

TECHNICAL MEETING ON INCLUSIVE SOCIAL PROTECTION FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

Organised by
International Labour Office & International Disability Alliance
Geneva, 22-23 January 2015

*Summary
Report*

Table of Contents

Abbreviations	2
1. SUMMARY.....	3
2. OPENING AND STRUCTURE OF THE MEETING	5
3. SUMMARY OF PRESENTATIONS AND DISCUSSIONS.....	6
3.1. SESSION 1: Key issues on social protection and persons with disabilities: Is there a positive momentum for disability-inclusive social protection globally?	6
3.2. SESSION 2: Better data for inclusive social protection for persons with disabilities	13
3.3. SESSION 3: Access of persons with disabilities to mainstream social protection schemes (non-contributory)	19
3.4. SESSION 4: Disability-specific schemes: Design & adequacy	22
3.5. SESSION 5: Eligibility determination	24
3.6. SESSION 6: Costing and financing	27
3.7. SESSION 7: Rationale for advocacy with regard to disability related social protection reforms in LMICs.....	29
3.8. SESSION 8: The way forward.....	29
4. ANNEXES	32
4.1. Annex 1: List of participants.....	32
4.2. Annex 2: Meeting program.....	33
4.3. Annex 3: Resources	35

Abbreviations

BMZ	German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development
CCT	Conditional Cash Transfer
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
CWDs	Children with Disabilities
DFID	Department for International Development
DPO	Disabled People's Organization
HEARD	Health Economics and HIV and AIDS Research Division
ICF	International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health
IDA	International Disability Alliance
ILO	International Labour Organization
ISPA	Inter-Agency Social Protection Assessment
LIC	Low Income Country
LMIC	Low and Middle Income Countries
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MIC	Middle Income Country
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
OHCHR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
PWDs	Persons with Disabilities
SPIAC-B	Social Protection Inter-Agency Cooperation Board
UN	United Nations
UNPRPD	UN Partnership To Promote The Rights Of Persons with Disabilities
UNRISD	United Nations Research Institute for Social Development
WHO	World Health Organization
WWDs	Women with Disabilities

1. SUMMARY

The technical meeting on inclusive social protection for persons with disabilities was organised by the International Labour Office (ILO) and the International Disability Alliance (IDA). The purpose of the meeting was to develop a common understanding, review developments and practices on social protection for persons with disabilities so far, identify key issues that need to be addressed and define strategies for moving forward. The meeting covered the following topics:

- The global policy agenda on social protection
- Human rights obligations in relation to social protection and disability
- Existing momentum towards social protection for persons with disabilities
- Rationale for global advocacy for mainstreaming disability into social protection
- Cost of disability and impact of social protection on persons with disabilities
- Research on disability inclusion in social protection systems
- Eligibility determination and its impact on access to social protection for persons with disabilities
- Costing and financing of social protection for persons with disabilities
- Strategies to provide comprehensive social protection for persons with disabilities (mainstream vs. categorical)

The discussion during this two-days meeting highlighted the following points:

Coverage & design

- ✓ Despite global expansion of social protection programs only few low and middle income countries implement inclusive practices with regard to persons with disabilities.
- ✓ The design of social protection schemes for persons with disabilities needs to respond to the heterogeneity (in terms of types of disabilities, location, age, gender etc.) of this group and the resultant diversity of the needs.
- ✓ Social protection for persons with disabilities needs to extend beyond poverty alleviation or reduction: Additional support through disability-specific schemes is required in order to effectively address disability-related additional costs and promote greater participation, autonomy and choice of persons with disabilities.
- ✓ The design of social protection strategies for persons with disabilities needs to consider environmental factors / challenges (e.g. availability of services). Linkages need to be developed between social protection strategies / schemes and other relevant services (e.g. rehabilitation and assistive devices) to promote access.

Evidence & research

- ✓ More evidence is needed on how social protection in low and middle income countries can be more inclusive of persons with disabilities, including the identification of what works in existing programs that are designed to be inclusive, and piloting new interventions to test inclusive approaches.
- ✓ There is a need to identify ways how to make better use of collected data on disability within social protection programs to promote more effective program and benefit design and to ensure that benefits and services better match the needs of persons with disabilities.
- ✓ More evidence is needed on indicators of social inclusion and how they relate to social protection.

- ✓ More research is required to further enhance costing methodologies and to ensure adequate and sustainable financing of social protection benefits for persons with disabilities.

Advocacy

- ✓ Global advocacy on social protection and disability requires joint efforts from DPOs, donors and UN agencies to be effective.
- ✓ The disability movement needs to reinforce their efforts to influence the planning, design and implementation of more disability-inclusive frameworks
- ✓ Donors have an important role to play in influencing governments towards disability inclusive practices.
- ✓ Financing social protection is not exclusively a disability question, but addresses broader challenges. Thus, DPOs need to engage with NGOs engaged in advocating for mainstream social protection to jointly advocate for social protection in general, including the required fiscal space.

Capacity development & technical support

- ✓ There is a great need for DPOs to increase their capacities on how to monitor the implementation of relevant policies in view of the principles of the CRPD.
- ✓ Governments that consider undertaking social protection reforms in line with the CRPD need to be provided with relevant technical support.

Access & eligibility determination

- ✓ There is a specific need to review global knowledge and experience on the issue of eligibility determination for social protection programs in low and middle income countries.
- ✓ There is a need for understanding the implications of the definition of disability used for eligibility determination (who is considered disabled in a country, which types of disabilities are included) on access to and coverage of social protection for persons with disabilities.
- ✓ There is a need for resources, tools and technical support to guide countries when choosing to adopt ICF-based disability determination mechanisms.
 - ✓ There is a need for better understanding the differentiation between mainstream and disability specific schemes in terms of eligibility and impact in the lives of persons with disabilities.

Legal frameworks

- ✓ The explicit obligations in terms of social protection for persons with disabilities in many national legislative frameworks are not yet translated into action.
- ✓ The CRPD provides a clear direction for the scope of social protection for persons with disabilities (Art. 16, 19, 23, 24, 27 & 28). Any social protection system should follow and be assessed against the principles of the CRPD, in particular with regard to non-discrimination, participation, inclusion, equal opportunities, accessibility etc.

**Rapporteur of the meeting
Ola Abu Al Ghaib**

2. OPENING AND STRUCTURE OF THE MEETING

Stefan Trömel, Senior Disability Specialist of ILO, welcomed the participants and explained in his introduction the mandate of ILO. He highlighted that this meeting is to be considered as a starting point for an on-going process, aimed at encouraging different actors to join the current discussions on social protection for persons with disabilities. Referring to the list of organizations in attendance of the meeting, he noted that the topic of social protection and disability obviously draws the attention of many UN agencies, research institutions and multi- and bilateral organizations (see Annex 1 for the participant list).

Mr. Trömel commented that it is a timely moment to address the issue of social protection for persons with disabilities in Low and Middle Income Countries (LMIC): Many ILO country teams currently request support for the revision of their national social protection strategies, and ILO has a pronounced interest in ensuring that disability and persons with disabilities are included. He also reminded the participants about other opportunities for taking the inclusion of disability into social protection initiatives forward, such as the discussions on the post-2015 development agenda. He particularly stressed the need to ensure access to employment opportunities when designing schemes for persons with disabilities.

His presentation concluded with a round of self-introductions by the participants.

Alexandre Cote, Capacity Building Program Officer of IDA, identified the objectives of the meeting as follows:

- Common understanding of the issues to be tackled
- Overview of what has been done so far to tackle those issues
- Identification of the work to be done
- Emergence of a multi-stakeholder group to continue exchange and coordination.

In order to achieve these objectives, the meeting addressed the following topics (see Annex 2 for the detailed meeting program):

Day I: Setting the scene – Towards comprehensive and disability-inclusive social protection

- Overview of key issues around social protection and disability (CRPD, global agenda)
- Ongoing and recent research
- Access of persons with disabilities to social protection schemes (mainstream and disability-specific)

Day II: Recurrent operational challenges and the way forward

- Eligibility determination
- Costing and financing - challenges and opportunities
- Advocacy for disability related social protection
- Group work on research, technical resources, capacity building and advocacy in different areas – summary of discussions.

3. SUMMARY OF PRESENTATIONS AND DISCUSSIONS

3.1. SESSION 1: Key issues on social protection and persons with disabilities: Is there a positive momentum for disability-inclusive social protection globally?

The session was facilitated by Mr. Trömel with presentations on the following questions:

- ▶ Part 1: The global policy agenda on social protection: Where do we stand today? (*Christina Behrendt, ILO*)
- ▶ Part 2: Human rights, CRPD, DPOs and social protection – is there a positive momentum for disability inclusion and social protection? (*Alexandre Cote, IDA*)
- ▶ Part 3: Viewpoints of multi- and bilateral organizations (representatives of *DFAT, DFID, GIZ and World Bank*)

Part 1: The global policy agenda on social protection: Where do we stand today? (Christina Behrendt, Social Protection Department of ILO)

Mrs. Behrendt sketched out the global policy context for social protection, the role of social protection floors, implications on disability inclusion, and an outlook on the way ahead. She referred to the expansion of social protection programmes in many countries in recent years during which many low and middle income countries have extended their social protection systems, including with regard to family and children income support, social pensions, public employment programs, health protection, unemployment protection, maternity protection and employment injury protection. These developments also brought some improvements with regards to disability benefits and persons with disabilities' access to mainstream schemes.

Mrs. Behrendt summarized the recent paradigm shift(s) in social protection from the Washington Consensus which considered social protection as too expensive, to Pro-Poor Growth under which social protection targeted specifically poor and vulnerable groups to Inclusive Growth where social protection is seen as a vital tool for promoting growth.

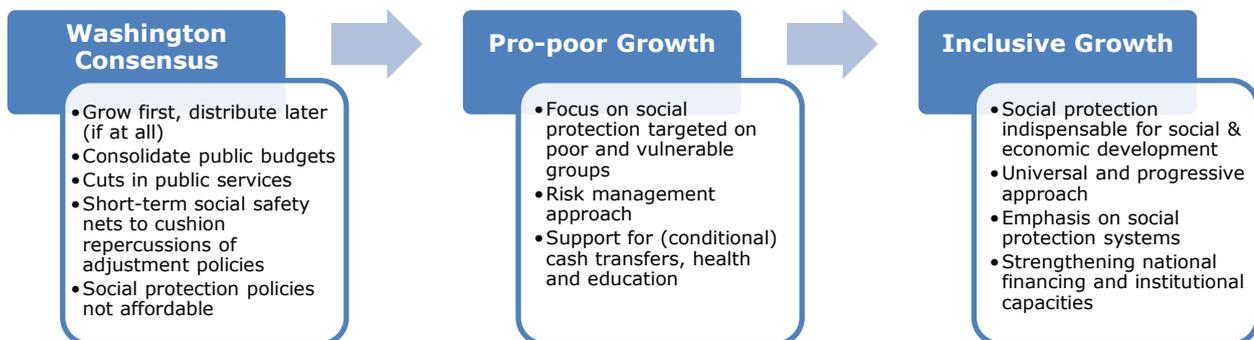


Figure 1: Shifting social protection paradigm(s) (presentation by Christina Behrendt)

She suggested that, although many policy frameworks refer to the need to build universal social protection systems with a view to promoting inclusive growth, many of the actual policy initiatives retain elements of the pro-poor growth approach. Strategic frameworks of UNICEF, World Bank, ILO and others emphasize the need to

build coherent social protection systems. While many countries have made significant progress in defining and implementing social protection strategies that aim at building coherent and integrated social protection systems, in others fragmented approaches are still dominant.¹

Mrs. Behrendt further specified that in the context of changing policy paradigms, a new focus on the economic argument for social protection has emerged, which complements the earlier arguments related to social justice and the human right to social security. Yet, the question is how the impact of social protection on better health and education, more decent employment, higher productivity and inclusive economic growth relates to persons with disabilities, and to what extent the relevant policies are disability inclusive.

