

FULL TRANSCRIPT: MAINSTREAMING DISABILITY INCLUSION INTO HUMANITARIAN CVA WEBINAR

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HOLLY: ... Thank you, just to remind you that this event is being offered in various languages. You can select your choice of your language, at the bottom where there is a sphere. And you can see it is Spanish, Arabic French and we also that have captioning, and sign interpretation. So, please, choose your language of choice. In the interest of time, we're going to move a little bit along, and we have what we can see is that we have a fair amount of people from the US, and we also have some people from Europe.

So, we're going to move on to the next great in the interest of time, so today we're going to be talking, as you know, this event is focused on disability inclusive cash and voucher assistance. And we will have a short introduction, we will look at a rights-based approach to disability, and a bit of trying to be get some interaction from you all. We will also look at the impact of a emergency of person on persons with disabilities. And some barriers in accessing cash and voucher assistance. What we will also look at how to remove these barriers through case studies. And lastly looking at an inclusive project cycle management approach cash and voucher assistance. Next slide, please. Thank you all who are putting your names and your organisations and where you're joining rom in the chat we appreciate that.

Before we get started. I do want to introduce the panel today. 1st on the panel is we have Adva a senior programme officer with C B M global disability inclusion, and she provides inclusive cash and voucher assistance support, with C B M colleagues and strategic partners to ensure inclusive cash practises. She also focuses on inclusive cash-based approaches and guidance and tools, for evidence-based practises. Also, with us today, is Gordon, who is a programme co-ordinator with the European disability forum. And he has more than 10 years experience in disability inclusive international co-operation. Disaster reduction, and humanitarian action. And last, but not least, we have Julie, who is the cash-based intervention officer with the international organisation of migration, or IOM and Julie is a member of the IOM Patricia-based initiative unit supporting country offices in co-ordinating it meaning cash and voucher assistance. Within this unit, Julie, leads with protection and disability inclusion. And I am Holly and your host I am the regional representative for the CALP network working in the Americas. With further without further ado, I would like to pass on to Gordon. Over to you Gorton.

>>> Gorton: Thank you very much, Holly. So yes, as my great pleasure to be here today, and to take part in this webinar.

And I am going to start by giving you some facts and figures about the disability so, 15 percent of the global population are persons with disabilities. And we are a among those who are most impacted by humanitarian crises at the same time, also, among those least reached by humanitarian aid. For many reasons you're going to hear from my colleagues as we move forward. But, I don't want to start to just talking about negative things here, I want to remind you all from the very beginning that people with disabilities are used to facing barriers, and discrimination in life and this has made us a resilient community with experience and knowledge on how to overcome these barriers. So, keep in mind from the beginning that part solution towards disability inclusion is engaging with people with disabilities for themselves, and I keep in mind that although it can appear from the beginning that disability inclusion is a cost -- in fact, in the medium to longer term it is for sure in a way that is inclusive of everyone. So, I said that 15 percent of the global population are people with disabilities, that means

that one in every 7 people. It is also good to note one in 5 women is likely to experience disability in her life, 46 percent of people aged over 60 years, have a disability, and one in 10 children in a child with a disability. So very significant part of the global population. Next slide, please I am going to read out the by permission of the people with disabilities this is fundamental basis one of all our working towards disability inclusion it says disability is an evolving concept, that results from the interaction, between persons with impairments and attitudinal and environmental barriers, but hinder their full and effective participation. In society. On equal basis with others.

Now, I know that this is it concerned like legalistic jargon it is from the UN convention, but it is the basis of what we work from.

>>> Gordon next slide, please, next again.

So, as I said, disability is about an interaction between impairment, and barriers that people face in society. And impairment can be something long-term, for example, a physical impairment and barriers, can mean anything from attitudinal barriers, to physical and environmental barriers, or laws, or policies, that are not inclusive. And here we see a picture of someone using a wheelchair in front of that. The disability this person experiences is not a result not necessarily the result of the if impairment offer wheelchair the disability as a result of the fact they are having to they would have to use steps, which are, obviously, impossible.

So, the barrier is the important thing to keep in mind here. Next.

So, how do we approach this? What do we need to do to make society disability inclusive? Next slide, please. So, there are several models towards disability inclusion. Two of the models, are older, and becoming more out of date the first one is the charity approach. And second one is the medical approach. And both of these models, talk about people with disabilities, as poor people, that we can either help by giving them money if we can if we want to, or by fixing them. So, that they can participate. So, that the medical model talks about people with disabilities, as needing to be "fixed" what is impact of this? Next, please.

The impact of this kind of approach is that people with disabilities are seen as tragic victims and maybe weak, or unwell, and some have special and not normal. And that leads to people with disabilities having low self-esteem, increases discrimination, and it might mean that they are more segregated in society, greater stigma, and results in more depends. So, these were the first two models.

Next slide, please. I mentioned earlier, that we have the UN convention on the rights of person with disabilities. When this was adopted it was like a paradigm shift towards understanding of disabilities inclusion. And I work on the social model, and the human rights model. The social model, talks about removing barriers from society, to make sure that people with disabilities can participate. As you saw with the previous photograph of the person with the steps in front of them. And the human rights model, recognises that people with disabilities, in fact have the same rights as everybody else in society. So, next, please.

The impact of this is that we see society and state as being responsible for change. And it moves us towards equality. It sees disability not as something that special and different, but rather disability just

as another part of human diversity, along with, for example, age, gender, ethnicity, and whatever it is.

