that Inclusive Education policy is fully implemented. 3.2 Local counterparts understudy expatriate officers to build their capacity. 3.3 Vocational training / income generating training proactively seeks participants with a disability. 3.4 Ensure that the needs of youth with disability are taken into account regarding training. 3.5 Support and promote access to recreation, cultural and sports opportunities for youth with	CRPD: Articles, 7,5, and 30 Incheon Strategy: Goal 5 PRSD: Thematic areas 1 and 4	MOE Creative Centre CISNOC Island sports organizations MIA	Data on number of children in inclusive education. Data on number of youth in vocational training from different providers.	Lack of capacity in MOE. Lack of cooperation from stakeholders such as schools and parents.

disabilities.				
Priority area 4: Rehabilitation				
Objective:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Human capacity enhanced by promoting functioning in people with a broad range of disabilities through provision of appropriate services. 				
Activities	Regional & international agreements	Implementing bodies	Means of verification	Challenges / risks
4.1 Increase access to appropriate assistive devices. 4.2 Increase number of trained personnel in different fields of rehabilitation.	CRPD: Articles 20, 26 Incheon Strategy: Goal 5 PRSD: Thematic area 3	MOH TeVaerua Creative Centre Te Kainga CINDC	Records of number of devices received and distributed. Number of personnel trained and sent for training.	Inappropriate devices sent. Lack of interest in training. Lack of scholarships for training.
Priority area 5: Early identification and intervention				
Objective:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Early detection of, and intervention for, children with disabilities from birth to school age strengthened and enhanced. 				
Activities	Regional & international agreements	Implementing bodies	Means of verification	Challenges / risks
5.1 Implement the Cook Islands Early Identification and Intervention Project ¹⁷ 5.2 Improve coordination between MOE, MOH, MIA and other government disability related	CRPD: Article 25 Incheon Strategy: Goal 5 PRSD: Thematic area 3	MOH MOE MIA NSO	Reports of Cook Islands Early Identification and Intervention Project ¹⁸	Lack of commitment by partner Ministries

¹⁷This project has been developed by MOE to improve coordination and collaboration between relevant partners.

¹⁸This project has been developed by the MOE to improve coordination and collaboration between relevant partners.

ministries or agency and NGOs to establish procedures for referral and collection of data.		OMBUDSMAN OFFICE CINDC		
Priority area 6: Livelihoods				
Objective:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lives of persons with disabilities improved through sustainable livelihoods by removing barriers to participation. 				
Activities	Regional & international agreements	Implementing bodies	Means of verification	Challenges / risks
6.1 Liaise with employers for recruitment opportunities for PWD. 6.2 Employment in the private sector and government promoted and increased and reasonable accommodation made as required. 6.3 Encourage the Ministry of Agriculture to include PWD in training and projects, in order to obtain livelihoods through farming and to enhance food security. 6.4 Encourage work-place policies on disability. 6.5 Collect data on PWD in employment and self-employment. 6.6 Collect case-studies on PWD who are successfully employed and self-employed to be used for advocacy.	CRPD: Article 27 Incheon Strategy: Goal 1 PRSD: Thematic area 4	Chamber of Commerce Individual employers Ministry of Agriculture MIA CINDC	Data on employment of PWD Work place policies Case studies	Lack of cooperation or interest by employers. Lack of cooperation by Ministry of Agriculture.
Priority area 7: Data and research				
Objective:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reliable data and research to inform policy and measure progress. 				
Activities	Regional &	Implementing bodies	Means of verification	Challenges / risks

	international agreements			
<p>7.1 Support the establishment of a coordinated web-based database that different partners can contribute towards.</p> <p>7.2 Work with National Statistics Office to ensure that questions on disability in national census provide useful data.</p> <p>7.3 Work with National Statistics Office to have disability included in Household Income and Expenditure Surveys (HIES)</p> <p>7.4 Encourage research on different aspects of disability in tertiary institutions, as appropriate.</p> <p>7.5 Collate all existing and ongoing research on disability in the Cook Islands, both in hard copy and as an information hub on Government websites.</p>	<p>CRPD: Article 31</p> <p>Incheon Strategy: Goal 8</p> <p>PRSD: Thematic areas 3 and 4</p>	<p>National Statistics Office.</p> <p>MIA</p> <p>MOH</p> <p>MOE</p> <p>CINDC</p> <p>OPM</p>	<p>Web-based database.</p> <p>Questions on census questionnaire.</p> <p>Analysis of data in census report.</p> <p>Questions on disability in HIES.</p> <p>Research reports and studies.</p> <p>Information hub established.</p>	<p>Unwillingness of partners to share information</p> <p>Appropriate information not captured in reports</p>
<p>Priority area 8: Partnerships, coordination and mainstreaming disability inclusive development within Cook Islands Government and civil society</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved coordination among different areas of the CIG, service providers and civil society. • Enhanced cooperation and regional and international levels for facilitating support, sharing lessons learned, good practices and innovative solutions. • Integrate disability-inclusive approach into all CIG policies and practices by addressing barriers that exclude PWD from participating equally with others. 				
Activities	Regional & international agreements	Implementing bodies	Means of verification	Challenges / risks

<p>8.1 Support the establishment of a national coordinating mechanism to facilitate action in different areas of the CIG and civil society.</p> <p>8.2 Continue to work with Infrastructure Cook Islands on revised national building code to ensure universal access standards are included.</p> <p>8.3 Ensure disaster risk reduction, planning and management is disability-inclusive</p> <p>8.4 Ensure that climate change policy is disability inclusive.</p> <p>8.5 Complete 2015 State report on CRPD.¹⁹</p>	<p>CRPD: All especially Articles 32, 33, 35</p> <p>Incheon Strategy: Goal 7 and all policy directions</p> <p>PRSD: Thematic areas 1 and 4</p>	<p>MIA</p> <p>ICI</p> <p>OPM-EMCI</p> <p>MFAI</p>	<p>Terms of Reference of national coordinating mechanism.</p> <p>Meeting records of national coordinating mechanism.</p> <p>Sectoral policies and plans.</p> <p>Disability-inclusive disaster risk reduction plan.</p> <p>NSDP 2016-2020</p>	<p>Unwillingness of partners to include disability inclusion.</p> <p>Delays in establishing national mechanism.</p>
<p>Priority area 9: Women and girls with disability</p> <p>Objective:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women and girls with disability have equal access to mainstream development opportunities. 				
<p>Activities</p>	<p>Regional & international agreements</p>	<p>Implementing bodies</p>	<p>Means of verification</p>	<p>Challenges / risks</p>
<p>9.1 Establish a support group for women with disability.</p> <p>9.2 Work with Gender and Development Division of MIA and</p>	<p>CRPD: Article 6</p> <p>Incheon Strategy: Goal 6</p> <p>PRSD: Thematic area</p>	<p>MIA</p> <p>MOH</p>	<p>Constitution, meeting records and membership numbers from WWD.</p>	<p>WWD group established but not sustained.</p> <p>MIA and CINDC may have to</p>

¹⁹ An alternative is to negotiate for a deferment or to combine the 2015 and 2019 State reports.

<p>Ministry of Health on advocating for reproductive rights of women with disability.</p> <p>9.3 Advocate for women with disability to be an agenda item for the biennial National Women's Conference.</p>	5	<p>CINDC</p> <p>NCW</p> <p>WWD group</p>		provide support to WWD group.
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AKARAANGA I TE TA'ANGAANGA ANGA O TE KAVEINGA NO TE PAKIPAKITAI O TE KUKI AIRANI 2003-2012

1. TE TURANGA MATUTU O TE KAVEINGA

Kua akamata te Kavamani o te Kuki Airani I te tata I tana kaveinga mua no te Pakipakitai mei te Mataiti 2001-2003 e kua akamana atu I te reira I roto ia Tiunu 2003. Kua akakoro ia te oraanga o te kaveinga mei the Mataiti 2003 ki te 2008. Kua akara akaou ia te reira I te Mataiti 2007. Kua kitea mai mei roto I te 14 au Akakoroanga o te kaveinga, e 10 tuanga I taangaanga ia e tetai au tuanga kare i pou I te taangaanga, kareka e 4 au tuanga kare I rave ia. Mei te 55 patene o te au angaanga I parani ia, kua rave ia te reira. I te mea oki e, kua matutu te taangaanga anga o te kaveinga, kua tamanako ia e kia akatere iatu te tuatau no taua kaveinga ra ki te Mataiti 2012 e kia tauru iatu e 15 au angaanga ou ki roto.

Ko taua kaveinga nei I reira e 69 au angaanga I roto I te reira no te Mataiti 2008-2012. Inara, ngata I te kite papu atu I te au angaanga tikai I raveia no te au tau anga I tupu I roto I te au tuanga o te kavamani e pera tetai au tuanga akaaere angaanga I te tuatau o te kaveinga. I te mea oki e ko te au Tangata I tarau ia no te taangaanga atu I te kaveinga mua ko te Disability Action Team (DAT), kua akangaroi atu ratou I te Mataiti 2008 no te mea kua pou rai te moni tutaki ia ratou. Kua riro I reira te au angaanga tei akakoro ia na te DAT e rave uatu rai, e na tetai au putuputu anga ke I rave. I taua tuatau katoa ra, e au putuputu anga ou tetai I akatupu ia mai ei tauturu I te pakipakitai noatu e te taangaanga ia nei te kaveinga. E maata katoa te au mea ou I tupu no te pakipakitai I te au enua I pamamao e pera I te patipika nei tei riro I te akatukia mai I te Kuki Airani. Ina, ko te akara akaou anga I tei raveia no te kaveinga, kua akaari mai te reira I te au mea I raveia kia tau ki te au tumu tapura I akanoo ia e kare I te au angaanga tatakaitai.

Ko teia akara akaou anga I teia Mataiti 2013 kua raveia te reira e te Opati o te United Nations Economic and Social Commission o te pa enua Asia e te Patipika (UNESCAP), I te Patipika nei. Kua raveia teia tataanga i konei I roto ia Mati 2013 e pera te au uipaanga I roto ia Aperira e Me 2013.

Kua tere atu te Opita o te Opati Tango Ropianga ki nga enau e rua I te pa enua no te atuitui anga manako atu ki te au Tangata pakipakitai, to ratou kopu Tangata e ta ratou au putuputu anga. No te rava kore I te moni, kare atura I rauka I te tere atu ki te katoa anga o te au enua o te pa enua.

