

TEMPLATE FOR UNPRPD MULTI COUNTRY PROJECT PROPOSALS

| **Title of Project: TOWARDS INCLUSIVE SOCIAL PROTECTION TO ADVANCE THE RIGHTS OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES**  |
| --- |
| **Duration (max. 36 months): 28 months** |
| **Total Budget: 700 000 USD** |
| **Participating UN Organizations: ILO-UNICEF** |
| **Countries: TO BE DEFINED IN THE INCEPTION PHASE** |

# Executive Summary

Building on the process facilitated by ILO and International Disability Alliance (IDA) that led to the adoption of a joint statement on inclusive social protection[[1]](#footnote-2) and the current momentum on universal social protection, the present proposal focuses on the collaborative development of capacity across countries, DPOs, development agencies and academia to support development and reform of inclusive and CRPD compliant social protection systems fostering inclusion and empowerment in line also with related ILO standards, in particular the Social Protection Floors Recommendation (No 202) and the Social Security (Minimum Standards) Convention (No. 102).

Through collaborative review of the Inter Agency Social Protection Assessment (ISPA) tools for disability mainstreaming, development of working papers on critical issues, participatory assessment of DPOs engagement in social protection reforms processes, joint learning and technical assistance process with pioneering countries, extensive exchange with social protection and disability specialists from countries and development agencies, the project will seek evidence and practice based technical consensus to develop missing technical resources required across stakeholders as well as increase mobilization for CRPD compliant inclusive social protection.

The project will tackle and build stakeholder capacities in critical issues that are problematic for most countries such as accessibility and non-discrimination in social protection systems; disability assessment and eligibility determination; linking social protection and economic empowerment, work and employment; data collection and information systems; gender equality; children with disabilities; development of community support services; adaptive social protection in humanitarian intervention and disaster risk reduction (DRR).

The interagency approach in developing the resources and providing technical support at country level will improve coordination of interventions aiming to develop CRPD compliant social protection systems.

# 1. Background and Rationale

## 1.1 Challenges to be addressed by the project

Max 400 words.

There is increasing evidence confirming that persons with disabilities are more exposed to risk of poverty[[2]](#footnote-3) due to barriers in accessing employment and education as well as disability related costs[[3]](#footnote-4) and lack of access to support services. It is also widely acknowledged that social protection is critical to support the inclusion of persons with disabilities as reflected at global level within the SDGs and the Addis Ababa Agenda for Action and at regional level in initiatives such as the UN-ESCAP Incheon strategy implementation[[4]](#footnote-5) and the recent UN ESCWA report[[5]](#footnote-6).

Despite these acknowledgements, in most countries the majority of persons with disabilities do not benefit from effective social protection. There are in particular challenges both in terms of actual coverage as well as related to the design of programs:

* The latest ILO estimates show that only 27.8 per cent of persons with severe disabilities worldwide receive a disability benefit[[6]](#footnote-7), with 46% of countries having only contributory schemes (excluding de facto most people with disabilities) and only 11% of countries having schemes seeking to provide universal coverage. There are wide regional discrepancies with almost universal coverage in Eastern Europe, but only 9.4 per cent for Asia and the Pacific and even less in Africa.
* The need to apply the CRPD shift of paradigm in the design and implementation of social protection has been highlighted by the CRPD Committee in several of their Concluding Observations (addressing issues like de-institutionalization, the need to move away from medical and incapacity to work models, the need to respond to disability diversity, the negative impact of austerity measures) and further elaborated by the 2015 UN Special Rapporteur on Rights of Persons with Disabilities report, the 2017-19 ILO Social protection Report and the 2018 joint statement on inclusive social protection[[7]](#footnote-8) (all three benefited from the dedicated consultation process initiated in 2015 by ILO and IDA involving several UN entities, bilateral development agencies, DPOs and academia).
* Recent research and studies supported by DFAT[[8]](#footnote-9) and DFID[[9]](#footnote-10) (also inspired by the ILO-IDA consultation process) confirmed the importance of social protection and showed significant challenges related to eligibility determination, adequacy of benefits, as well as limitation in effectively supporting economic empowerment, among others.
* DPOs consulted through the IDA-IDDC BRIDGE CRPD\_SDG trainings in Africa and Asia Pacific consistently reported significant struggles with the complexity of social protection reforms and highlighted the need for technical assistance

Many low and middle-income countries in Asia-Pacific and Africa are working on the development and /or reform of social protection systems and are working or considering to work on schemes for persons with disabilities. They face very similar issues with regards to data uncertainty, disability determination, adequacy of benefits and linkage with access to support services, economic empowerment and return to work and both national governments and DPOs are seeking international exchange and support. There is therefore a need of comparative work between countries implementing reforms to identify the most effective and sustainable ways to make social protection accessible for all persons with disability and supportive of the full inclusion and socio-economic empowerment of persons with disabilities.

