

DISABILITY, SOCIAL PROTECTION AND POVERTY REDUCTION

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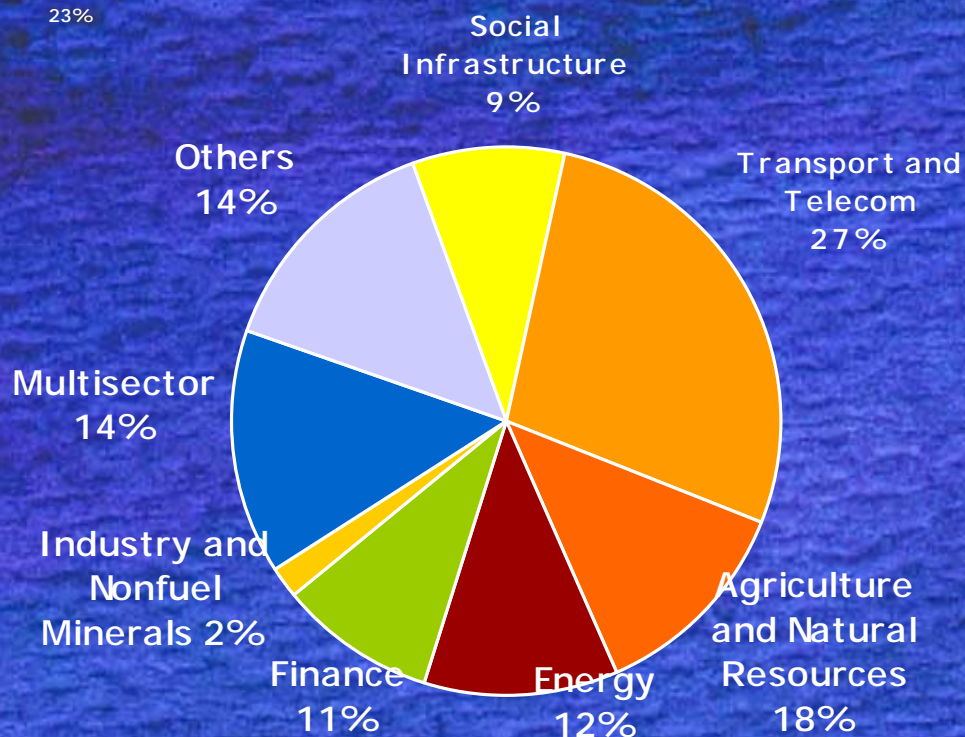
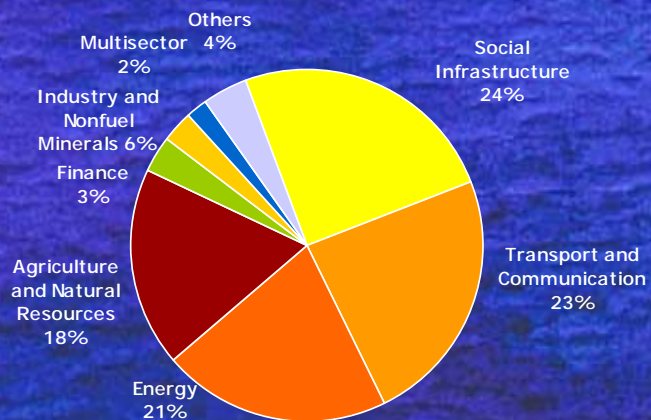
Asian Development Bank

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Historical Background

- ADB established 1966 - “project financier”
(1966-2000: \$88 billion loans, \$2 billion TA grants, \$0.7b. equity investments).
- Changing priorities:
 - 1980s Growth + Preserving the environment
 - 1990s Growth + Fostering social development
 - 2000s Fighting poverty

