Welcome to the #SPorgWebinar

Financing disability-inclusive social protection systems

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Financing disability-inclusive social protection systems

Speakers:
Dörte Bosse, Head of Sector for horizontal coordination, social protection and disabilities, European Union Directorate-General for International Partnerships
Alexandre Cote, Social Policy Specialist, UNICEF
Jasmina Papa, Social Protection Specialist for Eastern Europe and Central Asia, ILO
Sovannary Keo, Social Policy Specialist at UNICEF Cambodia
Moussa Thiare, Chair Person of FSAPH

Moderator:
Veronika Wodsak, Social Protection Policy Specialist, ILO
Speakers

Dörte Bosse
Head of Sector for horizontal coordination, social protection and disabilities, European Union Directorate-General for International Partnerships

Ms. Bosse has worked for over 20 years in Development Policy and International Cooperation. Currently, she is the Head of Sector for horizontal coordination, social protection and disabilities in INTPA Headquarters. Previously she led various teams in INTPA Headquarters and in Delegations covering Human Development, Communication & Visibility and Finance & Contracts. Before joining the EC, she was a speechwriter and worked in the Latin American Department of the German Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development. Ms Bosse holds a Master’s degree in Business administration from the Free University of Berlin, a Degree in Arts and Humanities from the Universidad Complutense of Madrid and a Postgraduate degree from the German Institute for Development.

Alexandre Cote
Social Policy Specialist, UNICEF

Alexandre Cote is a Disability and Social Protection Policy specialist at UNICEF. Alex has been working in the field of inclusive development for 25 years supporting programs in the field of community support services, social protection, health and rehabilitation and humanitarian relief in Eastern Africa, Southeast Europe, and the Middle East. Actively involved in negotiation of the CRPD, he has contributed to its implementation and monitoring ever since. He co-facilitated with ILO the elaboration of the joint statement on Inclusive Social Protection Systems for Persons with Disabilities and supported the technical coordination of the ILO-UNICEF-UNPRPD Inclusive Social Protection initiative, including leading a short course with the Bonn Rhein Sieg University. As policy specialist, he is developing guidance to frame UNICEF engagement on disability inclusive social protection, provide technical support to regional and country offices and contribute to global advocacy in partnership with key stakeholders such as ILO or the International Disability Alliance.

Jasmina Papa
Social Protection Specialist for Eastern Europe and Central Asia, ILO

Ms. Papa is Social Protection Specialist in ILO Decent Work Technical Support Team for Eastern Europe and Central Asia since 2018. Her current work is focused on social protection policy (re)design, supporting extension of social protection to workers in informal economy and disability inclusion. Prior to this she has been working in the field of social inclusion and governance in UNDP as social inclusion specialist; MAP – think tank as action oriented researcher and evaluator. She holds an MA in Political Science from Central European University, Budapest (Hungary) with a focus on Political Economy of Welfare Regimes and joint BA/MA degree in Social Work and Policy from University of Zagreb (Croatia).
Speakers

Sovannary Keo
Social Policy Specialist at UNICEF Cambodia

Sovannary Keo joined UNICEF in 2003. In her current role as a Social Policy Specialist at UNICEF Cambodia, she is responsible for social protection, where she has been working on policy, planning, coordination and management of social assistance policy and cash transfer programmes. She graduated from the 232 Asian Institute of Technology (AIT) with a Master’s Degree in Aquaculture and Aquatic Resource Planning and Management.

Moussa Thiare
Chair Person of FSAPH

Moussa Thiare is the Chairperson of the umbrella organisation of OPDs in Senegal. Mr. Thiare is also Chief Officer in charge of Students Affairs and Community Service at Cheikh Anta DIOP University, Dakar. He graduated in Economic Science and Arts from the same University. Furthermore, Mr. Thiare is a consultant in Inclusive development. He is visually impaired.

Veronika Wodsak
Social Protection Policy Specialist, ILO

Ms Wodsak has worked for the ILO Social Protection Department since 2007 in various functions, including Health Policy Officer, Social Protection Floor Officer and Social Security Expert. Amongst other responsibilities, she was part of the team that supported the development and follow-up of the Social Protection Floors Recommendation (R.202). Her current responsibilities include disability-inclusive social protection, digital social protection and partnerships. Ms Wodsak holds a B.A. in International Relations from the University of Kent at Canterbury and an M.A. in International Relations from Queen’s University (Ontario). She has worked as a Researcher on Global Social Policy at Bielefeld University, at the World Bank Social Development Department and for the German Development Cooperation where her research focused on old age security and pensions.

Moderator
Share your questions to the speakers!

.type them in the Q&A box

Please state your name/organisation, and if your question is directed to a specific speaker.

