

DARE INDEX 2020

GLOBAL PROGRESS IN DIGITAL ACCESSIBILITY IMPLEMENTATION BY CRPD STATES PARTIES

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Introduction

This report is based on the second edition of the DARE Index data collection developed by G3ict, in cooperation with Disabled People's International (DPI). Its resulting analysis seeks to consistently track the progress made by States Parties to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) in implementing its provisions on the accessibility of Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs). It covers the analysis and rankings for 137 countries, across eight regions, of which 128 States Parties have ratified the CRPD. The 137 countries surveyed have a combined population of approximately 7 billion corresponding to 90% of the world population. The report is based on one set of questionnaires completed by more than 160 local correspondents during the period of September 2019 to February 2020.

This new edition of the DARE Index has upgraded and expanded its methodology to reflect the advances achieved in ICTs worldwide by including three new survey questions under three categories of variables. Therefore, an overall comparison analysis, showing the trends between the years 2018 and 2020, is not entirely possible at this point due to the incorporation of these three new survey items and a higher number of countries surveyed. However, a separate comparison analysis is feasible by including those countries that participated in both years (2018 and 2020) and by analyzing the same set of variables used in the 2018 DARE Index, as shown later in this report.

The following results identify gaps and opportunities for countries to improve the accessibility and availability of digital products and services accessible for persons with disabilities.

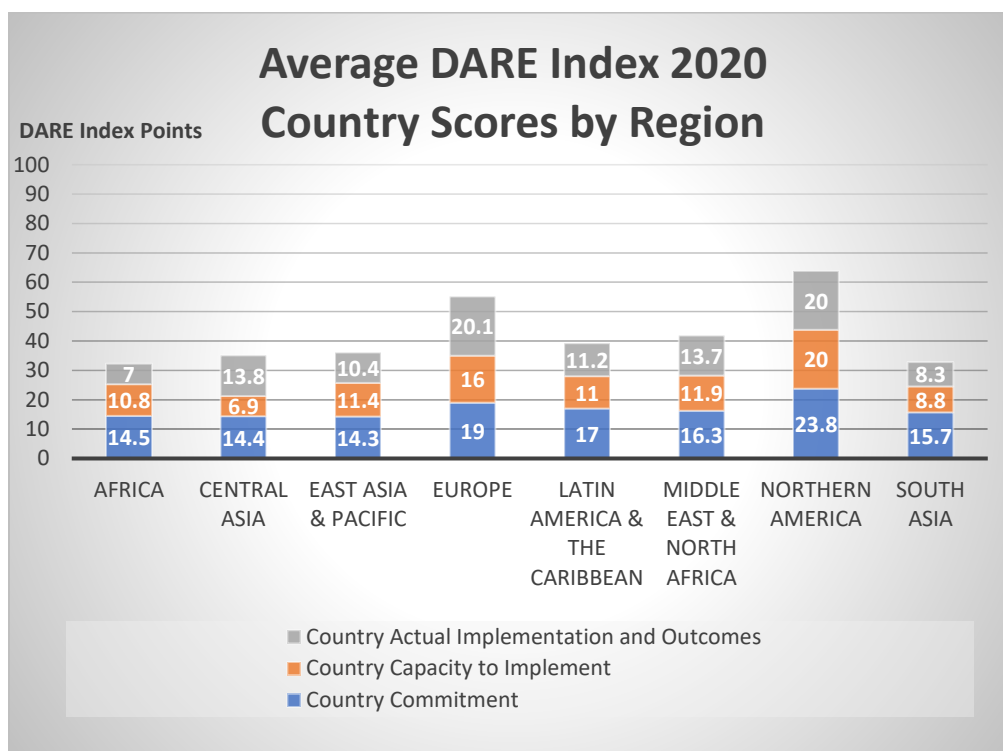
Regional Results

Regional progress is still at different stages of development. Some regions have a larger number of countries with higher levels of income that impact their overall score.

While most regions show improvements in their legal framework (legal, regulatory, policies and programs) and capacity to implement (organization, processes, resources), the real winners are those regions that have outperformed in actual digital accessibility outcomes for persons with disabilities in 10 areas of digital products and services – e.g., Northern America and Europe. Those regions are also performing better in all three areas of commitments, capacity to implement and outcomes.

As shown in the bar chart in Figure 1, capacity to implement remains an area for improvement by ratifying countries. Across all regions, scores are still lower than commitment scores while levels of implementation and outcomes vary significantly. Northern America and Europe maintain their position as the top-performing regions showing top average scores, followed by the Middle East and North Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean, due to the good performance of Qatar, Israel and Oman, and Brazil and Uruguay, respectively.