ADB Lending by Sector 2000-2001



ADB Poverty Reduction and Social Development Policies

- **1993:** Staff Instruction - Incorporation of Social Dimensions in Projects (OM 47)
- **1995:** Policy on Involuntary Resettlement
- **1995:** SI Assessing the impact of Program Loans (Adjustment Lending) on Poverty
- **1998:** Policy on Gender and Development
- **1998:** Policy on Indigenous Peoples
- **1998:** Policy on Cooperation between ADB and NGOs
- **1999: Poverty Reduction Strategy of the ADB**
- **2000:** Promoting Good Governance
- **2001: Social Protection Strategy**
- **Under preparation:** Participation

ADB POVERTY REDUCTION STRATEGY: THE THREE PILLARS

**Pro-poor
Sustainable
Economic
Growth**

**Good
Governance**

**Social
Develop
ment**

Why Disability Matters

- 10 % of population is disabled – one in ten persons has a physical, mental, or sensory impairment or disability.
- In Asia and the Pacific, about 300 million are disabled – of those, it is estimated 200 million have severe or moderate disabilities, needing special services and assistive devices in order to participate in “normal” activities
- In post-conflict countries, the numbers raise significantly – i.e. Cambodia 15 %
- Link between Disability and Poverty clear – and increasing trend
- Both economic and social arguments to take public action
 - Prevention: Reduce poverty, better health care, better occupational health and safety, conflicts
 - Information – collection and dissemination
 - Proactive interventions to ensure integration of the disabled in society
- 1999: First ADB work on Disability and Development

ADB Social Protection Strategy

- Focus on vulnerability and risks – and provides measures to reduce, mitigate or cope with them – including **DISABILITY (inclusion)**
- Five major social protection areas (targeted programs for prevention and increased access of the disabled):
 - Labor Markets – including **Employment Programs for the DISABLED**
 - Social Insurance – including **DISABILITY INSURANCE**
 - Social Assistance – includes **targeted DISABILITY programs**
 - Micro and Area-based approaches to protect communities in the informal sector (60% Asia-Pacific population rural, 30% poor)
 - Child protection (40% population children)
- BUT ENSURING ACCESS ALSO REQUIRES **MAINSTREAMING DISABILITY TO NON-SOCIAL PROTECTION SECTORS INTERVENTIONS**

Priorities of ADB Social Protection Strategy

Addressing inclusion - by order of priority: interventions to protect communities and the informal sector, child protection and labor market programs. Specifically:

- Ensuring adequate coverage and benefits - if resources not available,
- Targeting Vulnerable population groups – i.e. disability
- Promoting Sustainability and Good Governance
- Integrated Approach to Social Protection

These priorities were approved by all ADB member countries on 13 September 2001

Implementing the Social Protection Agenda (i)

- Asia and Pacific needs are large - but resources limited. Many existing social policies and programs are underbudgeted, receive random funding, or have mistargeted benefits.
- Assess Available Financial Resources
 - => Social Expenditure Reviews
 - % social expenditures in budget
 - allocative efficiency(low cost/high impact)
 - progressivity of expenditures
 - affordability and quality of services
- Assess Available Institutional Resources (strengths & weaknesses/risks)
 - NGOs, donor agencies
 - Local Government
 - Central Government
 - Private sector
- Match Needs and Resources

Implementing the Social Protection Agenda (ii)

- Diversifying Financial Resources
 - Budgetary support
 - Income related contributions
 - Charitable donations
 - A mix of all
- Mobilizing all possible institutional resources
 - Informal community arrangements
 - NGOs, donor agencies
 - Local Government
 - Central Government
 - Private sector
 - Mixed interventions

Implementing the Social Protection Agenda (iii)

- The role of the central government:
 - Policy/strategy
 - Plan resources to achieve objectives,
 - Build regulatory frameworks and laws,
 - Enforce quality standards,
 - Ensure affordability of good and services,
 - Protect expenditures for the poor and disabled, and
 - Monitor execution.
- Local governments become monitors and supervisors of services – delivered through public-private partnerships.
- Private companies and NGOs must ensure good corporate governance at all times -client oriented management, independent and publicly disclosed audits
- Importance of Evaluating Risks of Public-Private partnerships

ADB Project Cycle:

