

# 東南アジア諸国における障がい者スポーツの 現状とパラリンピック東京大会に向けた 支援の可能性に関する委託調査について

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2020年東京パラリンピック競技大会に向けて、障がい者スポーツの発展が比較的遅れているアジアの国々における障がい者スポーツの振興に日本が積極的に支援を行い、ともに大会を盛り上げることは、大会主催国である日本の国際貢献の一策として極めて意義あることと考えられる。日本政府は、既に、開発途上国を始めとする100カ国以上・1000万人以上を対象にしたスポーツを通じた国際貢献事業「スポーツ・フォー・トゥモロー (Sports for Tomorrow : SFT)」を始動し、障がい者スポーツ分野を含む様々な事業を展開している。今後、より効果的な支援を実施するためには重点分野・地域などを見極めていく必要もあるだろう。

そこで、日本財団パラリンピックサポートセンターは、アジアの国々の障がい者スポーツをめぐる現状とこれまでの国際支援の実績を正確に把握し、今後日本政府・民間による支援の可能性を探るための調査・研究を、各国の専門家に委託することとした。とりわけ、日本と関係の深い東南アジア諸国連合 (ASEAN) のうち、ラオス、カンボジア、ミャンマー、ベトナム、タイ、インドネシア、マレーシアについての委託調査を実施した。この成果については、ラオス、カンボジア、ミャンマーについては本紀要第2号、ベトナム、タイについては第4号に掲載済みであり、本号に所収されるのは、インドネシアとマレーシアに関する委託報告書である。

調査項目としては、①障がい者政策の現状 (基本的な法的枠組み、主要な政策など)、②障がい者スポーツの発展と現状 (国際的な障がい者スポーツ大会への参加実績など)、③各国内のパラリンピック委員会の活動の発展と現状 (設立経緯、組織全体像、予算など)、④障がい者スポーツに対する日本を含む国際的支援の現状と課題、⑤2020年東京パラリンピック競技大会に向けて日本による支援に期待すること、の5点を中心に委託報告書の執筆を依頼した。

委託報告書によれば、インドネシアとマレーシア両国共、国連障害者権利条約の署名、批准を経て、障がい者政策に関する国内法整備が一気に進んでいる。インドネシアでは

2016年4月に、障がい者の権利を中心的な概念に据えた2016年法律第8号「障がい者に関する法律」が制定された。マレーシアでは2008年に長年にわたる障がい者組織のロビー活動が実り、障がい者法が成立し、障がい者の登録、保護、リハビリ、発達、福祉の提供や、全国障がい者評議会の設立が決められた。

障がい者スポーツの発展については、ASEANパラゲームの直近の4大会における総合的な実績を見てみると、参加人数ではマレーシアは2位、インドネシアは3位、メダル獲得数は、インドネシアが2位、マレーシアが4位と、両国共上位を占めている。一方でパラリンピック大会においては、両国共近年はメダル数は0～3個程度に留まっている。このことから、ASEAN諸国の障がい者スポーツの現状を把握するためには、ASEANパラゲームなどの地域レベルの国際大会に着目し、強化のための支援を行っていくことが効果的といえよう。

今回の委託報告書からは、日本によるインドネシアとマレーシアに対する障がい者スポーツ分野での援助は極めて限られていることが明らかになった。タイを含むASEAN内では障がい者スポーツ先進国といえるこれらの国々を日本などが支援することで、ASEANパラゲームのさらなる充実や、カンボジアやラオスなどのまだ発展途上段階にある国に向けたASEAN域内の支援の充実も期待できるのではないだろうか。特に、マレーシアは、国内大会であるマレーシア・パラリンピアドに東南アジア諸国が参加したことからASEANパラゲームが生まれたという経緯や、2009年大会開催予定国であったラオスが予算不足などの問題から大会開催を途中で断念した際に、代わりに開催国を務めた経験もある。日本がこれら諸国とうまく連携するための具体的な諸策について引き続き検討していきたい。

# Surveys Commissioned to Examine the State of Disability Sport in Southeast Asian Countries: Toward Support in the Lead Up to the Tokyo Paralympic Games