And we see people with disabilities as legal rights holders. This leads to independence, participation, more dignity, and greater integration and inclusion in society. Keep it in mind we have the social approach and human rights model this is what we should be working from. Again, I am going back to the picture of the man in front of the steps. This could be used in context of cash assistance, you could imagine that a cash intervention has set up distribution point on the other side of the steps, and the man cannot approach the distribution point. Thinking about removing barriers to make sure that everyone can reach cash assistance and next slide, please.

With this slide I want to remind us that we're not just talking about people with disabilities, as benefit fi, or cash programmes. But, also thinking that we might have people with disabilities employed in cash humanitarian organisations and/or you might be working with organisations of people with disabilities, which are OPDs and, therefore, we need to make sure that all of the activities also in the organising stage are fully accessible. For example, a deaf woman working in a cash for work programme, may need sign language interpretation, in order to be able to plan the programme along with her colleagues.

Next slide, please. I am not going to spent long on this slide you will get links to all of these frameworks, but the message is that since the CRPD, the convention rights of the person with disabilities, was adopted in 2,006, we have moved forward to understanding of disability inclusion, the CRPD has greatly impacted the 2030 agenda for sustainable develop the framework the first world humanitarian summit in 2016 in Istanbul. Now, we have the last point in the slide, guidelines on inclusion of people with disabilities and humanitarian action which are really practical step-by-step guidelines on how to ensure that your work is disability inclusive. So, the policy and the guidelines are there, if it is now up to us to put them into practice. Next and I think last slide for me at this point. I mentioned already OPD organisation of people with disabilities. It is essential that we are organisations are involved in all the decision-making processes. So, I want to explain exactly what OPD are. We're nongovernmental organisations NGO, and, but we are govern back people with disabilities, majority membership are people with disabilities, and we're represented by people with disabilities. So, when people talk on behalf of OPD, or G PO it means that the same thing, and it is people with disabilities who are talking.

There are many other specific features of organisations of persons with disabilities, but it is just essential to keep in mind that these are the organisations that represent the disabilities movement, and who should be involved in all decision-making about all programme work towards humanitarian action including cash and voucher assistance. So, I will stop there. Holly.

HOLLY: Great, thank you so much and really important Gordon for you to be able to set the stage for us. That all of us are experts, like you in the topic and really bring it to a level of understanding that our participants can understand.

I am going to invite Adva and Julie to present now, I know that if we have issues, with the bandwidth we will be able to just turn off the videos. In the meantime, we are going to try to do a poll, last time I know I did not work out, so well, so we're going to try to launch it now. We have two questions for

you, we have two questions one is is disability inclusion discussed at your team level?. Right. And then the second is do you have access to learning and tools and resources to mainstream disability in your work? In particular cash and voucher assistance, because that is what we are looking at here. Some contribution coming through about 17 percent of you, I am going to just give a little bit more time for people to respond. Two questions. Do you is is this discussed within the team, particularly, your cash team and do you have access to learning? Tools and resources? To be able to mainstream the disability into your work?

Okay. The survey is no longer visible who is stopping this on me, but I will show what I will shot what we were able to capture we sign see that 45 percent of the people say that, yes, it is, they are discussing this in their places. Of work.

And for another about 48 percent they are saying that somehow we're talking about this. And good to see that only 6 percent of those who are able to respond said that it is not discussed at all.

Then on the second question, is do you have access to learning? We have about 25 percent of the people saying, yes. We have access. But, about 61 percent said somehow. Not exactly. And then only 14 percent said, no. So, maybe it was skewed a bit for those able to see it if you're on your phone sometimes it is not owe easy to see it. But, we got a little bit of a sense here. Going to close that poll and say that invite you, also to remember to put things in the Q&A if you have questions, we can respond to them. Next slide.

Next slide. Next slide, please. Great over to you Adva and Julie.

>>> Thank you. And good to see people here and could to know that many of you are actually do talk about this disabilities and also with access to resources. Tools around disability.

I am going to say a few words about persons with disabilities, in emergencies. And there is, apparently, an estimated 10.3 million persons with disabilities who are currently forcibly displaced as a result of prosecution conflict, or human rights vie lacetions. In disaster person with disabilities are disproportionately affected by conflict and emergencies. The mortality rate is two, to 4 tams higher than that of persons without disabilities.

And they face more challenges in the escaping from hazard, for example, person with visual hearing physical, or intellectual impairments maybe less able to escape from hazard and may have greater difficulties accessing humanitarian assistance including cash and voucher assistance.

It is really important to remember that persons with disabilities are diverse in their experience, and either identity including their age, their gender, and ethnis I location, or race.

This impacts the way that they experience barriers to accessing and also in playing included in humanitarian action, the intersectionality of the actors and because of that person with disabilities may face greater marginalisation and discrimination. For example, humanitarian cries children with disabilities are at higher risk of abuse and neglect, and women with disabilities are at higher risk of sexual violence.

Next a slight, please.

Right. And we're moving from a more generally introduction, on disabilities inclusion into discussion around cash and voucher assistance. Support. And the focus will be today on barriers: So, say a few words about barrier. You can complete the the -- thank you. So, barriers according to the social and human rights definition of disability, which described often disabling factors experienced by people with disabilities involves obstacles, or barriers, that exist in the environment, and we actually categorise them into is intudinal barrier that means that the they may not be a policy, or a law, or regulation, which actually guarantee the of people with disabilities. It is particularly barriers, looking at negative attitudes and discrimination, and against people with disabilities. Or could be lack of awareness and knowledge about people with disabilities. And their requirements. The issues around environmental barriers, here we looking at issues around inaccessibility to private services, to public services, sorry, and to transportation, and or any other infrastructure. And we also look at communication barriers, which could be lack of accessible communication, during consultation or inaccessible information, on accessible services. Now, I am handing over to Julie to actually describe more specifically the barriers in cash and voucher assistance.