Figure 1 - Average DARE Index 2020 Country Scores by Region



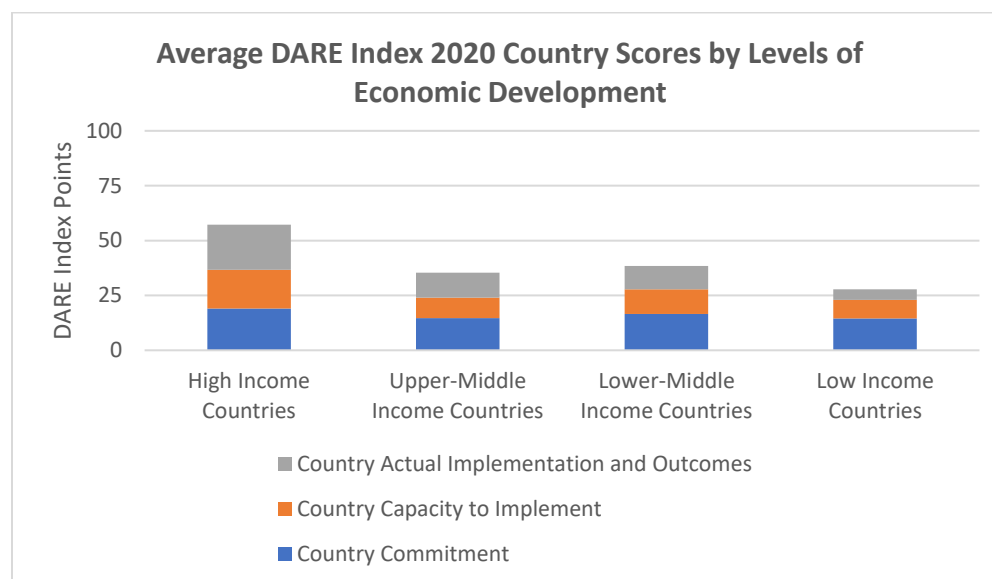
Results by Levels of Income per Capita

Progress and better outcomes are undoubtedly achieved and concentrated in high income economies, as shown in Figure 2. Among lower levels of income per capita (upper-middle, lower-middle and low-income countries), the capacity to implement remains comparatively low. The low priority assigned by local decision makers to accessibility may result in a lack of progress in adopting digital accessibility policies or standards; fewer resources allocated or made available for accessible technologies; and lower technical capabilities and infrastructure to develop local assistive technologies. Areas of improvement for these economies are:

- Consultation and participation of persons with disabilities in developing and monitoring policies and programs – only 9% of low-income countries reported to involve Disabled Persons Organizations (DPOs) in the decision-making process;
- Awareness and adoption of international ICT accessibility standards – only 29% of upper-middle income-countries follow ISO, W3C, Section 508, EN 301 549 and ITU guidelines; and
- ICT accessibility courses available at major universities or offered by professional educational services in the country – only 39% of lower-middle income countries reported to have ICT accessibility courses in their countries.

As also reflected in the first edition of the DARE Index, the second edition's results show that countries' commitment scores are less influenced than outcomes scores when analyzed by levels of income. This points to the readiness of many countries to develop digital accessibility policies and programs across different levels of economic development, a positive indication for future progress.

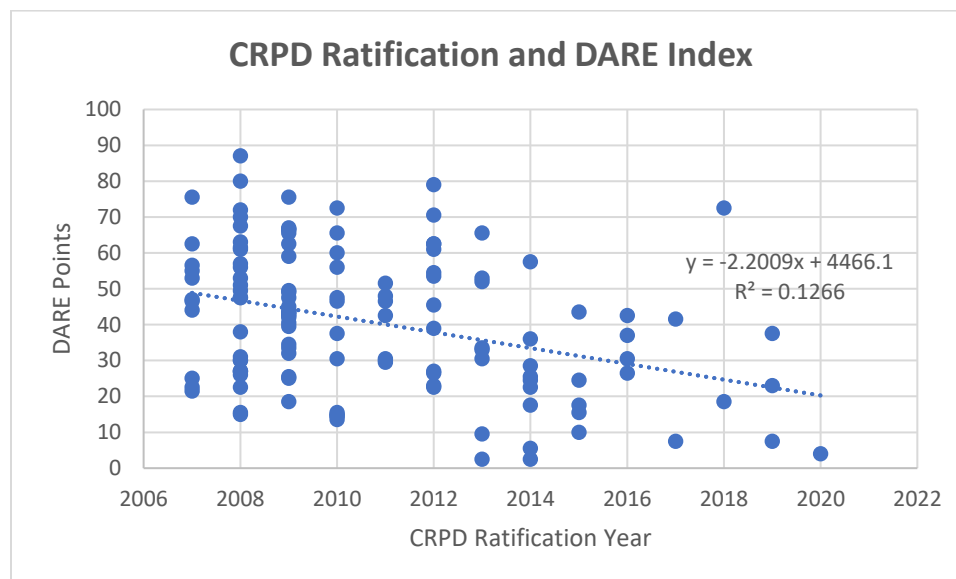
Figure 2 - Average DARE Index 2020 Country Scores by Levels of Economic Development



