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Financing disability-inclusive social protection systems



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This project is funded by the European Union



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.

Moderator



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.

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**



Financing disability inclusive social protection



Introduction



This project is funded by
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Global Coalition for
SOCIAL PROTECTION FLOORS

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



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



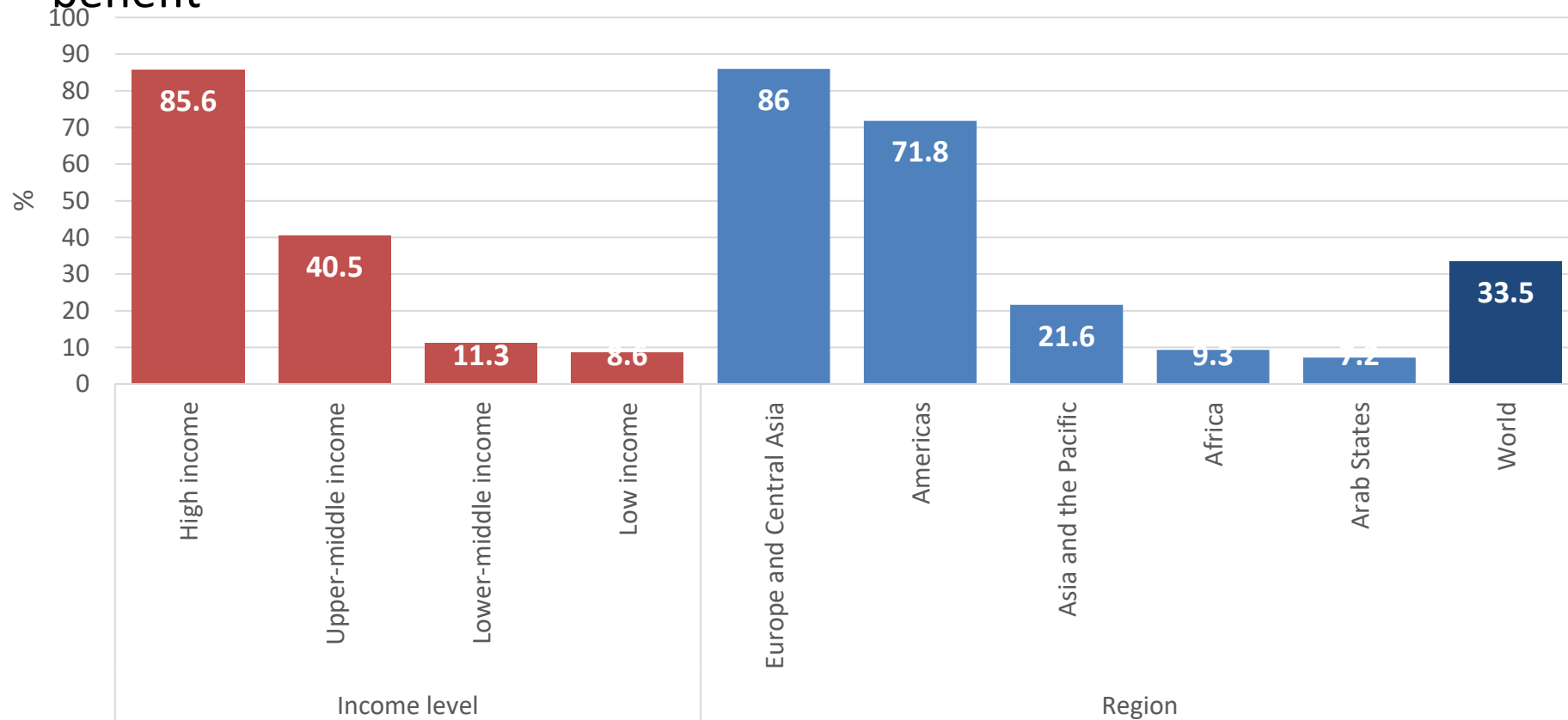
... in ways that facilitate access to early
childhood development, education,
economic empowerment and community
participation