She outlined the genesis and definition of the concept of social protection floors: The concept emerged from discussions in ILO and was endorsed by the UN in 2009. In 2012, the ILO Social Protection Floors Recommendation (No. 202) was adopted as a new international labour standard.² Social protection floors provide an integrated policy approach to contribute to realization of human rights, and can be considered as the 'minimum core content' of the human right to social security. A question is, again, what are the implications of this for persons with disabilities.

Thereby, the objective of Recommendation No. 202 is two-fold:

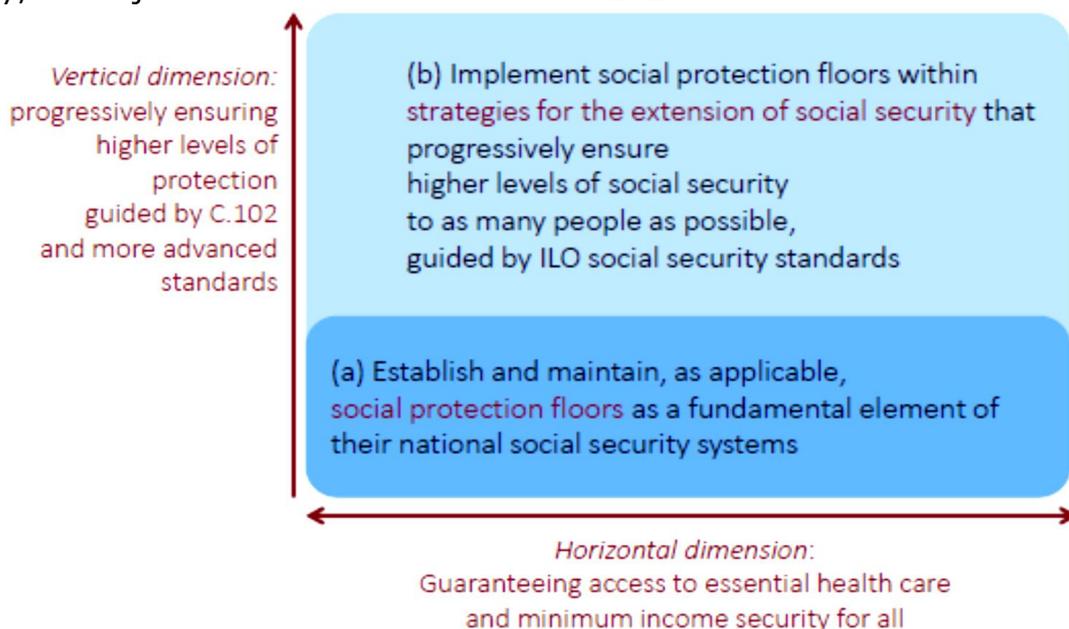


Figure 2: Objectives of social protection floors (presentation by Mrs. Behrendt)

It combines guidance regarding (a) to develop nationally defined sets of basic social security guarantees to prevent or alleviate poverty, vulnerability and social exclusion

¹ See ILO, 2014: World Social Protection Report 2014/15: Building economic recovery, inclusive development and social justice (Geneva: International Labour Office), http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---dcomm/documents/publication/wcms_245201.pdf; <http://www.social-protection.org/gimi/gess/ShowTheme.action?th.themeId=3985>.

² See ILO, 2012: Social Security for All: Building social protection floors and comprehensive social security systems. The strategy of the International Labour Organization (Geneva: International Labour Office), <http://www.socialsecurityextension.org/gimi/gess/RessFileDownload.do?ressourceId=34188>.

and (b) to progressively build and maintain comprehensive and adequate social security systems.

The nationally defined guarantees constituting the social protection floor foresee at least:

- Essential health care, including maternity care for all
- Basic income security for all children
- Basic income security for people in working age unable to earn sufficient income
- Basic income security for all persons in old age.

Mrs. Behrendt highlighted some key principles of social protection floors: The rights-based approach (social protection as legal entitlement, principles of universal protection, dignity and rights, non-discrimination, gender equality and responsiveness to special needs), its outcome-oriented approach that centres on the national definition of social protection floors, thereby reflecting national contexts, responsibility and accountability to country level, and ensuring their sustainability.

Lastly, she presented current and on-going work streams:

- Social Protection Interagency Co-operation Board (SPIAC-B)³ – established in response to a request of the G20 Development Working Group, which is composed of representatives of international organizations, multi- and bilateral donors active in the field of social protection, as well as civil society
- Interagency Social Protection Assessment tools (ISPA)⁴. Social Protection Floor initiative - adopted in 2009 and co-led by the ILO and WHO, it involves 17 UN agencies, civil society and international financial institutions.
- Social protection and human rights
 - Work of the UN special rapporteurs on extreme poverty and human rights, Magdalena Sepúlveda and Philipp Alston
 - Focus on social protection floors in the upcoming session of the Human Rights Council (March 2015)
 - Web platform linking social protection and human rights⁵
- Post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals

Complementing the presentation, the facilitator Mr. Trömel stressed the importance to influence the social protection floor process and related strategies in order to be more disability-inclusive and strengthen advocacy efforts in this regard.

Part 2: Human rights, CRPD, DPOs and social protection – is there a positive momentum for disability inclusion and social protection? (Alexandre Cote, Capacity Building Program Officer of IDA)

Mr. Cote started his presentation with an overview of the connections between social protection and relevant human rights conventions:

- Universal Declaration of Human Rights (Art. 22 & 25);
- Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Art. 9, 10(2) and 10(3));

³ For more information see: <http://www.ilo.org/newyork/issues-at-work/social-protection/social-protection-inter-agency-cooperation-board/lang--en/index.htm>

⁴ For more information see: www.social-protection.org/gimi/gess/ShowWiki.action?wiki.wikiId=2361

⁵ Available at

www.unrisd.org/unrisd/website/projects.nsf/%28httpProjects%29/954FA93204FE583AC1257CA2004478DA?OpenDocument

- Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (Art. 11(1)(e), 11(2)(b), 14(2));
- Convention on the Rights of the Child (Art. 26, 27(1), 27(2), and 27(4));
- Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Art.5(e)(iv));
- Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Their Families (Art. 27 & 54);
- Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Art. 28).

He detailed the stipulations of the CRPD with regards to social protection: Art. 28.2 provides a standard understanding of persons with disabilities' right to social protection without discrimination based on disability, stipulating access to both mainstream and disability-specific benefits and services. Article 24 refer to non discrimination in access to health insurance. A broader view includes Art. 16 & 23 on support to children with disabilities and their families, Art. 19 on access to community support services, Art. 24 on free primary education and individualized measures and Art. 27 on vocational & professional rehabilitation.

Mr. Cote stressed that any social protection system should follow and be assessed against the principles of CRPD, i.e. non-discrimination, participation, inclusion, equal opportunities, accessibility etc.

In the implementation of this rights based approach to social protection some key issues arise:

- How to develop social protection policies that foster the shift from “not able to work” approach toward “ social participation”?
- How to address the diversity and complexity of support needs of persons with disabilities?
- What about progressive realization which implies prioritization and fiscal sustainability? Those with highest support needs first to live in dignity or those with lesser support needs but better economic inclusion prospect therefore higher return, or everybody a little?
- How to finance in the context of the complex political economy of social policy reforms?

Mr. Cote further highlighted the need to consider two aspects of social protection: Poverty related assistance and disability related assistance : Access to schemes to support household income and specific schemes for persons with disabilities to support their additional costs / needs due to disability to promote social participation and choice. This raises the question how to combine them.

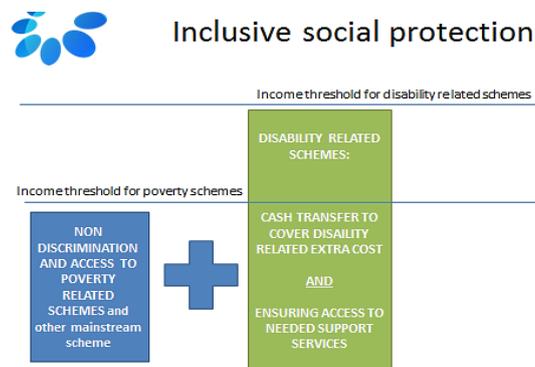


Figure 3: Poverty versus disability-related schemes (presentation from Mr. Cote)

Mr. Cote then drew attention to disability-specific issues that need to be considered in the implementation of the concept of a Social Protection Floors:

- Non-discrimination with regards to access to social protection schemes?
- Means test threshold taking into account disability related extra cost?
- Flexible graduation-re-entry income replacement/maintenance scheme?
- Basic health care package includes basic rehabilitation, assistive devices & medication?
- Access to basic support services?

He also highlighted the international discourse dilemma in this context:

- ▶ In some high and middle income countries, disability benefits may be considered as poverty trap / welfare
- ▶ In countries where even basic support is lacking, any cash transfer is perceived positively by persons with disabilities as people are struggling with poverty at large scale.

Consequentially, it is difficult to find a common advocacy language at global level and develop programs that are supporting social participation while being politically acceptable to general populations. Yet, the economic crisis is influencing this dilemma as austerity measures are taking place in many OECD countries which also affect the disability sector, i.e. decreasing benefits, increase in user charges, consideration for non-contributory period, delayed payment, non indexation and tightening eligibility criteria. Thus, Northern DPOs and disability advocates are becoming more concerned with social protection too.

Mr. Cote referred to the outcome of the working group on the post 2015 Sustainable Development Goals, referencing specifically those targets that present vital opportunities to include disability⁶:

- ▶ 1.3: implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and vulnerable
- ▶ 10.2: by 2030 empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status
- ▶ 10.3: ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including through eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and actions in this regard.

He insisted on the need to broaden the understanding of social protection for persons with disabilities beyond mere income replacement and the protection from poverty. Instead, it must be inclusive of principles of participation in order to effectively address disability-specific barriers such as discrimination and disability-related costs that limit persons with disabilities' choices. Thus, IDA advocates for the use of the term 'Social Protection and Participation Floor'.

Lastly, he pointed out the clear reference to disability and social protection in the Report of the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts on Sustainable Development

⁶ For more information see <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/focussdgs.html>

Financing⁷ which highlights the importance of universal provision of basic social services to reduce structural vulnerabilities which affect persons with disabilities. This could provide significant support to global advocacy agendas on disability and social protection.

Part 3: Viewpoints of multilateral and bilateral organizations (DFAT, DFID, GIZ, World Bank)

Charlotte V. McClain-Nhlapo, Global Advisor on Disability, World Bank, explained that her newly established position is located within the World Bank Social Inclusion Team that addresses issues such as gender, environment, etc. This indicates a shift in how the World Bank views disability – previously considered as an issue of social protection, it has now been moved into the more appropriate context of social inclusion. She will focus on supporting operational teams across the institution to ensure that Bank policies, programs and projects take persons with disabilities into consideration.