Results by CRPD Ratification Date

The ratification of the CRPD has clearly been a success among the countries surveyed in the 2020 DARE Index – 93% of the countries have ratified it. Figure 3 shows the trend since 2007 of the ratifying countries surveyed in the 2020 DARE Index. Countries that ratified over the first years have a better average DARE Index performance compared to those countries that ratified later, meaning that average DARE Index points decrease as the years pass. Eighty percent (80%) of countries surveyed ratified the Convention between 2007 and 2012 (102 out of 128) depicting overall DARE Index average points of 42.86, which is 17.51 average points higher compared to the remaining 26 ratifying countries with an average of 25.35 points.

Figure 3 - CRPD Ratification and DARE Index Points Scatterplot



Country Commitment Analysis

Table 1 results show the consistent efforts and improvements countries have made in terms of progress of laws, regulations and policies.

Table 1 - Country Commitment for Digital Accessibility

| COUNTRY COMMITMENT | GLOBAL AVERAGE % OF COUNTRIES WITH LAW/REGULATION/POLICY IN PLACE |
|---|---|
| CRPD RATIFICATION | 93% |
| MARRAKESH TREATY RATIFICATION/ACCESSION | 37% |
| GENERAL LAW PROTECTING THE RIGHTS OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES (PWDs) | 88% |
| REASONABLE ACCOMMODATION DEFINED | 68% |
| DEFINITION OF ACCESSIBILITY INCLUDES ICTs | 61% |
| UNIVERSAL SERVICE OBLIGATION INCLUDES PWDs | 41% |
| COUNTRY COMMITMENTS GLOBAL AVERAGE IN PERCENTAGE | <u>65%</u> |

For example, whereas a minority of countries had a general legislation protecting the rights of persons with disabilities prior to 2006, 88% today do. This represents remarkable progress achieved over a 14-year period. Similarly, legal definitions such as “Reasonable Accommodation” and a “Definition of

Accessibility that Includes ICTs”, which merely existed in country legislation prior to the CRPD launch, are now present in 68% and 61% of the countries surveyed for the DARE Index, respectively.

To better assess the country level of commitment, this second edition of the DARE Index incorporates a new variable under country commitment: The Marrakesh Treaty Ratification, a copyright treaty that facilitates the access to published works for persons who are blind, visually impaired or with print disabilities. Since its adoption on June 27, 2013 in Marrakesh, Morocco, 68 States Parties have ratified the treaty.

Finally, only 41% of surveyed countries reported to have a Universal Service Obligation (USO) in telecommunication legislation that includes persons with disabilities. It is important to mention that Universal Service Funds (USF) appear as a viable source and alternative of funding for programs in support of persons with disabilities. Governments can leverage those funds by making all ICT-based applications and services accessible and promoting assistive technologies. Universal Service -- funded by contributions coming from phone bills -- provides a regular and consistent source of income for accessibility programs and services more predictable than annual budget allocations subject to variations.

Country Capacity to Implement Analysis

Under the leg Country Capacity to Implement, a new variable “Does the country have an agency for accessible ICTs?” was incorporated to better evaluate how governments are doing specifically in managing accessible ICTs. As shown in Table 2, only 39% of countries surveyed reported to have an agency dedicated to accessible ICTs.

Table 2 - Country Capacity to Implement Digital Accessibility

| COUNTRY CAPACITY TO IMPLEMENT | GLOBAL AVERAGE OF COUNTRIES WITH KEY IMPLEMENTATION RESOURCES OR PROCESSES |
|---|---|
| GOVERNMENT AGENCY FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES | 88% |
| GOVERNMENT AGENCY FOR ACCESSIBLE ICT | 39% |
| PROCESS TO INVOLVE PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES IN POLICY MAKING ON ICT ACCESSIBILITY | 26% |
| COUNTRY REFERS TO INTERNATIONAL ICT ACCESSIBILITY STANDARDS | 44% |
| ICT ACCESSIBILITY COURSES AVAILABLE AT MAJOR UNIVERSITIES OR OFFERED BY PROFESSIONAL EDUCATIONAL SERVICES | 38% |
| COUNTRY CAPACITY TO IMPLEMENT GLOBAL PROGRESS AVERAGE IN PERCENTAGE | <u>46%</u> |

The 2020 DARE Index reflects the same areas for improvements under capacity to implement as the 2018 DARE Index. Capacity building is a more complex challenge due to the cross-sector collaboration and coordination needed among public, academia and private sectors to address the limited international cooperation resources and language barriers to access technical information, among others, as follows:

1. Lack of a Process to Involve Persons with Disabilities in Policy Making on ICT Accessibility

The lack of involvement of Disabled Persons Organizations (DPOs) is a global phenomenon, with the global percentage for involvement of DPOs in policy making of only 26%. The key country drivers for this low involvement rate may relate to the lack of awareness associated with accessibility and to the absence of an active role by government agencies. Government may not have a legal procedure in place to solicit DPOs participation and inputs, nor a plan to involve DPOs in policy formulation, auditing and implementation.