Inclusive social protection systems

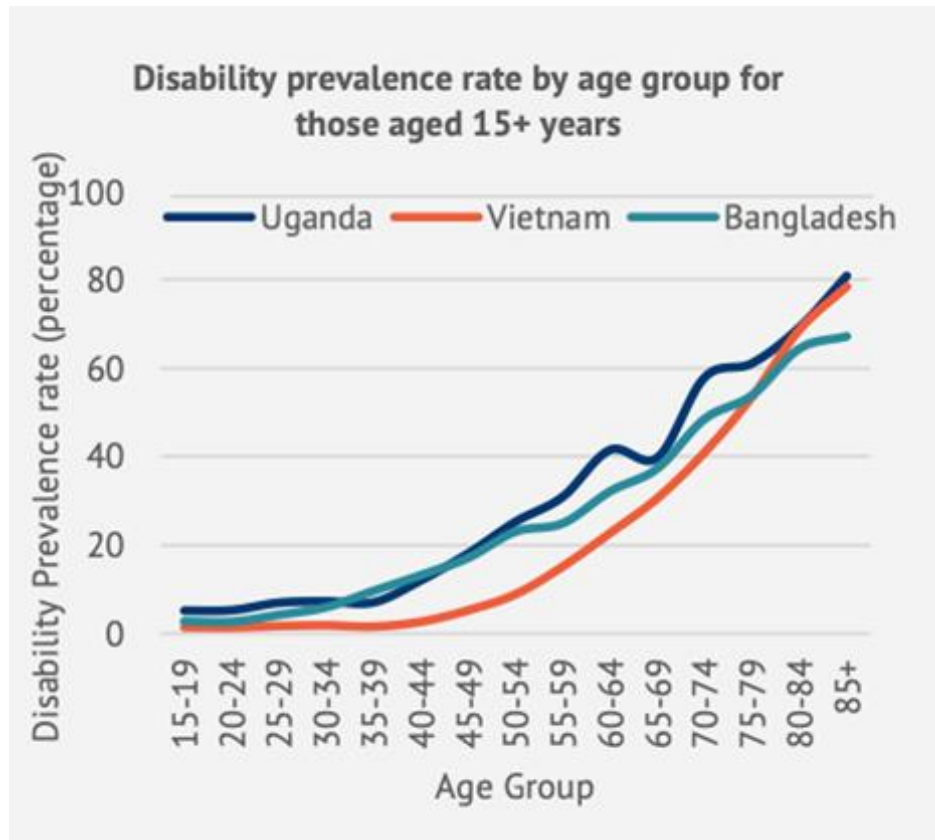
CATEGORIES OF INSTRUMENTS	EXAMPLES OF TYPES SCHEMES ACROSS THE LIFE CYCLE			FUNCTION
	CHILDHOOD	WORKING AGE	OLD AGE	
CASH BENEFITS	Poverty assistance cash transfer, cash for work			INCOME SECURITY
	Child grant/family benefits/	Unemployment, maternity, sickness, parental leave benefits,	Old age pensions	
	Care giver benefits	Disability related income replacement benefits		
	Child disability benefits	Disability costs basic allowance/top up schemes	Third person support / caregiver benefits	COVERAGE OF HEALTH CARE AND DISABILITY-RELATED COSTS
BENEFITS THAT REDUCE OUT OF POCKET COSTS	Concessions Health insurance/cost coverage including early intervention, rehabilitation, assistive technology, free or discounted public transport, subsidised utilities, tax exemptions			
	Support Services Case management Community care and support, personal assistance schemes, interpreters, counselling, point to point transport, respite care			
INTERLINKAGE	Early childhood development, childcare, education	Economic empowerment programs, return to work programs, women's empowerment, protection services, financial inclusion services		ACCESS TO OTHER SERVICES

Coverage of disability benefits?

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



Who needs disability related support?



2-5%

Includes persons usually referred as having severe disability which may requires significant support.

7-10%

Includes also persons with significant disability who would require some support, assistive products and inclusive environment for daily activities.