## 1.2 Opportunities available to the project

Max 300 words.

There is globally a momentum on development of social protection system in low and middle-income countries fed by the initiatives related to social protection floors, Universal social protection and Universal Health coverage among others. There has been a growing consensus on the importance of social protection for persons with disabilities as well as on the complexity of some related issues. Following the work on the joint statement facilitated by ILO and IDA, and the many demands for support coming from both governments and DPOs to development agencies, UN entities and IDA, there is a collective agreement on the need to continue a collaborative and joint learning process between countries, DPOs, UN and other development agencies and academia. Only such a multi stakeholder approach can contribute to identify the best ways to tackle the issues that have been identified in order to increase the coverage and build inclusive social protection systems fostering social and economic empowerment and inclusion of persons with disabilities. The presentation of the joint statement at the SPIAC-B[[10]](#footnote-11) meeting and ISPA[[11]](#footnote-12) Executive Committee in January 2018 opened the opportunity to work on the mainstreaming of disability in ISPA tools and further engagement with global social protection related processes. The review by UNICEF of its social protection framework, UNPD engagement with several countries in review of the Disability determination process and social protection being one of the focus area of the new World Bank disability accountability framework offers opportunities for cooperation. The recent Global Disability Summit highlighted the strong emphasis on connection between social protection and economic empowerment. Several African countries made commitments to work towards inclusive social protection systems and improve schemes supporting persons with disabilities.

Acknowledging the value of all national efforts and expertise, and in line with the spirit of ILO Social Protection Floors Recommendation (No. 202), the project in its inception phase will conduct a scoping work with bilateral and multilateral development agencies, including DFID, DFAT, Finland to identify a set of on-going or upcoming promising initiatives in countries from Asia-Pacific and Africa, eager to engage in innovative reforms in social protection for persons with disabilities and willing to be part of a joint learning process. The scoping will also seek to identify potential partnership with on-going or upcoming programs.

After the initial mapping exercise, a call for interest will be open to selected countries/UNCTs that are engaged or planning to engage in social protection reforms/initiatives that explicitly include persons with disabilities as well as countries such as Kenya or Rwanda that have made specific commitments on social protection at the Global Disability Summit in July 2018. The call will allow access to seven technical assistance packages of up to 20,000 USD which will include, depending on the needs of the country coverage of international and local experts and national workshops.

# Key elements in the call for interest will be the leveraging of other funds, in particular from the Government and development donors as well as meaningful involvement of DPOs. To ensure quality control and adequate documenting with the purpose to share knowledge with other countries, the project technical committee will maintain oversight of the work carried out at country level.

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The project will also seek to facilitate support from partners and donors to countries that may not have been finally selected but which have interesting initiatives.

2. Project Approach

**2.1 Focus of the project – “What is the project about?”**

Max 100 words;

The project will specifically address the right to social protection of persons with disabilities as stipulated in CRPD article 28 and in relation to Health (CRPD art 25.e), access to community support services (CRPD art 19.b) and assistive devices (CRPD art 20), support to children with disabilities and their families (CRPD art 16.2 and 23.3) and CRPD article 27 on work and employment.

The project will focus on shared learning between public authorities, DPOs, UNCTs, social protection and development practitioners and academia to develop evidence and practice based common knowledge on the best ways to make social protection systems inclusive and supportive of the full participation and inclusion of persons with disabilities.

The project will pay a specific attention to the right to social protection, women and girls with disabilities, children with disabilities and older people as well as most marginalized groups within the disability constituencies. It will also explore specific issues and current practices in adaptive social protection for persons with disabilities in the context of humanitarian response. It will do so through a twin track approach with the development of dedicated background documents and consideration across all activities of the project.

With regards to gender equality the project will not only consider issues of women and girls with disabilities but also the issues related to cares-givers both within and outside families.