>>> Julie: Thank you very much, and it is great to be here it is good to see ze many people interested in this topic of disability inclusion, and cash assistance. And, so as they were playing the different definitions of these barriers, I will go more into how this relates to cash and voucher assistance. So, when we look at is intudinal barrier this can be, for example, complex inaccessible, or discriminatory admit stress, or registration procedures and, so, that people cannot access, the assistance in that way, it can also be a lack of identity documents that means that people cannot be registered. There is also sometimes the case of inaccurate, or unreliable data, on persons with disabilities.

Which, can then also lead to more exclusion. And there is can also relate to a lack of capacity, to promote disability inclusion, and cash and voucher assistance. And then also lack of accountable to included persons with disabilities. So, if we can go to the next slide thank you very much.

Attitudinal barriers are related to these conceptions, or preda tore against persons with disabilities that M might generate wrong or incorrect assumption this, for example, could be that persons with disabilities are unable to manage cash, or that it is too risky for persons with disabilities to receive the cash directly. But that it has to go through an intermediary, for example. This could also be negative attitudes, towards persons with disabilities, in the market, or in the shops that we are using in the cash and voucher assistance. And it is can also be at the distribution points or with the financial services providers.

So, this can both be the wrong assumptions with also be directly like discriminatory treatment. And these things can appear as a consequence of lack of knowledge, and awareness about persons with disabilities on how to treat persons with disabilities with dignity.

So, this can affect both access, and the use of the catches. Thank you, yes, next slide, please.

So, when it comes to the environmental barriers, we are more talking about the, for example, the physical access to the distribution points. And this is also something that Gordon was already talking about earlier, so, this can, for example, be that the market are inaccessible h distribution points are

inaccessible, can also be already at the registration points, that are delivery mechanisms, which choosing delivery mechanism that is not accessible. So, this could, for example, be that we're choosing a ATM, that is on top of some stairs, for example. Whether there is some other accessibility issue in reaching distribution points receive cash in hand, or an ATM, or a bank, or other things, this could also be when it comes to, for example, digital transfers. And mobile mun. So, if these digital technologies are not accessible, for persons with disabilities.

>>> Julie, can I just interrupt you one moment because we're having an issue on the French channel and I want to make sure that the French interpreters know that either they will need to move their microphones a bit, to make sure that the listener in French have access. Better access. So, just a smaller reminder to the French interpreters to, please, make sure that their connection is okay. Thank you, so much Julie, please go on.

>>> Julie: Okay. Perfect I hope you can all hear me. So, this can also be lack of transportation, and/or road infrastructure that is not accessible.

These are environmental barriers, can get the receipt of the cash at the stands, but also ability of persons with disabilities to use the assistance. And some of these barriers will already be present, but others humanitarian actors, or local population may unintentionally create.

Thank you, please go to the next one.

Okay, so I will have the last one can communication barriers. So, communication barriers relate to barrier of communication of having a lack of awareness, amongst humanitarian workers. Around alternative ways to communicate with persons with disabilities. So, this can, for example, be having, not having sign language interpretation, or, you know, considering all different type of disabilities, and making sure that everyone has access to the information.

So, this is both in terms of information on the programme, but also information on the markets. And the shops and, so, on.

It is very important to think about these things. Not only communicates in the way that we may be used to, but think about how to be more inclusive in our communication.

Then I will hand the floor back to Adva for the next slide.

>>> Thank you, Julie. I want to remind everyone that there is a Q and A function if we will have a session at the end of the presentation, but, also you can already input questions if you would like to. I will carry on from Julie to say that just very short input into how we ourselves as humanitarian practitioners can contribute often unintentionally and, of course -- sorry, I think that something happened with the interpretation.

>>> Trying to sort at the French interpretation. (laughter). Please, go ahead.

>>> Sure. So, I think that really how we unintentionally contributing to disabling factors that can be experienced by persons with disabilities in the way that we design and manage the programme. So, it could be that we do not design accessible programme that we do not consider the need of and capacity and preferences of persons with disabilities in the cash programming. It could be

that we actually design the good cash programming that is inclusive, but then we forget to have a associated budget with that, and for disabilities inclusion, we do need a dedicated budget and to accommodate and to account for the things that we need to make the programme accessible for persons with disabilities.

There are issues with inaccurate valid transfer calculation I will say more about it later, but it is when we are not actually considered the meaning of expenditure with persons with disabilities and not appreciating the necessarily the specific expenditure the person with disabilities has.

There could be issues around inconvenient scheduling not necessarily just specific with persons with disabilities, but it could be that we would schedule a cash distribution, or a cash for work that is really uncomfortable, or a place that needs a company, it means they cannot make an appointment, or cannot attend an activity.

Lack of accessible equipment, that means that people cannot access our engagement, or we cannot access them. And there is a lack offer understanding of disabilities inclusion, which has been discussed before, it is part of the attitudinal barrier if we in our own agency do not discuss and do not have exposure to disabilities inclusion, and do not have staff that can support with disabilities inclusion, with the best intentions we might actually, not be able to actually have an accessible CVA programme.

Next slide, please.