Mrs. McClain-Nhlapo indicated that the World Bank underwent significant re-organization and thus, previously established networks vanished. The new set-up includes 14 Global Practices on key issues and five Cross-cutting Solution Areas (climate change; fragility, conflict & violence; gender; jobs and public-private partnerships).

She mentioned a presentation at the World Bank’s annual Social Safety Nets Core Course, which provides an in-depth understanding of the conceptual and practical issues involved in developing social protection and labor programs. Currently, she focuses on examining the extent of disability mainstreaming in World Bank projects. She reported an increased interest in social protection projects within the World Bank with Social Protection & Labour being one of the Global Practices. The challenge is now to identify adequate means to ensure that the Global Practices are inclusive of and responsive to disability.

She further noted a growing interest in disability in social protection within the Bank: While there is room for improvement in terms of alignment with the CRPD principles, she highlighted the increasingly wider approach to disability in terms of mainstreaming. Lastly, she cited the pronounced interest of the technical working group on the iSPA Tool to develop a guidance note on disability – an opportunity that requires further input.

Tom Tanhchareun, Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT)

Mr. Tanhchareun highlighted the strong commitment of the Australian Government to disability rights and its growing portfolio of social protection projects / programs. Their support in diverse countries follows a government led approach: Governments of Indonesia, Philippines, and Bangladesh pay greater attention to principles of participation while in other countries the charity approach still prevails. He cited the

⁷ UN (2014). Report of the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts on Sustainable Development Financing. Available at http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/69/315&Lang=E

development of advocacy messages for a more inclusive approach in relation to the diversity of their project areas as a main challenge.

DFAT is currently conducting some studies and reviews of existing projects to support the implementation of disability-inclusive social protection, but unfortunately, there is not a lot of activity in this regard from the programs. He noted that the implementation of an inclusive approach in SP has been a lot easier in countries where co-operations with UN agencies or the WB provided relevant capacities on inclusion and disability. From his experience, the main challenge in the implementation of disability-inclusive social protection schemes is less related to eligibility or financing but more in the operationalization and translation of the rights-based approach within this scope of work.

Hannah Loryman and Heather Kindness, Department for International Development (DFID), UK

Ms. Loryman stressed the growing attention to disability within DFID and related strong ministerial support: In December 2014, DFID published a new framework on disability⁸ and efforts are currently underway to embed it into the different DFID sectors.

Ms Kindness highlighted the growing portfolio of social protection programs and systems support from DFID, alongside the growing attention to disability. However although there is some overlap between the two policy areas, particularly in specific country programs, there is scope for increasing consideration of disability within their social protection measures. A particular challenge is what is feasible and appropriate in LIC and fragile states, which is the main focus of DFID programming. The previous focus of DFID on social assistance has transitioned to support of comprehensive systems. Two of DFID's priority areas are women and girls and humanitarian work and disability is an integral part of related activities. In concluding their presentation, Ms. Loryman and Ms. Kindness emphasized the need for more coordination between existing initiatives on social protection and disability.

Esther Sommer, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), Germany

Mrs. Sommer reported that for the GIZ, from a policy perspective, there is no guarantee that disability and social protection will remain a priority area although it became an integral part in their work. From the technical side, GIZ has pronounced interest in a greater knowledge on indicators of social inclusion and their connection to social protection. She stressed the need to establish momentum on this linkage. She further referred to this year's G8 meeting which will focus on universal health coverage, providing a vital opportunity for advocating the issue of inclusion.

GIZ is currently implementing a new action plan and a timely evaluation of progress is foreseen. In addition, the German Parliament expects reporting on the level of inclusion in the context of the national action plan for the inclusion of persons with

⁸ DFID (2014). Disability Framework. Leaving No One Behind. Available at www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/382338/Disability-Framework-2014.pdf

disabilities in development cooperation (2013-2015) and in view of the imminent CRPD report.

GIZ is currently implementing some inclusive social protection projects, applying a rights based framework. However, programs and projects vary considerably in terms of their approach, i.e. medical versus rights-based. In Bangladesh for example they focus on integration and re-integration of people into work, and include persons with disabilities into the target group. GIZ has a Social Protection Section within which the program 'Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities' is located and also a research program on the Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities in Systems of Social Protection in various countries.

In concluding her presentation, Mrs. Sommer pointed out the following key challenges:

- Intervention level: Who is considered persons with disabilities in social protection and how can they be identified?
- Policy level: How to encourage an inclusive approach in social protection programs?

3.2. SESSION 2: Better data for inclusive social protection for persons with disabilities

The objective of this session was to present ongoing and recent research that addresses issues related to social protection and disability. It was facilitated by Mr. Cote with presentations on the following:

- ▶ Part 1: Inclusiveness of mainstream schemes (Matthew Walsham, LSHTM)
- ▶ Part 2: Cost of disability for individuals and households (Jill Hanass Hancock, HEARD)
- ▶ Part 3: Disaggregation of LSMS and over relevant household surveys (Daniel Mont, UCL)

Part 1: Inclusiveness of mainstream schemes (Matthew Walsham, LSHTM)

Mr. Walsham introduced a multi-country study on inclusiveness of mainstream schemes which is commissioned by GIZ on behalf of the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and led by the London School of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene (LSHTM) with technical input from Technical University Munich (TUM) and a Steering Committee of experts in Europe and the cooperation with local research partners. The study aims at analysing in applied research how social protection systems are and should be designed to adequately and systematically include persons with disabilities in Tanzania and Peru. The specific objectives are:

- To assess existing policies, regulations, research and data on the inclusion of persons with disabilities in social protection programs in Peru and Tanzania
- To estimate the prevalence and types of disability in Peru and Tanzania and in the social protection programs in these settings
- To assess the specific conditions of exclusion of persons with disabilities and their needs for social protection in comparison to people without disabilities
- To consider how programs can be made more inclusive of persons with disabilities & their organizations

- To identify particular social protection needs and barriers to access for girls & women with disabilities
- To develop a toolbox for practitioners based on lessons from the study.

The methodology integrated quantitative and qualitative data collection and a web platform will be designed to promote the use of the findings and the tool box.

Preliminary findings – Peru:

The study identified a mix of programs (Conditional Cash Transfers, poverty targeted pension, health insurance, national poverty targeting system). The approach is set out in the National Strategy for Development and Social Inclusion 'Include to Grow' (2013). The study found no specific considerations of persons with disabilities in the strategy and targeting procedures; no adaptations of mainstream programs; an absence of data on coverage of persons with disabilities in social protection programs and concerns over educational conditionalities in the CCT program, given the barriers in accessing education for children with disabilities..

The quantitative survey found a disability prevalence of 7.9% among the participants (n= 3,684), whereby the prevalence is greater among older people, those with lower familial income and those in lowest socioeconomic tertile. Persons with disabilities were more likely to be single, less likely to have children and had lower rates of literacy and incomes. Persons with disabilities reported limited access to and use of specialised services and assistive devices, with costs being the main barrier. There was no significant difference in enrolment in social protection programs between persons with disabilities and general population despite higher needs, except in the CCT program among households with a child with a disability.

Preliminary findings - Tanzania

Formal definitions are in line with the CRPD, albeit not yet reflected in the understanding of government staff. Since 2008, the National Bureau of Statistics includes the Washington Group questions in censuses and national surveys. The implementation of the National Policy on Disability (2004) and Persons with Disability Act (2010) is very weak. The Department of Social Welfare in the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare is responsible for disability but has very low capacity, resources and influence. Disability mainstreaming into other policies remains very limited as is awareness of the National Disability Mainstreaming Strategy 2010-2015.

The National Social Protection Framework makes substantial references to disability but has been in draft form since 2008. Main schemes include the Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF) which introduced a conditional cash transfer. Disability questions are included in the targeting questionnaire and data on persons with disabilities is collected through the questionnaire but has never been analysed. No consideration of persons with disabilities is given under the Community Health Fund: Criteria for enrolling those unable to afford membership are to be decided at District level but INGOs support some innovative approaches to the enrolment of vulnerable older people through district contributions.

The quantitative survey found a disability prevalence of 3.4% among participants (n= 4,475) whereby the prevalence is greater among older people. Persons with disabilities are less likely to be married and have children, have lower rates of literacy and are more likely to have had a serious illness and paid more for treatment. The

study found very low knowledge of and access to specialised services and assistive devices among persons with disabilities. There was no difference in enrolment in social protection programs with very low overall enrolment rates among persons with and without disabilities.

Preliminary conclusions:

- Significant gaps in socio-economic indicators between persons with disabilities and general population
- Neither country intentionally tried to make SP programs more disability-inclusive
- Additional barriers and costs for persons with disabilities are not addressed
- Potential for SP to play a key role in improving access to essential mainstream and disability-related services for persons with disabilities
- More evidence needed on what works in inclusive social protection (testing and documenting innovations).

In conclusion, the facilitator Mr. Cote highlighted a number of issues: Beyond the adequate legal framework, the question about monitoring a policy is very important. DPOs play a vital role in this process, but this may require the development of relevant capacities among DPOs. Whenever data collection mechanisms exist, this data is often not sufficiently analyzed or used to inform better policy choices. From IDA's perspective, there is also a need to recognise a gap in the identification of different types of disabilities when using the Washington group questions, specifically intellectual disability.

Part 2: Cost of disability for individuals and households (Jill Hanass-Hancock, HEARD)

This pilot study on '*Financial and Economic Costs of Disability to Households in South Africa*' which is part of South Africa's Department of Women, Children and People with Disabilities and UN project seeking to "*promote the rights of persons with disabilities for accelerating the implementation of the CRPD in South Africa*". It is part of efforts to move towards CRPD compliant budgeting and aims to estimate the economic vulnerability of persons with disabilities (and their households) in South Africa, and the range of services needed to address this vulnerability (→ focus on measuring costs).

Mrs. Hanass-Hancock introduced the below model on economic vulnerability of persons with disabilities which served as a framework for the study:

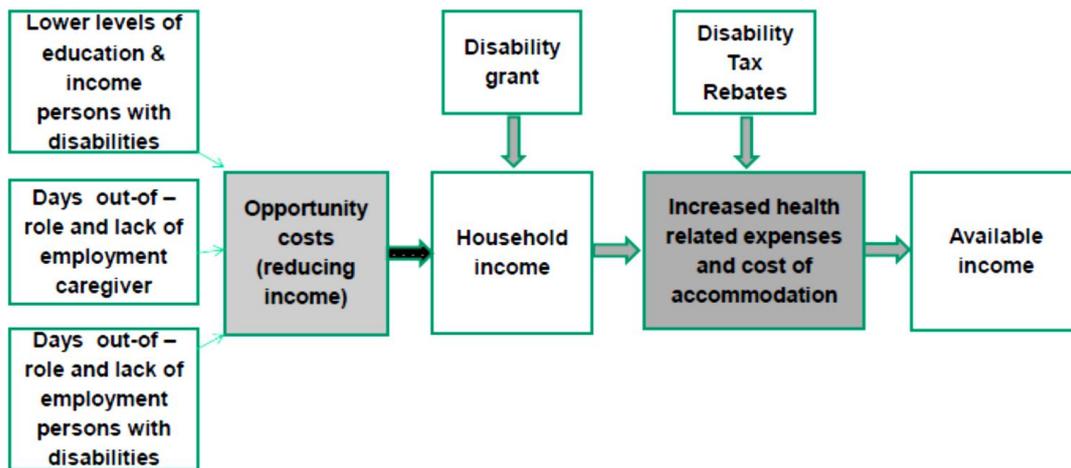


Figure 4: Possible model on economic vulnerability (Hanass-Hancock & Deghaye, 2014)

It involves an innovative approach to estimate opportunity as well as out-of-pocket costs for diverse groups of people with disabilities. It utilises and analyses data from existing national surveys which include data on disability and economics and collects primary data on out-of-pocket costs using focus group discussions and a structured questionnaire. As a first of its kind in a LMIC it provides a comprehensive estimate of the cost of disability as well as the impact of social protection mechanisms such as the disability grant. In addition, it includes a comprehensive literature and document review and maps disability-specific services and where possible identifies costs. Finally, it includes a modelling exercise identifying the potential impact of key interventions on reducing disability-related costs to households in South Africa.