Also, you are invited to interact with us on Twitter using #SPorgWebinar
Introduction

Financing disability inclusive social protection
The need for Inclusive social protection

**Earn less:** Persons with disabilities are more likely to be unemployed, to be self-employed, in informal sector with lower wage.

Family members (mostly women and girls) quitting work or education to provide support to children or adult with high support needs.

**Spend more:** Persons with disabilities have higher health care needs, face more barriers to access and are 50% more likely to face catastrophic health expenditure.

**Spend more:** Persons with disabilities and their families face a wide diversity of disability related costs to achieve equal standard of living and participation:

- Costs 80% more to raise a child with disability in Philippines
- 4-15 time the poverty lines to achieve equal participation in South Africa

**Universal income security** and adequate standards of living

**Health care costs** including early intervention, (re)habilitation and assistive devices

**Universal coverage of disability related costs** including access to gender responsive community care and support services

… in ways that facilitate access to early childhood development, education, economic empowerment and community participation.
Inclusive social protection systems

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CATEGORIES OF INSTRUMENTS</th>
<th>EXAMPLES OF TYPES SCHEMES ACROSS THE LIFE CYCLE</th>
<th>FUNCTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CHILDHOOD</td>
<td>WORKING AGE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CASH BENEFITS</td>
<td>Poverty assistance cash transfer, cash for work</td>
<td>Unemployment, maternity, sickness, parental leave benefits,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Child grant/family benefits/</td>
<td>Disability related income replacement benefits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Care giver benefits</td>
<td>Disability costs basic allowance/top up schemes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Child disability benefits</td>
<td>Third person support / caregiver benefits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BENEFITS THAT REDUCE OUT OF POCKET COSTS</td>
<td>Concessions</td>
<td>Health insurance/cost coverage including early intervention, rehabilitation, assistive technology, free or discounted public transport, subsidised utilities, tax exemptions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Support Services</td>
<td>Case management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTERLINKAGE</td>
<td>Early childhood development, childcare, education</td>
<td>Economic empowerment programs, return to work programs, women’s empowerment, protection services, financial inclusion services</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This image illustrates various types of social protection systems across different life cycle stages. Categories include cash benefits, benefits that reduce out of pocket costs, and interlinkages. Each category is further divided into examples of schemes that facilitate access to early childhood development, education, economic empowerment, and community participation.
Coverage of disability benefits?

- Globally, 1 in 3 persons with severe disability get a disability cash benefit

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>High income</th>
<th>Upper-middle income</th>
<th>Lower-middle income</th>
<th>Low income</th>
<th>Europe and Central Asia</th>
<th>Americas</th>
<th>Asia and the Pacific</th>
<th>Africa</th>
<th>Arab States</th>
<th>World</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percentage</td>
<td>85.6%</td>
<td>40.5%</td>
<td>11.3%</td>
<td>8.6%</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td>71.8%</td>
<td>21.6%</td>
<td>9.3%</td>
<td>7.2%</td>
<td>33.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Who needs disability related support?

- **2-5%**: Includes persons usually referred as having severe disability which may require significant support.

- **7-10%**: Includes also persons with significant disability who would require some support, assistive products and inclusive environment for daily activities.

- **15%**: Includes also all persons with any kind of functional limitations who would benefit from some assistance but mostly inclusive environment

- **More**: Not “persons with disabilities” per se but at times directly benefit from assistance or inclusive environment (pregnant women, people with injury or sickness…)

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**Disability prevalence rate by age group for those aged 15+ years**

- **Uganda**
- **Vietnam**
- **Bangladesh**

**Age Group**
- 15-19
- 20-24
- 25-29
- 30-34
- 35-39
- 40-44
- 45-49
- 50-54
- 55-59
- 60-64
- 65-69
- 70-74
- 75-79
- 80-84
- 85+

**Disability Prevalence rate (percentage)**
- 0
- 20
- 40
- 60
- 80
- 100
Adequacy of disability benefits?

- In many countries – benefits cannot cover basic expenses, let alone extra costs.
- Commonly used for general household needs.
- Few low-and middle-income countries stand out with relatively adequate benefits.
- May go over and above addressing income security to address extra costs.
Expenditure on disability cash benefits

In the few LMICs with more robust systems of cash benefits (coverage and adequacy), expenditure are around 0.5% of GDP – EU average 2.1% (2016)

Even in countries with fairly high coverage schemes, expenditure remains small

Many countries have extremely low levels of expenditure
Financing inclusive social protection

**Getting the right data:** Identifying persons with disabilities in census, national surveys, registration surveys and social protection MIS, and better disability assessment and certification mechanisms, consulting with organisations of persons with disabilities

**Making the most of existing expenditures:** adapting existing schemes (prioritisation in eligibility determination for mainstream schemes, using public works schemes to finance development of community care and support system...)