I think now, we will go present the studies from 3 different context and, actually, we will have a first case study I will present, is from the Philippine O debt inclusive cash transfer multiple purpose cash transfer. Julie, will then present a case study from IOM about cash for work, activity and Gordon will then later present how it is engaged in cash response then he will present a case study from Ukraine.

So, I am starting with O debt. In the Philippines next slide, please.

>>> Context for that, so on the December 16th, 2021, super typhoon hit the Philippines and affected more than 16,000,000 people in 5 regions. Humanitarian response by CVA Philippines and the local partners the presence we have agreed to have emergency spokes to look at empathy, and then assessing we have, yes we work with the presence we also work with OPD and person with disabilities representation in the affected communities. And the humanitarian multi-purpose cash was in transfers in two municipality, and we transferred to 1,000, nearly 12 households with vulnerable households it is important to say they were both with and without disabilities. And the way we chose was to designated pay out centre, which we identified through the cash feasibility assessment. Next slide, please.

And so, say more about our situation for inclusive cash transfers. Actually, very glad I have some colleagues in the Philippines here on the line, in this webinar, so it is really nice to have them here. And leading this response. So, there is a few creches. And the reason that we looked at the least here targeting accessibility for cash market, and access to cash market, and transfer validity and transfer value, is really because our intention is to have equal outcomes for persons with disabilities. And inclusive principles is that whenever possible, cash delivery mechanism, should allow for persons with disabilities to access the cash themselves, it is our responsibility to remove any barrier.

So, firstly, I put on the list is -- not yet. Go back a slide.

The first thing on the slide is targeting. Which really is important. It is a lot of questions of how to identify persons with disabilities and identify a impairment, or disability and ensuring that no-one is left behind. There is often partial, or missing information, and often the information we have is associated with medical records. And it is a very long important conversation, but their focus is actually going to be in barriers. So, I will not go into the practical how we target, but I want to have it here because it is actually a critical entry point, in any inclusive cash work that you design and we design.

I will talk more about the other aspects, so while we look at the targeting and identification we also look when we look at feasibility to cash and market we look at appropriateness, and acceptance and access to cash. And we also explore protection risk that might be more specific to persons with disabilities in their specific communities what we want is to gain an understanding on the preferences of persons with disabilities, in emergencies and the barriers that they face, that is very localised and context specific when they access cash and market.

So, in the us the response, we looked at feasibility to cash and market, so the question we asked: Is cash and what modality at all. Would they would persons with disabilities prefer cash, or in kind support? Do they prefer managing cash directly, or would they like support with family member, or other relatives to do that? What part do they take in decision-making on how they spend the cash. And is it safe for them to receive cash? When we look at access, then we talk about access later, the kind of questions that we asked, is can persons with disabilities access the financial services provider? Can they access the market?

Would barriers what are main barriers that they face. And what help would they need to access cash and market. And can they find specialised items in the market that associate to their needs and could be nutrition, hygiene, and other needs that assisted devices that may be specialised for persons with disabilities.

Then we look at issues around transfer modality and check what the mechanism is most, or least, with persons with disabilities, or most and last acceptable. What is the preferred modality. And what would allow persons with disabilities to access money autonomous only and independently. The final thing we look at is the transfer value. It is not a big conversation. I just say that very briefly that we know that living with a disability often leads to additional expenditure due to purchasing specialised items, and that as well, as loss of opportunity not just for the persons with disabilities, but also for family members, who often take on the majority of caring responsibilities, and there is a loss of opportunity of how they support family income generation. This is applicable in the emergencies as much as it is applicable outside of the emergencies. Then we understand that minimum expenditure basket, for households with has a person with -is not similar to a households that does not have a persons with disabilities. And when we look at special, context specific when we do inclusive cash scores we actually want to understand what the additional expenditure with persons with disabilities incur for a goods and services.

Where we went about that in Philippines was that active cash working group and there were large other large actors working around, there was enough information about cash feasibility, and market

feasibility, for the entire community. But there was missing information about how persons with disabilities engaged in the potential cash response in the community. So, as a contribution also to the cash back humanitarian community we have in this case, actually, had our own factor assessment that was focused on persons with disabilities, in the complementary information to the community as a whole.

We looked at all the aspects and asked all the questions, that I just shared with you. And then we found out that most persons with disabilities respondent preferred cash to in kind. And they wanted to receive the cash themselves, even if they could not actually get to the cash at let. They still wanted to have autonomy. And they said it was safe for them to make autonomous decisions on how they would spend the cash. When asked about transfer modality we checked all possible transfer modality that were possible in the context and they preferred cash assistance where mun is relevant, in Philippines. However, the services as well as most of the shops the marked and services that were not physically accessible to persons with disabilities. For some, access was challenging because of the cost of accessible transportation, even if it was accessible, to access the cost of the accessible transportation, or to even have accessible transportation was a barrier to accessing cash and markets. About one third of the respondents were concerned that they do not know how to use the service. And either for reason that they cannot read, or cannot understand. The registration, the documents. The registration process.

And there was quite a lot of worry that for limited phone coverage will hinder, or prohibit persons with disabilities from accessing the service and appreciate this is not specific for persons with disabilities, but this was a finding in cash feasibility assessment. So, they were worried they were not having enough coverage, so they would not be able to receive the code for cash remittance. When we looked at the value we looked at the diversity of cost. We appreciated generally, that cost require sorry, cost requirements varied greatly that depending on the disability, on the in the health condition.

So, we did find that there were actual persons with disabilities spend some of them spend more, due to expenditure on diet needs sometimes hygiene needs cost of healthcare, and cost of accessible transportation, and need to buy, or main assistive device. And cost of potential medication.