15%

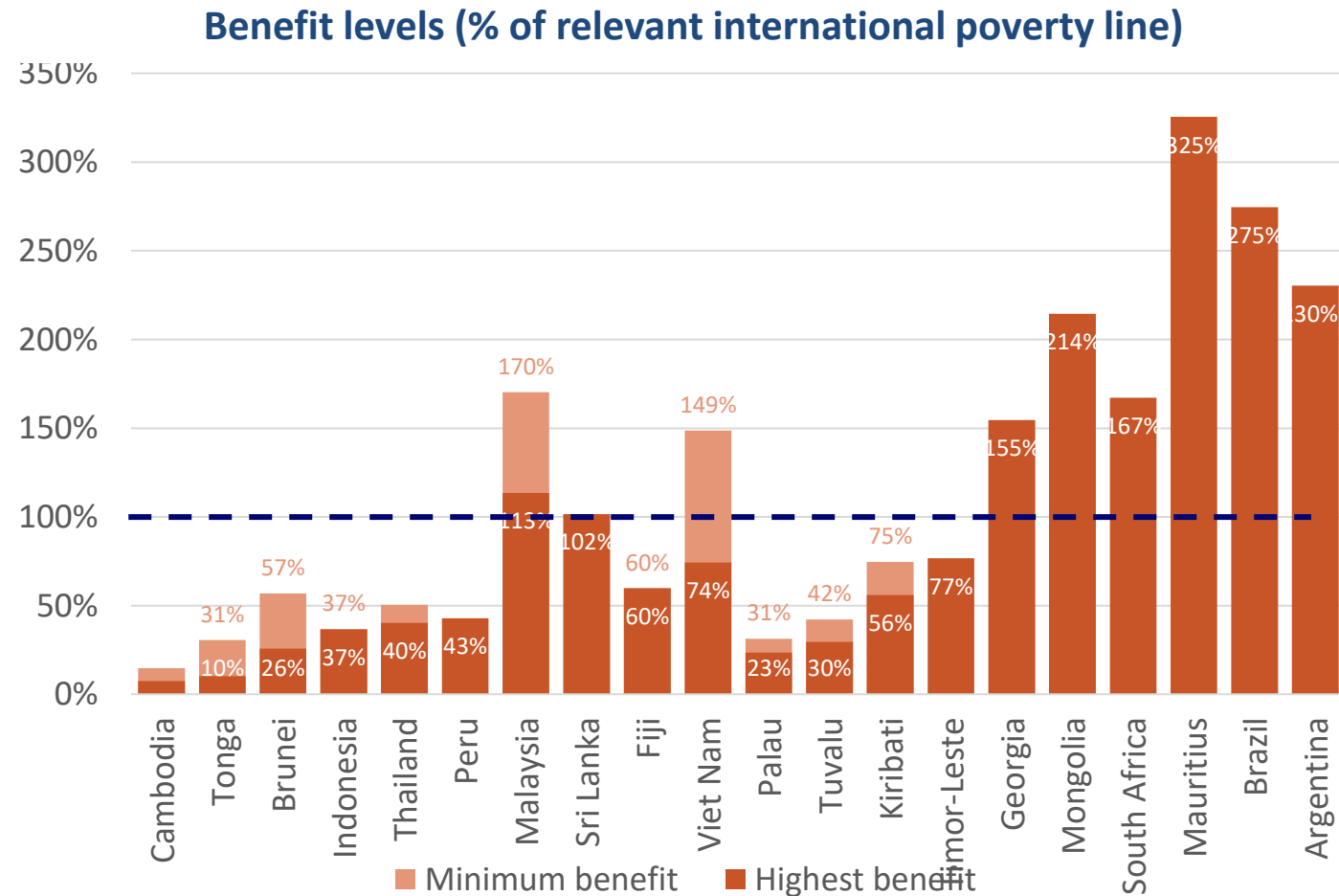
Includes also all persons with any kind of functional limitations who would benefit from some assistance but mostly inclusive environment