- COUNTRY PROGRAMMING
- LOAN DESIGN
- LOAN PROCESSING AND IMPLEMENTATION

See: Handbook on Poverty and Social Analysis

http://www.adb.org/Documents/Handbooks/Poverty_Social/default.asp

ADB Grant Funds:

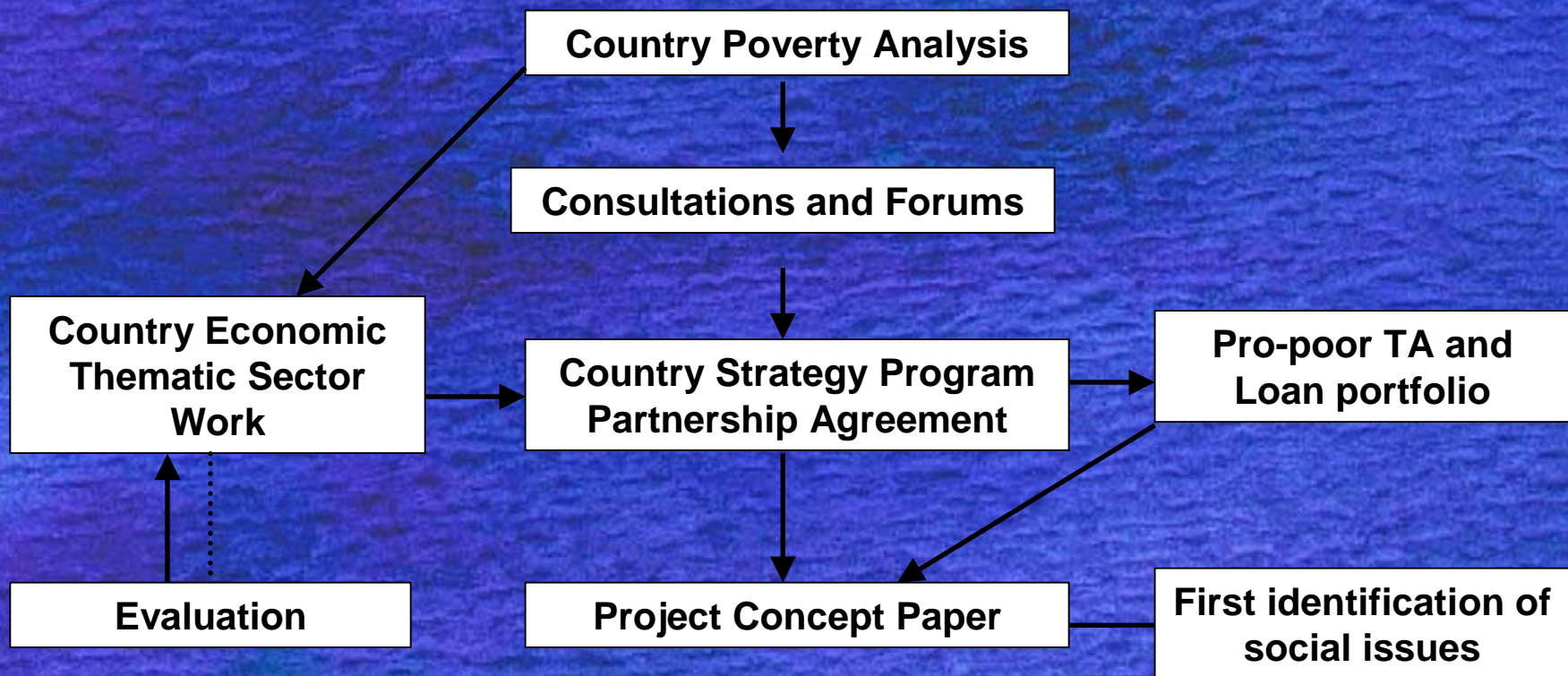
- Linked to ADB Project Loans – so the same project cycle applies
- Different sources – Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction, DFID Fund for Poverty Reduction, Dutch Fund.
- Example: “Expanding Employment Opportunities for Poor Disabled Persons Project”, \$1.2 million JFPR grant in Mongolia, linked to the ADB Loan “Social Security Sector Development Program”

