Towards disability Inclusive Social Protection System

Before, During and After COVID19

Webinar 12th June 2020

Alex Cote
Disability Inclusive Social protection systems provide across the life cycle:

- **(Basic) Income security and adequate standards of living**
- Access to health care including early intervention, (re)habilitation and assistive devices
- Coverage of disability related costs including access to support services
- Facilitate access to early childhood development, education and economic empowerment programs
The disability-related costs faced by persons with disabilities and their families

Person without disability

Person with disability

Cost of Basic households Needs

Cost of human support such as Personal Assistance

Higher costs because of inaccessibility of transport and services

Cost of assistive devices & medical supplies

Cost of Basic households Needs

Less education and employment opportunities

Lower earnings for people with disabilities

Loss of earning or education opportunities for family members who are care givers

....
Income security
- Unemployment benefit
- Old age pension
- Disability pension
- Carer’s grant for parents of child with disabilities
- Maternity
- Sickness benefits
- Poverty assistance

Disability/autonomy cash allowance to cover basic disability related costs
(Universal, compatible with work and income security schemes)

Access to support services
(Direct provision of personal assistance, interpreters...
and/or third person support/care giver allowance)

Concessions to offset basic disability costs
Relevant discounts
Free or heavily subsidized public transport...

Affordable health care
(Including rehabilitation and assistive devices)

Economic empowerment programs
Return to work, vocational training, support to self employment...

ACROSS THE LIFE CYCLE (Childhood, Working age adult and Old age)

For all persons with disabilities with no or lower income
For all persons with significant support needs/disability costs
For all registered persons with disabilities
Low levels of coverage in LMICs

SDG indicator 1.3.1:
18.5% for persons with severe disabilities receiving disability cash benefits in LMICs, 1% in low income countries
Low levels of investment in disability specific programmes in LMICs

Only 6 of the 33 LMICs with tax-financed disability specific benefits invest more than 0.3 per cent of GDP

Development Pathways, 2019
What we learned from response to COVID-19 crisis so far

- **Response is more effective when there is a comprehensive and inclusive social protection system in place**

- The COVID-19 crisis demonstrates the importance for all countries to develop and strengthen collectively financed, comprehensive, inclusive and permanent social-protection systems.
1/3 of countries have adopted specific SP measures for persons with disabilities

- Accessibility of information
- Coverage of health care costs
- Expansion of registration of persons with disabilities and use of different existing registries (disability card, DPO membership...)
- Increase of the value of Cash allowance, extra payment for persons with disabilities
- Increase of the number of persons with disabilities receiving cash allowance
- Expand paid leave for family members providing support
- In kind support such as food package, medicines
- Support services for children adult and older persons with disabilities
- Creation of phone Helpline for persons with disabilities and their families
COVID 19 recovery and beyond

• Ensuring that economic recovery programs are inclusive of persons with disabilities and their families
• Development of national disability registry including support requirements assessment
• Combining mainstream and disability specific to ensure universal income security, access to health care and coverage of disability related costs
• Further investment in cash plus community support services program (and de-institutionalisation)
• Preventing austerity measures in recovery fiscal consolidation
Inclusive Social Protection Systems for Children with Disabilities
In Europe and Central Asia

Background Paper 7

Considering the Disability related Costs in Social Protection

Advanced unedited draft for consultation

March 2020

In many countries, persons with disabilities, women and girls with disabilities, and other vulnerable populations experiencing disabilities are more likely to be poor. In these countries, social protection systems, such as pensions, unemployment insurance, health insurance, and other transfer systems, are designed to support economic security and social well-being. These programs are central to ensuring that persons with disabilities have access to education, health, and other basic services. They also play a critical role in supporting persons with disabilities and their families in times of need.

The COVID-19 pandemic has had a significant impact on health outcomes, economic conditions, and social inclusion. Persons with disabilities, women, and girls are more likely to be affected by the pandemic, and they are more likely to experience negative consequences.

In some countries, social protection systems are not designed to support persons with disabilities. This can lead to increased poverty and social exclusion. In other countries, social protection systems are designed to support persons with disabilities, but they are not effective in meeting their needs.

Inclusive Social Protection Systems for Children with Disabilities
In Europe and Central Asia

Social Protection Systems for Children with Disabilities

Inclusive Social Protection Systems for Children with Disabilities
In Europe and Central Asia

UNICEF

for every child

UNICEF

for every child
Training
Bonn Rhein Sieg

4 modules online
35 participants max
Free of charge

Program based on background papers and thematic briefs

• 1 Disability, inequality and inclusion
  • Focus on data and cost of disability

• 2 Inclusive social protection for empowerment or persons with disabilities
  • Life cycle approach, access, key components and progressive development of an inclusive social protection system and the political economy of reform

• 3 Disability and eligibility determination
  • Disability assessment, determination and Disability-adjusted poverty targeting and means test

• 4 Access to services and interlinkage across the life cycle
  • Health care, rehabilitation, and assistive device
  • Care, assistance and support
  • Early Childhood Development, deinstitutionalization and education (with UNICEF expert contribution)
  • Employment - active labor market policies, return to work program, informal labor market - (with ILO experts contribution)
Thank you!

To know more:

- *Social protection response to the COVID-19 crisis*, International Labor Organization,
- *Disability considerations during the COVID-19 outbreak*, World Health Organization, March 2020

Contact:
alex.cote@inclusive-policy.org