Akakoroanga 1: Akamarama anga e te Tikaanga

I roto I te au utuitui anga no te akara akaou anga I teia kaveinga e pera tetai au tataanga kua akaari mai te reira e ko te akamarama anga no runga I te oraanga o te au Tangata pakipakitai e to ratou tikaanga, kua pararauare e kua totoa te rongu no te reira I nga Mataiti e taingauru I topa akenei. Kua maranga teia na roto I te au angaanga maroiroi a te Kavamani, the Konitara maata o te iti Tangata Pakipakitai e pera tetai au Tangata turuturu I teia iti Tangata.

Akakoroanga 2: Pirianga

Kua aiteite katoa rai teia ki te Akakoroanga 1 e pera te au angaanga I akataka ia mei te au porokaramu akarama anga no te mea te raveia nei te reira I te au tuatau ravarai.

Te kapiki katoa nei teia Akakoroanga I te au tuanga tukeke o te kavamani kia akapiri me kare tauru I te pakipakitai ki roto I ta ratou au porokaramu, kaveinga e pera au angaanga e kua kitea atu te au akairo no te reira I roto I tetai au tata anga a te kavamani.

Akakoroanga 3: Au Putuputu anga rikiriki

Kua akataka te Kaveinga I te Tango Ropianga kia turuturu I te au angaanga a te au Putuputu anga rikiriki o te Pakipakitai inara kua riro atu te reira e, e tuanga angaanga na te Konitara maata o te Pakipakitai. Kua kitea atu e kua tupu te maata anga o te au angaanga a teia au putuputuanga mei te tuata katoa rai I akara akaou Ia ei te Kaveinga I te Mataiti 2008. Kua akatupu ia mai tetai au putuputuanga mei te Taringa turi e te au Metua o te au tamariki ngata I te tuatua. Inara kare I matutu ana e kua ngata te tupu anga o te reira.

Akakoroanga 4: Tuanga o te Au tangata kino rava to ratou turanga oraanga

Kua tupu te maata anga o te au tamanako anga no teia tuanga nei. Kua tauru iatu te akapapaanga o te au Tangata Pakipakitai i ki roto I te ripoti o te Tare anga maata o te Kuki Airani I te Mataiti 2006 e te 2011. Kua o katoa atu te tumu manako no runga I te turanga o te au vaine pakipakitai ki roto I te au uipaanga me kare tereni anga a te au tuanga tukeke o te enua nei.

Akakoroanga 5: Apii e te tereni anga

Ko te rongonui maata o teia tuanga nei, koia oki ko te akamana anga e te ta'angaanga anga I te Kaveinga nui a te Pae Apii no te au Tamariki Pakipakitai 2011. Kua mono atu oki teia kaveinga nei I te kaveinga o mua atu no teia tuanga nei e te akataka anga I teiane I te tikaanga no te au tamariki katoatoa kia apii ia e kia oronga katoa iatu rai te au porokaramu Apii Takitai no te au tamariki pakipakitai.

Akakoroanga 6: Ravenga Paruru Vave

Kua ka'iro ua te au mea I raveia I roto I teia tuanga nei. Te rave nei te Marae Ora na roto I te au neti rapakau maki I roto I te au oire I te au angaanga akarakara anga I te au pepe I te au epetoma ravarai e na roto I te reira e kitea mai nei tetai au turanga paruparu o te au pepe. Te riro katoa nei te au Taote o te tamariki I te akarakara I te au pepe ou mei te 6 epetoma I te anau anga mai. Kare katoa rai oki e matutu ana te turanga atuitui I rotopu I te Pae Maraurau Apii e te Marae Ora no te au tamariki kia akarakara matatio ia e pera te koikoi anga tuatua no runga I to ratou turanga.

Akakoroanga 7: Paruru anga

Kare te au angaanga I raro ake I teia tuanga nei I ata mai ana. I te mea oki e tei vao ake te reira I te tuanga angaanga a te Opita o te Pakipakitai o te Tango Ropianga, e e tuanga teia I raro ake I te Marae Ora no te paruru atu I te au maki tuketuke mei te maki-piri te tu (NCDs). Te akarakara nei te Pae o te Ngai Angaanga o te Tango Ropianga I te au Akanoonoo anga no te Tuanga Paruru I roto I te au ngai angaanga moni mei te 2013 mai te ka riro te reira I te paruru atu I te au tumatetenga I roto I reira. Kua tauru katoa atu te Marae Ora I teia tuanga nei ki roto I te Kaveinga Angaanga 2012-2016 e pera the Kaveinga no te au Maki-piri.

Akakoroanga 8: Akamatutu-akaou

Kua kitea te turanga maroiroi I roto I teia tyanga nein a roto I te au angaanga tei raveia. Kua akatupu ia mai tetai putuputuanga I te Mataiti 2007 koia oki ko Te Vaerua tei akamou I ta ratou angaanga ki te maoro anga I te Tangata e pera te oronga I tetai au apinga tauturu no te au Tangata apikepika me kare makimaki e te pakari. Te vai katoa atura te au tuanga ta Te Vaerua e angaanga kapiti nei I roto I te au tuanga tuketuke mei the Marae Ora, Te Kainga, Creative Centre. Inara kare e ngai tereni anga I te au Tangata maoro me kare akamatutu I te au Tangata makimaki I konei.

Akakoroanga 9: Au Apinga Tauturu

Kua raveia tetai au angaanga I roto I teia tuanga nein a roto I te oronga anga mai o te au apinga tauturu I te au Tangata apikepika, makimaki tei na roto mai I Te Vaerua mei tei akataka katoa ia I roto ake I te Akakoroanga 8.

Akakoroanga 10: Tuanga Arairai kore

Ko te taratara anga I te tumu tapura no te tuanga arairai-kore ki roto I te au ngutuare o te katoatoa e pera te au matara-patu no te aereaere, kua akataka ia te reira I toto I te Ture Nui o te Pakipakitai 2008. Noatu kua akataka ia te au utunga no te kare e aru I te akatakaanga a teia Ture Nui nei, mei te mua Mataiti 2013, kare e akaapa anga I tuku ia mai ake me kare akautunga anga no te kore e aru I te Ture.

Kua rave atu oki te Tango ropianga I tetai tutaka anga e 102 au are e rave nei e pera oronga nei I te au angaanga ki te katoatoa I Rarotonga nei I te Mataiti 2012. Kua kitea mai tetai au ngutuare e te ngata nei I te au Tangata pakipakitai i te tomo ki roto kareka te maata anga ngoie ua me kare kua oronga I tetai au akatanotano anga kia rauka I te au Tangata pakipakitai I tea ere ki roto. E pera katoa te turuturu a te au Tangata akatu are kia akatano rai I ta ratou angaanga kia tau ki te Ture e kia oronga iatu te au mea ka anoano ia no te reira.

Akakoroanga 11: Ravenga kimi puapinga

Takake mei te au tereni anga e oronga ia nei te Creative Centre e pera te au Tuanga Apii o te Pakipakitai I te pa enua, meangiti ua tei raveia I raro ake I teia Akakoroanga nei. Te vai nei tetai au tua I akakitekite ia mai inara kare e akapapaanga no te au Tangata pakipakitai e angaanga moni nei na rotou uorai me kare e tereni nei. Te tuera nei tetai au ngai no te au Tangata pakipakitai kia tereni ia, inara e toko iti ua te apai nei I te reira. Kare e ravenga tapapa no te akamatutu atu I te I te au Tangata pakipakitai kia tomo atu ki roto I tetai au tereni anga kimi ravenga.

Akakoroanga 11: Turanga Atuitui e te koikoi Tuatua

Kua raveia tetai au angaanga I raro ake I teia Tuanga nei noatu kare I akataka ia tikai I roto I te kaveinga. I roto I te Tare Anga Tangata Maata o te Kuki Airani nei I te 2006 e te 2011, kua tauru ia tetai au uianga no runga I te pakipakitai e kua tata katoa te reira ki roto I te ripoti no te Tare anga Maata. Kua kitea katoa ia mai e, ko te au koikoi anga tuatua no te pakipakitai, kare te reira e tano ana e te akatanotano ia nei rai te uiui anga tau no te au pauanga meitaki.

Kua rave oki te Tango Ropianga I tetai Tutaka anga maata no te Koikoi mai I te au tuatua no te au Tangata pakipakitai I te Mataiti 2001. E te vai nei rai te reira akapapaanga inara te anoano ia nei te reira kia akaou ia kia rauka I tetai au putuputuanga o te pakipakitai kia itae atu I te reira. Te tapapa iatu nei tauturu anga a te Kavamani Australia no te akaou atu I te reira I te Mataiti 2014/15.

Akakoroanga 11: Te Au Tangata Akonokono Maki

E maata te angaanga I raveia I roto I teia tuanga nei e te au putuputu anga tuketuke. Kua rauka I Te Vaerua I te oronga mai I tetai au akapapa anga n ate au Tangata tiaki maki e per ate tereni anga I roto I te au ngutuare. Te oronga katoa nei Te Kainga I te tiaki anga Tangata I te ao no te au Tangata pakipakitai e pera te aronga pakari e te oronga atu I te tuatau akangaroi no te au Tangata tiaki maki. Kua oronga katoa Te Kainga I tetai au tereni anga no te aronga tiaki maki e te pakari in Rarotonga nei e pera e toru enua o te pa enua e kua rauka ia ratou I te tereni e ara atu i te 250 au Tangata mei te Mataiti 2005 mai.

Akakoroanga 11: Akatererere anga

Mei te Mataiti 2004 ki te 2008, kua akatupu ia te Pupu Angaanga no te Pakipakitai. E toru Tangata I roto I teia aronga nei e kua akatupu ia ratou ei tauturu I te taangaanga atu I te Kaveinga o te Pakipakitai. Kua oronga mai ratou I tetai tuanga akatererere anga ki roto I tetai au tuanga o te kavamani. Kua riro oki te Kavamani Nu Tireni I te tauturu mai I tetai akatuanga anga moni e \$500,000 no te au angaanga o te Kaveinga I taua tuatau ra. Kua riro te reira I te tutaki I tetai Tangata maoro I ko I Te Vaerua; tauturu I te Creative Centre, Tangata maani e te ripea I te au apinga tauturu o te pakipakitai e pera te akatupu anga I te au Punanga apii o te au Tangata pakipakitai. Kua riro katoa rai teia tuanga moni nei I te apai mai I te au Tangata kite pakari no te apii tuatua e pera maoro uaua mamaata o te Tangata.