Persons with Disabilities bring indispensable knowledge and perspectives on how policies and programs may best serve their needs and are instrumental in ensuring that proper monitoring is implemented. Regression analysis in past G3ict research to identify variables most associated with outcome scores shows that countries which involve Persons with Disabilities in policy making and monitoring achieve better results than those who don't.

This situation is also inconsistent with CRPD article 4.3: *"In the development and implementation of legislation and policies to implement the present Convention, and in other decision-making processes concerning issues relating to persons with disabilities, States Parties shall closely consult with and actively involve persons with disabilities, including children with disabilities, through their representative organizations."*

2. Lack of Country References to International ICT Accessibility Standards

Country references to international ICT accessibility standards is often correlated to country size and level of economic development. Eighty-eight (88%) of the high-income countries reported such references, compared to 22% of the low-income countries. However, there are low-income countries that are advancing in this matter. In Nepal, many disability organizations and government agencies, like the Ministry of Women and Children and the Social Welfare, have adopted WCAG standards to make their websites accessible. Accessibility standards are a critical foundation for any program or policy in support of ICT accessibility. Furthermore, given the global nature of the ICTs marketplace, it is in the best interest of countries to align themselves with well-recognized international standards, such as WCAG or EN 301 549. It should be a priority for all stakeholders promoting digital accessibility to foster those standards and ensure that they are referenced by national accessibility policies and programs.

3. Lack of Availability in ICT Accessibility Courses at Country Level

Only 38% of countries have ICT accessibility courses available at major universities or offered by professional educational services. This means that students in 2/3 of countries continue to graduate in computer sciences or any other related discipline without having formal coursework in ICT accessibility. Employers who want to implement ICT accessibility need to help close this gap by ensuring themselves that their personnel are trained in ICT accessibility. The training and knowledge gap also involve schools

of education that are preparing future teachers who need to create, or routinely use, digital education material to accommodate students with disabilities.

Notably, several organizations and institutions around the world are closing this gap at the academic level. The Masaryk University and Czech Technical University in the Czech Republic provide accessibility courses and professional education services (CZ.NIC Academy). In Ghana, various ICT related programs and courses are provided at some tertiary institutions (first Degree and postgraduate), such as the University of Ghana and Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology. Qatar has implemented collaboration efforts between universities and government institutions to advance in implementing accessibility courses. For example, Qatar University offers a graduate program in special education and e-Accessibility is covered extensively in several courses at Carnegie Mellon University Qatar, where this university offers undergraduate e-Accessibility courses in conjunction with Mada Center. Most recently, Hamad Bin Khalifa University offers a graduate degree in Human Computer Interaction (HCI) with several courses and academic modules dedicated to digital accessibility.

For organizations and professionals seeking training and certification in ICT accessibility, G3ict promotes the programs of the International Association of Accessibility Professionals (IAAP) and its certifications: Certified Professional in Accessibility Core Competencies, Web Accessibility Specialist, and new in 2020, Accessible Document Specialist. Those certifications frameworks are now embraced by government agencies, academic institutions and corporations to ensure that they have the appropriate ICT accessibility skills set available within their organization. Countries seeking to promote digital accessibility can explore those various resources to jump start their efforts in developing their ICT accessibility know-how.

Global Levels of Implementation and Outcomes Analysis

Table 3 shows the global levels of implementation by ICT accessibility area. Across the board, 51% of countries do not have a policy in place for the implementation of ICT accessibility in the ten areas monitored by the DARE Index.

As reviewed in Table 3 and the following discussion, levels of implementation are increasing globally among those 105 countries that were surveyed both in 2018 and 2020 (G3ict, 2020, pp. 14-16) with 46% of countries in the process of implementing policies at various stages. However, the vast majority of those are still either at a minimum level of implementation, such as pilot projects (24%), or are at a partial level of implementation, such as deployment of programs proceeding with still limited impact (19%).