The core of the project will be the iterative development of thematic background papers, in consultation with national and international experts. Gathering best available evidence and promising practices those background papers will inform:

* the mainstreaming of disability in ISPA tools,
* the development of an overarching technical guidance document,
* the delivery of technical assistance,

This process will allow to progressively build a consensus on guidance to countries in the development of inclusive social protection for persons with disabilities. The following topics will be covered, in some cases as cross-cutting issues, by 9 to 10 background papers. They have been identified based on the discussions related to the joint statement as well as latest published reports on social protection and person with disabilities:

* Design and rationale for inclusive social protection for persons with disabilities
	+ Political and conceptual framing of social protection intervention (poverty, stigma, charity…)
	+ Option for coverage of disability related cost
* Social protection delivery mechanisms
	+ Accessibility and non-discrimination in social protection system
	+ Disability assessment, determination and identification
	+ Disability, administrative and statistical data, information system and social protection
* Specific groups
	+ Social protection and children with disabilities (with UNICEF)
	+ Social protection, disability and gender equality
	+ Social protection and most marginalized disability groups
	+ Social protection, persons with disabilities and old age
* Interlinkage
	+ Work and employment – including public works and return to work
	+ Development of community support services and CBR (with UNICEF)
	+ Universal health coverage, rehabilitation and assistive devices
* Specific contexts
	+ Adaptive social protection in humanitarian contexts (with UNICEF)

It is foreseen that the different national initiatives will cover these thematic issues.

* 1. **Theory of change of the intervention – “How will the project produce positive change?”**

Max 650 words;



The green path describes the core of the activity of the project which is focused on learning, generation of technical resources and capacity development while the blue path describes expected advocacy of ILO, GLAD social protection working group, IDA and other stakeholders which will support greater political will for inclusive social protection. The yellow arrows indicate mutually reinforcing interaction. ***Other programmatic considerations***

***Table 1.***

|  |
| --- |
| 1. ***Scalability***

*How will the project create the conditions for scalability of results and successful approaches tested through project activities?* |
| The project will work on scalability on two levels:* The collaborative nature of the project, will allow identification of on-going and up-coming investment in pilot, scaling-up or evaluation phases that would benefit from evidence based and CRPD compliant technical assistance. The joint learning and technical assistance with up to 7-8 countries will aim at supporting them to develop further their social protection system towards CRPD compliance and inclusion in view of developing and scaling up innovative or promising practices. The collaboration might focus on a specific part of the social protection system (information system, disability assessment, a specific benefit design…) or the identification of innovative policy measures that would make the overall social protection system supportive of inclusion and economic empowerment of persons with disabilities, and what could be improved. In all cases, the work will focus on will pursue a systemic approach to social protection that ensures scalability at national level and sustainability rather than quick gains as the whole purpose of the project is to support policies and practices that could effectively contribute to the universal and inclusive social protection for persons with disabilities.
* The second aspect of scalability (scaling out) is to identify together with public authorities, DPOs and other stakeholders good or promising practices and innovations, in order to document them so that other countries can be inspired and adapt them to their contexts. This will be strengthened by the focus of the project on knowledge management, technical coordination and training ensuring that the lessons learned and outputs of the project are disseminated, promoted and used across DPOs, Development agencies, academia and political forums. For instance, the joint learning with countries will directly contribute to mainstreaming disability in ISPA tools, which will in turn influence positively other countries.
 |
| 1. ***Sustainability***

*How does the project intend to create the conditions for the long-term sustainability of the project results?* |
| The strong focus on the project on knowledge management, technical coordination and training is a key element for sustainability. As explained with regards to scalability, the involvement of a wide range of actors at different level levels and the emphasis on building social protection systems that are inclusive of persons with disability will ensure that outputs and outcomes of the project will be promoted and developed, adapted and institutionalized long after the end of the project. The attention paid to the project to work with processes and resources that have their own sustainable paths supported by different stakeholders such as ISPA tools or BRIDGE CRPD-SDG as well as the social protection teams in different agencies is a guarantee of sustainability and further development. Engaging with countries that have made formal commitment towards inclusive social protection systems in the Global Disability Summit would also ensure that there is the required political will for lasting results |

# 3. Result chain of the Intervention

*Based on the information in the previous section, provide a concise formulation of the project objectives (expected impact, intended outcomes and outputs) utilizing the table format provided below.* **[[12]](#footnote-13)**