Au Apii anga Tau

Ko te mea maata I kitea atu no te Kaveinga 2003-2013, kua riro te reira I te arataki I te au angaanga a te Kavamani e pera the Konitara Pakipakitai e kua rauka mai te turanga matutu e te meitaki ki te au tangata pakipakitai o te Kuki Airani nei. Kua ariki pu ua te katoatoa I te au tuatua no te au Tangata pakipakitai e te au mea e iri nei kia ratou.

Ko te matutu katoa I te taangaanga anga o te Kaveinga, kua akaari mai te reira I te turuturu pakari a te Kavamani I te reira I te au Mataiti I akataka ia. Kua vai rai the turu pakari a te Kavamani noatu te au tieni anga kavamani I te reira au tuatau.

2. Au Tieni I tupu mei te Mataiti 2003

Kua tupu tetai au tieni anga I roto I tetai au tuanga o te kavamani mei te tuatau I akatupu ia ei te Kaveinga I te Mataiti 2003 inara kare te reira I riro I te arapaki atu I te taangaanga anga o te Kaveinga. Ko te angaanga kapiti ma tetai au putuputu anga tuketuke mei roto I tetai au tuanga tukeke o te kavamani e pera mei vao ake I te kavamani, I konei, I vao ake I te Kuki Airani e pera te au enua mamaata I tai mai. Te anoano ia nei oki I reira te akateretere anga tau e te Okotai no te akataka anga I te au meitaki e oronga ia mai nei e kia riro katoa I te takore atu I te rave anga aiteite o te au angaanga no te au Tangata pakipakitai. Uatu e te kitea nei e te maata mai nei te au putuputu anga I roto I te tuanga o te pakipakitai I teia tuatau nei, inara kia matakite katoa tatou I te raveanga aiteite o te au tuanga angaanga.

I teia tuatu nei te kite nei tatou I te mataara ou I akatupu ia mai no te akakoukou anga I te au tuanga o te pakipakitai na roto I te au angaanga tauturu a te au patina angaanga I vao mai. Te kitea nei I teia tuatau te tauturu a te Kavamani o Autireria kit e Patipika nei no te Pakipakitai mei te Mataiti 2009 mai, na roto I te angaanga kapiti kit e au kavamani o te au enua Patipika e pera na roto I te au taokotai anga e manganui na roto I ta ratou Kaveinga Tauturu I te Pakipakitai. Kua maata katoa rai te tauturu a te au Taokotai anga o te United Nations, te Putuputu anga a te Patipika na roto I te Forum, te RRRT. Pera katoa te tauturu a te Taokotai anga Pakipakitai o te Patipika nei (PDF) kit e Konitara maata o te Pakipakitai o te Kuki Airani nei.

3. Turanga o te au Pa Enuu Pa-Mamao

I te tuanga o te Patipika nei, kua akamata te turanga matutu o te pakipakitai I te Mataiti 2005 na roto I te uipaanga a te au mata o te kavamani tei kapiki ia e te Pacific Island Forum Secretariat e pera te PDF. I te Mataiti 2009, kua uipaanga atu te au Minita o te Pakipakitai kit e Kuki Airani nei e I reira akamana ia ei te Parani o te au enua Patipika nei no te Pakipakitai. I te Mataiti 2012, kua uipa akaou te au minister e kua akarongo atu I te matutu o te taangaanga anga o taua parani ra e ta ratou akapapu anga I ta ratou turu pakari kit e tuanga o te pakipakitai.

I te Tuanga Pae moana Asia-Patipika, kua akamata te angaanga no te tauturu I te oraanga o te pakipakitai I te Mataiti 2005 na roto I te rotai anga o te au Opita o te kavamani tei akatupu ia e te Pacific Islands Forum e pera te Taokotaianga o te au Tangata pakipakitai o teia pae moana nei. I te Mataiti 2009, kua rotai mai te au Minita o te pakipakitai kit e Kuki Airani nei e kua akamana atu I te Kaveinga Angaanga o te Pakipakitai no te Patipika nei tei riro I te arataki I te au angaanga a te au enua o teia pae moana nei. I te Mataiti 2012, kua rotai akaou te au Minita I te akarongo atu I te au angaanga I raveia kia tau ki teia kaveinga nei e te akapapu katoa atu I te ratou turu anga no te reira.

Ko tetai mea tupu ou I rauka I teiane koia oki, te taangaanga anga I te Kororomotu Maata o teiane ao no te Au Tangata pakipakitai (CRPD) tei akamana ia I roto ia Titema 2006 e tei taangaanga iatu I roto ia Me 2008. Ko te Kororomotu mua teia no runga I te tikaanga oraanga Tangata o teia tuatau nei.

Kua rauka mai teia Kororomotu nei mei roto mai I te au angaanga a te Au enua I tamarumarua ia I raro ake I te United Nations kia tauia te tutu e pera te au akonokono anga no te au Tangata pakipakitai. Kua tauia atu te reira mei te akaaite anga I te au Tangata pakipakitai mei te au 'apinga' aroa, me kare aronga makimaki e pera au Tangata kia paruru ia kit e akatau anga ou e ko teia au Tangata nei e, e au 'tangata' ratou e tikaanga oraanga to ratou e tau kia aaki I taua au tikaanga ra e te tuku I ta ratou tika no to ratou oraanga I roto nei I te basileia.

Kua taina atu oki te Kavamani Kuki Airani I taua Kororomotu ra e pera te Taurua no te reira I t era 8 o Me 2009. Riro atura te reira I te akaari mai I te tia'anga a te kavamani I te turturu I te tika anga o te au Tangata pakipakitai. I roto ia Noema 2011 kua tukua tut e kavamani kuki airani I tana ripoti no runga I te taangaanga ang o te Kororomotu. Kare akera i ripoti akatano I tuku iake no te reira e te Taokotai anga o te Pakipakitai I teia Mataiti 2013.

I te mea oki e ka riro te au kaveinga o te moana patipika nei I te arataki I te au angaanga no teia Kaveinga o te pakipakitai, ka riro te aru I te Kororomotu I te tauturu I te au ripoti no te pakipakitai I teia au tuatau ki mua. E kororomtu tau meitaki tikai teia I te aru no te tata anga I te kaveinga nei o te pakipakitai I te mea kua oronga mai te reira I te turanga maata o teianei ao. Kua tamarua ia oki te kaveinga o te Pa enua Asia e te Pae Moana patipika nei e te Kororomotu o teianei ao e kare te au angaanga o te pakipakitai e aere ke. Kua aru katoa rai I reira teia kaveinga nei I te au tumu manako mamaata ki te au Atikara o te Kororomotu. Ka riro katoa rai teia I te tauturu I te Kavamani o te Kuki Airani I roto I ta ratou ripoti anga no runga I te taangaanga anga I te Kororomeotu no teia tuatau ki mua.

4. AKARA AKAOU ANGA

Ko te akara akaou anga I te Kaveinga o te pakipakitai, kua akaari mai te reira I te au angaanga tei ravei ia no te au Tangata pakipakitai. Ko teia tuanga I reira I teianei te akara nei ia ki te au tuanga kare I matutu I te raveia.

Au akapapa anga no te au Tangata pakipakitai – Eaa te maat anga ia ratou I roto nei I te Kuki Airani? Kua raveia oki te koikoi anga tuatua no ratou I te Mataiti 2001 I te au enua e 12 o te basileia nei e kua kitea mai e 642 te katoatoa anga koia oki mei tetai 1.9 patene o te katoatoa anga o te iti Tangata I konei. Kua akaou ia te reira e te Tango Ropianga I roto Ia Mati 2013 kua topa mai te reira ki te 292. Inara kua vai rai tetai au taii anga I roto I taua au akapapa anga ra e tei kore I ripoti ia. Noatu e au ui anga tetai I tuku ia ki roto I te uiui anga a te Tuanga Tare Tangata I te Mataiti 2001, 2006 e te 2011 e kua kitea mai e maata tikai te au Tangata I pau mai e e pakipakitai to ratou inara kare teia au numero nei I tau no te mea kua maata atu ia I te numero tare anga o te Tangata katoatoa. Kua kitea katoa mai te tuketuke o te tare anga o te au Tangata pakipakitai I te au enua I tai mai.

Te maata ua atu nei te tare I te au Tangata pakipakitai I te Patipika nei na roto I te maki totovene e pera tetai au maki piri tuketuke (NCD); te u na roto I te akaoro pereoa matini, e te roa o te oraanga.

Ko te Kuki airani nei, e maata tikai te au Tangata pakari e ora nei. Kua iti mai te tare anga numero Tangata I raro ake i te mataiti 44 kareka mei te 45 tere atu kua maata tikai te reira. Kua top ate tare anga o te tamariki apii I rotopu I te 1990 e te 2012 mei te 4.688 ki te 4,152 me kare 11.4 patene. Ko te me aumere ra, ko te maata I te tare anga o te au Tangata mei te 60 mataiti koia katoa rai te pakipakitai. Manganui uatu rai te au Tangata Kuki Airani I noo ana ki Nu Tireni e Autireria I oki mai no te akangaroi I te Kuki airani nei e pera katoa tetai au Tangata kare I te Kuki Airani. Maata katoa rai te teretere anga o te Tangata ki Nu Tireni e koia katoa rai te ngata I te akapapa anga tau tika tikai. Manganui te au Tangata pakipakitai e aere nei ki Nu tireni no te rapakau ia ratou no te mea kare e rauka ana to raotu au pakipakitai I te rapakau I konei mei te pau anga vaevae rakau. Te tauta nei ra te Kavamani I te anga I tetai Akapapa'anga no te Pakipakitai kia tau kit e ICF te ka riro I te tuaturu I te au tuanga o te kavamani I te akiki mai I te reirae pera te au tuanga I vao mai I te Kavamani.

Tu Tangata

Noatau kua matutu te ruru anga I te karere no te au Tangata pakipakitai I te Kuki Airani nei I te au Mataiti e raungauru I topa akenei, te vai nei rai te marama kore, amoamo e te tu kopaepae Ia ratou koia oki I te au Tangata maki manako tikai. No te akavaavaa kare i rauka te ngai angaanga moni e pera katoa rai te aere ki te au ngai apiianga o te pakipakitai. Mei tei kitea I te pa enua, kua ripoti ia mai e ko tetai au papaki Tangata pakipakitai e aere nei kit e punanga apii pakipakitai, kare ratou e inangaro I ten a runga I te pere o te pakipakitai no te tuatua I tataia ki rung I te pere koia oki 'pakipakitai'.