**Diversifying source of financing:** Targeted concessions and subsidies, social clause in public procurement, UHC coverage of assistive technology...

**Progressively develop disability specific support:** Child disability benefit (<0.1% of GDP), disability allowance for people with high support needs...

**Meaningfully engagement with organizations of persons with disabilities:** resourcing inclusive social protection will take time and require sustained advocacy which can be achieved only with strong ownership of persons with disabilities themselves
THANK YOU

Alexandre Cote
Social policy specialist - UNICEF
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Towards Disability-inclusive Social Protection in Cambodia

Sovannary KEO, Social Policy Specialist, UNICEF Cambodia
Towards Disability-inclusive Social Protection in Cambodia

The Royal Government of Cambodia National Social Protection Policy Framework 2016-2025 opens space for expanded coverage and protection of the Persons with Disability

2021 Law on The Protection of the Right of Persons with Disabilities fully recognized the right to social protection

Relatively low coverage of the poor Persons with Disability by routine cash transfer programmes until 2022 (at 16,800)

Government Cash Transfer programme for poor and vulnerable captured as the opportunity to provide income support to all PwD living in poor households with coverage of up to 71,400 PwD receiving monthly income support for 32 months until February 2023, with possible extension to end of 2023.

Cash transfer Programme for at-risk households affected by 2022 flood was laund in Dec 2022 for monthly payment of 3 months project with additional coverage of 6,000 PWD.
Towards Disability-inclusive Social Protection in Cambodia

In 2023, the new Cash Transfer Programme for Persons with Disability, under the Family Package of integrated cash transfer programmes for the poor and vulnerable

Level of benefits double to previous Disability Allowance and commensurate to Covid-19 CT Programme.

Stronger referral to social care, basic services and labour activation

Increased coverage by cash transfers and other services for Persons with Disability through the Disability Identification Mechanism
Digitalized system with service available in 1,652 communes/sankgats

1. Data transfer from Communes
2. Data check and verify by Provinces
3. Approval by MoSVY

Case management and status updates in-built into on-demand system
With engagement of 4,900 trained commune workers
Looking into social and environmental dimensions to determine 3 levels of disability
In strong collaboration with grass-root CSOs and DPOs
With inter-ministerial coordination and monitoring structure
Digital data collection with direct flow into Disability Management Information System (DMIS)

With digital links to Cash Transfer MIS and ID Poor Database
4.9% of Cambodians are Persons with Disability (2019 Census)

254,000 PwD registered within DMIS from Jan 2021 to 03 Feb. 2023

Almost 94,200 PwD included in the national cash transfer programmes

Using DMIS to monitor covid-19 vaccination and facilitate response to the needs of PwD
Thank you!
The equal opportunities card in Senegal

Moussa THIARE, CHAIR PERSON OF FSAPH (UMBRELLA ORGANISATION OF OPDs)

moussa75.thiare@gmail.com

FSAPH is a member of Gs coalition
INTRODUCTION

- People with disability are estimated from 8000,0000 (2013 national census) to more than 2,500,000 (WHO 2011 report);
- Whether the accurate figures, it remains clear that their number is increasingly growing;
- In line with the UN CRDP, Senegal adopted in 2010 the Disability Act for the promotion and the protection of the rights of persons with disability.
- Article 3 a key provision of that law, lays the emphasis on the equal opportunities card.
2 - What is the equal opportunities card?

- The EOC is a social protection mechanism which aims at improving persons with disabilities participation, thereby enabling their inclusion in all aspects of life.
- It was launched in April 2015 by the President of the Republic.
- Currently about 70,000 are beneficiaries, which means 7%.
- 57% of men and 43% of women.
- 56% are persons with physical impairment.
- 17% are with visual impairment.
- 9% are with hearing impairment.
- All the other impairments are less than 1%.
3 - What is the equal opportunities card for?

- It has two main functions:
  - To help identify all persons with disability all over the country;
  - To meet service delivery such as:
    - Health care, education, vocational training,
      employment, assistive devices, transport, financial support, personal assistance.
4 - Challenges after 7 years of implementation

- Very slow generating pace: only 7% of beneficiaries;
- Institutional fragmentation of the coordination;
- Lack of security and ineffectivity of service delivery;
- Lack and instability of resources.
5 - Advocacy actions of the coalition

- The coalition has gone through many activities including visits to influential authorities, capacity building...
- The key messages are:
  - The equal opportunities card should be a national program;
  - Local authorities should involve in the promotion of social protection;
  - The private sector namely enterprises have a part to play with their social responsibility.
- The coalition has also worked on the commitments of candidates during the latest elections
Thank you for joining!

Make sure to answer our survey, available after this session, and join us for the next webinars!

Financing disability-inclusive social protection systems