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In countries in Asia where disability sports are comparatively undeveloped, Japan will be actively supporting the promotion of disability sport in the years leading up to the 2020 Tokyo Paralympics. In its capacity as the Paralympics' host nation, making these Games an exciting event is considered a highly significant aspect of Japan's policy of international cooperation. The Japanese government has already launched *Sports for Tomorrow (SFT)*, a sports-based international contribution project targeting over 10 million people in more than 100 countries, including countries in the developing world. SFT will conduct a large range of projects, including in the area of disability sport. In order for the support that the SFT program provides to be more effective, a more discerning eye will have to be cast over which areas and geographical regions to focus on.

To assist in that regard, in order (1) to gain a better understanding of the current state of disability sports in different countries throughout Asia and of the outcomes from the international support provided in this area to date, and (2) to explore possible options for support from now on from both Japan's government and its private sector, the Nippon Foundation Paralympic Support Center has commissioned experts in different countries to conduct relevant studies and research. Japan has very good relations with ASEAN countries, and of its members we commissioned research for Laos, Cambodia, Myanmar, Vietnam, Thailand, Indonesia and Malaysia. The results of the research for Laos, Cambodia and Myanmar were published in Volume 2, and those for Vietnam and Thailand were published in Volume 4 of this Journal. In this Volume we publish the report prepared for the research on Indonesia and Malaysia.

The research we commissioned was to focus on five topics: (1) the country's current policies on persons with disability (its basic legislative framework, principal

policies, etc.); (2) its past development and the current state of its disability sports (record of participation in international disability sports events, etc.); (3) the past development and current state of activities by each country's National Paralympic Committee (the circumstances for its establishment, an overall picture of its organization, budget, etc.); (4) the current form and level of support that the country's disability sports receive from the international community including Japan; and (5) what expectations the country has for support from Japan for the 2020 Tokyo Paralympics.

The reports notes that both Indonesia and Malaysia have signed and ratified the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD), which at a stroke gave them a legislative framework of policies on persons with disabilities. In April 2016 Indonesia passed the new law on persons with disabilities (the Law No.8 of 2016), the core concept of which centers on the rights of persons with disability. In Malaysia, a lobbying campaign over many years by persons with disability organizations bore fruit in 2008 with the government's decision to pass the Persons with Disabilities Act 2008. This particular piece of legislation deals with the registration, protection, rehabilitation and advancement of persons with disability, and includes provision of welfare provisions. It also created the National Council for Persons with Disabilities.

With respect to the countries' past development of disability sports, in terms of their overall performance at the four most recent ASEAN Para Games, Malaysia sent the second largest team of athletes to compete while Indonesia sent the third, and in terms of their medal hauls Indonesia was second while Malaysia was fourth - good evidence that both countries occupy the upper ranks at these Games. On the other hand at Paralympics in recent years, both countries have only won around 0 - 3 medals each. In order to get an understanding of the state of disability sports in ASEAN countries today, it will therefore be beneficial to focus on regional multi-national sporting events such as the ASEAN Para Games, if support is to be provided that will strengthen these nations' Paralympic performances.

These reports noted that Indonesia and Malaysia receive extremely limited assistance from Japan in the field of disability sports. Along with Thailand, Indonesia and Malaysia could be described as the most advanced in ASEAN in terms of disability sport. If Japan and other countries were to direct their support to these

countries, we could expect to see the ASEAN Para Games become a more fully-fledged event, and more comprehensive support could also come from within ASEAN itself for those of its member countries still considered developing nations, such as Cambodia and Laos. Malaysia in particular has a legacy in this area, since the ASEAN Para Games first came about when other Southeast Asian countries began to participate in its national disability sports event the Malaysian Paralympiad, and then in 2009, when Laos was the Para Games' host nation that year but was forced to cancel them midway owing to among other things a lack of money, Malaysia stepped in and took over as host nation. We would like to continue our research into concrete policies for Japan to adopt that will establish a good cooperative relationship with these countries.