Then we go to the next slide bet on all this information, and the in alignment with the cash working group, we agreed on two months of unrestricted cash transfer this was harmonised in the transfer value with cash working group.

And we had 1200 how holds with and without disabilities, but for the household that had the persons with disabilities, we agreed on the 10 percent top up so we diversified cash disbursement that considered the extra cost for living with a disability. So, those households with 10 percent top up in the cash transfer.

Then I will tell you like we have done a few more things we can go to the poll now. Poll now. A small poll. And just we're checking back we go back to -- I present a few aspects that we have done. We have done. I will ask you, as audience, if you can I identify, which barrier we addressed. 1st was provision of accessible transport services. Was that institutional barrier and environmental barrier, a communication barrier, or attitudinal barrier. Just select one out there.

>>> As Los as it does not shot itself down we have 75 people, this poll seems to want to stay open. 45 percent. Messages, yes.

They do have answers for this, do you have a result?. It is environmental barrier, yes. I don't know I cannot see the results of the poll.

Another action that we took, was it is the next poll, I believe.

Maybe it is not there. Okay. So, maybe you can just pond in the chat. We supported those who need support, with filling at forms. For their cash remittance what barrier do you think is that institutional or environmental, communication, barrier, that attitude barrier? Results coming in.

You have got the results right on the first poll. 2nd pole institutional. Right.

Okay.

>>> I closed poll.

>>> You closed the poll.

>>> To you, if you want to go ahead. Let just skip the poll for now. I think I am already running late. We will go to the next slide then.

Sorry, it has been some confusion here. Next a slight please.

Okay. So, these are some of the things that we have done, to facilitate cash and access market for persons with disabilities. In this community.

We did budget. It is really imp I keep saying that we did budget for for facilitating access. We looked at the accessible transport service, and we ensured that persons with disabilities have transport both to the financial service provider and to the market. We provided a for those who needed a accompaniment to the cash and to the financial services provider and also to the market.

And we have agreed with the to do a door-to-door remittance service, actually it didn't work at the end, but that was an agreement. And I hope that the, our partner did door do door communication of the access code, which was needed for those persons with disabilities to actually use when they go and ask for the cash grant. We supporting of the obtaining we support filling at forms, and we provided assistive devices to some of the participants, and who actually could not get to their S B, or to the market, or where impacted during the emergency, so really looking at how we support them, so they can independently get to the FS Band to the market.

I guess the next slide and last a slight.

There were additional considerations here. We found out that when the protection a assessment me found out at 65 percent of the persons with disabilities shared with us that it is difficult for impossible for them to access and manage cash, due to altitude perception and stigma in the community, and one third of them did not have an ID cart so they could not access cash support at all. And 30 percent reported negative perception of shopkeepers that prevent them accessing good answers. We have to do and -- and compare, so, a pilot practice where me work with the community on we work with the vendor, with the SB, and also with family and care givers that sometimes prohibit the persons with

disabilities to independently go and buy goods about the capacity of earns persons with disabilities, and their strengths. It did really help that we had OPD and persons with disabilities as part of our response team.

Then we also had set up an accessible feedback and complaints mechanism, and with multiple feedback channels, and that is to account for the comms, for the carrier and I will stop here.

I think over to Julie.

>>> Thank you very much, I see that there is even some clapping going on! Perfect. Yes, I will take the next case study. I will talk about even more great! Yes, there is some reaction you can do in the bottom of the screen.

I will talk about the disabilities inclusive cash for work. And I want to start if you can go to the next slide. By just briefly talking about what is cash for work. Because, I think, that a lot of different people on the call so to make sure that we're all on the same line briefly introduce the concept. Then I will go more into specific with a case study and then also talk about some lessons learnt. And then some key creches on how to make cash for work more disability inclusive. So, the aim of cash for work, is to support vulnerable affected populations who temporary income generating activity cash for work is conditional payment to beneficiary that are participating in public, or community work.

So this means that they are receiving the cash assistance on the condition of participating in this work. Which is why it is called cash for work. And so for example, this can be in relation to road and traction, so, rehabilitation, and maintenance of the rural, or urban roads. And it can be related to markets and, so, construction, or rehabilitation of public marketplaces. It can also be related to water draining constructing and maintained the community water supply networks. But, it could also be more elaborate, and be about, for example, mitigating the risk of draught, or flooding.

There are different opportunities and reasons why we can use cash for work. So, one of them is that it can support the recovery and function of the local economy creating short- term income generating opportunities. And at this same time as it includes this work, part of it, it can also support rehabilitation of infrastructure, and community assets. And this will then be for the community engagement during the cash for work.

As it is community who are often involved in the cash for work programmes, it will also lead to more local involvement and ownership of these activities, and the information structure that is being rehabilitate, for example. But, one of the challenges and why one of the reasons why we want to bring this as one of the examples, is that it can excluded certain vulnerable subgroups, and it is such a persons with disabilities, as the work may sometimes not be appropriate for persons with disabilities, and when we design cash for work it may not if we're not considering and considering including persons with disabilities, in that activities then we can be excluding them instead. This is one of the examples of a barrier that cash for work programmes do not consider the ability of persons with disabilities within the setup under the sign of the programme. So next I want to talk about how to then turn it around and enable persons with disabilities to participate in the cash for work. And the key here is, of course, to consider the abilities of the persons with disabilities.