The key findings on opportunity costs for persons with disabilities include:

- Persons with disabilities have on average a lower level of education
- Employment rates among persons with disabilities (using a broad disability measure) are similar to those without
- Persons with severe disabilities (narrow measure) are less likely to be employed
- Persons in households with persons with disabilities are less likely to be employed (broad & narrow group)
- Income of households including persons with severe disabilities or children with disabilities is disproportionately low
- Children with disabilities are more likely to be out of school. Looking into this in more details, it emerged that these are children with severe disabilities in the categories of walking, communicating, concentrating and in particular self-care

Key findings on out-of-pocket costs for persons with disabilities include:

- Low awareness of needs and available support by persons with disabilities and their households, particularly in regards to assistive devices
- Assistive devices and support are major out-of-pocket costs that are carried by households
- Access to public health care is compromised when people experience extra costs related to associated services such as transport (medication and basic services are free for poor people)
- Access to education is compromised when extra costs occur in regards to transport and support needs (assistant, extra staff)

- Costs of general travel and travel to work vary by disability type, severity as well as the accessibility and “cultures” of paying for support from neighbors friends and families.
- The range of out-of-pocket costs is wide and depends of disability group, severity, gender and contextual factors (e.g is accessible transport available or not)

The national data sets indicate that some people experience difficulties with accessing social protection. The qualitative evidence indicates that people with mild or ‘invisible’ disabilities face challenges in accessing these benefits due to lack of recognition of their disability.

The study identified a range of services needed to address the economic vulnerability of persons with disabilities:

- Access to education to those who are out-of-school (incl. early interventions / rehabilitation and self care training)
- Support for caregiver of children and persons with disabilities
- Accessible and affordable transport
 - Support for employment of persons with severe disabilities, specially Women with disabilities .
- Support for information and communication technology and services
- Inclusion of persons with disabilities in the design of development project e.g. housing and transport
- Research on structural drivers of exclusion, economic vulnerability and evaluation research related to effectiveness and cost of services

In concluding her presentation, Mrs. Hanass-Hancock highlighted the following key implications: A one size fits all model (disability grant) does not respond to the range of additional needs. The South African equity employment measures as well as the disability grant seem to have considerable impact on mitigating the economic vulnerability of households with and people with disabilities in South Africa. However there are considerable differences in diverse groups of people with disabilities. Disability grants as a poverty grant are not effective in addressing disability-related costs but have to be linked closely with other social services. The challenge will be to identify ways to address the diversity of needs in the design of social protection schemes that enable participation and are not a poverty trap.

Part 3: Disaggregation of LSMS and over relevant household surveys (Daniel Mont, UCL LCD)

Mr. Mont presented a study on disability and social protection in Vietnam which examined:

- How are poverty and disability related in Vietnam?
- What are the extra costs associated with having a disability?
- How do families cope with these costs?
- What role does the social protection system play in assisting families?

The study found the impact of disability to be larger than the prevalence: 23.4% of people live in a household with a person with a disability while the extra costs of living with a disability were estimated on average at 11.5%. Yet, being able to pay extra

costs means that goods and services are available to be bought. In dealing with extra costs of disability, households were found to maintain consumption by reducing education expenditures and increasing loans and the sale of assets. Public and private transfers are not responsive to disability and hospitalization costs in Vietnam. The ability to maintain consumption in the face of health issues was found to vary by characteristics, especially: rural households, poor households, and women-headed households.

The impact of disability on poverty is affected by the age of onset of the disability: People who became disabled when younger are poorer, have less education and face a stronger negative impact on employment. The poverty gap between disabled and non-disabled persons was found to be smaller in districts with better infrastructure and services (→ inclusive development).

The study identified a number of barriers persons with disabilities face in finding employment, including barriers to education, difficulties in accessing relevant information, inaccessible transportation, and discrimination by employer. Consequentially, most participants turn to self-employment. Social Banks were found to be very important and work well.

In terms of financial challenges, participants highlighted medical expenses, followed by costs for assistive devices and expenses for children in special schools. Most of these expenses are not covered by health insurance or other government programs. In order to cover these costs, persons with disabilities or their families borrow from family and friends, if possible or use loans from Social Banks although they are not intended for that purpose. Income levels for members of families with persons with disabilities are reportedly decreasing, since related responsibilities limit their employment choices and eligibility determination was found to be difficult, specifically for mental disability.

Mr. Mont summarized the key findings of the study as follows:

- Disability linked to poverty, especially with earlier onset
- Disability impacts on earnings of persons with disabilities and their family members
- Link between disability and poverty lessened with improved infrastructure
- Persons with disabilities experience extra costs of living with disability
- In short run, onset of disability may not affect consumption but undermines future consumption because of coping strategies
- Existing social protection benefits do not cover extra expenses for assistive devices, rehab, medicine, etc., related government infrastructure and information is not accessible and benefit levels are low
- Estimation of schemes (*amount of transfers to be granted*) is influenced by realistic data (number of potential beneficiaries) but also on resources

In concluding his presentation, he highlighted the need for actors who work on and use data relevant to agree on common issues of concerns (e.g. how disability definition, measurement, data collection etc.) based on the different findings.

3.3. SESSION 3: Access of persons with disabilities to mainstream social protection schemes (non-contributory)

The objective of this session was to discuss the following key questions:

- ▶ How to ensure access of persons with disabilities and adequate coverage in schemes that explicitly include them as one of their target groups?
- ▶ How to ensure access of persons with disabilities and adequate coverage in schemes that do not specifically target persons with disabilities but from which they should benefit on an equal basis with others?
- ▶ How to establish/strengthen links with other support schemes such as other social protection schemes, social health protection and support services, as well as with programmes aiming at disability inclusion in employment?

This part was facilitated by Mrs. Sommer, GIZ.

Mr. Manlapaz from the Philippine coalition on the UNCRPD introduced the topic with a presentation on the Philippine context and a study on social protection and disability supported by DFAT. He provided key features of the Philippine system:

- Mainstream social protection is assumed to be inclusive because of the absence of policies that explicitly exclude anyone
- Budget allocations for disability-related services are small or non-existent
- Social protection scheme targets only the poor, not accounting for the diversity of vulnerabilities that leads to exclusion e.g. disability, gender, age, religion etc.

Currently, 75% of the social welfare budget in the Philippines goes to the CCT programme, and less than 1% specifically to persons with disabilities. The Conditional Cash Transfer Program is the flagship anti-poverty program of the Philippines. Based on self-reporting, about 5% of the beneficiary households have a family member with disability (as of November, 2014, 4.4 million households have been reached).

Conditionalities include:

- 85% attendance in daycare center for ages 3 - 5
- 85% school attendance for ages 6 - 14
- regular visits to health center for children age 0-5
- 2x a year deworming for children 6-14
- Pre- / post-natal check-up for pregnant women.

In 2013, the qualitative research on "*Incorporating Disability in the Conditional Cash Transfer Program*" was published. Its objectives were:

- To explore how disability is incorporated in the CCT program
- To provide supply-side assessment vis-a-vis the experience of households in accessing health and education
- To design a family development session module on disability.

Despite the above mentioned conditionalities, the study found the following:

- In 58% of the 83 participating households with 3-14 year old children with disability, children are able to access education. One third of these students experienced difficulty travelling to school.
- 86% of the households are able to access health services out of which 43% report difficulties in traveling to the health center.

In relation to the above, the study identified low levels of awareness of available benefits, rights and laws and limited support through services outside the CCT program. In addition, it was noted in the presentation that the way how disability is reflected in questions related to eligibility affects access.

Mr. Manlapaz concluded that education and health sectors are not yet ready to provide services to persons with disabilities and necessary social services that should support household's access to education and health services are limited if not absent. However, there are also a number of opportunities to build on:

- The Department of Social Welfare and Development and the National Council on Disability Affairs agreed to do a research on the cost of disability-specific services
- PhilHealth is developing a program package to provide free assistive devices/technology for people with mobility/visual/hearing impairment
- Unified Account Codes Structure (UACS) provides the opportunity for better budget monitoring.

Yet, he also cited risks, including disability activists advocating the wrong message (e.g. grants that are not means-tested in one hand and only livelihood programs as solution in the other hand) and homogenous program designs (blanket-approach) to target majority of the population.

The presentation was followed by a roundtable discussion facilitated by Esther Sommer, GIZ on how to ensure access of persons with disabilities and adequate coverage in schemes that explicitly include persons with disabilities as one of their target groups.

Participants identified a number of country examples that present both challenges and good practice: Zambia has a community based social protection scheme that takes into account disability. Yet, social workers face difficulties in identifying certain types of disability. Argentina provides a mainstream cash transfer program for means-tested children with the amount paid for children with disabilities being three times higher, which induced demand. India developed a manual for administrators on how to ensure that persons with disabilities participate in the public works scheme (MGNREGS) providing 100 days of guaranteed employment for poor household in rural areas. . Bangladesh operates a cash transfer program for very vulnerable persons, including persons with disabilities, yet, payments are the same for all with no consideration of disability-related costs.

Participants cited a number of barriers that persons with disabilities face in accessing social protection schemes. In addressing these, the principles of the rights-based approach (accessibility, acceptability, availability, affordability) are highly relevant.⁹ Barriers included problems in obtaining relevant certificates to meet eligibility criteria, physical inaccessibility of relevant infrastructure and facilities, difficulties in accessing electronic methods of payment, poor adaptability of programs to the needs of persons with disabilities, poor acceptability of assessment procedures which may exclude certain groups because of stigma. Adaptability also concerns the extent to which

⁹ This also reflected one of the key issues of the discussion: How to translate the rights-based approach into disability-inclusive social protection schemes.

payments and targeting strategies consider the wider context of the country in terms of infrastructure and availability of services.

Participants identified a range of factors that may support persons with disabilities' access to mainstream social protection programs, including awareness-raising among civil servants, provision of additional resources to social welfare systems to provide for the needs of persons with disabilities and the additional costs on the program and participation of persons with disabilities in the development of such schemes.

Participants also stressed the importance of creating demand through information: Suggested measures include raising awareness on relevant schemes among persons with disabilities and their families, making sure that community organizers know about these programs and adapting information (content and modes of access) to the needs of persons with disabilities.