## Table 2. Expected impact

| **Impact** |
| --- |
| Increase of adequate coverage of persons with disabilities by inclusive and CRPD compliant national social protection systems  |

##  Impact Indicators

| **Indicator\*** | **Start level** (Beginning of the project reporting period) | **Target** | **End level** (End of the project reporting period) | **Means of Verification** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *Coverage of persons with disabilities in their diversity by national social protection systems (SDG 1.3)* | 28.7% of persons with severe disabilities globally, 9.7% in Asia-Pacific in 2017 | This indicator will be developed in the first phase of the project following initial technical consultations with partners and countries.  |  | ILO world report on social protection 2022 and 2024 |
| *Number of countries with disability specific non-contributory schemes (SDG 1.3)* | 38% globally in 2017 |  |  |  |

## Table 2. Variations in outcome indicators

*(Add a table for each outcome in the approved project document)*

*Please note that the iterative development of thematic working papers and webinars are integral part of the consultation processes linked to the 3 outcomes of the project. This is why certain outputs are mentioned under each of the three outcomes.*

| **Outcome 1** |
| --- |
| *Countries have access to adequate information on the development and reform towards inclusive social protection systems and programs that promote the social inclusion and economic empowerment of persons with disabilities* |

## Outcome 1 Indicators

| **Indicator\*** | **Start level** Baseline(Beginning of the project reporting period) | **Target**  | **End level** End line(End of the project reporting period) | **Means of Verification** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| African and Asia Pacific countries are supported in their development or reform of disability inclusive social protection scheme/system | While there has been emphasis on social protection floors, few countries have been supported through joint initiatives in their efforts to implement inclusive social protection systems | 7 countries benefit from joint learning and thematic technical assistance At least 1 country benefits from in depth review process of its social protection system for CRPD compliance and inclusion of persons with disabilities Staff from lead social protection agencies from 7 partners countries have developed skills on reform for inclusive social protection for persons with disabilities |  | Project reportRecord of contributions from countries to the working papersNational Social protection agencies guidance notes, strategies and/or regulationsPre- and post-training surveys |
| CRPD compliant technical guidance resources are available on inclusive social protection  | To date there is no technical guidance document available There is minimal reference to persons with disabilities and their inclusion requirement in existing ISPA tools. | -A disability and social protection technical guidance document is available -Disability is mainstreamed in 5 ISPA tools and related training material have been developed |  | Technical guidance note published on ILO and ISPA websitesTraining materials |
| A professional development module on inclusive social protection and persons with disabilities is available and piloted in the 7 identified countries Maybe this would better fit under outcome 2 (Capacity strengthening?) | To date there is no short professional development course available with focus on low and middle-income countries  | A short professional development course has been piloted in partnership with the Bonn-Rhein-Sieg University of applied science.  |  | H-BRS website |

## Outputs

| **Formulation** | **Tentative timeline**  |
| --- | --- |
| * 1. Report of scoping work is carried out with bilateral and multilateral development agencies, including DFID, DFAT, Finland to identify a set of countries from Asia-Pacific and Africa with promising initiative, eager to engage in innovative reform in social protection for persons with disabilities
 | April 2019 |
| * 1. 18 Webinars on the different thematic issues addressed by the working papers are carried out for feedback by country social protection professional
 | October 2019 |
| * 1. Production and dissemination of 9 thematic working papers for feedback by countries’ social protection professionals
 | December 2019 |
| * 1. 5 ISPA tools reviewed and tackling adequately persons with disabilities issues
 | November 2020 |
| * 1. Production of a specific disability ISPA tool (technical guidance document focusing on social protection complex issues related to disability - assessment, extra cost of disability, non -discrimination, development of community support services)
 | February 2021 |
| * 1. Pilot professional development training module for government staff and DPOs from 7 countries (targeting 50% women and 50% men)
 | September 2020  |
| * 1. Technical assistance and joint learning missions in 7 countries
 | November 2020 |
| * 1. In-depth social protection system review process and test of ISPA tools in 1 country
 | November 2020 |
| * 1. Provisions of distance support (helpdesk) to 5-7 countries
 | September 2020 |

| **Outcome 2** |
| --- |
| *Strengthened Global, Regional and national DPOs’ capacity for meaningful engagement in social protection policy reform processes*  |