See: ADB NGO center, JFPR page in ADB’s website:

<http://www.adb.org/NGOs/default.asp>

THE ADB OPERATIONAL CYCLE

COUNTRY STRATEGY PROGRAMMING



Country Poverty Analysis

- Analysis of poverty situation and systemic causes of poverty; Identifies solutions to for effective poverty reduction and ranks priorities
- Builds towards a Partnership Agreement between the Government and the ADB and a poverty focussed ADB pipeline in the ADB Country Strategy Program (CSP).
- **Participatory process** - Forums with Representative Stakeholders: Private sector, Civil Society, Government, Donors at "low" and High Level Forums

(i) **Poverty profile:** Overview of the manifestations and causes of poverty, including:

- Analysis of data
- Household characteristics, including access to resources, participation/inclusion in decision making processes, when possible gender disaggregated data;
- **Risk and Vulnerability Profile** (dynamic view of poverty), including major risks (life cycle, economic, environmental, social/governance), incidence of risk by population group (age, income, gender, regions) and coverage gaps and priorities to be addressed.
- A summary labor market assessment
- Analysis of causes of poverty and obstacles for effective poverty reduction

(ii) **Responses to poverty to date:** Reveal gaps in coverage of existing programs and possible requirements for interventions – Government, Civil Society and Private Sector and Development Agencies

(iii) **Poverty reduction options:** Present several alternatives for poverty reduction to be discussed; spelling out assumptions and prerequisites

Country Poverty Analysis: Vulnerability and Risk Profile

Main Types of Risks:

- Lifecycle – Hunger, Illness/injury/disease, **Disability**, Old age
- Economic - End of source of livelihood (i.e., crop failure, cattle disease), Unemployment, Changes in prices of basic needs, economic crisis
- Environmental – Drought, Floods/rains, Earthquakes, Landslides
- Social Governance - Extortion, Corruption, Crime, domestic violence, social anomia

Country Poverty Analysis: Vulnerability and Risk Profile

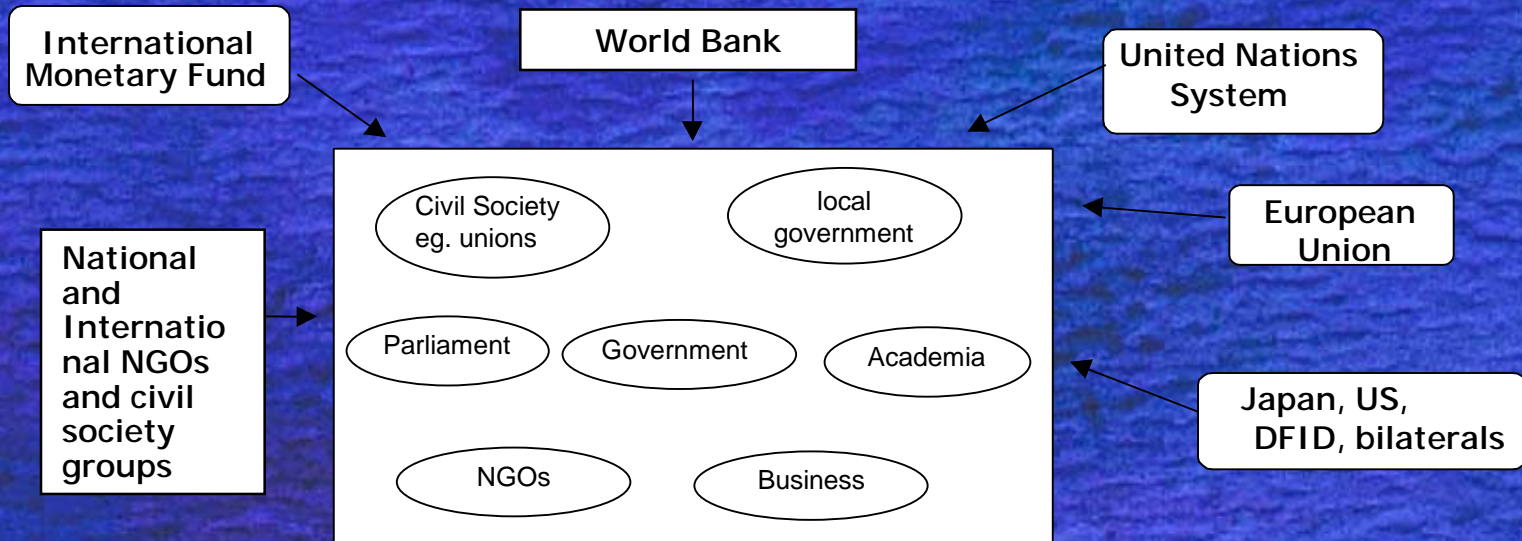
Table 8.1.2: Sample–Country Risk and Vulnerability Assessment