Table 3 - Global Levels of Implementation and Outcomes

| GLOBAL LEVELS OF IMPLEMENTATION AND OUTCOMES (RANKED BY PERCENTAGE OF "NO POLICY") | NO POLICY % | POLICY BUT NO IMPLEMENTATION % | MINIMUM LEVEL % | PARTIAL LEVEL % | SUBSTANTIAL LEVEL % | FULL LEVEL % |
|---|--------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|
| TV | 39% | 7% | 26% | 24% | 3% | 1% |
| WEB | 42% | 4% | 20% | 30% | 4% | 1% |

| | | | | | | |
|--|------------|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| INCLUSIVE ICTs IN EDUCATION | 46% | 0% | 31% | 21% | 1% | 1% |
| E-BOOKS | 49% | 4% | 26% | 19% | 3% | 0% |
| E-GOVERNMENT AND SMART CITIES | 50% | 4% | 23% | 18% | 4% | 0% |
| INTERNET AVAILABILITY AND USAGE AMONG PWDs | 51% | 1% | 27% | 18% | 2% | 1% |
| ENABLING ICTs FOR EMPLOYMENT | 53% | 2% | 26% | 16% | 3% | 0% |
| PUBLIC PROCUREMENT | 54% | 4% | 24% | 16% | 2% | 0% |
| ATs AND ICTs FOR INDEPENDENT LIVING | 61% | 3% | 23% | 12% | 1% | 0% |
| MOBILE | 62% | 4% | 18% | 13% | 1% | 2% |
| GLOBAL AVERAGE ALL AREAS OF ICTs | <u>51%</u> | <u>3%</u> | <u>24%</u> | <u>19%</u> | <u>2%</u> | <u>1%</u> |

By area of ICT accessibility, the most advanced sectors on a global basis are by decreasing order of progress measured as % countries in the process of implementing policies at various stages are:

1. TV 61%
2. WEB 58%
3. INCLUSIVE ICTs IN EDUCATION 54%
4. E-BOOKS 51%
5. E-GOVERNMENT AND SMART CITIES 50%
6. INTERNET AVAILABILITY AND USAGE 49%
7. ENABLING ICTs FOR EMPLOYMENT 47%
8. PUBLIC PROCUREMENT 46%
9. ATs AND ICTs FOR INDEPENDENT LIVING 39%
10. MOBILE 38%

These results are promising and showing that the trend across countries is to advance in policy implementation.

Most advanced sectors include TV, Inclusive ICTs for Education, Web and e-Books, all with more than 50% of countries in the process of implementing policies. At the same time, more than 50% of surveyed countries reported no policy or program undertaken to promote accessibility in the following five ICT sectors: e-Government and Smart Cities, Mobile Telephony, Internet Availability and Usage among Persons with Disabilities, ATs and ICTs for Independent Living and Procurement of Public Goods and Services. ATs and ICTs for independent living is low mostly because of the lack of delivery and support ecosystems in most countries.

Comparison Analysis 2018-2020 DARE Index

Country Commitment Comparison Analysis

As mentioned under [Methodology](#)¹ on the G3ict website, an overall comparison analysis showing the trend between the years 2018 and 2020 is not possible. The 2020 DARE Index edition includes three new variables and covers a larger number of countries surveyed which does not allow for a direct comparison. Nonetheless, a separate comparison analysis is feasible by including only the 105 countries that participated in both years (2018 and 2020) and by incorporating the same set of variables used in the 2018 DARE Index. Please refer to the Annex to see the list of countries included.

As shown by Tables 4 and 5, the trend is for improvement across all the areas under country commitment. Fifty-nine (59%) of the countries reported having a definition of accessibility in place that included ICTs in 2020, compared to 49% achieved in 2018.

Table 4 - 2018-2020 Country Commitment Comparison Analysis

| COUNTRY COMMITMENT | GLOBAL AVERAGE % OF COUNTRIES WITH LAW/REGULATION/POLICY IN PLACE 2018 | GLOBAL AVERAGE % OF COUNTRIES WITH LAW/REGULATION/POLICY IN PLACE 2020 |
|---|---|---|
| CRPD RATIFICATION | 92% | 93% |
| GENERAL LAW PROTECTING THE RIGHTS OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES | 83% | 89% |
| REASONABLE ACCOMMODATION DEFINED | 64% | 68% |
| DEFINITION OF ACCESSIBILITY INCLUDES ICTs | 49% | 59% |
| UNIVERSAL SERVICE OBLIGATION INCLUDES PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES | 34% | 39% |
| COUNTRY COMMITMENTS GLOBAL AVERAGE IN PERCENTAGE | <u>64%</u> | <u>69%</u> |