## Outcome 2 Indicators

| **Indicator\*** | **Start level** Baseline(Beginning of the project reporting period) | **Target**  | **End level** End line(End of the project reporting period) | **Means of Verification** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| DPO representatives from global and regional DPOs as well as from 7 countries of Asia-Pacific and Africa have acquired knowledge and skills to advocate for disability-inclusive social protection  | While there are many global south DPOs leaders involved in social protection related advocacy, none have identified themselves as having professional background social protection | 40 DPOs representatives (50% women and 50% men) have understanding of key issues in social protection reforms and have acquired skills to advocate effectively for CRPD compliant social protection systems  | […] | Project reportDPOs advocacy papers Pre-and post training surveys  |
| Lead trainings programs (such as BRIDGE CRPD-SDG among others) for DPOs on CRPD and SDGs include component on advocacy for inclusive and CRPD compliant social protection reforms  | An initial integration of a social protection session has been done in BRIDGE CRPD-SDG training material and ToT process  | Material, guidance for trainers and online resources for a short module supported by on advocacy for inclusive social protection reform are developed and included in in the BRIDGE CRPD-SDGs training and training of trainer processAn online module has been developed for BRIDGE CRPD-SDG alumni in French, English and Spanish  |   | Project report  |
| DPOs activists are trained and have clear understanding of key issues related to inclusive social protection  |  | 40 DPOs activists (50% women and 50% men) taking part in BRIDGE CRPD SDG training have understanding of key issues related to inclusive social protection.A first batch of 30 DPOs activists including 15 women with disabilities among the 200 BRIDGE CRPD-SDG alumni take part in online module  |  | Pre- and post-training surveysAttendance lists |

## Outputs

| **Formulation** | **Tentative timeline**  |
| --- | --- |
| * 1. Report providing an assessment of facilitator and obstacles of DPOs engagement in social protection reforms whether disability specific or mainstream
 | July 2019 |
| * 1. 18 Webinars on different thematic areas linked to working papers are carried out for feedback by DPOs (see 1.2 above)
 | October 2019 |
| 2.3 Production and dissemination of 9 thematic working papers for feedback by DPOs (see 1.3 above) | December 2019 |
| 2.4 Training and exchange regional workshops for DPOs in Africa and Asia  | December 2019 |
| 2.5 Development of Social protection components to be included in the BRIDGE CRPD-SDG training curriculum, training of trainer process and development of online module for alumni.  | November 2019 |
| 2.6 Training delivery to DPOs through BRIDGE CRPD-SDGs and other on-going processes  | November 2020 |
| 2.7 Development and delivery of an online module in English, French and Spanish for ToTAL-CRPD and BRIDGE CRPD-SDGs alumni (A pool of more than 200 DPOs activists from more than 30 countries)  | November 2020 |

| **Outcome 3** |
| --- |
| *Greater coordination among development agencies to support countries in demand of technical assistance to reform or develop inclusive social protection programs and systems for persons with disabilities*  |

## Outcome 3 Indicators

| **Indicator\*** | **Start level** Baseline(Beginning of the project reporting period) | **Target**  | **End level** End line(End of the project reporting period) | **Means of Verification** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Agreement on ISPA tools mainstreaming review  | There is not yet technical agreement on element of reforms beyond principle agreed in the joint statement  | Disability has been mainstreamed in 5 ISPA tools following an iterative and consultative process |  | ISPA website  |
| Agreement on a joint disability specific ISPA tool | There is not yet technical agreement on element of reforms beyond principle agreed in the joint statement | A joint technical guidance document has been developed following an iterative and consultative process |  | Joint technical guidance document published on ISPA website |
| Coordination and exchange between existing and upcoming programs to ensure adequate support  | There is a will to share and coordinate but at this stage there is no formal platform nor common perspective beyond the joint statement | Joint technical assistance has been provided in 4 countries A coordinated helpdesk has been in action for a year. |  | Project reportMissions reports |