Age Group	Number	Percent of Population	Percent-age Poor	Gender-Specific Risk	Main Risk	Indicator of Risk	Coverage Gap	Ranking of Priority
Age 0-5								
Age 6-14								
Age 15-24								
Age 25-65								
Age 65 +								

Table 8.1.3: Sample Format–Major Causes of Vulnerability/Risk per Region

Geographical Region	Causes of Vulnerability			
	Life Cycle (hunger, illness, disability)	Economic (unemployment, price increases...)	Environmental (drought, floods....)	Social/Governance (exclusion, corruption...)
Region A				
Region B				
Region C				
Country	Total Number Disabled People			

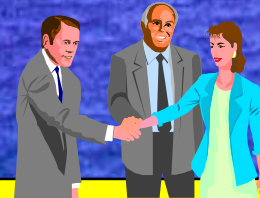
Participation Processes for the Preparation of the Country Poverty Analysis and Partnership Agreement



Country Poverty Analysis

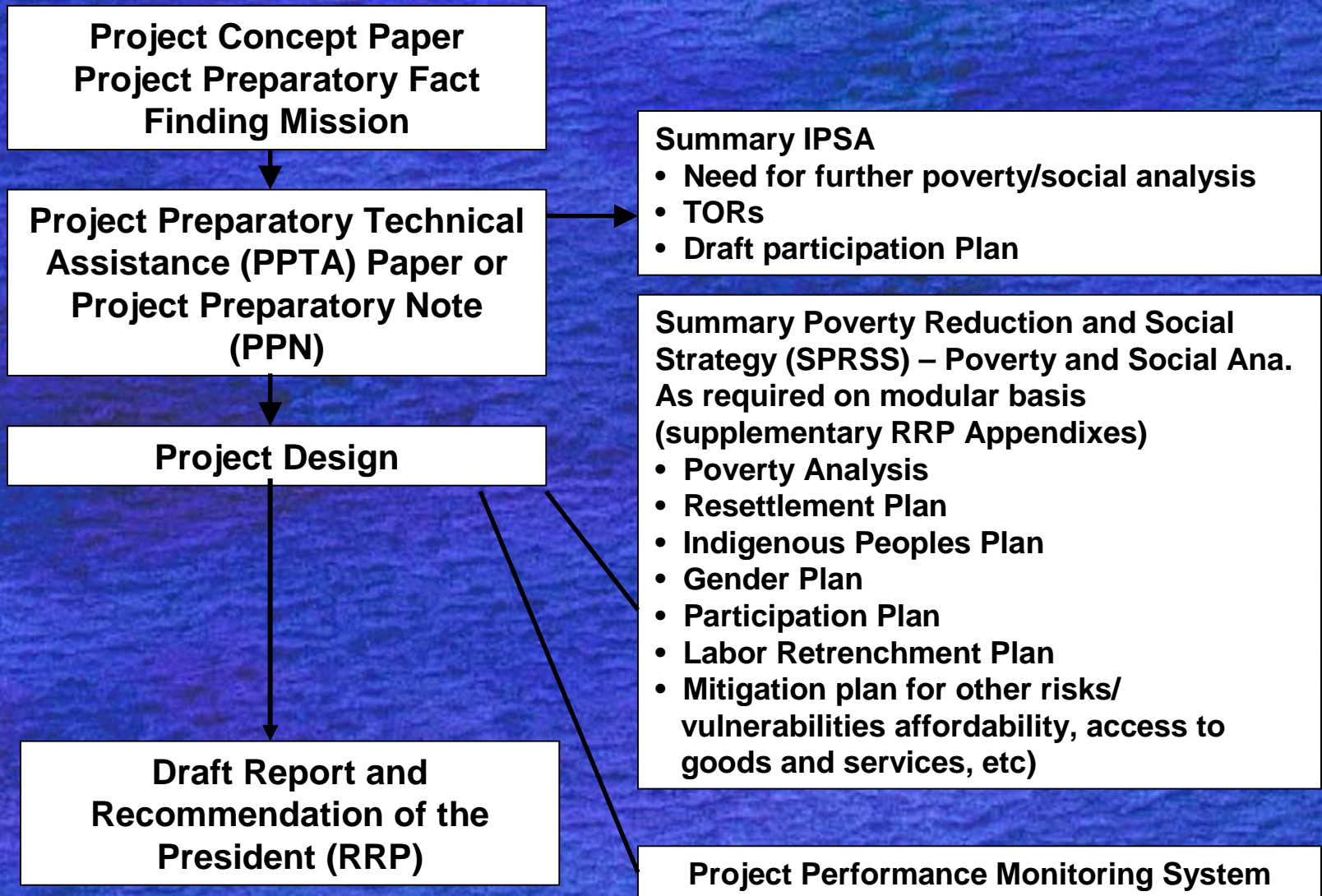
High Level Forum

- National representatives of the above
- Organized by Government w/ADB



Partnership Agreement + Country Strategy Program

ADB OPERATIONAL CYCLE: LOAN DESIGN



Integrating Disability in ADB Project Design and Implementation

- Design proactive interventions on disability (requires being introduced in ADB's country strategy pipeline and agreed by Governments). Examples of projects:
 - Public Information Campaigns/Public Awareness
 - Labor Market projects to ensure employment of the Disabled
 - Disability Insurance
 - Improvement of Benefits/Quality services for the Disabled
- Mainstream disability in ADB projects/interventions where disability is not the main concern:
 - Tool – developing checklist/guidelines/Handbook (work in progress)
 - Reporting mechanism - The Poverty and Social Assessment, which analyzes the social concerns and studies best ways to maximize poverty reduction impacts in ALL projects

Suggested Initial Poverty Social Analysis (IPSA)/Poverty Social Analysis (PSA)