So, one of the case study is Bangladesh that have been focussed in the last few years, a lot of cash for work and including persons with disabilities. And they have an allegation plan on gender and disability inclusion, and this is really one of their focus areas. And they do assessments and regular engagement with persons with disabilities. To understand their needs. Their concerns. Their risk and barriers involved in the participation. And then they ensure that in cash for work, that persons with disabilities are registered and that they are equal opportunities for participation. And these opportunities for the persons with disabilities are based on their abilities they're own preferences, and the safety. If we can go to the next slide, please.

Some of the lessons learnt from Bangladesh is that including persons with disabilities in the cash for work programme can have a really positive affects consequences like you should say. One of them is that it has a potential to challenge negative attitudes per section of persons with disabilities this can both be in terms of on the staff side, but also on the, in the community and the other people who are participating, that suddenly you have more contact an engagement with persons with disabilities, which can be challenge then any negative attitudes that may be there. It can also enhance the social cohesion and the sense of feeling valued it is because you're included in the programme, and that you also have closer co-ordination with other people in the community during the project.

At the same time it also gives persons with disabilities an opportunity to urn an income themselves, and support their families. And their communities.

So, some of the thing that were how do you say some of the lessons learnt some of the considerations key considerations that we can take out of example Bangladesh it is very important to consultant persons with disabilities themselves and with organisations of persons with disabilities. Their preferences, but also their abilities and their capacity to participate in the work.

It is important to identify the barriers, in order to address them. And then, take measures to respond to those identified barrier this can, for example, be to allocate more time, for certain activities, and/or to provide different assistive devices depending on which type of disability a person may have. And then it can also be about adapting communication as we were talking about earlier with addressing these communication barriers.

And it can also then be to other forms of work like nonphysical forms of work for groups that are not able to participate in this physical labour such as supervision or record keeping.

Then the last point is to then consider a alternative forms of the assistance. If there is if it is not possible to included a person with a disability, directly, in the cash for work programme, then you can then think about providing unconditional assistance to certain part of the population, but I would always recommend starting with trying to included in the programme itself.

Because as mentioned this has a lot of positive benefits, and it was really some good learning that we had from Bangladesh.

That was it from the case study from my side. I will leave the floor to Gordon but thank you very much for your time.

>>> Gorton: Thank you so much, Julie. I am going to try again, with my camera let me know if it does not, if it causes my voice to be broken.

I am going to speak about an activity we have done in Ukraine, so I work for European disability forum, which is an organisation of persons with disabilities, and you have heard lots of mention of the need to engage with these organisations OPD, D president O, and in Ukraine at the moment, my organisation -- you're not hearing me well.

>>> It is breaking a little bit.

>>> I will switch off the camera.

>>> Little more about the French interpretation than you go ahead, please, Gordon.

>>> Okay. 1st -- I cannot switch off the camera.

Working in the Ukraine, and in 7 of the near neighbouring countries responding to the war. And ensuring that inclusion of the persons with disabilities, in the response. And one of the activities that we have done, is in collaboration with CD M global and our national member in side Ukraine, the national Assembly of persons with disabilities, to engage in the cash co-ordination mechanism. Next slide, please.

So, objective of this piece of work was to increase the disability inclusiveness of cash and voucher assistance in Ukraine. And this was aimed to be done through the leadership of OPD the leadership of organisation with persons with disabilities by influencing the Ukraine cash working group. And as a very high level summary of how we went about this work, in the beginning, CD M global were engaging in the cash working group, and through processes of building the capacity of the organisations of persons with disabilities, that has now switched to the OPD working in the cash working group both inside Ukraine and also at regional level, and we have produced the technical brief and a short document outlining the situation and the priorities.

We ran and published the cash feasibility assessments in Ukraine. And, as I mentioned, we part of the objective was to develop capacity of organisations of persons with disabilities and cash actors, in understanding disabilities in inclusive cash and voucher assistance. I will not spend long on this slide this is summary of the technical brief that was produced. So this was produced before the cash feasibility assessment was done. And the intention was to give an overview of the situation and priorities for organisation who were interested in doing disability inclusive cash programming. And they were 8 considerations that we recommended organisations included. And I will not go into the details. We can share the lines to the document afterwards. I guess what is important to say about this one is that it was produced relatively quickly, and in the context of the country. So, it was not just general guidance about disabilities inclusive cash it was really fixed to the Ukraine context at the time.

Then we did the feasibility assessment. Which assessment was for cash transfer programming. And this was led, as I said, earlier, by the EDF member in Ukraine the national Assembly of persons with disabilities. With technical support from C B M global, for example, C B M global provided template for survey, and guidance on the how to ask the questions how to translate the questions so they were going to be effective, and then the organisation people with disabilities, that OPD, conducted the

survey, on internally displaced people, with disabilities, adult internally displaced persons with disabilities. So, here is an example of why it was important to engage for CB manage to engage with a DPO is because, our colleagues in the Ukraine had easy access to people with disabilities and, I think, that answers some of the questions that is in the chat how to target people. Gauge with the disability organisations. And we can help to find the people.

Owe some of the outcomes that came from the document were that as with everybody else, people with disabilities who have been displaced have great need of emergency livelihood support. They can access and use multiple cash so, there is no difference there to anyone else in the community, we need and we can use cash the same as anyone else and there was a distinct preferences for unrestricted cache. Then how to do this, just again identifying 3 of the points that were identified as crucial to ensure that feasibility inclusive cash the first one was to make sure that the modality is accessible so that providing different ways of providing cash so that people can always access it depending on irrespective of the their personal situation, the second one is to make sure that there is huyet planned for reasonable accommodation and any extra expenditure that persons with disabilities faced are accounted for in the identification of the men.