The discussion highlighted particularly the issues of identification, eligibility and disability determination: The practice of medically oriented assessments together with the lack of consideration of other implications or barriers was critically noted. While Argentina provides a good example of an ICF-based disability assessment, poor access to certification in rural areas created inequalities among persons with disabilities in terms of accessing benefits.

Participants noted that if eligibility determination is household-based, payments may not respond to the number of disabled family members (disability as a fixed variable in the benefit calculation regardless of the number of persons with disabilities). This is also related to the question how payments are distributed within the family and whether or not more schemes are needed that target the individual PWD. However, it was commented that a separate disability benefit scheme may add to the complexity of access to different schemes and their various characteristics in terms of process and eligibility. As such, discussions highlighted the need to define the purpose of and linkages between the different schemes (mainstream with or without disability, disability scheme). And to see if and how the design and benefit amount in mainstream schemes should differ for persons with disabilities to ensure that they equally benefit, especially in view of the different types of disabilities and related heterogeneity of needs.

Lack of knowledge on disability-related costs, fragmentation of services and a lack of coordination between different ministries and actors are considered key barriers in the development of more inclusive social protection. Yet, the discussions also revealed a number of factors that can facilitate access of persons with disabilities to mainstream schemes: Better linkages between different stakeholders and programs and consideration of the context, i.e. availability and affordability of other relevant services were cited as much as integrated delivery mechanisms ("one stop shops") to manage and coordinate access to all services. While this model is implemented in several countries (e.g. Vietnam), it requires trained staff to help people navigate the system and concerns were raised as regards its suitability in low income countries which usually present a mix of government and aid programs.

Lastly, when addressing disability in mainstream social protection programs, more clarity is needed regarding the meaning of mainstreaming in this context.

3.4. SESSION 4: Disability-specific schemes: Design & adequacy

The session was facilitated by Mr. Stefan Trömel (ILO) with an introduction by Mr. Daniel Mont (UCL) and addressed the following key questions:

- ▶ To what extent do schemes/programmes take into account the objective of independent living and social participation? Do they recognize and support people's capabilities if given the right opportunities?
- ▶ How to address the diversity of needs for support while at the same time limiting the complexity of schemes?
- ▶ How to ensure coordination between non-contributory and contributory disability specific schemes; and effective linkages between cash benefits, benefits in kind and access to services? Which mechanisms are in place to support beneficiaries' engagement in employment without creating negative disincentives?

Mr. Mont started the session with an overview of program purposes:

- Poverty alleviation
 - Income maintenance/wage replacement
 - If so, is there a need for disability-specific programs beyond adjusting benefits for extra costs of disability?
- Promoting economic and social participation
 - Accounting for extra costs of disability, e.g. assistive devices and assistance
 - Training, workplace accommodations, social loans and jobs for persons with disabilities.

As regards the nature of benefits, key questions include: General or special program; permanent or temporal; partial or total; cash or in kind goods and / or services; a 'one size fits all' model or upon defines discretion?

It was noted that it is difficult to coordinate disability specific and mainstream schemes.

There are three interconnected issues:

- 1) As many countries have no disability specific grant, can we solve the income maintenance and participation issues through inclusive mainstream schemes or do we need a disability-specific scheme? Are there issues that can only be addressed through disability-specific programs?
- 2) In a situation where the issue of gate keeping schemes is solved, how can we ensure different levels of support without a one-size-fits-all scheme, but without being too complex?
- 3) How can we minimize work disincentives to employment?

The discussion brought out the dilemma of what works best: To design disability-specific benefits, make mainstream schemes inclusive or have a combination of both: While it will be desirable to have more disability-inclusive schemes and greater access for persons with disabilities to mainstream programs, there are concerns as regards the extent to which they can effectively address all support needs of persons with disabilities: There may still be 'support gaps', e.g. for people with high support needs

or those that require specialized services. To be fully inclusive in this regard will place a high financial burden on any mainstream program. As such, the majority of the audience favoured a twin-track approach: Mainstream programs should be disability-inclusive, while disability-related cost and access to disability-related services should be addressed through specific benefits. The relevance of disability-specific benefits is underlined by the different purposes of mainstream and disability-specific programs: While general social protection aims at income maintenance and poverty reduction, disability-specific benefits cover disability related costs to ensure inclusion (survival → participation), and may be used to facilitate the employment of PWDs. In addition, access to mainstream social protection schemes is often poverty-related which may impose a barrier to persons with disabilities in accessing relevant disability-specific support.

While disability grants target the individual person, poverty-related grants usually go to the household, which raised the question as to how effective they are in reaching persons with disabilities in order to cover their disability-related expenses and promote choice and control over the use of the grants . In-kind benefits were deemed to address the issue whereas cash benefits may be more flexible and promote choice. However, in-kind vouchers also have the potential to provide persons with disabilities the opportunity to choose and buy services, which can drive the market and quality - although this may not work in every country. It was noted that more research is needed to understand, if cash transfers can address persons with disabilities' additional needs best or if provision of services and infrastructure are more effective in addressing those needs. Ultimately, a mix of services / in-kind support and cash transfers and close linkages between schemes and support services may be needed in order to effectively promote independent living.

The discussion brought up a number of country examples to illustrate the challenges in choosing between inclusive mainstream versus disability-specific schemes: South Africa has a means-tested disability-specific scheme but it is only accessible for working age persons with disabilities who are unfit for work. DPOs are afraid of other options that may jeopardize the disability grant, assuming that addresses all needs. Another system to assist middle and higher income people with extra costs of disability operates through the tax system. While theoretically sound, there is still a gap between the two systems where there is a work disincentive, and tax rebates are regressive. Zambia has a social cash transfer program which started small, following a community targeting approach. Households with disabled family members are disproportionately represented. Zambia believed that disability needs should be addressed within the mainstream program as this may reinforce community integration. In South America, grants do not explicitly target people who are unfit for work, but effectively this is the practise.

In concluding the session, Mr. Trömel highlighted the need for two types of schemes: Schemes to address poverty and schemes to support additional disability-related costs and participation. Governments may argue against disability-specific schemes because they may lower persons with disabilities' motivation to work. Yet, well-designed disability-related schemes may include support for disability-related cost that can in fact facilitate participation in employment (complementing other accommodation

measures) and do not undermine work incentives. In addition, many persons with disabilities will not be in a position to work and need long-term support because of the high level of their support needs.

3.5. SESSION 5: Eligibility determination

The session was facilitated by Mr. Alexandre Cote (IDA) with a introductory presentation on disability assessments by Ms. Alarcos Cieza and Mr. Nenad Kostanjsek (WHO) in collaboration with Ms. Aleksandra Posarac (World Bank via video conference). The session addressed the following key questions:

- ▶ What are the role, potentials and drawbacks of the disability status definition (disability card)?
- ▶ What are the key issues in eligibility determination, including individual assessments and means tests of persons with disabilities in social protection schemes?
- ▶ How can governments best use the information collected during the eligibility determination process to better understand support needs and plan adequate policy responses?

Ms. Alarcos Cieza reported that many countries request technical support for the reform of their social security systems and the use of the International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF) in assessment procedures. Following the WHO World Report on Disability¹⁰ there has been very close collaboration with the World Bank and WHO on this. Discussions are underway for a guideline on how to implement the ICF in eligibility assessments based on the principle of social protection for social inclusion.

Mr. Kostanjsek clarified that disability assessment relates to the determination of the kind and extent of disability as part of the larger process of disability evaluation or determination. Disability evaluation on the other hand includes disability assessment as a component and determines a claimant's eligibility for a social benefit or service according to a country's disability policy (e.g. health & rehabilitation services, social or income security & pensions, health & social insurance benefits, general social benefits incl. income support and access to transportation, housing or education services or employment-related benefits). He summarised traditional approaches to disability assessment:

¹⁰ WHO (2011). World report on disability. Geneva, Switzerland: WHO. Available at http://www.who.int/disabilities/world_report/2011/report.pdf

Approach	Conception of 'disability'	Tools	Criteria
Impairment based	Medical Health condition problems with body functions and structures	Impairment guidelines (e.g. AMA Guidelines for the Evaluation of Permanent Impairments)	'Baremas' criteria body level impairment is used as indicator of 'whole person's disability
Functional Capacity Assessment	Problems or limitations in basic activities	Functional (In)Capacity Evaluation (FCE)	ADL/IADL criteria limitation in basic activity is used as indicator of 'disability rating
Informal assessment	Determined by assessor (often medical)	Determined by assessor	Determined by assessor

Figure 5: Traditional disability assessment approaches (presentation by Nenad Kostanjsek, Alarcos Cieza (WHO) and Aleksandra Posarac (World Bank), 2015)

Such traditional approaches involve a number of problems:

- Inferences are made from health condition and impairment type only
- Issues of comparability (impact of impairment may vary among individuals)
- Exclusion of the impact of environmental factors on a person's functioning
- Absence of linkages with classification prevents data comparison and aggregation
- Validity, reliability, transparency and standardization are often compromised by policy objectives or legal rules that govern the evaluation procedure.

In contrast, the ICF provides an optimal reporting structure of what to measure and a basis for process legitimacy (fairness, transparency, impartiality and comparability).

Yet, moving towards ICF-based disability evaluation involves some key issues:

- ✓ Institutional and policy reform: Formal regulation and legislation, institutional and organizational structures, a cadre of professionals implementing the rules, management of a technical and political process, consideration of financial implications (disability assessment as an important fiscal 'gate keeper'), careful planning and persistent implementation
- ✓ Workflow (preparation of evaluation file, interdisciplinary assessment, determination of functioning level & benefits, re-assessment in case of appeal)
- ✓ Protocol & Instrument development: Functioning domain groupings and scoring
- ✓ Infrastructure development: Interdisciplinary assessment teams, administrative and support staff, facilities and equipment
- ✓ Capacity building / training & communication.

Experience in developing and implementing ICF based disability evaluation so far showed that it requires a technical process and complex human and digital interaction, and is time consuming and politically charged while relevant technical capacity for knowledge transfer and international expertise is very limited.

During the discussion participants highlighted a number of issues and questions:

- (Design of) assessments need to respond a variety of questions: What is the purpose, how to determine needs, which is the best mechanism (one stop shop /

disability card etc.) how to ensure transparency, who is in who is out, who is disabled and who not?

- Assessment procedures worldwide greatly vary in terms of sophistication and processes, also depending on the disability definition. Changes of the legal disability definition in line with the ICF and CRPD are necessary and require political will.
- Assessments must respond to different disabilities: Mental health proves problematic.
- There are several country examples. The experience of Cyprus proved complex and time consuming: Completion of the pilot phase took 5 years and they had to compromise mandatory medical assessment with voluntary functional assessment. Brazil and Argentina successfully introduced ICF-based disability evaluation, while Romania had to revise the reform due to resource problems.
- Lack of expertise with very few experts on the process of adopting ICF based assessments. ILO receives many requests for support and there is a risk that different agencies providing different answers. A more coordinated mechanism of support would be welcome as well as more resources and information. WHO referred to a guidance note to support the implementation, including a minimum low cost solution.
- Countries may lack comprehension of the ICF approach and express concerns regarding a greater potential for fraud in ICF-based assessments.
- ICF-based assessments may lack support from DPOs due to concerns that they have to share resources with other groups of persons with disabilities or will receive less benefits.
- A challenge in the implementation of ICF-based assessments is for medical professionals to understand that other rehabilitation and social professions should be part of the process.
- Disability benefits are often governed by ministries of social affairs and assessments by the health ministries. Thus, close inter-ministerial coordination is required.
- Appeal systems, governance of disability determination, ensuring dignity and privacy and the use of assessment data are issues in need of further considerations.
- How to meet and respond to the various assessment purposes and information needs.
- Means testing – how to account for disability-related extra costs and address difficulties in measuring income in LICs?
 - Many assessments are focusing on work capacity - yet, this should not be the only determining criteria depending on the nature of the benefit in question.
- Differentiation between assessment mechanisms for poverty-related schemes and disability-specific schemes that are aiming to promote independence and participation
- What about the use of disability-adjusted income thresholds in mainstream poverty-oriented schemes?