## Outputs

| **Formulation** | **Tentative timeline**  |
| --- | --- |
| 3.1 18 Webinars on different thematic linked to working papers are carried out with feedback from development agencies (see 1.2 above) | October 2019 |
| 3.2 Production and dissemination of 9 thematic working papers with contribution and feedback from development agencies (see 1.3 above) | December 2019 |
| 3.3 ISPA tools reviewed and updated in a consultative and iterative process with development agencies  | November 2020 |
| 3.4 Technical assistance requests as well as outcome of TA mission coordinated and reviewed with advisory committee  | July 2020 |
| 3.5 At least 2 Technical assistance missions and 1 of the in-depth country review jointly delivered  | October 2020 |
| 3.6 Production of a specific disability ISPA tool (technical guidance document focusing on social protection complex issues related to disability - assessment, extra cost of disability, non -discrimination, development of community support services) developed in a consultative and iterative process with development agencies (see 1.4 above) | February 2021 |

# 4. Partnership-building potential at country and global level

*Max 200 words.*

At global and regional level, collaboration have been agreed with:

- The ISPA executive committee on mainstreaming disability in existing and upcoming ISPA tools and the possibility of producing a stand-alone ISPA tool on disability inclusion in social protection, which would provide overall in-depth background and tackle specific issues that may not be covered in other ISPA tools.

- The Bonn-Rhein-Sieg University of applied sciences’ (H-BRS) department of social security management on the development of a pilot training module on inclusive social protection and disability

- The Global Action on Disability Network (GLAD) social protection working group which will support promotion of the project activities and outcomes

- Leonard Cheshire Disability on the upcoming DFID-funded project in Bangladesh and Kenya especially with regards to the connection between social protection and economic empowerment

- Pacific Disability Forum and African Disability Forum in identification of DPOs request for technical assistance

Potential collaboration to be further defined have been explored with EU DEV-CO in relation with both their disability related (Bridge the gap 2) and upcoming social protection programs

At country level, collaboration will be initiated with UN staff, ministries’ staff, DPOs, academia and other relevant stakeholders based on upcoming exchange.

# 5. Knowledge management and dissemination

The project at its core is based on knowledge management and dissemination with a view to strengthening capacities and raising awareness including:

- the production of 9 working papers

- 5 ISPA tools revised

- one disability specific ISPA technical guidance document on inclusive social protection

- 18 webinars

- one mixed method pilot training module (online and face to face) in partnership with H-BRS

- one online module for BRIDGE CRPD-SDG alumni

- Training components on social protection for lead training and training of trainers for DPOs such as BRIDGE CRPD-SDG

# 6. Project management and monitoring arrangements

Max 350 words.

*The project will have the following coordination structure:*

Management committee: ILO-IDA-UNICEF. ILO will be in charge of the overall management (including financial management, monitoring and reporting) of the project and together with IDA and UNICEF will implement the activities at global and country level. UNICEF will coordinate the production of several background papers among other activities.

Partnership committee: ILO-IDA-UNICEF (TBC among the signatories of the joint statement and other entities that have demonstrated interest for further collaboration: GIZ, Finland, DFAT, DFID, UNDP, OHCHR, UN women, UN special rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities, LCD, LSTHM-ICED, H-BRS IDDC as well as EC and World Bank). The partnership committee will facilitate identification of countries which are either in early stage, piloting, scaling up or evaluation of reform that seek and would benefit from technical assistance offered by the project and coordinate possible cooperation between agencies and programs, in countries facilitation and institutional collaboration.

Technical committee: the TC will be composed of technical staff of some of the agencies involved in the project as well as key staff of some of the partners countries. They will be closely involved in the technical aspect of the project, such as reviewing the working papers, the ISPA tool reviews, identifying good practices, contributing to technical assistance. They will support joint learning processes and the development of the training modules among others.

## Table 4. Implementation arrangements

| **Outcome number** | **UNPRPD Focal Point****(please indicate focal points at country and global level)** | **Implementing agencies** | **Other partners** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **1** | ILO | ILO-UNICEF | LCD, ICED-LSHTM |
| **2**  | ILO | IDA | IDA members |
| **3** | ILO | ILO | GLAD SP working GroupISPA Executive committee SPIAC-B |