Kua kitea katoa mai rai I roto i te tata anga a tetai tamaine ko Mourie no runga I te pakipakitai e, te taangaanga ia nei te au Tangata pakipakitai I roto I te au ngutuare e kare oki e akatika ia ana I tea ere kit e ngai o te katoatoa. Pera katoa te anoano kia apii ia e pera tauturu ia tetai au ngutuare Tangata o te pakipakitai kia rauka te oraanga tau I teia au Tangata pakipakitai nei. Kua kitea katoa mai e te noo tuitarere ua teia au Tangata e kar e piri ana ki roto I te au putuputu anga o te oire mei te pure, kanga poro. Kua ripoti katoa mai te au Tangata tauturu I teia au Tangata nei e ko te takinokino I te au Tangata pakipakitai, kare te reira I te mea ou.

Pa Enuua

Ko te au Tangata e noo nei I te pa enua, e kino rava atu to ratou turanga. No te mamao e te noo anga tuitarere kua riro ia I te aria I to ratou tikaanga kit e au angaanga no te katoatoa e pera kimi puapinga. Ko te irinaki ua ki runga I te au mea natura kare e meitaki ana no te mea tumatetenga e tupu nei mei te uria e te tau anga o te reva. Te vai tetai au Punanga Apii I runga I tetai o te au pa enua mei ia Aitutaki, Mangaia, Mauke, Atiu e Pukapuka e tei raro ake te reira I te tamaru anga a te Kumiti Pakipakitai o te enua na roto I te moni tauturu no te taangaanga I te reira mei roro atu I te Social Impact Fund. I Managaia e Mauke, kua riro te porokaramu akonokonoa te ADB no te au Tangata pakipakitai e na tetai nga Punanga Apii pakipakitai e rave ana e I Atiu e Aitutaki ko te porokaramu 'Angai Manga' tei na roto I te nga Punanga Apii o teia nga enua nei.

Akara anga viviki

Ko te akanoonooa anga no te teia porokaramu nei, ka riro te reira I te akataka mai I te au tamariki pakipakitai e to ratou turanga pakipakitai, apii e tetai atu au porokaramu na roto I te angaanga kapiti atu anga kit e au tuanga tukeke o te kavamani e te tuanga I vao ake I te kavamani.

Au Tangata pakipakitai

I roto katoa I te tata anga a Mourie, kua kitea mai e kare te au Tangata pakipakitai o te Kuki airani nei e maro ana I te ratou tikaanga no te tu akama. Kua akariro teia au tangat nei I to ratou tu apikepike ei aria ia ratou mei te piri atu ki roto I te au angaanag o te oire me kare enua e kare mei te au mea I 'anga ia tei riro I te arai I to ratou au tikaanga ki te reira e pera te tu kopaepae o te Tangata kia ratou. Kua kite katoas mai te karaanga I ravei ia i te Mataiti 2007 I te tu marama kore no runga I te tikaanga o te au Tangata pakipakitai. No te mea kare e akaapa anga I tuku iake ki te Akava Tutara no runga I te akavaavaa I te au Tangata pakipakitai kia tau I raro ake I te Ture Nui Pakipakitai. Penei kare te maata anga o te Tangata I marama me kore, kare I kite ka akapea te akataka anga I te tarevake e tau ei kia rave ia tetai oroanga no te reira. Maata uatu te au ripoti I akakite mai e kare e maata ana te au Tangata pakipakitai I te piri ki roto I te au tuanga tuketuke e manganui mei te Konitara pakipakitai noatu e te meitaki maira te reira. I te Mataiti 2013, ko te maata anga o te au Tangata mou taonga I rungai te Konitara mari ra e au Tangata pakipakitai tei riro I te akaari mai I te matutu o te turanga o te pakipakitai. Penei ka riro katoa te akatupu anga I te putuputu anga o te au vaine pakipakitai I te akamatutu katoa rai I te reira.

Au Angaanga tauturu

Ko te kopu Tangata ko ratou te riro nei I te tiaki e te akono I te au Tangata pakipakitai I roto nei I te Kuki Airani. Inara te tau nei te reira I teia tuataua e te riro nei e na te kopu Tangata iti e rave nei no te mea te angaanga moni nei nga pu o te ngutuare I vao ake I te ngutuare. E mea manamanata teia mei te mea e paruparu kino rava te turanga o te Tangata pakipakitai I roto I te ngutuare. Tetai akara anga no te au tamariki aka-ngoru, te riro nei e na te au tupuna pakari e akono ana ia ratou I te nga metua I aere ki te angaanga e koia katoa rai te au metua pakari e akaruke ia nei ki te ngutuare kareka te maata anga o te ngutuare Tangata kua aere ki te angaanga moni. Ko te au Tangata maki akamate, akaparuparu e te au vaevae tipuia, tei anoano kia rauka te tauturu, kare te reira I rauka.

Ko tetai tuanga I anoano ia kia rauka te tauturuanga koia oki ko te tauturu i te au Tangata akono maki. Ko te tauturu a te Kavamani ki te au Tangata akono maki e pera ta porokaramu tauturu a te ADB, pera katoa ta Te Vaerua e te au neti e mea puapinga kia tauturu ua iatu rai te reira no te au tuataua ki mua. Pera katoa rai te Taokotai anga Red Cross e ta ratou putuputu anga e 10 au mangamanga I te au enua I tai mai e tauturu katoa nei I te au Tangata pakipakitai kapiti katoa atu ki te au tangata pakari. E tereni anga ta teia Taokotai anga I te au Tangata pakipakitai me tae te patiangia kia ratou.

Te vai nei rai te turanga mataara arairai kore ei mea ngata ki te au Tangata pakipakitai I roto nei I te basileia. Inara te akakoro ia nei e kia akaou ia te Ture no te Akatu are. Te manganui nei rai te au ngai e pera au apii e kare e mataara maoraora no te au pakipakitai I runga I te pere o me kare tokototo. Noatu e kare e maata ana te nooanga pere o, inara kare e au nooanga maru no ratou e kare katoa e nooanga pere o no te au tamariki.

Pae Apii

Ko te Kaveinga a te Pae Apii no te au tamariki pakipakitai, kua akatinamou ia te reira akamatutu I te turanga apii o te tamariki. Ko te aiteanga kia ariki te au apii katoatoa kia akakou mai I te au turanga tuketuke o te au tamariki pakipakitai. Te au ravenga tuketuke kua akataka ia te reira kia tau kit e turanga o te au tamraiki tatakitai.

Mei tei akataka ia I roto I te Kaveinga 2003-2012, te meitaki nei te tere anga o te Kaveinga Pae Apuii no teia au tamariki nei e kua kitea atu e 208 au tamariki e kokoti nei I te au meitaki I te pae apii. Ka riro I reira te tuataua no te taangaanga anga I teia Kaveinga a te Apii nei I te akamatutu e te akameitaki I te au ngai e vai ngata nei rai no te apii.

Moni akamatutu no te pae Pakipakitai

Te vai nei rai te ngata I te pae o te moni ta te Kavamani e te au putuputu anga I vao mai I te kavamani no te akamatutu uatu rai I te au angaanga no te akameitaki I te au turanga o te au Tangata pakipakitai.

I teia tuataua nei, kua riro te pute moni koia oki te Social impact Fund I te tauturu I teia au angaanga nei na roto I te tauturu a te Kavamani Nu Tireni e te Kuki airani. E pute moni teia te ka tarere iatu kia tau ki te au akanoonoo anga no te reira. I te Mataiti 2013, kua manuia atu nga putuputuanga Te Vaerua e pera Te Kainga I teia akatuanga anga moni nei. Kua rauka katoa tetai tauturu anga ki Te Kainga mei te kavamani Initia na roto I te okoanga I tetai pere o apaipai no ratou e pera mei te Kavamani Tiapani no to ratou ngai akaruru anga. Ko te nga neti angaanga no te maki manako e tauturu nei i reira, kua riro raua e n ate Kavamani Kuki Airani e tutaki ana kareka te katoa anga e aronga angaanga tutaki kore ia.

Ko te Konitara o te Pakipakitai, e maata te au ngai e rauka mai nei to ratou tauturu. Ko te au Akapuanga akaruru o te pakipakitai I te au enua I vao mai, kua riro e na te Pute Moni SIF e tutai nei I te au Tangata angaanga I reira. Ko tetai au tuanga angaanga ke atu, te tauru mai nei te Pacific Disability Forum I te reira. Ko te akapararuare anga I te karere no te pakipakitai, kua tauturu ia maio te reira e te kavamani Autireria na roto I te Disability right Fund e te PACMAS.

5. TAPAPA ANGA NO TE KAVEINGA OU

Mei te Kaveinga 2003-2012 rai, ka apai te Kaveinga ou I e ‘tuarua matara’ koia oki ko tetai au angaanga tei akakoro ia no te tauru mai I te au Tangata pakipakitai ki roto I te au angaanga no te katoatoa, e tetai au tuanga mei te akamatutu oraanga tei akataka ia kia tau kite anoano o te pakipakitai. Kareka tetai au angaanga ka rave ua iatu rai te reira mei tei raveia I roto I te kaveinga. Ka paunu aiteite teia kaveinga I nga tua e rua, te mea ka rauka I te rave e te au mea tei akakoro ia kia rave.

Kua akatano ia te Kaveinga kit e au Atikara o te Kororomotu o te Pakipakitai, te Kaveinga o Asia/Patipika e pera te Kaveinga o te Pa enua Patipika nei.

Kia tau ki te reo e tuatua ia nei i teia ra, ka kapiki ia teia kaveinga e ko te **Kaveinga a te Kuki airani no runga I te Tauru anga I te pakipakitai ki roto I te Tuanga Akapuapinga o te basileia 2014-2019.**

Tumu Tapura

Akameitaki anga I te oraanga e te tikaanga of te au Tangata Pakipakitai na roto I te kamatutu e te akao anga ia ratou ki roto I te au tuanga katoatoa o te oraanga.