More

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

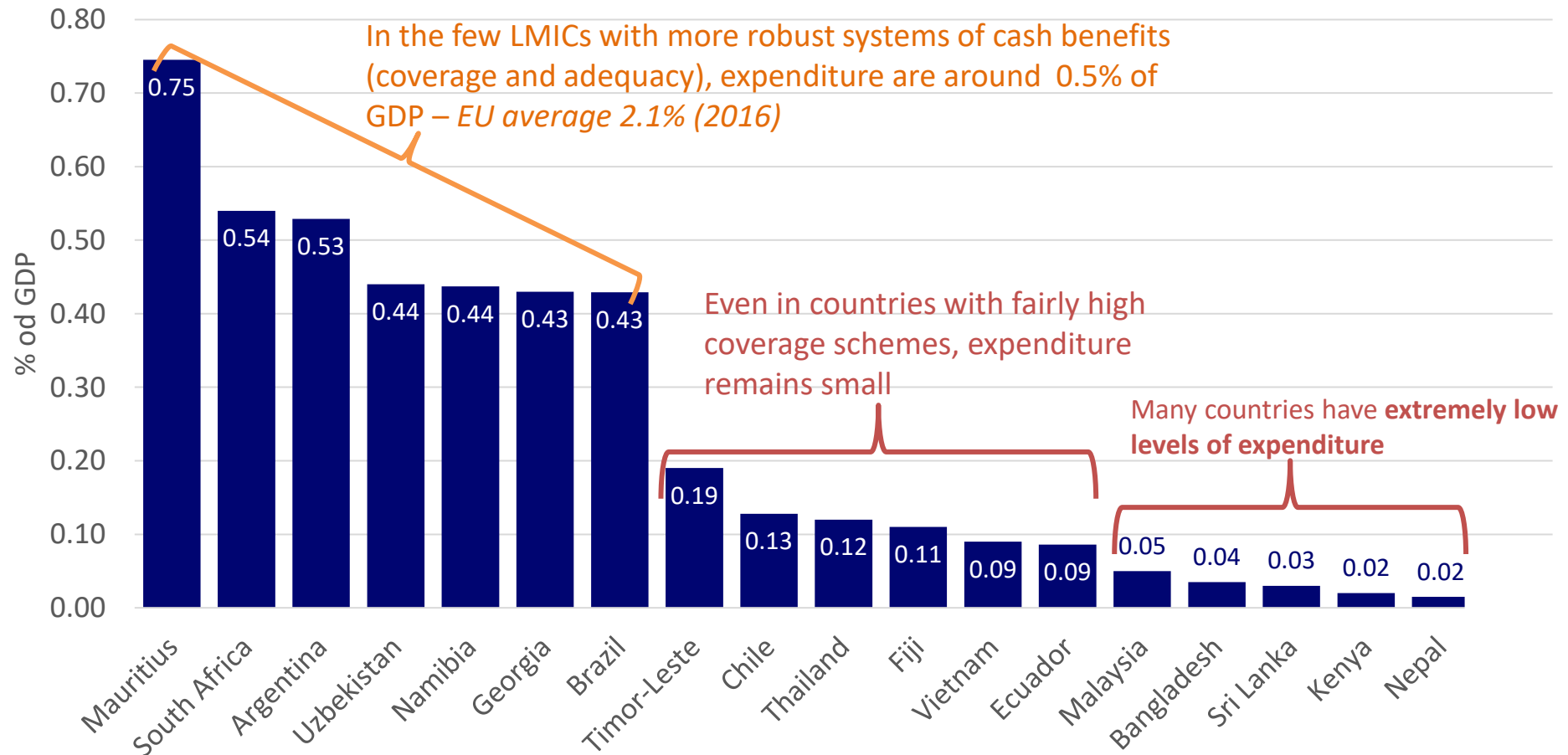
Adequacy of disability benefits?

- 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

Expenditure on tax-financed (non-contributory) disability benefits (% of GDP)



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 (priorization 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 launched 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



Social and Rights-based Disability Identification in Cambodia

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

Social and Rights-based Disability Identification in Cambodia

Digital data collection with direct flow into Disability Management Information System (DMIS)

With digital links to Cash Transfer MIS and ID Poor Database

The screenshot shows the DMIS website interface. The main header includes the logo and the text 'កម្មវិធីកំណត់អត្តសញ្ញាណពិការភាព' (Disability Identification System). The page is divided into three main sections:

- គ្រប់គ្រងកម្មវិធី (System Management):**
 - លទ្ធផលសង្ខេបនៃការអនុវត្ត (Summary of Implementation Results)
 - ករណីបណ្តឹងតវ៉ា (Complaint Cases)
 - ករណីក្លែងបន្លំ (Fraud Cases)
 - របាយការណ៍អនុវត្តកម្មវិធី (Implementation Report)
 - របាយការណ៍វ៉ាក់សាំងកូវីដ១៩ (COVID-19 Vaccination Report)
 - ឯកសារជំនួយស្នូល (Core Support Documents)
 - អំពីកម្មវិធី (About the System)
- ចំនួនជនមានពិការភាពបានមកសម្ភាសន៍ (ទូទាំងប្រទេស) (Number of Disabled Persons Interviewed Nationwide):**

លទ្ធផលអត្តសញ្ញាណពិការភាពថ្ងៃនេះ (Today's Results)	
ចំនួនជនមានពិការភាពស្នើសុំពីឃុំ សង្កាត់ (Number of disabled persons applying from village/commune)	22
ចំនួនជនមានពិការភាពស្នើសុំពីមន្ទីរ (Number of disabled persons applying from district)	2
លទ្ធផលអនុវត្តកម្មវិធីសរុប (Overall Implementation Results)	
អ្នកមកធ្វើអត្តសញ្ញាណពិការភាពសរុប (Total applicants)	257,661
ចំនួនជនមានពិការភាពស្នើសុំពីឃុំ សង្កាត់ (Total from village/commune)	257,661
ចំនួនជនមានពិការភាពស្នើសុំពីមន្ទីរ (Total from district)	233,027
ចំនួនជនមានពិការភាព ដែលក្រសួងបានអនុម័ត (Number of disabled persons approved by the ministry)	228,362
ជនមានពិការភាពភេទស្រី (Female disabled persons)	121,928
ជនមានពិការភាពភេទប្រុស (Male disabled persons)	135,733
ចំនួនកាតពិការភាពដែលបានបោះពុម្ព : 222,148	
- ចំនួនជនមានពិការភាពតាមប្រភេទ និងកម្រិតទូទាំងប្រទេស (Number of Disabled Persons by Category and Level Nationwide):**

ប្រភេទពិការភាព (Category)	កម្រិត១ (Level 1)	កម្រិត២ (Level 2)	កម្រិត៣ (Level 3)	សរុប (Total)
កាយសម្បទា (Physical)	25,360	16,026	87,231	128,617
ញាណដឹង (Intellectual)	36,349	22,960	14,281	73,590
សតិបញ្ញា (Sensory)	4,184	5,007	10,577	19,768
ផ្លូវចិត្ត (Psychological)	3,926	3,176	3,282	10,384
ពិការភាពផ្សេងៗ (Other)	240	4,510	12,784	17,534
សរុប (Total)	70059	51679	128155	249893
ចំនួនយុវជនពិការភាពតាមប្រភេទពិការភាព (Number of youth disabled persons by category)				7768