I think that was it from me, I want to quickly go back to the previous slide and take one minute to just say couple of things. So, some of the impact of this we did a training we got lots of request for more information about this topic from the cash working group: We did training for members of the cash working group: We have seen since then that the regional cash protection taskforce has included an indicator that attempts to measure the percentage of the people with disabilities who are meet needs through cash delivery mechanism we see the Ukraine cash working group includes disabilities in its task team on inclusion, gender, G VP and AA P. So, there is progress being made, what I should finally say is that there is still a huge amount of work to do. We do as OPD we often get requests to become involved in projects more and more often, and, but rarely are these requests coming with the intention for long-term sustainable financed engagement. And this is what we need if we're going to be effective together, to included people with disabilities. We need to have a long- term view in partnership and collaboration. So, I will finish there, and pass on to Adva.

>>> Okay. I will just -- yes. I will he's getting claps.

Just a few words really summarise basically the call for today, and we were talking about meaningful inclusion. Meaningful inclusion is involves not just invest drakesing the needs of the persons with disabilities for assistance and protection, but, also, enable the participation and decision making, and issues that affect persons with disabilities it is really, really natural to extension to what go Gordon discussed about understanding the unique knowledge, and unique experience, that persons with disabilities have. And they have unique knowledge and experience of the sentional to the survival and really understands the capacity the and really have the voice, and make sure that they participate from the decision making throughout the entire cycle of a inclusive CD A. How to do that well, it is presumption that next slide is, basically it is slide that this is a deal for CVA for the cycle we see this is much like any other CVA programme it has aspects of assessment and analysis, and identification targeting and implementation and PDM learning, and, but you see that around the 4 aspects of the PCM we look at different aspects of where we can have intentional add-on to make sure that the

approach that the CVA cycle is accessible. So, with assessment and analysis we look at needs identification of needs preferences and barriers, much, like, we discussed in the facts. Looking at disabilities-related cost, in gap analysis, that is, again, the main conversation. When we look at targeting we look at inclusive targeting criteria and target in processes, and identification of impairment is huge issues here, and we talk about we did not have reasonable condition for cash but we introduced they did intrude reasonable accommodation means how we overcome barriers and make the environment accessible for persons with disabilities, so they can access cash and market. And we look at community and households and citizens that we discussed in the Philippines examples then the last aspect of it the PC M with the PVP we look at inclusive PVM accessible feedback mechanism and inclusive evaluation and learning that means that not just that included all persons with disabilities, but they can support the design of that and also, they can be part of their team that, actually, goes through and do all these learning aspects. The next slide is the same. The next slide. I just added like up in the yellow boxes some crosscutting creche for inclusive CVA, which is paramount clamp relation for organisations with persons with disabilities critical for the success of any inclusive cash modality.

Linkages with social protection programming, and looking at advocacy in relevant humanitarian architecture platforms and it is sharing from Ukraine and engagement in the cash working group protection cluster in disability, work group and other spaces. One last thing for me in the next slide where possible cash delivery mechanism should allow for persons with disabilities, to access the cash themselves, autonomous only, and independently, and it is our responsibility our accountability as humanitarian practitioners to support with removing barriers to that to make sure that it is possible for them, and to have autonomy and independence in cash delivery mechanisms.

>>> Let's take that down for a minute Sophie. We have got a lot of really good questions in the Q&A I would like the panellist may be open it up and take a look, but I am going to group a few of them together.

We have a very interesting question about feedback. Feedback mechanisms. And, I don't know, if I heard that in there, but maybe we can address that colleagues question about how we have been able to adapt our feedback mechanism then couple of questions that came up that are grouped together, one that was related to security, and the other in its also working the other talked about exploitation. And at the markets. Of people with disabilities and how what are some of the safeguarding that we're putting in place. We can use real examples, or theoretical ones Adva Julie Gordon over to you.

Any one of the any one of them above you can take.

>>> This is Gordon I will jump in.

First of all, on the question that you mentioned about security. I didn't actually see the question, but what I would say is that before the event whatever it was, that has caused the crises, people with disabilities will have been living as part of the their families, or whatever situations they were in, very often as heads of households, and those people are going to be the best placed to know what is required regarding their security and they're to make sure that they can receive the cash. So, it is about consultation, it is about before the delivery of the cash or the planning of the cash make sure

that the needs assessment that the key informant workshops are all-inclusive of people with disabilities and ask these questions of the people with disabilities themselves. What do you need to make sure that you can receive the cash in as safe a way as possible on a safe as anybody else. And all depends in the context to context what it is, but the key thing here is consult with the people with disabilities out in the community.

>>> I agree, just I am thinking of some very concrete example, for example, person who are blind who reported that it is specifically on exploitation in the market, that reported that they can then not necessarily see the coins that are being returned or that the or tell which note is actually given back at the market. But that is, it is the consultation and sometimes it is about making sure that we support persons when they go to the market, that we offer some accompaniment, there are that we have other examples where we did a home services where the market would come to the persons home and more people from the family, it is really about asking the questions, and not shy away from asking the questions. That is maybe don't hesitate to ask the questions because persons with disabilities they will know what is the best way to actually support them in that way. And then it is really if we can afford if we can design something to go along with that, that is probably the best way to accommodate aspects.

Of inaccessible and exploitation.

>>>Great. There is another question that is here, came up couple of times talking about the calculation of the 10 percent for the top-up. You have mentioned this in the Philippines case study, and you want to talk a little bit about that?