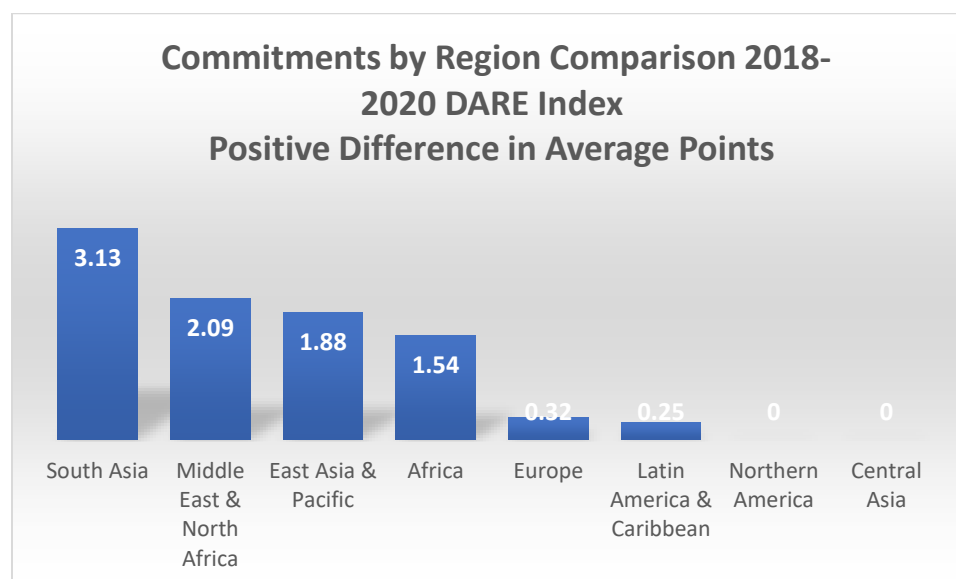
¹ DARE Index, Methodology (2020). Retrieved from G3ict: <https://www.g3ict.org/digital-accessibility-rights-evaluation-index/methodology>

Table 5 - 2018-2020 Country Commitment Variable Comparison by Decreasing Order

| COUNTRY COMMITMENT | COMMITMENT 2018-2020 DARE COMPARISON % POSITIVE DIFFERENCE BY DECREASING ORDER |
|---|---|
| DEFINITION OF ACCESSIBILITY INCLUDES ICTs | +10% |
| GENERAL LAW PROTECTING THE RIGHTS OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES (PWDs) | +6% |
| UNIVERSAL SERVICE OBLIGATION INCLUDES PWDs | +5% |
| REASONABLE ACCOMMODATION DEFINED | +4% |
| CRPD RATIFICATION | +1% |

As depicted in Figure 4, the regions with better performance, such as South Asia, the Middle East and North Africa and East Asia and Pacific, are progressively adopting legislation promoting accessible ICTs and policies.

Figure 4 - 2018-2020 DARE Index Country Commitment Comparison by Region



Country Capacity Comparison Analysis

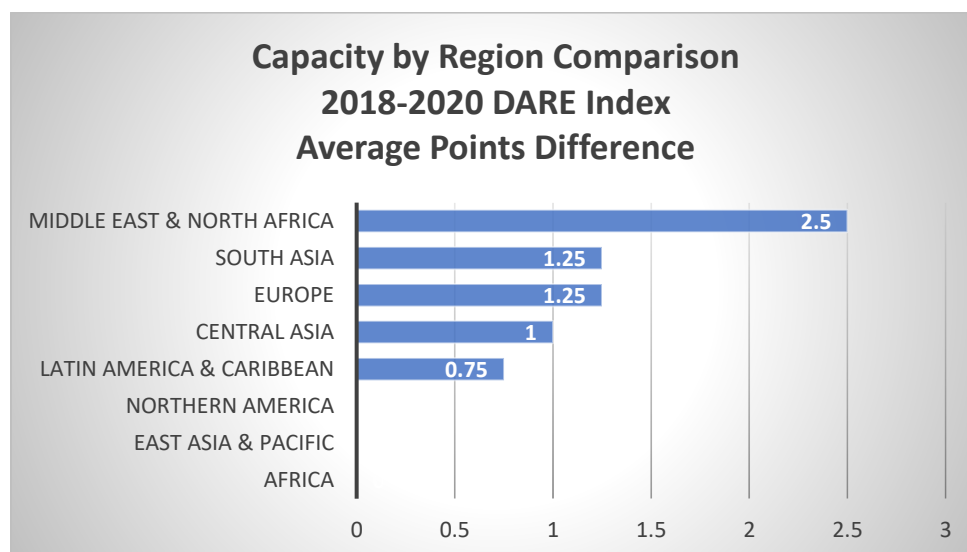
The comparison analysis also shows a better performance in 2020 with an increase of 3% of country capacity progress. As depicted by Table 6, all the countries have in place an agency dedicated to ICTs, a positive indication that governments are focused on the impact of ICTs on economic and social development. The areas for greatest potential improvement remain the same under capacity: process to involve DPOs in policy making on ICT accessibility, country references to international ICT accessibility standards, and the availability in the country of accessibility courses at major universities or offered by professional educational services. Figure 5 below displays the regional trend for country capacity showing the Middle East and North Africa, South Asia and Europe with larger point differences; conversely, Middle East and North Africa, East Asia and Pacific and Africa showed no point difference.

Countries should make efforts to allocate resources to have stakeholders directly involved in the decision making process, to foster the adoption of international ICT accessibility standards, and to promote the availability of courses at major universities or offered by professional educational services that will have, in turn, a positive impact on the labor market with more training and skills to address accessibility of ICTs in the market place.