Akakoroanga

Ko te akakoroanga koia oki ko te akataka anga I tetai orama maruarua e te akararangi anga I te au mea e tau no te akameitaki atu I te oraanga o te au Tangata Pakipakitai.

Au Tumu Manako Akatere

I te mea oki e kua taina tatou I te kororomotu o te Pakipakitai o teiane ai, kua piri mai rai I reira te au tumu manako akatere I raro ake I te Atikara 3 ki teia Kaveinga nei:

- (a) te ariki’anga i te tikaanga oraanga, tikaanga tangata tatakaitai e ta ratou i anoano i te rave;
- (b) kare e akavaavaa’anga;
- (c) piri anga katoa e te maoraora ki roto i te au tuanga tukeke o te iti tangata;
- (d) ariki’anga i to ratou turanga tuke e pera te ariki atu anga i te iti tangata pakipakitai ki roto i te au tuanga tuketuke o te oraanga tangata;
- (e) aiteite o te tika’anga;
- (f) tika’anga arairai kore ia;
- (g) tika’anga aiteite i rotopu i te tane e te vaine;
- (h) ariki’anga i te turanga o te au tamariki pakipakitai e pera to ratou tika’anga i te taporoporo i to ratou turanga e koia ratou.

TUANGA PUAPINGA 1: AKAMARAMA’ANGA NO TE AU TIKANGA O TE AU TANGATA PAKIPAKITAI

Noatu e kua matutu te turanga akamarama anga no runga I te pakipakitai mei te ngauru Mataiti I topa akenei, e mea tau rai kia rave ua iatu rai te reira na roto I te au ravenga e manganui. Koia oki mei te au tereni anga, au tuanga akakitekite anga tuketuke kit e au tuanga ravarai I roto I te Kavamani e pera I vao ake I te reira no te au tikaanga o te au Tangata Pakipakitai e te puapinga kia tauru ia ratou ki roto I te au tuanga ravarai.

Ko te Akamarama’anga, e tuanga teia kia raveia I raro ake I te Atikara 8 o te Kororomotu e pera katoa te angaanga kapiti anga ki te au kopu Tangata no te akamarama atu ia ratou no runga I te tikaanga e te turanga o te au Tangata pakipakitai e te kopae atu I te akavaavaa anga ia ratou. E kia akamaruarua ua iatu rai te akamarama’anga I te au karape o te au Tangata pakipakitai.

Au Akakoroanga:

- Kia akamutu te au tu akavaavaa anga e te kopae ke I te au Tangata pakipakitai
- Kia rauka te akaperepere anga e te marama e rauka ei te turanga angaanga kapiti I te basileia nei

Te Au Kaveinga Pae Moana Patipika e teiane Ao

Koreromotu CRPD: Atikara 8

Kaveinga Pa Enuā Asia/Patipika: kaveinga n

Kaveinga patipika: Tuanga 1 e te 2

Au Angaanga

1.1 Tereni anga I runga I te au enua katoatoa no runga I te tikaanga o te Pakipakitai

1.2 Angaanga kapiti kite au tuanga akakitekite e manganui no te oronga atu I te au akamara anga no te au Tangata pakipakitai

1.3 Maani uatu rai e te tu'a anga I te au akamarama anga no te pakipakitai

1.4 Angaanga kapiti ki te au tuanga tuketuke o te kavamani kia tauru I te pakipakitai e to ratou tikaanga ki roto I ta ratou au porokaramu

1.5 Angaanga kapiti kit e Akinanga a te Ture kia akatano ia te au ture e kia aru I te ture rave angaanga kino.

TUANGA PUAPINGA 2: TAUTURU ANGA I TE AU KOPU TANGATA, ARONGA TIAKI E TE AU PUTUPUTU ANGA TUKETUKE

Ka anoano te au kopu Tangata o te pakipakitai I tetai au tauturu anga mei te tereni, tauturu na roto I tetai au angaanga I te pae ngutuare, akono maki paruparu e te akamaroiroi anga. Te vai nei au papaki kopu Tangata kare e manako meitaki ana I teia au Tangata pakipakitai nei e kare katoa e akamaroiroi ana ia ratou kia piri ki roto I te au angaanga tuketuke e manganui ei tauturu ia ratou no to ratou oraanga.

Ko te aputuputu anga rikiriki, kua akatupu ia te reira I roto I te au ngai tuketuke o te au enua e tau kia tauturu ia ratou e kia vai uatu te reira no tetai tuatau roa. Tetai tamanako anga koia oki, kia maani ia tetai au akatakaanga angaanga na ratou, tereni e te akamaroiroi ia ratou kia tapapa rekoti, no te mea ko tetai ngai teia e paruparu nei ratou.

Akakoroanga:

- E pa enua tauturu I te au kopu Tangata, au Tangata tiaki e pera I te au putuputu anga rikiriki o te pakipakitai

Te Au Kaveinga Pae Moana Patipika e teiane Ao

Koreromotu CRPD: Tei roto teia I te au tuanga katoatoa o te Kororomotu, te Atikara 26 tikai

Kaveinga Pa Enuā Asia/Patipika: kaveinga m

Kaveinga patipika: Tuanga 5

Au Angaanga

2.1 Akamaroiroi anga I te au Punanga Apii I te pa enua

2.2 Rave uatu rai I te tereni anga I te au Tangata akono pakipakitai kia riro e na te Marae Ora e akatere I te reira

2.3 Akamaroiroi I te au putuputu anga kia akapapa I te au rekoti e te ripoti

2.4 'Atu I tetai au takainga maramarama ua I te au putuputu anga kia rave

TUANGA PUAPINGA 3: PAE APII E TE TERENI

Ko te Apii, e mea puapinga teia kit e oraanga Tangata e te apii anga I te au tamariki, e tikaanga teia I raro ake I te Kororomotu. Kua akataka atea ua mai te Kaveinga o te Apii no te au tamariki pakipakitai (2011) I

te au angaanga kia rave te Pae Apii, te au Apii tatakaitai e per ate au puapii. Kua akataka te kaveinga e ko te apii n ate pakipakitai, e tuatau tau anga teia, koia oki tau anga I te au mea I matauia kia tau kit e au anoano o te tamariki pakipakitai. Noatu e ka roa rai te tuatau e rave pouroa ia ei teia inara, e mea tau rai kia rave ua iatu rai te reira e kia akamtutu ia rai.

Manganui te taime, e kopae ua iana rai te au Tangata pakipakitai mei te au angaanga I roto I te oire, akonoanga pure, tamataora ete vai atura inara, ko te anoano o te basileia I teia tuatau nei kia tauru ia mai rai ratou ki roto I te ngai o te katoatoa.

Akakoroanga:

- E basileia apii I te katoatoa no te tauturu I te au tamariki katoatoa, mapu e te au Tangata mamaata kia pai ia e kia rauka to ratou marama.
- Ko te au tanagta pakipakitai kia piri ki roto I te au tuanga katoatoa o te enua

Te Au Kaveinga Pae Moana Patipika e teianei Ao

Koreromotu CRPD: Atikara 7,5 e te 30

Kaveinga Pa Enea Asia/Patipika: Akakoroanga 5

Kaveinga patipika: Tuanga 1 e te 4

Au Angaanga

3.1 Akapapu kia taangaanga ia te Kaveinga o te au tamariki Pakipakitai

3.2 Te au Tangata Kuki Airani kia tereni kapiti ia kit e au Tangata no vao mai no te akamatutu ia ratou

3.3 Au apinga anga kimi puapinga kia tauru katoa atu rai I te au Tangata pakipakitai

3.4 Akapau e ko te anoano o te au mapu pakipakitai kia akara katoa ia I roto I te tuanga no te tereni anga

3.5 Turuturu I te au ravenga kia o atu ki roto I te au angaanga tamataora, peu tupuna e te tipoti

TUANGA PUAPINGA 4: AKATUKATAU AKAOU'ANGA

Te akataka nei te Atikara 26 o te Koreromotu no te au 'ravenga tau tikai' mei te tauturu a te au taeake kia rauka I te au Tangata pakipakitai te oraanga tu katau, maroiroi, e kia piri atu ki te au akakoroanga o te oraanga.

Ko te au angaanga no te akatukatau akaou anga mari ra ko te maoro anga I te au tuanga o te kopapae te au mea no te akamaroiroi anga I te kopapa. Ko te puapinga I teia tuanga nei koia oki;

- Paruru I te kopapa mei te akamate
- Akamarie I te turanga akamate kopapa
- Akaoraora akaou I te kopapa
- Akamatutu akaou I te kopapa
- Akamaroiroi uatu rai I te turanga ora

Ko te akatau anga I nga tuanga o te akatukatau anga e pera CBR, maata uatu rai te reira e ko te oronga anga mai I te au apinga tauturu e tuanga iti u ate reira. Ko te CBR e porokaramu teia tei akatano ia I te akakoukou mai I te au turanga ravarai o te oraanga, koia oki I te akaatea anga mai I te reira mei te akatau anga pae rapakau maki ki te turanga e o te akatu katau, akaaiteite I te tikaanga, akaiti mai I te turanga ngere e te akao mai I te au Tangata pakipakitai ki te au tuanga katoatoa. Ina, ka tau tikai teia akanoonoo anga ki te Kuki airani nei.

Akakoroanga:

- Ka akamatutu ia te turanga oraanga o te au Tangata pakipakitai e manganui na roto I te oronga anga I te au tauturu anga tau no ratou

Te Au Kaveinga Pae Moana Patipika e teiane Ao

Koreromotu CRPD: Atikara 20 e te 26

Kaveinga Pa Enuā Asia/Patipika: Akakoroanga 5

Kaveinga patipika: Tuanga 3

Au Angaanga

4.1 Akamaata I te au ravenga no te oronga mai I te au apinga tauturu no te au Tangata pakipakitai

4.2 Akamata I te au Tangata tereni ia I roto I te au tuanga tukeke o te akatu katau

TUANGA PUAPINGA 5: RAVENGA KITEA VAVE IA TE PAKIPAKITAI

Mei te mea e rauka teia turanga I te rave vave ia, ka riro te reira I te akaiti I te pakipakitai e ka rauka te rapakau vave I tetai tamaiti ki te au ravenga viviki. I teia tuatau nei, te rauka nei I te Pae Rapakau Maki I te kite atu I te turanga o te au pepe, no reira e mea tau kia angaanga kapiti te au Tuanga o te kavamani mei te pae Rapakau Maki, Pae Apii, tango Ropianga e pera tetai atu au tuanga e rave nei I teia au angaanga.