>>> I can. It is, I will say that the advance of the gap of each household to cover all the households we still need to learn transfer value and make the call. We do base understanding how hold of persons with disabilities do have higher cost and we measure that. When we do our feasibility assessments we kind of check the expenditure of households with disabilities and then we compare them to the main. I think that there is few things that we need to say about that. That it is, it does really, really vary depending on the households and the type of the disability, some persons with severe complex disabilities will have higher needs. If somebody hoisted from whom to room and level of care and support and medical spend her they have is quite high versus somebody who might have a mild disability and they may have lost and hearing device, or an a she isolative device, or a when they fled an emergency, and for them, all they need is to have this an assistance device and they can be independent back into the community. So, it actually whenever we do systematic checks of the cost of living, we do get variances. And we recently down in, CVA we have done an assessment in both Gina where we surveyed nearly 1900 respondent not all with disabilities we had thirty six percent with disabilities the rest were without disabilities we found that they are actually gaps in the context of humanitarian crisis what persons with disabilities, their extra additional cost ranged between 8.2, to 30 percent. So, I think that me have to make judgment call we cannot address all the needs of always persons with disabilities multipurpose cash grant. So, I saw other questions in the Q&A before about other modality and I think, that there are, the general accommodation here is that to really consider combination of modality, and when you do that, so looking at catch and in kind, or even restricted, or non- retracted cash for protection modality, then complimentary programming CVA when you do that

look at CVA as part of the more holistic programme, look at designing additional schemes to allow customised support for persons with disabilities, and that could be, for example, conditional cash and voucher modality to purchase an assistance device, or collaboration intelligence that is what is needed or home-based supported if that is needed. Look at different modalities included in one-off payment that makes meet the cost of interventions.

Think there is more to say about that, but really looking at that from a holistic approach, and consider that the part of the bigger programme, that, you know, that can account for some of the gaps and because even if you do the 10 percent it will not cover the gaps for many persons with disabilities. That would still have more additional cost that they face in the context.

M still have a lot of questions here and I want to make sure that we pull Julie into the conversation, one of the colleagues is asking about soft components. So, this is going to be for you as well Adva, but to give you a breath. What manufacture some of the soft components, Julie, that that the teams had to learn about may be some of these issues related to attitudinal work, or can you talk about anything that the teams in IOM had to do to be able to really make sure that the cash has been disability inclusive?

>>> I think that when it comes to this it is very important to do things, like this participating in the webinar building your own capacity and your knowledge about how to make programmes more disability inclusive. So, that includes, you know, first building capacity of staff, to breakdown some of the barriers. And then it can also be in terms of programme themselves then also working on, I guess, I could be like information campaigns, making sure that, for example, if there is a difference in the type of, for example, in cash for working if there is a difference in the type of work, that persons with disabilities are doing, then making sure that it is clearly communicated, why there are certain differences in the programmes. It is especially the case if some people are receiving unconditional assistance and some people are receiving conditional assistance. It is very information is one very important component, and, of course, just building our own capacity to make all programmes more disability inclusive I saw another question about.

>>> Take it, please, take whatever questions you want Julie!

>>> Thank you, the question I saw Gordon already answered I agree with him it was the question about the conditional versus unconditional assistance I agree that it is, unconditional is often the best way of going about it and that also what we want to do more, of unconditional restricted cash assistance. And, but cash from work can have other opportunities, and other benefits that are not necessarily there if you're just giving multi purpose cash assistance to everyone. So, it is also about what that objective of your programme is. And, but, of course, we all in favour of unconditional and unrestricted cash.

>>> Thank you, so much, and just because we're running out of time I consider is one opportunity that we want to make sure that people know about I will ask the question about the Burkina report if the Burkina evaluation report is available? That we can share that in the notes? Sophie if you can go to the next slide.

Any response on the Burkina study?

>>> Not yet.

>>> Okay.

So, we do not know. So, we're coming to the.

>>> Not yet available for publication.

>>> Now, not yet available great. Keep your eyes open if it comes at I am sure CALP will put it up on the CALP website, and you can always check out that is coming out. And with that I want to just make sure that, you know, that and many people have asked, if we will share these e-mail, share the presentation. We will. And I am sorry, that the French was the audio was not very good we will see what we can do but the recording will be shared. We do invite you to stay in touch with CALP as well. We will put some links into the chat, so you can follow us on LinkedIn you can be on our newsletter, and you will know if there are other events. There is one other thing, that CB miss asking for us if you're considered in this topic of denial inclusive cash and voucher assistance, you will see a link in Google doc, if you want to express your interest in the topic, please do fill it out, and make sure that if we can get the link to the in the chat otherwise I will try to find it myself. If we can if you're interested, please, fill it at and let us, let's C B M there it is fill at the Google dock, it will go directly to CD M you will be able to look for different topics related to disability cash and voucher assistance kipped in touch with them in CALP from our side we are very, very thankful for your participation, almost 200 of you have been here and most have staid to the end, and as we're closing I want to take a space to acknowledge the passing of Judy who was as a disability rights activist just passed over the past weekend, and in her spirit, we have this, we were happy to have her in the event in her spirit. So, thank you so much, for your participation, and do stay in touch with us, do stay in touch with CB M and let's try to make our cash and voucher assistance more inclusive, and more inclusive, to people with disabilities, and their caregivers, thank you. Have a wonderful day, afternoon. And evening. And really a big, thank you to the Panellists.

>>> Thank you, Holly for hosting that. And for allowing this to happen.

And CALP. Holly and the CALP team.

>>> Thank you, everybody really.

>>> Have a wonderful day.