Table 6 - 2018-2020 Country Capacity Comparison Analysis

| COUNTRY CAPACITY TO IMPLEMENT | GLOBAL AVERAGE OF COUNTRIES WITH KEY IMPLEMENTATION RESOURCES OR PROCESSES 2018 | GLOBAL AVERAGE OF COUNTRIES WITH KEY IMPLEMENTATION RESOURCES OR PROCESSES 2020 |
|---|--|--|
| GOVERNMENT AGENCY FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES | 85% | 90% |
| GOVERNMENT AGENCY FOR ICT | 100% | 100% |
| PROCESS TO INVOLVE PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES IN POLICY MAKING ON ICT ACCESSIBILITY | 23% | 26% |
| COUNTRY REFERS TO INTERNATIONAL ICT ACCESSIBILITY STANDARDS | 39% | 44% |
| ICT ACCESSIBILITY COURSES AVAILABLE AT MAJOR UNIVERSITIES OR OFFERED BY PROFESSIONAL EDUCATIONAL SERVICES | 37% | 39% |
| COUNTRY CAPACITY TO IMPLEMENT GLOBAL PROGRESS AVERAGE IN PERCENTAGE | <u>57%</u> | <u>60%</u> |

Figure 5 - 2018-2020 DARE Index Country Capacity Comparison by Region



Actual Implementation and Outcomes Analysis

As discussed earlier, the actual implementation and outcomes also experienced an improvement across all the areas showing that initiatives in various sectors are progressing globally, as shown by Tables 7 and 8. Five out of ten of the accessibility areas experienced a considerable increase in two years over 7%, such as Web Accessibility (8% increase), e-Government and Smart Cities (8% increase), TV (10% increase), Public Procurement (11% increase), and Internet Availability and Usage (14% increase). This is in fact an encouraging sign which seems to indicate that countries do try to implement ICT accessibility policies once they are adopted. In addition, the regional comparison analysis shows that East Asia and Pacific, Middle East and North Africa and Europe were the regions with better performance under outcomes with a score difference of two points and over.

By area of ICT accessibility, the most advanced sectors on a global basis are by progress measured as % countries in the process of implementing policies at various stages are:

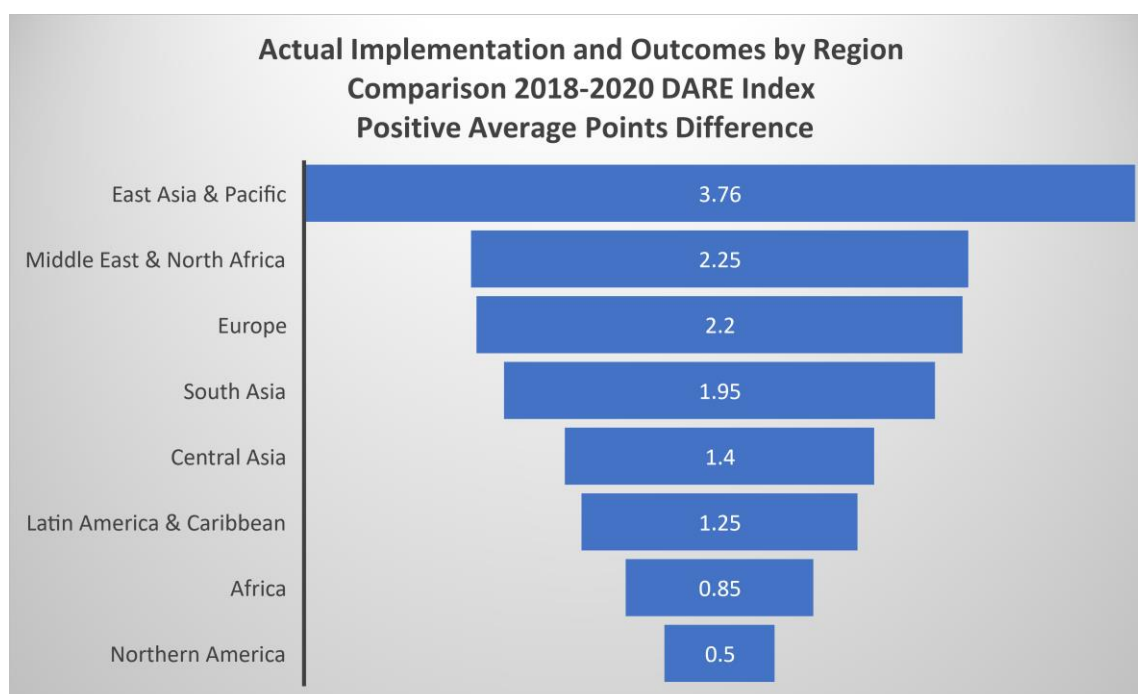
Table 7 - 2018-2020 Implementation and Outcomes Comparison Analysis