Mr. Cote closed the session stressing that assessments are to be designed and implemented in way that they are not a burden on the individual but a service that should also provide greater and constant information feedback to policy makers with regards to needs of persons with disabilities.

3.6. SESSION 6: Costing and financing

The session was facilitated by Mr. Timo Voipo, Finland, with an introduction on ILO costing approaches by Mr. Andrés Acuña Ulate, ILO. It addressed the following key questions:

- ▶ What are key issues and way forward with regard to the costing of disability specific schemes and of the additional costs of making mainstream schemes disability-inclusive?
- ▶ What are key issues for a cost-benefit analysis of disability benefit schemes and the inclusion of persons with disabilities? What about impact assessments (ex ante & ex post)?
- ▶ What are key issues in financing social protection for persons with disabilities? How to address the affordability and fiscal sustainability issues raised by some stakeholders?

There is currently a lot of discussion on cost benefit and human rights, thus, this was a timely discussion especially with regards to issues of participation. The discussion of the cost of cash benefits, including disability benefits, are a delicate issue, especially for low and middle income countries. Instead of cost benefit discussions a focus on cost effectiveness may be more appropriate.

Mr. Ulate presented the basic costing method as follows:

- Number of beneficiaries in a given period
- Amount of benefit each is to receive in the same period
- Equals the cost of the benefit in that period

Mr. Ulate drew attention to problems related to the costing of disability benefits outside of contributory schemes: While cost estimates and projections can draw on past experience with contributory programs, there is a lack of experience in predicting the prevalence of disability, which is necessary to estimate the number of beneficiaries for non-contributory schemes. . In addition, besides cash benefits, other benefits and services need to be considered to enable the beneficiary population to achieve higher levels of wellbeing.

Mr. Acuña Ulate then introduced the Social Protection Floor (SPF) costing tool which offers a basic assessment of the potential costs of different sets of policy options under different economic scenarios (question of affordability).

This costing tool provides a first estimation of the possible cost of a benefit package, yet is not suited for a detailed costing assessment in the context of a national policy reform. A more detailed costing would be needed at this stage. The ILO uses more complex costing methodologies and actuarial techniques to support countries in policy reforms aimed at introducing or reforming social protection programmes, including disability benefit programmes.

As the SPF costing tool covers multiple countries for the sake of comparison and advocacy regarding affordability, it involves a number of challenges: The problem of lack of data increases exponentially – the same health condition may have different impact in terms of disability in different countries. ILO uses data from WHO and other

sources such as surveys to identify the number of persons with disabilities for costing purposes.

In the discussion, concerns were raised regarding the limitations of the Social Protection Floor (SPF) Calculator and the need for more sophisticated costing models at country level. Also, the tool allows for only a single benefit level.

In terms of costing and budgeting social protection for persons with disabilities, participants highlighted the need to know the range and costs of services that are needed. However, the availability of costing studies on services for persons with disabilities is reportedly very limited to non-existent. Also in this regard, the participation of disability experts in budgeting could be helpful.

As far as financing of social protection schemes for persons with disabilities is concerned, the discussions brought out the following statements and key points:

- Need to understand how the social protection system is set up, the nature and level of benefit allocated, as well as the coverage of relevant social protection benefits and access to relevant services.
- Social funds, privatisation or accessing tax resources may be considered as an approach for financing schemes. Private- public funds also have implications on financing. The option of a Global Fund was also mentioned, categorizing programs according to their technical and financial support needs.
- Would it be better to invest in general social protection policies and ensure their inclusiveness as opposed to investing in disability-specific benefits?
- Relevance of ODA being the main source of financing of social protection in some low-income countries, and the challenge of ensuring adequate and sustainable financing from domestic sources (general taxation, social insurance contributions and other sources).
- Financing social protection is not exclusively a disability question, thus relevant actors, including the disability movement, should advocate together for social protection in general.
- DPO's need to have greater knowledge on how budgeting works in order to effectively assess the adequacy of budgets and the implementation.
- The comparatively low expenses on social protection in relation to other government expenditures highlight the importance of political will. The case of Zambia was cited as a positive example in this regard: Pilots were funded by donors. DFID made a 10 year commitment by the end of which the government of Zambia will take over the financing. Partners support capacity building and development of the systems.

Participants also identified further international opportunities such as a recently started EC program to support 10 countries to develop social protection systems as well as the discussions on the post-2015 development agenda where there are some streams of thought that ask for cost-benefit analysis in regards to human rights and participation.

3.7. SESSION 7: Rationale for advocacy with regard to disability related social protection reforms in LMICs

The session was facilitated by Mr. Facundo Chavez, OHCHR, with a brief introduction by Mr. Alexandre Cote, IDA. It focused on the following questions:

- ▶ What are key arguments that allow the development of social protection schemes for persons with disabilities? Are those in line with the CRPD shift of paradigm?
- ▶ What are the issues that DPOs and the disability movement are facing with regards to advocacy for social protection internally and externally?

The discussions highlighted the following points:

- Existing practices of mainstream and disability specific schemes are not reaching all persons with disabilities which is a strong advocacy argument.
- Mainstream social protection is largely inaccessible for persons with disabilities.
- Advocacy at the macro level is required to effect changes at micro-level reality.
- 'Social protection for social participation and inclusion' should be the key agenda for the disability movement and related advocacy.
- Rationale for advocacy efforts is making sense when others see the difference it makes.
- Important aspects for successful advocacy are to understand and know the key players and the best time and place to advocate.
- DPOs are in need for capacity development to enable them craft the right messages (understanding of the global picture, rational of importance of changing policies to effect change at the level of the individual.
- Make use of key principles to advise government on disability-inclusive social protection (e.g. dignity, empowerment, non-discrimination).
- Progressive step-by-step realization. What is realistic and feasible in the context of realities on the ground versus the CRPD approach and obligations?

In conclusion, the facilitator stressed the importance of combining the economic argument (influence of macro discussions on the issue) and the human rights argument (social protection for persons with disabilities being a right and an obligation rather than optional charity).

3.8. SESSION 8: The way forward

This session involved group work on identifying the way forward with regards to research, technical resources, capacity building and advocacy in different areas tackled in the meeting as well as discussions for future cooperation and workshop conclusions.

The group work focused on four thematic areas: 1) Eligibility Determination; 2) Access to Mainstream schemes; 3) Disability Specific Schemes and 4) Global advocacy strategies to promote opportunities to move forward.

Results Group 1: Eligibility determination:

The group stressed the need for a baseline on what is being done to date, covering:

- Overall procedure

- Purpose (just eligibility or needs assessment too) and type of information collected
- Level of accessibility of procedures
- Eligibility criteria (means-test and disability)
- Disability assessment itself
- Information management and use of data collected during assessment
- Decision making procedures
- Appeal mechanisms

CRPD committee should be presented with the results and analyse how they align with the CRPD.

Capacity development should target 1) DPOs to better understand the stakes of eligibility determination and 2) the development of resources and tools that meet the purpose of the program which should be done in cooperation with IDA. Furthermore, the group stressed the importance of interagency collaboration and for concerned parties to be connected on discussions and updates related to this matter.

Results Group 2: Access to mainstream social protection schemes:

More research is required to provide answers on how disability-inclusive social protection works in practice, what are related costs and how successful are current efforts and to support the testing and documenting of inclusive approaches. The group recommends disaggregation of data within programs, information management systems and M&E to track inclusion of persons with disabilities in mainstream schemes and measures to provide greater access to the labor market e.g. public-private partnerships . Capacity development should target DPOs, policy-makers and multi-and bilateral actors and involve the development of toolkits on disability-inclusive social protection.

Results Group 3: Disability-specific social protection schemes:

The group discussed the following key points

- Do we need disability specific programs in the long term:
What does already exist? (e.g. cash, in-kind vs. individual vs. household)
What is the purpose of the program? Poverty reduction and / or participation?
Are disability-specific programs stepping stones or end point?
- How do we move forward?
Stock taking of where we are
Evaluation of what works and what not and consolidation of good practices

Results Group 4: Global advocacy strategies to promote opportunities to move forward

The group discussed a range of advocacy strategies related to ongoing policy discussions at the global level. These included in particular the discussion around the post-2015 sustainable development goals (SDGs), as well as upcoming discussions in relation to human rights in relation to the rights of persons with disabilities and to social protection more generally. The group identified several following key advocacy opportunities - a complete list of upcoming events can be found in annex 3.

Closing remarks

Mr. Cote highlighted the importance of inter-agency cooperation in moving forward. IDA will facilitate the development of a two page summary of key demands and principles based on this meeting (mainstreaming, affordability, key indicators etc.). He referred to the use of national case studies as an approach in promoting disability-inclusive social protection practices and the need to consider how IDA can contribute to that. He further stressed the need to continue collecting and documenting evidence on the design and impact of social protection schemes for all persons with disabilities and to strengthen efforts to mainstream disability into other existing tools on social protection. IDA made a data base on existing benefits on disability and will pass it to ILO.

Mr. Trömel reminded participants of the momentum for bilateral donors and DPOs. Connecting the two may not be an easy task but the post 2015 development discussions provide a vital opportunity. The positive response to this meeting reflects the relevance and importance of the issue. He stressed the need for further research. Mr. Cote concluded that social protection was not very much addressed in the negotiations of the CRPD and started to receive attention only recently. However, social protection plays a vital role in the implementation of the CRPD in LMIC and the fulfilment of its obligations (access to support services etc.).

Closing remarks of Ms. Valerie Schmitt (ILO):

Mrs. Schmitt identified the following steps and challenges in moving forward

- Review of assessment tools and their compliance with the Social Protection Floors Recommendation to ensure that persons with disabilities receive an adequate level of support
- Ensuring the accessibility of schemes for persons with disabilities, which may be facilitated by a one stop shop approach
- Need for disaggregated data in monitoring social protection systems, both at the national level, as well as at the global level (SDGs)
- Promotion of more disability-inclusive national social protection floors: Development of disability-sensitive policy briefs, toolkits and guidelines on mainstreaming disability into social protection floor initiatives
- Importance of knowledge sharing platform, including through the Social Protection Platform (www.social-protection.org), in which a dedicated workspace on disability inclusion in social protection will be established.¹¹

Closing remarks of Ms. Shauna Olney (ILO):

Mrs. Olney complimented the group on the practical and applicable input and recommendations. She confirmed the need for disaggregated data in order to effectively reach out to all groups and close connection between the units of ILO and within the UN systems with donors. She expressed her hope that this meeting may have been the beginning of a process that will further reinforce the growing momentum for disability-inclusive social protection.