# 7. Risk Management

*Using the table below please outline what the risks are and what the risk management strategy is?*

| ***Type of risk\*******(contextual, programmatic, institutional)*** | ***Risk*** | ***Likelihood*** ***(Low, Moderate, High)*** | ***Impact on result******(Low, Moderate, High)*** | ***Risk Mitigation strategies*** | ***Responsible entity for Risk treatment*** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Contextual  | Impact level: Economic shocks weakening priority of countries to invest in social protection for persons with disabilities  | Moderate  | high | Investment in demonstration of value and feasibility of social protection for persons with disabilities in severely resources constraints countries  | ILO |
| Institutional  | Lower priority of development agencies for inclusive social protection | Low  | High | Constant technical engagement with development agencies and with ISPA executive committee, SPIAC-B as well as GLAD SP working group | ILO |
| Institutional | Challenges in developing technical consensus among stakeholders  | Moderate  | High | Focus on evidence and practice based iterative and consultative process to develop resources. Emphasis on joint learning process  | ILO |
| Institutional  | Challenges in shift of paradigm of policy makers on social protection for persons with disabilities  | Moderate  | High | Invest in iterative process and documentation and dissemination of good practices, constant DPOs advocacy  | ILO IDA |
| Programmatic | Over-solicitation of helpdesk  | Moderate  | Moderate  | Targeted information on the possibility of support  | ILO |

# 8. Budget

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **ITEMS**  |  **unit**  |  **Number**  |  **unit cost**  |  **Project**  |
|  **Human resources**  |  |  |  | **96,000**  |
|  Project management - review ISPA tools and Facilitation ISPA process (ILO staff)  |  month  | 6  | 16,000  | 96,000  |
|  **Activities**  |  |  |  | **555,000**  |
|  ***1. Overall Technical coordination***  |  |  |  | ***163,000***  |
|  1.1 Initial technical workshop  |  lumpsum  | 1  |  10,000  | 10,000  |
|  1.2 Validation technical workshop (finalization Ispa tools, technical guidance document..)  |  lumpsum  | 1  |  10,000  | 10,000  |
|  1.3 Technical coordinator (background papers, technical assistance, helpdesk management, disability module, partnership with H-BRS, training module)  |  days  | 200  | 600  | 120,000  |
|  1.5 Travel for coordination with stakeholders  |  lumpsum  | 1  | 5,000  | 5,000  |
|  1.6 UNICEF technical coordination (UNICEF led background paper, technical support...)  |  days  | 30  | 600  | 18,000  |
|   |   |   |   |   |
|  ***2. Thematic background papers and webinars (thematic and costs estimations are indicative)***  |  |  |  | ***86,380***  |
|  2.1 Social protection delivery mechanisms  |   |   |   | 29,680  |
|  *Accessibility and non-discrimination in social protection system*  |  days  | 12  | 630  | 7,560  |
|  *Disability assessment, determination and identification (covered by technical coordinator)*  |  lumpsum  | 1  | 7,000  | *7,000*  |
|  *Statistical Data for inclusive social protection*  |  days  | 12  | 630  | *7,560*  |
|  *Disability, administrative data, information system and social protection*  |  days  | 12  | 630  | *7,560*  |
| 2.2 Specific groups |   |   |   | 24,570  |
| *Social protection and Children with disabilities (with UNICEF)* |   days  | *15*  | 630  | *9,450*  |
| *Social protection, disability and old age*  |  days  | *12*  | 630  | *7,560*  |
| *Social protection, disability and gender equality* |   days  | *12*  | 630  | *7,560*  |
| 2.3 Interlinkage |   |   |   | 24,570  |
| *Work and employment – including public works and return to work* |   days  | *15*  | 630  | *9,450*  |
| *Development of community support services (with UNICEF)* |   days  | *12*  | 630  | *7,560*  |
| *Universal health coverage-assistive devices* |   days  | *12*  | 630  | *7,560*  |
| 2.4 Adaptive social protection in humanitarian contexts (UNICEF) |   days  | *12*  | 630  | 7,560  |
|   |   |   |   |   |
|  ***3. Revision of ISPA tools***  |  |  |  | ***12,000***  |
|  3.2 Participation ISPA/SPIAC B meeting  |  lumpsum  | 1  |  12,000  | 12,000  |
|   |   |   |   |   |
|  ***4. Technical assistance (/joint learning for UNCT and partner countries***  |  |  |  | ***215,450***  |
|  4.1 Technical assistance/joint learning country missions - including multi stakeholders’ workshop (include flights, accommodation workshop cost and fees for international and local consultants)[[13]](#footnote-14) |  lumpsum  | 7  |  20,000  | 140,000  |
|  4.2 In depth support process in 2 countries including test ISPA tools  |  lumpsum  | 1  |  45,000  | 45,000  |
|  4.3 Consultants for helpdesk  |  days  | 15  | 630  | 9,450  |
|  4.4 Pilot specialisation module H-BRS (Partners country HR cost)  |  lumpsum  | 7  | 3,000  | 21,000  |
|   |   |   |   |   |
|  ***5. Capacity development DPO engagement in SP reform process (IDA)***  |  |  |  | ***69,300***  |
|  5.2 Regional workshops (Flights, accommodation workshop cost) Asia- Africa  |  lumpsum  | 2  |  20,000  | 40,000 |
|  5.3 Pilot specialisation module H-BRS (Partners country DPOs costs)  |  lumpsum  | 7  | 3,000  | 21,000  |
|  5.4 Consultants for helpdesk DPOs  |  lumpsum  | 10  | 630  | 6,300  |
|  |   |   |   |   |
|  ***6. Publication***  |  |  |  | ***8,870***  |
|  6.1 Translation  |  lumpsum  | 1  | 4,870  | 4,870  |
|  6.2 Copy editing  |  lumpsum  | 1  | 2,000  | 2,000  |
|  6.3 Printing  |  lumpsum  | 1  | 2,300  | 2,000  |
|  **Total direct cost**  |  |  |  | **651,000**  |
|  Admin cost (7%)  |   |   |   | 49,000 |
|  **Total**  |  |  |  | **700,000**  |