Akakoroanga:

- Kite vave e te paruru atu I te au tamariki pakipakitai mei te anau anga e tae rava atu kit e tuatau e aere ei ki te apii e kia akamatutu ia te reira

Te Au Kaveinga Pae Moana Patipika e teiane Ao

Koreromotu CRPD: Atikara 25

Kaveinga Pa Enuā Asia/Patipika: Akakoroanga 5

Kaveinga patipika: Tuanga 3

Au Angaanga

5.1 Akaora/taangaanga I te porokaramu a te Kuki Airani no te Kite viviki e te paruru I te pakipakitai o te tamariki

5.2 Akmatutu it e turanga atuitui I rotopu I te Pae Apii, Pae Rapakau e te Tango ropianga e tetai atu au tuanga o te kavamani e tauturu nei I te pakipakitai kia akatupu ia tetai au takainga koikoi tuatua me ripoti.

TUANGA PUAPINGA 6: AU NGAI ANGAANGA MONI

Te ngata nei te au Tangata pakipakitai I te kimi ngai angaanga moni na ratou; e, e toko- iti ua to ratou pirianga atu ki roto I te au tuanga kimi puapinga e to ratou turanga kare e meitaki ana kia akaaite iatu ki to te au Tangata kare o ratou pakipakitai. Mei te mea e rauka ta ratou ngai kimi anga moni, peapa apii meitaki, tereni anga tau kia vai matutu te turanga ngai angaanga, e au ravenga teia I te takore atu I te ngere I te oraanga. Ko ratou I reira tei anoano I te angaanga e ka rauka I te angaanga, e mea tau kia tauturu ia, paruru ia e kia turuturu ia I te reira. Ko tetai tuanga oki teia o te tupu anga kapipiti e te puapinga no te au tuatau roa.

Akakoroanga:

- Te akameitaki anga I te oraanga o te au Tangata pakipakitai I roto I te angaanga kimi puapinga na roto I te akaatea anga I te au arairai anga I to ratou pirianga.

Te Au Kaveinga Pae Moana Patipika e teiane Ao

Koreromotu CRPD: Atikara 27

Kaveinga Pa Enuā Asia/Patipika: Akakoroanga 1

Kaveinga patipika: Tuanga 4

Au Angaanga

6.1 Angaanga kapiti atu kit e au Akaaere angaanga no tetai au tikaanga angaanga no te au Tangata pakipakitai

6.2 Kia akamatutuia e kia tuturu ia te au tuanga angaanga I vao ake I te kavamani e kia akamaara katoa ia rai e kia maani ia te au apinga tau no te au Tangata pakipakitai I roto I te au ngai angaanga.

6.3 Angaanga kapiti atu kit e Pae Tanutanu kia tauru I te au Tangata pakipakitai ki roto I ta ratou au tereni anga e te au angaanga kia rauka te kimi puapinga na roto I te angaanga tanutanu e per ate ravenga taporoporo I te kai.

6.4 Ko te au Kaveinga angaanga moni kia akamaroiroi ia kia tauru I te pakipakitai ki roto I te reira.

6.5 Koikoi/Akapapa I te au Tangata pakipakitai I roto I te au ngai angaanga moni.

6.6 Kouikoi/Akapapa I te au Tangata pakipakitai tei matutu I roto I te pae kimi puapinga e pera angaanga ei akaari anga I to ratou turanga.

TUANGA PUAPINGA 7: AU AKAPAPA'ANGA E TE KIMIKIMI

Ka anoano ia te au koikoi anga e te akapapa anga tuatua no te au Tangata pakipakitai katoatoa e to ratou au turanga tuketuke ei tuturu atu I te au kaveinga angaanga. I te mea oki e managnui te au angaanga I raveia no te akaputupu I te au tuatua no te pakipakitakii roto nei I te Kuiki Airani, inara, ka anoanoia kia akakoukou ia ia te reira ki roto I te akapapaanga Okotai. Ko te angaanga kapiti anga kit e Opati Tareanga o te Kavamani ei akameitaki atu I te au uanga I roto I te Tareanga Tangata e pera Ripoti no te au Moni e rauka nei e pera Akapouanga I roto I te au Ngutuare (HIES), kia rave ua iatu rai te reira.

Kote au koikoi anga tuatua no teia tuanga nei, ka riro te reira I te akaari mai I te marama oonu I te turanga oraaqnga o te au Tangata pakipakitai e kia akamroiroi ua iatu rai te reira. Ko te au kimikimi anga me kare koikoi anga tuatua tei rave ia I mua ana, e mea tau kia akakoukou ia te reira kit e ngai Okotai e kia tauru ia ki roto I te roro-uira e pera ki roto I tetai vairanga puka.

Akakoroanga:

- Au akapapaanga tau e te kimikimi anga ei tauturu atu I te au angaanga no te tata anga kaveinga

Te Au Kaveinga Pae Moana Patipika e teiane Ao

Koreromotu CRPD: Atikara 31

Kaveinga Pa Enuu Asia/Patipika: Akakoroanga 8

Kaveinga Patipika: Tuanga 3 & 4

Au Angaanga

7.1 Turu I te akatupu anga I tetai vairanga me kare akapapaanga tuatua no te au pakipakitai te ka riro I te au putupuanga tuketuke I te akaki I te reira.

7.2 Angaanga kapiti kite Opati Tareanga Tangata o te Kavamani I te akapapu e ko te au uanga I roto I te Tareanga no te pakipakitai e au tuatua tau te reira.

7.3 Angaanga kapiti kite Opati Tareanga Tangata o te Kavamani I te akapapu e kia tauru ia te pakipakitai ki roto I te Tutaka anga no te Au Koi anga e te Akapouanga Moni a te au Ngutuare Tangata.

7.4 Akamaroiroi I te kimikimi anga ki roto I te au tuanga tuketuke no te pakipakitai I roto I te au tuanga tau o te Pae apii teitei.

7.5 Akapapa I te au kimikimi anga I raveia e te ka raveia no runga I te pakipakitai I roto nei I te Kuki Airani, tei tata ia e kia tauru ia te reira ki roto I te vairanga akapapa anga tuatua a te Kavamani.

TUANGA PUAPINGA 8: ANGAANGA KAPITI I ROTO I TE AU TUANGA KATOATO

No te meangiti I te basileia, e mea puapinga I te angaanga kapiti ki te au tuanga tuketuke no te akaravarava anga I te au apinga angaanga. Ko te anaganga kapiti I rotopu I te au tuanga I vao ake I te

kavamani mei te Konitara o te pakipakitai, koia te Tamaru o te au putuputuanga pakipakitai, te au ekalesia, te pae o te enua e per ate kavamani e mea puapinga te reira. I te tuanga I vao ake I te basileia, kua rauka te akameitaki anga ki te Kuki Airani e ka vai uatu rai te reira na roto I te pirianga kapiti ki te au tuanga tauturu e manganui.

Ko te angaanga kapiti katoa I rotopu I te au putuputu anga pakipakitai e mea puapinga teia kia kore e aiteite te au angaanga e raveia nei no te pakipakitai e kia rauka te tauturu e te akamatutu I te au angaanga e te akapapu e kia taangaanga meitaki ia te kaveinga e te au putuputuanga katoatoa. Ko tetai tuanga puapinga o teia Tuanga nei koia oki te akatupu anga I tetai Kumiti Akatere no te Pakipakitai te ka riro I te akateretere I te au angaanga I roto I te au tuanga tuketuke e ka riro katoa ei kopapa akarakara I te taangaanga anga o teia Kaveinga. Kua akataka ia oki te akatupu anga o teia kopapa nei I roto I te Atikara 33 o te Kororomotu.

E manganui te au tuanga I rauka i te Kuki Airani I te tauru atu I te pakipakitai ki roto I te au tuanga angaanga tiaki a te kavamani e ka rave ua iatu rai te reira. K ote akao anga ki roto I te au tuanga mamaata o te basileia, koia oki ko te akapapu e kia piri te au Tangata pakipakitai ki roto I tetai uatu angaanga tei akakoroia no te katoatoa mei te pae apii, pae rapakau maki, au ngai angaanga moni e te au tuanga e tauturu nei I te katoatoa. E mea tau e ko te au arairai anga I to ratou pirianga, kia kitea e kia takore ia te reira, penei na roto I te tieni anga I te au Ture, au Kaveinga, au ngai angaanga e per ate pae o te enua. Ko teia au akatakaanga nei, auraka te reira kia manako ia e, e angaanga ngata.

Akakoroanga:

- Akamatutu I te angaanga atuitui I rotopu I te au tuanga o te kavamani, tuanga tauturu e pera au tuanga tuketuke o te enua
- Angaanga kapiti kit e au taokotai anga I vao ake I te basileia no te tauturu, atuitui tuatua, au angaanga meitaki e pera no te au marama ou.
- Akamaroiroi I te tauru atu anga I te tuanga o te pakipakitai ki roto I te au kaveinga e pera au angaanga a te kavamani kia rauka te takore I te au arairai anga I te au Tangata pakipakitai mei te kokoti anga I te au meitaki mei te au Tangata rai kare o ratou pakipakitai.

Au Angaanga:

8.1 Turu I te akatupu anga I tetai Kumiti Akatere I te au angaanga I roto I te kavamani e pera I vao ake I te reira.

8.2 Angaanga kapiti uatu rai kit e Pae Angaanga e te Parani no runga I te akaou anga I te Ture Akatere no te Akatu Are e te vai atura e kia tauru iatu te au akatakaanga a to teianeia ao no te arairai kore ki roto I te reira.

8.3 Akapapu e ko te parani no te tuatau tumatetetenga, kia akaou iatu rai te tuanga o te pakipakitai ki roto I te reira.

8.4 Akapapu e ko te Kaveinga no te tauia anga reva, kia akaou atu rai I te pakipakitai ki roto I te reira.

8.5 Tata atu I te Ripoti a te basileia I te Mataiti 2015 no runga I te taangaanga anga I te Kororomotu o te Pakipakitai.

TUANGA PUAPINGA 9: AU VAINI PAKIPAKITAI

Kua akataka te Atikara 6 o te Kororomotu o te Pakipakitai e, ko te au vaine/tamaine pakipakitai, e manganui uatu rai te au akavaavaa anga, takinokino e te rave kino ia ratou. E kopae katoa iana ratou mei te au tuanga o te pae anau anga tamariki.