| AREA OF ICT ACCESSIBILITY | 2018 | 2020 |
|--|------|------|
| 1. TV | 51% | 61% |
| 2. WEB | 46% | 54% |
| 3. INCLUSIVE ICTs IN EDUCATION | 48% | 51% |
| 4. E-BOOKS | 45% | 49% |
| 5. E-GOVERNMENT AND SMART CITIES | 39% | 47% |
| 6. INTERNET AVAILABILITY AND USAGE | 34% | 48% |
| 7. ENABLING ICTs FOR EMPLOYMENT | 42% | 47% |
| 8. PUBLIC PROCUREMENT | 33% | 44% |
| 9. ATs AND ICTs FOR INDEPENDENT LIVING | 35% | 38% |
| 10. MOBILE | 34% | 39% |

Table 8 - 2018-2020 Implementation and Outcomes Comparison Percentage Difference

| GLOBAL LEVELS OF ICT ACCESSIBILITY IMPLEMENTATION AND OUTCOMES PROGRESS | GLOBAL LEVELS OF ICT ACCESSIBILITY IMPLEMENTATION AND OUTCOMES PROGRESS % DIFFERENCE BY DECREASING ORDER |
|--|---|
| INTERNET AVAILABILITY AND USAGE AMONG PWDS | +14% |
| PUBLIC PROCUREMENT | +11% |
| TV | +10% |
| WEB | +8% |
| E-GOVERNMENT AND SMART CITIES | +8% |
| ENABLING ICTs FOR EMPLOYMENT | +5% |
| MOBILE | +5% |
| E-BOOKS | +4% |
| INCLUSIVE ICTs IN EDUCATION | +3% |
| ATs AND ICTs FOR INDEPENDENT LIVING | +3% |

Figure 6 - 2018-2020 DARE Index Actual Implementation and Outcomes Comparison by Region



Among the 105 countries included in the comparison analysis, the ones showing higher points difference under outcomes were Barbados, Fiji, Germany, Myanmar, Mongolia and Pakistan. Except for Germany, these countries have mainly policies and programs at minimum or partial levels of implementation.

However, this means a considerable improvement compared to 2018 where no policy or programs were in place. For example, in the past few years, the Municipality of Ulaanbaatar in Mongolia -- a lower-middle income country -- cooperated with the Asian Foundation to implement a project titled "Urban Governance Project" to promote accessibility of the public services. In Pakistan, educational institutions have a role in promoting ICT for persons with disabilities by developing accessible applications. Germany has a more comprehensive policy for accessible TV segmented by audio description, sign language interpretation and captioning which are at different level of progress. Audio description and sign language interpretation are at minimum level of implementation, whereas captioning shows a substantial level of implementation with more than half of the programs already in place and monitored. Moreover, Germany has adopted laws and legislation that may have positively affected its outcomes performance. For instance, the eGovernment Act requires digital documents to be accessible in public entities and the European Accessibility Act requires e-books to be accessible by 2025.

ANNEX

The list of the 105 countries participating in both DARE editions 2018 and 2020 is the following:

| | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|
| Afghanistan | Guinea-Bissau |
| Algeria | Guyana |
| Angola | Haiti |
| Argentina | Honduras |
| Armenia | India |
| Australia | Indonesia |
| Austria | Iraq |
| Bangladesh | Ireland |
| Barbados | Israel |
| Bhutan | Italy |
| Brazil | Jamaica |
| Burundi | Japan |
| Cambodia | Kenya |
| Cameroon | Kyrgyz Republic |
| Canada | Laos PDR |
| China | Lebanon |
| Colombia | Lesotho |
| Cook Islands | Liberia |
| Cote D'Ivoire | Madagascar |
| Denmark | Malawi |
| Dominican Republic | Malaysia |
| Ecuador | Maldives |
| Egypt, Arab Republic of | Mali |
| El Salvador | Malta |
| Ethiopia | Mauritius |
| Fiji | Mexico |
| France | Mongolia |
| Gambia, The | Montserrat |
| Germany | Morocco |
| Ghana | Myanmar |
| Greece | Namibia |
| Guatemala | Nepal |

| | |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| Nicaragua | Slovenia |
| Niger | South Africa |
| Nigeria | South Sudan |
| Norway | Spain |
| Oman | Sri Lanka |
| Pakistan | Sudan |
| Palestine, State of | Suriname |
| Panama | Sweden |
| Peru | Tanzania, United Republic of |
| Philippines | Thailand |
| Poland | Togo |
| Portugal | Trinidad and Tobago |
| Qatar | Tunisia |
| Russian Federation | Turkmenistan |
| Saint Lucia | Tuvalu |
| Samoa | United Kingdom |
| São Tome and Principe | United States of America |
| Senegal | Uzbekistan |
| Serbia | Yemen, Republic of |
| Sierra Leone | Zambia |
| Singapore | |