¹¹ This workspace is currently being established, and is accessible at <http://www.social-protection.org/gimi/gess/ShowProject.action?id=2840>. Contributions from participants of the workshop and others are highly welcome and should be sent to Christina Behrendt (behrendt@ilo.org).

4. ANNEXES

4.1. Annex 1: List of participants

Abu Alghaib, Ola	University of East Anglia	O.Abu-Alghaib@uea.ac.uk
Acuña Ulate, Andrés	ILO	acuna-ulate@ilo.org
Araya, Jorge	CRPD	jaraya@ohchr.org
Behrendt, Christina	ILO	behrendt@ilo.org
Bernard, Hervé	Handicap International; IDDC	hbernard@handicap-international.org
Bertmann, Isabella	GIZ, Germany	isabella.bertmann@giz.de
Carbonez, Francois	Licht für die Welt	f.carbonez@licht-fuer-die-welt.at
Chavez, Facundo	OHCHR	fchavezpenillas@ohchr.org
Cieza, Alarcos	WHO	ciezaa@who.int
Cote, Alexandre	IDA	acote@ida-secretariat.org
Devandas, Catalina	Special Rapporteur on the Rights of PWDs	cdevandas@sr-disability.org
Giarratano, Simona	European Disability Forum (EDF)	simona.giarratano@edf-feph.org
Hanass-Hancock, Jill	Kwazulu Natal University, South Africa / HEARD	Hanasshj@ukzn.ac.za
Hossein, Mosharraf	ADD	Mosharraf.Hossain@add.org.uk
Kindness, Heather	DFID, UK	H-Kindness@dfid.gov.uk
Kostanjsek, Nenad	WHO	kostanjsekn@who.int
Kuper, Hannah	LSHTM, UK	Hannah.Kuper@lshtm.ac.uk
Loryman, Hannah	DFID, UK	H-Loryman@dfid.gov.uk
Manlapaz, Abner	Philippines coalition on CRPD	abner.manlapaz@gmail.com
McClain, Charlotte	World Bank	cmclainnhlapo@worldbank.org
Menze, Jürgen	ILO	menze@ilo.org
Mont, Daniel	UCL-LCD	danielmont01@gmail.com
Ottavio, Benedetta	ILO	ottavio@iloguest.org
Posarac, Aleksandra (per VC)	World Bank	aposarac@worldbank.org
Relandeau, Audrey	Handicap International	arelandeau@handicap.international.org
Rivas, Minerva	ILO	minervarv@hotmail.com
Schremmer, Jens	International Social Security Association	schremmer@ilo.org
Sepulveda, Magdalena	UNRISD	sepulveda@unrisd.org
Sommer, Esther	GIZ, Germany	esther.sommer@giz.de
Tanhchareun, Tom	Australia DFAT	Tom.Tanhchareun@dfat.gov.au
Theemann, Yvonne	FES / Global Coalition on social protection floors	ytheemann@fes-geneva.org
Thornberry James	SENSE International	JamesThornberry@senseinternational.org.uk
Tripodi, Stefania	OHCHR	stripodi@ohchr.org
Trömel, Stefan	ILO	tromel@ilo.org
Voipio, Timo	Finland MOFA	Timo.Voipio@formin.fi
Walsham, Matthew	LSHTM, UK	matthewwalsham@gmail.com/ matthewwalsham@lshtm.ac.uk

4.2. Annex 2: Meeting program

TECHNICAL MEETING INCLUSIVE SOCIAL PROTECTION FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

Organised by
INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE AND INTERNATIONAL DISABILITY ALLIANCE

ILO headquarter, Geneva

22-23 January 2015

Thursday 22nd January

09.00 Registration

09.15-9:30 Introduction

- ▶ Welcoming words and introduction of participants
- ▶ Presentation of the agenda

Setting the scene

09.45-10.45 **Overview of key issues around social protection and persons with disabilities: is there a positive momentum for disability-inclusive social protection globally?**

Facilitator: Stefan Trömel

Key questions:

- ▶ The global policy agenda on social protection: Where do we stand today? (*Christina Behrendt, ILO*)
- ▶ Human rights, CRPD, DPOs and social protection – is there a positive momentum for disability inclusion and social protection? (*Alexandre Cote, IDA*)
- ▶ Viewpoints of multilateral and bilateral organizations (*DFAT, DFID, GIZ, World Bank*)

11.15- 12.45 **Better data for inclusive social protection for persons with disabilities**

Facilitator: Alexandre Cote

Presentation of recent research and studies:

- ▶ Inclusiveness of mainstream schemes (Matthew Walsham LSHTM)
- ▶ Cost of disability for individuals and households (Jill Hanass Hancock, HEARD)
- ▶ Disaggregation of LSMS and over relevant household surveys (Daniel Mont UCL LCD)

12.45-14.00 **Lunch Break**

Towards a comprehensive and inclusive social protection system for persons with disabilities

14.00-15.30 **Access of persons with disabilities to mainstream social protection schemes (non-contributory)**

Facilitator: Esther Sommer, GIZ, Introduction: Abner Manlapaz, Philippine coalition on the UN CRPD

Key questions:

- ▶ How to ensure access of persons with disabilities and adequate coverage in schemes that explicitly include persons with disabilities as one of their target groups?
- ▶ How to ensure access of persons with disabilities and adequate coverage in schemes that do not specifically target them but from which they should benefit on an equal basis with others?
- ▶ How to establish/strengthen links with other support schemes such as other social protection schemes, social health protection and support services, as well as with programmes aiming at disability inclusion in employment?

15.50-17.30 **Disability specific schemes: design and adequacy**

Facilitator: Stefan Trömel, ILO, Introduction: Daniel Mont, UCL

Key questions:

- ▶ To what extent do schemes/programmes take into account the objective of independent living and social participation? Do they recognize and support people's capabilities if given the right opportunities?
- ▶ How to address the diversity of support needs while at the same time limiting the complexity of schemes?
- ▶ How to ensure coordination between non-contributory and contributory disability specific schemes; and effective linkages between cash benefits, benefits in kind and access to services? Which mechanisms are in place to support beneficiaries' engagement in employment without creating negative disincentives?

Friday 23rd January

Recurrent operational challenges

09.00-10.30

Eligibility determination

Facilitator and introduction: Alexandre Cote, IDA

- ▶ Presentation on disability assessments (*Alarcos Cieza and Nenad Kostanjsek (WHO) in collaboration with Aleksandra Posarac (World Bank)*)

Key questions:

- ▶ What are the role, potentials and drawbacks of the disability status definition (disability card)?
- ▶ What are the key issues in eligibility determination, including individual assessments and means tests, of persons with disabilities in social protection schemes?
- ▶ How can governments best use the information collected during the eligibility determination process to understand better support needs and plan adequate policy responses?

10.50-12.30

Costing and financing

Facilitator: Timo Voipo, Finland:

- ▶ Presentation on ILO costing approaches (*Andrés Acuña Ulate, ILO*)

Key questions:

- ▶ What are the key issues and way forward with regard to the costing of disability specific schemes as well as of the additional costs of making mainstream schemes disability inclusive?
- ▶ What are the key issues for a cost-benefit analysis of disability benefit schemes and the inclusion of persons with disabilities? What about impact assessments (ex ante and ex post)?
- ▶ What are the key issues in financing social protection for persons with disabilities? How to address the affordability and fiscal sustainability issues raised by some stakeholders?

12.30-13.45

Lunch Break

13.45-14.45

Rationale for advocacy with regard to disability related social protection reforms in low and middle-income countries

Facilitator: Facundo Chavez, OHCHR, Introduction: Alexandre Cote, IDA

Key questions:

- ▶ What are the key arguments that allow the development of social protection schemes for persons with disabilities? Are those in line with the CRPD shift of paradigm?
- ▶ What are the issues that DPOs and the disability movement are facing with regards to advocacy for social protection internally and externally?

The way forward

14h45-15h45

Group work on identifying way forward with regards to research, technical resources, capacity building and advocacy in different areas tackled in the meeting

15.45-17.00

Group feedback and planning for future cooperation

- ▶ Summary by the workshop rapporteur (*Ola Abu Alghaib*)
- ▶ Results of group work on the way forward
- ▶ Discussion on the way forward
- ▶ Workshop conclusions

4.3. Annex 3: Resources

Publications

Banks, L. M. & Polack, S. (2014). *The Economic Costs of Exclusion and Gains of Inclusion of People with Disabilities. Evidence from Low and Middle Income Countries.* Available at: <http://www.cbm.org/article/downloads/54741/Costs-of-Exclusion-and-Gains-of-Inclusion-Report.pdf>

This report seeks to explore the potential pathways through which exclusion of people with disabilities may generate economic costs to individuals, their families and societies at large. Additionally, potential economic gains that may be realized through inclusion are investigated.

Copestake, J. (2008). *Multiple Dimensions of Social Assistance: The Case of Peru's 'Glass of Milk' Programme.* *The Journal of Development Studies*, 44(4), 545-561.

The article discusses a case study of Peru's 'Glass of Milk' program, drawing on mostly qualitative evidence of its material, social and cultural dimensions. The program is found to be well adapted to diverse contexts, but in a way that enhances its efficacy as a gendered instrument of mass patronage rather than as a means of addressing Peru's structural inequalities. The paper concludes that a switch to conditional cash transfers is unlikely, on its own, to change this.

Available at: <http://www.welldev.org.uk/research/workingpaperpdf/wed21.pdf>

Groce, N., Kett, M., Lang, R., & Trani, J.-F. (2011). *Disability and Poverty: the need for a more nuanced understanding of implications for development policy and practice.* *Third World Quarterly*, 32(8), 1493-1513. doi: 10.1080/01436597.2011.604520

This article reviews existing knowledge and theory regarding the disability–poverty nexus. Using both established theoretical constructs and field-based data, it attempts to identify what knowledge gaps exist and need to be addressed with future research.

Available at: <http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/pdf/10.1080/01436597.2011.604520>

Hunt, P., & Backman, G. (2008). *Health Systems and the Right to the Highest Attainable Standard of Health.* *Health and Human Rights*, 10(1), 81-92.

This chapter identifies some of the key right-to-health features of a health system. It considers health systems from the new, operational perspective of the right to the highest attainable standard of health.

Available at:

https://www.eda.admin.ch/content/dam/eda/en/documents/topics/02_453_Backman_Hunt.pdf

ILO (2014). *World Social Protection Report 2014/15: Building economic recovery, inclusive development and social justice.* Geneva: ILO

This ILO flagship report: (i) provides a global overview of the organization of social protection systems, their coverage and benefits, as well as public expenditures on social security; (ii) following a life-cycle approach, presents social protection for children, for women and men of working age, and for older persons; (iii) analyses trends and recent policies, e.g. negative impacts of fiscal consolidation and adjustment measures; and (iv) calls for the expansion of social protection in pursuit of crisis recovery, inclusive development and social justice.