Inara, e mea tau kia akamaroiroi ia ratou kia tomo ki roto I te au ngai angaanga moni e pera tuanga kimi puapinga.

Akakoroanga:

- Au vaine, tamaine pakipakitai e tikaanga katoa to ratou ki te au ngai angaanga moni e pera tuanga kimi puapinga.

Te Au Kaveinga Pae Moana Patipika e teianei Ao

Koreromotu CRPD: Atikara 6

Kaveinga Pa Enuā Asia/Patipika: Akakoroanga 6

Kaveinga Patipika: Tuanga 5

Au Angaanga:

9.1 Akatupu I tetai putuputu anga ei turu I te au vaine pakipakitai.

9.2 Angaanga kapiti kit e Tuanga o te Gender o te Tango Ropianga e pera Marae Ora no te akamatutu I te tikaanga anau tamariki o te au vaine pakipakitai.

9.3 Kia tauru iatu te tuanga o te vaine pakipakitai ei tumu manako ki roto I te uipaanga maata a te Vainetini o te basileia.

PARANI ANGAANGA

<p>Tumu Tapura</p> <p>Akameitaki anga I te oraanga e te tikaanga of te au Tangata Pakipakitai na roto I te kamatutu e te akao anga ia ratou ki roto I te au tuanga katoatoa o te oraanga.</p> <p>Akakoro'anga</p> <p>Ko te akakoranga koia oki ko te akataka anga I tetai orama maruarua e te akarangi anga I te au mea e tau no te akameitaki atu I te oraanga o te au Tangata Pakipakitai.</p>				
<p>Tuanga Puapinga 1: Akamarama'anga no te tikaanga o te au Tangata pakipakitai</p> <p>Akakoro'anga:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kia akamutu te au tu akavaavaa anga e te kopae ke I te au Tangata pakipakitai • Kia rauka te akaperepere anga e te marama e rauka ei te turanga angaanga kapiti I te basileia nei 				
Au Angaanga	Te Au Kaveinga Pae Moana Patipika e teiane Ao	Au Kopapa Angaanga	Au Akataka'anga	Au Tuanga Ngata/Taii
<p>1.1 Rave I tetai au tereni anga ki runga I te pa enua no runga I te tikaanga o te pakipakitai</p> <p>1.2 Angaanga kapiti kite au tuanga akakitekite kia oronga I te karere apii e te tau no te au Tangata pakipakitai.</p> <p>1.3 Tata e pera tu'a I te au akakitekite anga no te apii I te iti Tangata.</p> <p>1.4 Anganga kapiti ki te au tuanga tuketuke o te kavamani kia tauru I te pakipakitai e to ratou tikaanga ki roto I ta ratou au porokaramu</p> <p>1.4 Angaanga kapiti ki te Tuanga</p>	<p>Koreromotu CRPD: Atikara 8</p> <p>Kaveinga Pa Enu Asia/Patipika: kaveinga n</p> <p>Kaveinga patipika: Tuanga 1 e te 2</p>	<p>Konitara Pakipakitai</p> <p>Tango Ropianga</p> <p>Opati o te Akava Tutara</p>	<p>Ripoti iririkapua</p> <p>Ripoti maki</p> <p>Au tuanga raverave e te tauturu</p>	<p>Roiroi I te akatupu I te au apii anga</p> <p>Kare te au Tangata e apii ia nei e akarongo ana I te apii.</p> <p>Anoano ia kia akara iatu tetai putuputu anga ou takiri eg putuputu'anga akapuapinga I vao ake I te kavamani</p>

Akinanga o te Ture kia akatano ia te au ture e kia aru I te ture rave angaanga kino.				Rava kore I te moni.
<p>Tuanga Puapinga 2: Tauturu'anga I te kopu tangata, aronga tiaki e te au Putuputu anga tuketuke</p> <p>Akakoro'anga:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ei basileia turuturu I te au kopu Tangata, au Tangata tiaki e pera au Pututu'anga turuturu tatakita o te pakipakitai. 				
Au Angaanga	Te Au Kaveinga Pae Moana Patipika e teiane Ao	Au Kopapa Angaanga	Au Akataka'anga	Au Tuanga Ngata/Taii
<p>2.1 Akamaroiroi anga I te au Punanga Apii I te pa enua</p> <p>2.2 Rave uatu rai I te tereni anga I te au Tangata akono pakipakitai kia riro e na te Marae Ora e akatere I te reira</p> <p>2.3 Akamaroiroi I te au putuputu anga kia akapapa I te au rekoti e te ripoti</p> <p>2.4 'Atu I tetai au takainga maramarama ua I te au putuputu anga kia rave</p>	<p>Koreromotu CRPD: Tei roto teia I te au tuanga katoatoa o te Koreromotu, te Atikara 26 tikai</p> <p>Kaveinga Pa Enuasia/Patipika: kaveingam</p> <p>Kaveinga Patipika: Tuanga 5</p>	<p>Tango ropianga</p> <p>Te Marae Ora</p> <p>Konitara Pakipakitai</p> <p>Te Vaerua</p> <p>Te Kainga</p>	<p>Ripoti mei te au Punanga Apii I te Pa enua.</p> <p>Ripoti no runga I te au tereni'anga o te au Tangata akonokono I te Tangata pakipakitai.</p>	<p>Au ripoti kare I akaou ia.</p> <p>Angaanga taokotai-kore I roto I te tuanga o te akonokono I te pakipakitai e kare e atuitui anga meitaki tikai.</p>

<p>Tuanga Puapinga 3: Pae Apii e te Tereni</p> <p>Akakoroanga:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • E basileia apii I te katoatoa no te tauturu I te au tamariki katoatoa, mapu e te au Tangata mamaata kia pai ia e kia rauka to ratou marama. • Ko te au tanagta pakipakitai kia piri ki roto I te au tuanga katoatoa o te enua 				
Au Angaanga	Te Au Kaveinga Pae Moana Patipika e teiane Ao	Au Kopapa Angaanga	Au Akataka'anga	Au Tuanga Ngata/Taii
<p>3.1 Akapapu kia taangaanga ia te Kaveinga o te au tamariki Pakipakitai</p> <p>3.2 Te au Tangata Kuki Airani kia tereni kapiti ia kit e au Tangata no vao mai no te akamatutu ia ratou</p> <p>3.3 Au apinga anga kimi puapinga kia tauru katoa atu rai I te au Tangata pakipakitai</p> <p>3.4 Akapapu e ko te anoano o te au mapu pakipakitai kia akara katoa ia I roto I te tuanga no te tereni anga</p> <p>3.5 Turuturu I te au ravenga kia o atu ki roto I te au angaanga tamataora, peu tupuna e te tipoti</p>	<p>Koreromotu CRPD: Atikara 7,5 e te 30</p> <p>Kaveinga Pa Enuu Asia/Patipika: Akakoroanga 5</p> <p>Kaveinga Patipika: Tuanga 1 e te 4</p>	<p>Pae Apii</p> <p>Creative Centre</p> <p>Pae Tipoti</p> <p>Au Putuputu'anga tipoti I te pa enua</p> <p>Tango Ropianga</p>	<p>Numero e te tuatua no te au tamariki pakipakitai katoatoa I roto I te Pae Apii</p> <p>Numero e te tuatua no te au mapu I roto I te au tereni anga mei roto I te au tuanga tereni tuketuke.</p>	<p>Kare e matutu an ate au Tangata angaanga no teia tuanga I roto I te Pae Apii.</p> <p>Kare e tauturu mei roto mai I te au putuputuanga I roto I teia tuanga mei te au apii e pera te au metua.</p>

Tuanga Puapinga 4: Akatu’katau Akaou anga				
Akakoroanga				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ka akamatutu ia te turanga oraanga o te au Tangata pakipakitai e manganui na roto I te oronga anga I te au tauturu anga tau no ratou 				
Au Angaanga	Te Au Kaveinga Pae Moana Patipika e teiane Ao	Au Kopapa Angaanga	Au Akataka’anga	Au Tuanga Ngata/Taii
<p>4.1 Kia akamaata ia te au mataara no te au pakau tauturu.</p> <p>4.2 Kia akamaata ia te au Tangata I tereni ia I roto I te au tuanga tuketuke o te akatu’katau akaou’anga.</p>	<p>Koreromotu CRPD: Atikara 20, 26</p> <p>Kaveinga Pa Enuua Asia/Patipika: Akakoroanga 5</p> <p>Kaveinga Patipika: Tuanga 3</p>	<p>Marae Ora</p> <p>TeVaerua</p> <p>Creative Centre</p> <p>Te Kainga</p> <p>Konitara Pakipkaitai</p>	<p>Akapapaanga o te au apinga tauturu I tae mai e tei oronga iatu ki vao.</p> <p>Akapapa anga o te au Tangata tei tereni ia e tei tuku iatu ki tetai uatu tereni anga.</p>	<p>Tau kore o te au apinga tauturu I oronga ia/tuku ia mai.</p> <p>Kare e inangaro I te tereni.</p> <p>Kare e tuanga no te akamaata atu I te kite kia tereni ia no teia.</p>
Tuanga Puapinga 5: Ravenga kitea vave ia te pakipakitai				
Akakoroanga:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kite vave e te paruru atu I te au tamariki pakipakitai mei te anau anga e tae rava atu kit e tuatau e aere ei ki te apii e kia akamatutu ia te reira 				
Au Angaanga	Te Au Kaveinga Pae Moana Patipika e teiane	Au Kopapa Angaanga	Au Akataka’anga	Au Tuanga Ngata/Taii