1. *A joint statement “Towards inclusive social protection systems supporting full and effective participation and inclusion of persons with disabilities”, 2018* [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. Banks, L. M., Kuper, H., & Polack, S. (2017). Poverty and disability in low- and middle-income countries: A systematic review. *PLoS ONE*, *12*(12), e0189996. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. Mitra, Sophie et al (2017) Extra costs of living with a disability: A review and agenda for research. Disability and Health Journal , Volume 10 , Issue 4 , 475 – 484 [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
4. High-level Intergovernmental Meeting on the Midpoint Review of the Asian and Pacific Decade of Persons with Disabilities, 2013-2022

<http://www.unescap.org/disabilityhighlevelmeeting2017/documents> [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
5. UNESCWA (United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia). 2017. Strengthening Social Protection of Persons with Disabilities in the Framework of the 2030 Agenda. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
6. ILO Social Protection World Report, 2017 [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
7. http://www.internationaldisabilityalliance.org/sites/default/files/9.2\_joint\_narrative\_on\_social\_protection\_and\_persons\_with\_disabilities.docx [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
8. (2018)). *Disability - inclusive social protection in Nepal: A national overview with a case study from Tanahun district And* Lena M Banks, and al (2018) *Disability-inclusive social protection in Vietnam: A national overview with a case study from Cam Le district.* International Centre for Evidence in Disability Research Report: London, UK.  [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
9. Development Pathways, upcoming [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
10. SPIAC-B Social Protection Inter-Agency Cooperation Board is a light inter-agency coordination mechanism—composed of representatives of international organizations and bilateral institutions—to enhance global coordination and advocacy on social protection issues [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
11. ISPA: Inter Agency Social protection Assessment are a set of practical tools that help countries improve their social protection system by analyzing its strengths and weaknesses and offering options for further action. An Executive Group (EG), established with a representation of specialized agencies in the field of social protection to make strategic decisions on all aspects of the ISPA initiative, based on the proposals of the ISPA working groups. http://ispatools.org/about-ispa/

 [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
12. *In defining the above, please refer to the following definitions based on the UNDG Harmonized RBM Terminology.*

***Impact:*** *Positive and negative long-term effects on identifiable population groups produced by a development intervention, directly or indirectly, intended or unintended. These effects can be economic, socio-cultural, institutional, environmental, technological or of other types.*

***Outcome:*** *The intended or achieved short-term and medium-term effects of an intervention’s outputs, usually requiring the collective effort of partners. Outcomes represent changes in development conditions which occur between the completion of outputs and the achievement of impact.*

***Outputs:*** *The products and services which result from the completion of activities within a development intervention.* [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
13. The 20 000 USD lumpsum includes contracting cost (for each grant: 2000$ for workshop venue, 6500$ for international expert -10\*650$-, 5000$ for local consultant) and travel cost ( for each grant: travel for international expert - 3500$, travel for national workshop participants - 3000$) [↑](#footnote-ref-14)