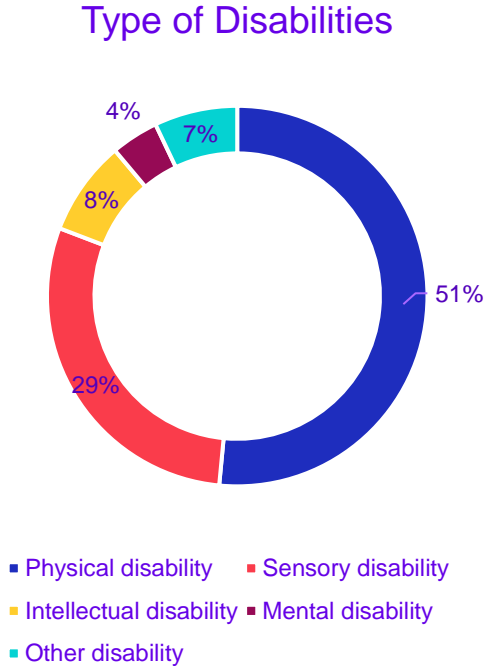
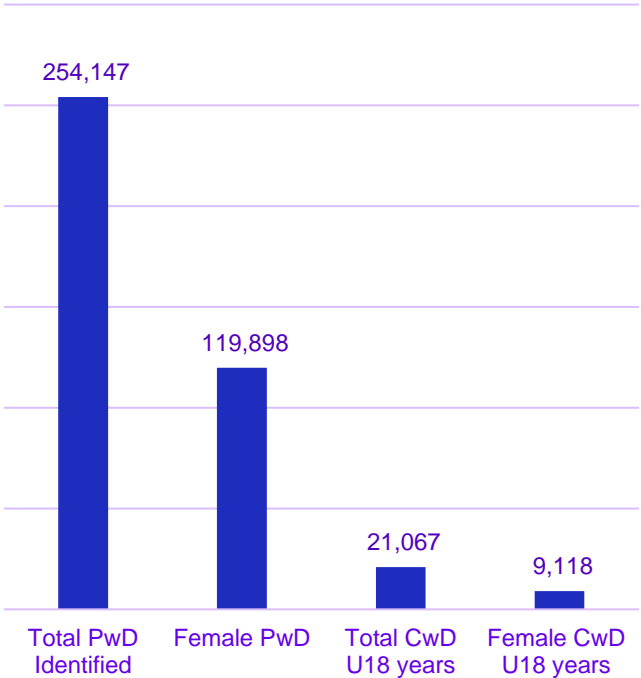
Key numbers to share

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 !



ADVOCACY FOR FINANCING SOCIAL PROTECTION FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITY

The equal opportunities card in Senegal

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

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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) ;
- Whather 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 opportuniities 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%

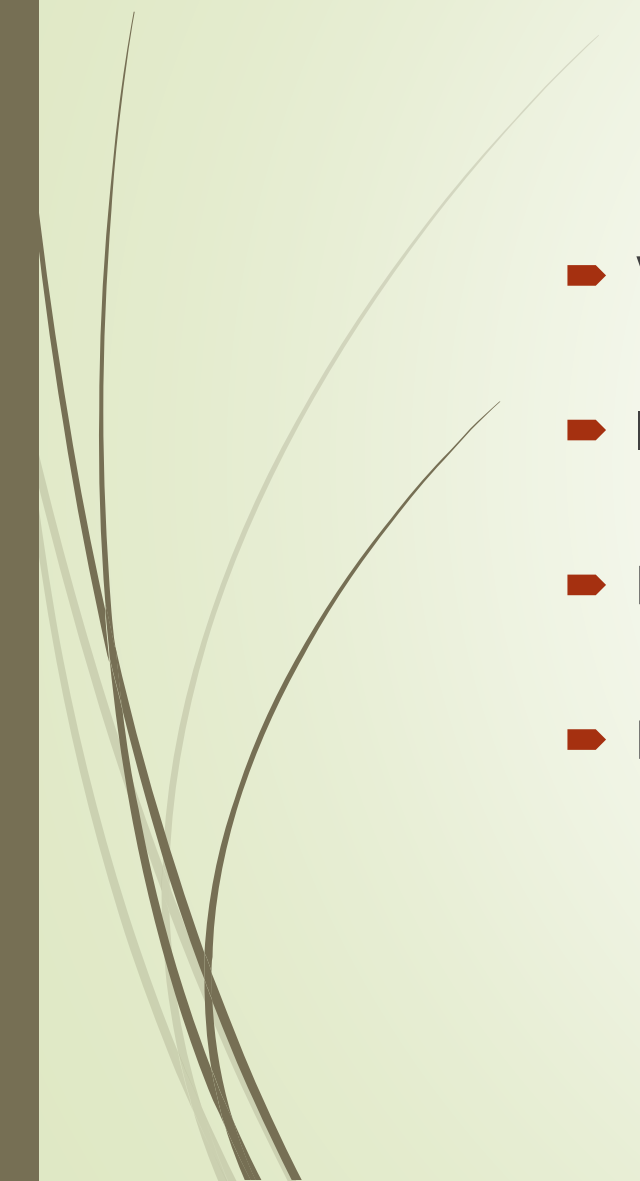


3 - What is the equal opportunities card for ?

- 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 ressources.**
- 



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

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