**Table III.4: Summary Initial Poverty and Social Analysis (IPSA) Report Form
(Appendix PPTAs and PNNs)**

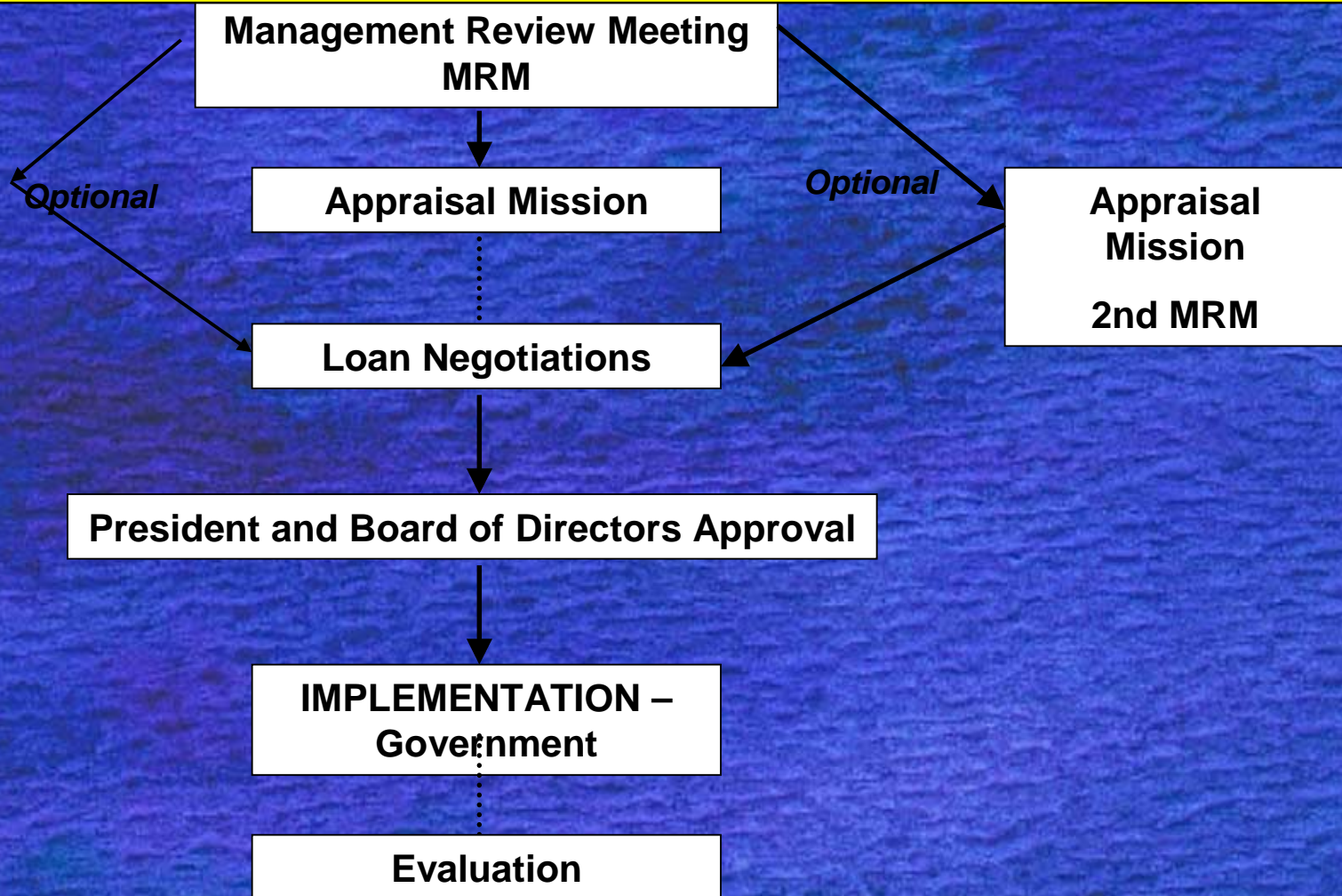
A. Linkages to the Country Poverty Analysis			
Sector identified as a National Priority in Country Poverty Analysis?	Yes/No	Sector identified as a National Priority in Country Poverty Partnership Agreement?	Yes/No
Contribution of the sector/subsector to reduce poverty in (DMC):			
B. Poverty Analysis		Proposed Classification	
What type of poverty analysis is needed?			
C. Participation Process			
Stakeholder Analysis – Identify consultations needed at Project Design Participation strategy required			Yes/No
D. Potential Issues¹			
	Significant/ Non Significant/ Uncertain/ None	Strategy to Address Issues	Plan Required²
Resettlement ³			Full/Short/ Not Known/ None
Gender			Yes/No/Not Known/None
Affordability			Yes/No/Not Known/None
Labor			Yes/No/Not Known/None
Indigenous People			Yes/No/Not Known/None
<u>Other Risks/ Vulnerabilities</u> <u>(i.e. disability)</u>			Yes/No/Not Known/None

¹ If not known, a contingency should be included in the TA budget to predict the need of a plan.

² A plan will be required at design stage if any of the potential issues are found significant.

³ Significant involuntary resettlement requires a full resettlement plan; nonsignificant requires a short resettlement plan.

ADB OPERATIONAL CYCLE: LOAN PROCESSING & IMPLEMENTATION





For More Information:

Asian Development Bank

6 ADB Ave, Manila, Philippines

Web site: www.adb.org see also
www.adb.org/socialprotection

Comments welcome socialprotection@adb.org