



International Conference: Evidence in Global Disability and Health

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ABSTRACT

Evidence on experiences of LMICs in providing cash transfers for persons with disabilities (PWDs) is still lacking. There are also highlighted concerns around cash transfers in “developing contexts” not meeting the needs of PwDs and reinforcing perceptions that PWDs are dependent and incapable of work rather than being an enforcing means for empowerment. This presentation is based on findings of a study commissioned by ILO that looked into practices in extending social protection coverage for PWDs, particularly with respect to realizing basic social security guarantees incorporated in national SPFs in line with the Recommendation No. 202. The countries targeted are South Africa, Argentina, Kyrgyzstan, Ghana, Indonesia and Ethiopia. Methods used are literature reviews and Key informant interviews. Key findings : existing practices are still failing to meet basic obligations provided at the CRPD regarding direction for the scope of social protection for persons with disabilities (Art. 16, 19, 23, 24, 27 & 28).

Title:	Social Protection and Disability: Towards a more inclusive approach?
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Abstract text (limited to 300 words, should include background, methods, results and conclusions):

PWDs present up to 15% of the world’s population. Thereby, the links between disability and poverty are complex. PWDs are less likely to be in full-time employment, more likely to be found in the informal economy and among the working poor, the unemployed or economically inactive (OHCHR, 2012). They may face difficulties in holding down employment due to their impairments or a non-supportive work environment or may be able to work only to a limited extent due to their impairments.

Social protection systems play a vital role in meeting their specific needs with regard to income security, social justice rights and social inclusion. They are an important mechanism for guaranteeing equal access to basic services such as healthcare, education and nutrition (Marcus, Piron, & Slaymaker, 2004). Global social protection initiatives have typically targeted the impoverished and marginalized groups of societies, but have not equally addressed PWDs.

The presentation will share key findings related to a study commissioned by ILO in 2015 to look into practices in extending social protection coverage for PWDs, particularly with respect to realizing basic social security guarantees incorporated in national SPFs in line with the Recommendation No. 202. The countries targeted are South Africa, Argentina, Kyrgyzstan, Ghana, Indonesia and Ethiopia. Methods used are literature reviews and Key informant interviews in all researched countries.

Results & conclusions: Commonalities and differences identified across the six countries will be presented. In general existing practices are still failing to meet basic obligations provided at the CRPD regarding 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 and accessibility.