	Ao			
<p>5.1 Taangaanga anga I te Akapapa'anga a te Taokotai'anga Akara vave I te pakipakitai.</p> <p>5.2 Akamatutu I te atuitui anga I rotopu I te Pae Apii, Marae ora, Tango Ropianga e pera tetai atu au tuanga o te kavamani e pera I vao mai I te kavamani e rave ana I te tauturu I te pakipakitai e kia akatupu I tetai au akanoonoo anga kia akara ia e pera te akapapa anga o te au tuatua no ratou.</p>	<p>Koreromotu CRPD: Atikara 25</p> <p>Kaveinga Pa Enuu Asia/Patipika: Akakoroanga 5</p> <p>Kaveinga Patipika: Tuanga 3</p>	<p>Marae ora</p> <p>Pae Apii</p> <p>Tango Ropianga</p> <p>Optai Tareanga Tangata</p> <p>Opati o te Akava Tutara</p> <p>Konitara Pakipakitai</p>	<p>Ripoti a te Taokotai'anga Akara Vave ki roto I te au turanga o te pakipakitai.</p>	<p>Kare e tauturu mei te au tuanga tuketuke o te kavamani</p>
<p>Tuanga Puapinga 6: Au Akapapa'anga e te Kimikimi</p> <p>Akakoroanga:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Te akameitaki anga I te oraanga o te au Tangata pakipakitai I roto I te angaanga kimi puapinga na roto I te akaatea anga I te au arairai anga I to ratou pirianga. 				
Au Angaanga	Te Au Kaveinga Pae Moana Patipika e teianei Ao	Au Kopapa Angaanga	Au Akataka'anga	Au Tuanga Ngata/Taii
6.1 Uriuri kite au akaaere angaanga	Koreromotu CRPD:	Taokotaianga o te Kimi	Akapapaanga o te au Tangata	Kare e turu me kare taokotai

<p>moni no te ta'angaanga I te au Tangata pakipakitai.</p> <p>6.2 Akamatutu I te au tuanga angaanga moni I roto e I vao ake I te kavamani e pera te au apinga I anoano ia ei tauturu I te au Tangata pakipakitai I roto I te ngai angaanga I tei anoano ia.</p> <p>6.3 Anoano nei I te Pae Angaanga Tanutanu kia tauru atu I te au Tangata pakipakitai ki roto I ta ratou au tereni anga e tetai au angaanga ke atu kia rauka te te marama no te kimi ravenga na roto ite angaanga tanutanu e te taporoporo anga manga.</p> <p>6.4 Akamaroiroi kia tauru ia te tuatua no te pakipakitai ki roto I te au kaveinga angaanga.</p> <p>6.5 Akapapa I te au tuatua no te au Tangata pakipakitai I roto I te au ngai angaanga moni e pera kimi puapinga nana rai.</p> <p>6.6 Akapapa I te au tuatua no runga I tetai au Tangata pakipakitai tei matutu e tei manuia I roto I te ngai angaanga e pera ta ratou au kimi anga puapinga ei akaari anga ki te katoatoa.</p>	<p>Atikara 27</p> <p>Kaveinga Pa Enuu Asia/Patipika: Akakoroanga 1</p> <p>Kaveinga Patipika: Tuanga 4</p>	<p>Puapinga</p> <p>Au Akaaere Angaanga Moni</p> <p>Pae tanutanu</p> <p>Tango Ropianga</p> <p>Konitara pakipakitai</p>	<p>Pakipakitai I roto I te au ngai angaanga moni</p> <p>Au kaveinga angaanga</p> <p>Au akapapa'anga o tetai au Tangata pakipakitai matutu te turanga I roto I te ngai angaanga</p>	<p>mei te te au akaere angaanga.</p> <p>Kare e angaanga taokotai mei te Pae Tanutanu.</p>
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Tuanga Puapinga 7: Au Akapapa'anga e te Kimikimi				
Akakoroanga:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Au akapapaanga tau e te kimikimi anga ei tauturu atu I te au angaanga no te tata anga kaveinga 				
Au Angaanga	Te Au Kaveinga Pae Moana Patipika e teianei Ao	Au Kopapa Angaanga	Au Akataka'anga	Au Tuanga Ngata/Taii
<p>7.1 Akatupu I tetai punanga akakoukou tuatua no te pakipakitai tuera ki te au putuputuanga I akataka ia kia atuitui atu ki roto.</p> <p>7.2 Angaanga kapiti ki te Opati Tareanga Tangata I te akapapu e kia ata meitaki te tuatua no te pakipakitai ki reira.</p> <p>7.3 Angaanga kapiti ki te Opati Tareanga Tangata I te akapapu e kia tauru ia te tuanga pakipakitai ki roto I te Tutaka'anga no te Au akapouanga e te koi'anga moni a te au Ngutuare Tangata.</p> <p>7.4 Akamaroiroi I te kimikimi anga ki roto I te au tuanga tuketuke no te pakipakitai I roto I te au tuanga tau o te Pae apii teitei.</p> <p>7.5 Akapapa I te au kimikimi anga</p>	<p>Koreromotu CRPD: Atikara 3</p> <p>Kaveinga Pa Enuu Asia/Patipika: Akakoroanga 8</p> <p>Kaveinga Patipika: Tuanga 3 & 4</p>	<p>Optai Tareanga Tangata</p> <p>Tango Ropianga</p> <p>Marae Ora</p> <p>Pae Apii</p> <p>Opati o te Parai Minita</p> <p>Konitara Pakipakitai</p>	<p>Akapapa'anga pakipakitai I runga I te roro-mareva.</p> <p>Au uianga I roto I te au uiui'anga no te tareanga Tangata.</p> <p>Akataka'anga I roto I te ripoti o te tare'anga Tangata.</p> <p>Au uianga no te pakipakitai kia tauru ia ki roto I te HIES.</p> <p>Au ripoti kimikimi e te apii.</p> <p>Te akatupu anga I tetai punanga akakoukou tuatua no te pakipakitai.</p>	<p>Taokotai-kore o te au tuanga angaanga I te oronga mai I te au tuatua I anoano ia.</p> <p>Te au tuatua tau I anoano ia, kare I ata mai ki roto I te au ripoti.</p>

I raveia e te ka raveia no runga I te pakipakitai I roto nei I te Kuki Airani, tei tata ia e kia tauru ia te reira ki roti I te vairanga akapapa anga tuatua a te Kavamani.				
<p>Tuanga Puapinga 8: Angaanga kapiti I roto I te au tuanga katoatoa</p> <p>Akakoroanga:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Akamatutu I te angaanga atuitui I rotopu I te au tuanga o te kavamani, tuanga tauturu e pera au tuanga tuketuke o te enua • Angaanga kapiti kit e au taokotai anga I vao ake I te basileia no te tauturu, atuitui tuatua, au angaanga meitaki e pera no te au marama ou. • Akamaroiroi I te tauru atu anga I te tuanga o te pakipakitai ki roto I te au kaveinga e pera au angaanga a te kavamani kia rauka te takore I te au arairai anga I te au Tangata pakipakitai mei te kokoti anga I te au meitaki mei te au Tangata rai kare o ratou pakipakitai. 				
Au Angaanga	Te Au Kaveinga Pae Moana Patipika e teianei Ao	Au Kopapa Angaanga	Au Akataka'anga	Au Tuanga Ngata/Taii
<p>8.1 Turu I te akatupu anga I tetai Kumiti Akatere I te au angaanga I roto I te kavamani e pera I vao ake I te reira.</p> <p>8.2 Angaanga kapiti uatu rai kit e Pae Angaanga e te Parani no runga I te akaou anga I te Ture Akatere no te Akatu Are e te vai atura e kia tauru iatu te au akatakaanga a te teianei ao no te arairai kore ki roto I te reira.</p> <p>8.3 Akapapu e ko te parani no te</p>	<p>Koreromotu CRPD: Atikara 32,33,35</p> <p>Kaveinga Pa Enuu Asia/Patipika: Akakoroanga 7 e te au akakoroanga katoatoa</p> <p>Kaveinga Patipika: Tuanga 1 & 4</p>	<p>Tango Ropianga</p> <p>Tuanga Parani e te Akatu Are o te Kavamani (ICI)</p> <p>Opati o te Parai Minita –</p>	<p>Akataka'anga I te au angaanga a te Kumiti Akatere angaanga.</p> <p>Au parani a te au tuanga angaanga a te kavamani.</p> <p>Parani aka- teateamamao no te tuatau tumatetenga</p>	<p>Ariki kore a te au tuanga I te tauru I te pakipakitai ki roto I ta ratou au parani.</p> <p>Tavarevare I te akatupu I tetai Kumiti akatere angaanga.</p>

<p>tuatau tumatetenga, kia akao iatu rai te tuanga o te pakipakitai ki roto I te reira.</p> <p>8.4 Akapapu e ko te Kaveinga no te tau anga reva, kia akao atu rai I te pakipakitai ki roto I te reira.</p> <p>8.5 Tata atu I te Ripoti a te basileia I te Mataiti 2015 no runga I te taangaanga anga I te Kororomotu o te Pakipakitai.</p>		<p>Tuanga o te Akamatakite Uriia/Tumatetenga (OPM-EMCI)</p> <p>Opati o te Parai Minita</p> <p>Tuanga o te au Mea o te Au Enuu I Vao mai (MFAI)</p>	<p>Kaveinga Nui o te basileia 2016-2020</p>	
<p>Tuanga Puapinga 9: Au vainetini pakipakitai</p> <p>Akakoroanga:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Te tika'anga arairai-kore o te au vainteini pakipakitai ki te au tuanga katoa o te akapuapinga o te basileia. 				
<p>Au Angaanga</p>	<p>Te Au Kaveinga Pae Moana Patipika e teiane Ao</p>	<p>Au Kopapa Angaanga</p>	<p>Au Akataka'anga</p>	<p>Au Tuanga Ngata/Taii</p>
<p>9.1 Akatupu I tetai putuputu anga ei turu I te au vaine pakipakitai.</p> <p>9.2 Angaanga kapiti kit e Tuanga o te Gender o te Tango Ropianga e pera Marae Ora no te akamatutu I te tikaanga anau tamariki o te au vaine pakipakitai.</p> <p>9.3 Kia tauru iatu te tuanga o te</p>	<p>Kororomotu CRPD: Atikara 6</p> <p>Kaveinga Pa Enuu Asia/Patipika: Akakoroanga 6</p> <p>Kaveinga Patipika: Tuanga 5</p>	<p>Tango Ropianga</p> <p>Marae Ora</p> <p>Konitara Pakipakitai</p>	<p>PapaTure, au meneti uipaanga ete au putuputuanga vainetini pakipakitai.</p>	<p>Taokotai'anga o te vainetini pakipakitai kua akatupu ia inara, karei matutu ake.</p> <p>Te Tango Ropianga e te Konitara pakipakitai kia tauturu atu I teia taokotai anga.</p>

vaine pakipakitai ei tumu manako ki roto I te uipaanga maata a te Vainetini o te basileia.		Konitara Vainetini Putuputu'anga o te Viainetini pakipakitai		
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