Available at: http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---dcomm/documents/publication/wcms_245201.pdf

Mina, C. D. (2013). *Employment of Persons with Disabilities (Persons with disabilities) in the Philippines: The Case of Metro Manila and Rosario, Batangas (No. DP 2013-13).*

Available at: <http://dirp3.pids.gov.ph/ris/dps/pidsdps1313.pdf>

Mont, D., & Cuong, N. V. (2011). Disability and poverty in Vietnam. *The World Bank Economic Review*, 25(2), 323-359. Available at: https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/bitstream/handle/10986/13477/wber_25_2_323.pdf?sequence=1

Mont, D., & Nguyen, C. (2013). *Spatial Variation in the Disability-Poverty Correlation: Evidence from Vietnam*. University Library of Munich, Germany. Available at: http://addc.org.au/documents/resources/130806-spatial-variation-in-the-disability-poverty-correlation-evidence-from-vietnam_1436.pdf

This paper explores how local characteristics – within a single country – could influence the link between disability and poverty. While data directly related to inclusion – for example, accessibility audits of infrastructure and the availability of assistive devices – are not available, the hypothesis is that improved infrastructure related to those concepts – better roads, more doctors, and a more developed infrastructure (e.g., communication and transportation systems, electrification, etc.) – can make people with disabilities and their families less likely to experience poverty.

OHCHR (2015). Report of the Secretary-General on the question of the realization in all countries of economic, social and cultural rights. Available at:

<http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/HRC/RegularSessions/Session22/Pages/ListReports.aspx>

The report will be presented to the Human Rights Council in March 2015 on social protection floors and economic and social rights. The report has a short section on persons with disabilities.

Sepulveda Carmona, M. (2010). *Human Rights and Extreme Poverty. Note by the Secretary-General. Report of the Independent Expert on the Question of Human Rights and Extreme Poverty. The Importance of Social Protection Measures in Achieving Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)*.

Available at SSRN: <http://ssrn.com/abstract=2441168> or <http://dx.doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.2441168>

Sepulveda Carmona, M. (2014). *From Rhetoric to Practice: Cash Transfers, Rights and Gender in Latin America*. Harvard International Review, Spring 2014. Available at: <http://ssrn.com/abstract=2534322>

Trickle Up. (2013). *DISABILITY, POVERTY & LIVELIHOODS GUIDANCE FROM TRICKLE UP*. The United States Agency for International Development (USAID). Washington.

This guide was developed based on Trickle Up's experience developing and implementing a disability inclusive livelihood project in rural Guatemala from 2010 to 2013 that was supported by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). It also draws on Trickle Up's broader disability inclusion experience in Burkina Faso, India, Mali, and Nicaragua.

Available at: <http://www.trickleup.org/media/publications/upload/Disability-Poverty-Livelihoods-Guidance-from-Trickle-Up-small-file-2.pdf>

Uthoff, A., Madariaga, A., & Robles, C. (2011). *Protección social y generación de empleo: análisis de experiencias derivadas de programas de transferencias con corresponsabilidad*. Available at: http://repositorio.cepal.org/bitstream/handle/11362/3871/S2011030_es.pdf?sequence=1

Social protection and employment generation: Analysis of Experiences from programs in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Book Chapters

- “Social Protection and Disability,” Chapter in Poverty and Disability, ed. T. Barron and J. M. Ncube, Leonard Cheshire Publications, London, 2010
- “Social Protection,” Chapter in Buchanan, Cate (Editor) Gun Violence, Disability and Recovery, Surviving Gun Violence Project, Center for Humanitarian Dialogue, Geneva, 2013

Upcoming Events

- **Eighth Joint AUC-ECA Annual Meetings**

The conference will include plenary sessions; round table debates; side events; and the launch of the annual Economic Report on Africa, which addresses the theme of trade and industrialization. The conference will include a ministerial segment from 30-31 March and an expert segment from 26-27 March. **Dates:** 25-31 March 2015 **Venue:** UN Conference Centre **Location:** Addis Ababa <http://www.uneca.org/cfm2015>

- **Side event 28th session HRC: Social protection Floors and Human Rights to be held in Geneva on 6th March 2015**

The event will strive to enhance awareness of and adherence to social security as a human right and improve understanding of the steps needed to ensure consistency of national implementation of ILO Social Protection Floors Recommendation No. 202 with international and domestic human rights obligations, including gender equality. The annual OHCHR report on economic, social and cultural rights, submitted to the Human Right Council at its 28th session, will constitute a basis for the discussion given its focus on the contribution of social protection floors to the realization of economic, social and cultural rights (A/HRC/28/35).

On-going policy processes and upcoming events – possible entry points

Date	Event	Possible entry points on inclusive SP for PWDs
January/ February 2015	2nd Global Public Consultation on the Indicators Working Draft Report to be released by the Sustainable Development Solutions Network (http://unsdsn.org/resources/publications/indicators/)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Possible inputs on social protection and inclusion, social protection for participation Contact: Magdalena Sepulveda (deadline 16 Feb)
2-3 February 2015	Meeting of the Social Protection Inter-Agency Cooperation Board (SPIAC-B) and ISPA working group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Possibility to develop an ISPA assessment tool on disability inclusion in social protection (interested: GIZ, WB, ILO, IDA, Finland, others?)

Date	Event	Possible entry points on inclusive SP for PWDs
4 th -13 th February 2015	<p>53rd Session of the Commission for Social Development: “Rethinking and strengthening social development in the contemporary world”, United Nations Headquarter, New York</p> <p>(http://undesadspd.org/CommissionforSocialDevelopment/Sessions/2015.aspx)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resolution on persons with disabilities? • Resolution on social protection? • Resolution on older persons? • Side-event on Social Protection in Ghana (LEAP programme), 6 Feb. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report of the Special Rapporteur on disability, Catalina Devandas (9th of February)
2 nd -27 th March 2015	<p>28th Regular Session of the Human Rights Council, Geneva</p> <p>(http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/HRC/RegularSessions/Session28/Pages/28RegularSession.asp)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussion of the Report of the Secretary-General on the question of the realization in all countries of economic, social and cultural rights (A/HRC/28/35), focusing largely on social protection floors (http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/HRC/RegularSessions/Session28/Pages/ListReports.aspx) • Side event on Social Protection Floors and Human Rights (6th March), organized by UNRISD and others 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interactive discussion with the Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (11th March)
25 th March-17 th April 2015	<p>13th Session of the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD), Palais Wilson, Geneva</p> <p>(http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/treatybodyexternal/SessionDetails1.aspx?SessionID=982&Lang=en)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Possibility to a briefing to the committee on outcomes of the technical seminar and follow up work at this or next session?
April-May 2015	<p>Expert meeting on Women with Disabilities and Social Protection (Catalina/UNRISD)</p>	
24 th -28 th March 2015	<p>World Social Forum, Tunisia</p> <p>(https://fsm2015.org/en)</p>	

Date	Event	Possible entry points on inclusive SP for PWDs
7-8 May 2015	Meeting of the Inter Agency Support Group to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities , Beirut, Organizer: ESCWA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussion on SP in emergencies and PWDs? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Possibility of working towards a resolution [of whom?] for 2016
1 st -13 th June 2015	104th Session of the International Labour Conference, ILO Geneva (http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---relconf/documents/meetingdocument/wcms_305813.pdf) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Possible recommendation on transitions to formality • Recurrent discussion on labour protection 	
9 th -11 th June 2015	Conference of State Parties on CRPD (http://www.un.org/disabilities/default.asp?id=1535) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus on poverty alleviation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation of findings by special rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities? • Possibility of side event on social protection? Possibly led by IDA?
13 th -16 th July 2015	3rd International Conference on Financing for Development, Addis Ababa (http://www.un.org/esa/ffd/overview/third-conference-ffd.html) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bread for the World following this discussion 	
July 2015	Committee on Economic Social and Cultural Rights <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Possibility of a statement on Social Protection Floor 	
15 th -28 th September 2015	70th United Nations General Assembly, New York <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report of special rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities 	

Date	Event	Possible entry points on inclusive SP for PWDs
May 2016	World Humanitarian Summit, Istanbul Ongoing consultation process prior to the summit http://www.worldhumanitariansummit.org/whs_about	

Further Action – additional entry points

- Consultations in Geneva in October 2015
- At the European level: possibility to highlight SP for PWD for development in European Parliament?
- Possibility of funding for country-level activities? (UNPRD)
- Commission for Disaster Risk Reduction

Side Events

- Global coalition for SPFs, Solidar, etc.

Tools and training materials:

- **Website Platform on Linking Social Protection and Human Rights**

This platform is designed to provide expert legal and development resources on how to better align social protection and human rights. It is targeted at policy makers, development practitioners and human rights advocates with the intention of strengthening a growing social protection community that cuts across disciplines. Link: <http://www.unrisd.org/sp-hr>

Interesting initiatives:

Open invitation to all participants to contribute with a "think piece" to the Website Platform, writing on any specific topic related to "CRPD and social protection". An overview of the existing contributions and info on where to submit the contribution can be found at :

[http://www.unrisd.org/unrisd/website/projects.nsf/\(httpProjects\)/907E643A63BAB687C1257D0000432CBB?OpenDocument&category=Expert+Commentaries](http://www.unrisd.org/unrisd/website/projects.nsf/(httpProjects)/907E643A63BAB687C1257D0000432CBB?OpenDocument&category=Expert+Commentaries)

Research:

- **Incorporating Disability in the CCT Program in Philippines (completed)**

The study explored how the issue of disability was addressed in the Pantawid Program. Through disability-inclusive lenses, the study provides an initial supply-side assessment of the Pantawid program, describes access to education and health services of households with members who have disability and recommends plans of action for a more disability-responsive program and a guide in the design of a Family Development Module on Disability.



2013_Incorporating
Disability in the Condi

Accessed at :

- **Five country case-studies as part of the Transforming Cash Transfers beneficiary perceptions research project, each case-study focusing on a different vulnerable group. (Completed)**

Available at <http://transformingcashtransfers.org/reports/>

- **Research funded through the 2013 ESRC-DFID Poverty Alleviation Call (on-going)**

Title: Bridging the Gap: Examining Disability and Development in Four African Countries

Timeframe: 3 years; estimated to start in April 2015

Principal Investigator: Nora Groce, Leonard Cheshire Disability

Overall objective: To identify how the specific barriers to inclusion facing disabled children and adults in accessing health, education, social protection and labour market services can be overcome. The research will be conducted in 4 sub-Saharan African countries: Kenya, Sierra Leone, Uganda and Zambia.

- **Research on the impact of the Social Cash Transfers programme on persons with disabilities in Zambia (on-going)**

Being carried out by UNICEF in partnership with the Zambian Federation of Organisations for Persons with Disabilities (ZAFOD). First round of data collection for the quantitative component of the study commenced in May 2014. This component entailed interviews with about 450 households from Kaputa, Luwingu, Serenje and Chitambo districts. Fieldwork for the qualitative component of the study, which entails about 90 household interviews, 9 focus group discussions and 18 case studies of children with disabilities, again in the same districts, has commenced and is to be complete in early 2015. Follow-up rounds of data collection for both components of the study are planned for 2015, and will be accompanied by awareness-raising activities at the community level about disability and the relationship between poverty and disability. Dissemination of results from the study and related advocacy activities are anticipated in late 2015.

- **VfM assessment of a Disability Support Grant in Uganda (DFID) (on-going, led by Philip White)**
- **Disability Inclusive PKH Study (DFAT)**

Objective: Program Keluarga Harapan PKH in Indonesia will assist Bappenas and Kemensos to review PKH regulations and conduct research into how people with a disability can be included in the PKH program, based on desk/literature reviews, administrative and survey data, qualitative research results from families with a disabled member, DPOs, local service providers and key stakeholders.