

Disability Inclusive Social Protection

What is social protection?

Protection and support provided by Government and society

To compensate for the loss of
income
or
provide minimum income

income support

To cover health
care expenditures

To facilitate access to social
services

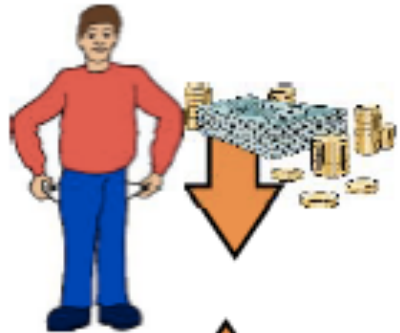
Access to services

Social transfers
(in cash, in kind or services)

Why social protection is important



- they do not have jobs or they are paid low wages



- being poor



- the extra costs of having a disability



- needing support at different stages in their life



- women and girls with disabilities face extra problems



- being treated unfairly for lots of reasons.



- are sick

What can be
expected from
Inclusive Social
protection
systems
across the life
cycle?



Social protection Pathways

WHAT?

IN CASH
(SCT,PWAS)

IN KIND

Goods (or voucher,FSP)	Concessions, KGS	Services (Primary health care)
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HOW IS IT FINANCED?

TAX FINANCED
(non contributory - Social assistance)
Social pension, Health, Poverty assistance, Basic income, Social Services, Active Labor Policies, Public Works, Subsidies, social housing...

SOCIAL INSURANCE
(contributory)
Retirement, Health Insurance(NHIMA), accident insurance...

Legislation on Social Protection

- Persons with Disabilities Act No.6 of 2012
 - ☐ Section 36 of the Persons with Disabilities Act provides for the promotion of the right to social protection and adequate standard of living for persons with disabilities.
 - ☐ Section provides for the inclusive education at all levels and that the responsible Minister shall, in consultation with the Minister responsible for education come up with rules and guidelines to ensure that persons with disabilities are not excluded from the general education system on the basis of disability.

What CRPD says about Social Protection?

- Ensure ***adequate standards of living on an equal basis with others*** (Article 28).
- To ensure that ***persons with disabilities have equal access, without discrimination, to all social protection schemes and programmes***, including
 - poverty reduction programmes,
 - pensions and public housing (Article 28),
 - health insurance (Article 25),
 - vocational training and return-to-work programmes (Article 27).
- To ensure ***access to affordable and quality disability-related services and devices (article 28)*** which support living independently in the community (Article 19) and that they ***receive assistance to cover disability-related expenses*** (Article 28).
- ***To support children with disabilities and their parents*** and ensure that children in any case are living in family settings (Articles 7, 16, 18 and 23).
- To ensure that appropriate measures are taken to **address the particular disadvantages faced by women and girls with disabilities** (Article 6 and 28).

Social protection benefits: disability-related costs faced by persons with disabilities and their families

DIRECT COSTS

Specific disability expenditures

- Assistive Devices and Personal Assistance
- Rehabilitation/Habilitation/Vocational Rehabilitation
- Housing Modifications, Special vehicles
- Sign language interpretation, Braille books

Extra expenditures on general items

- Health care
- Extra transportation (e.g. taxis)
- Housing premiums (location, accessibility)
- ...

INDIRECT COSTS

Less employment opportunities

Less education opportunities

Lower earnings of
people with disabilities

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

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Conclusion: Are social protection schemes effectively supporting inclusion?

