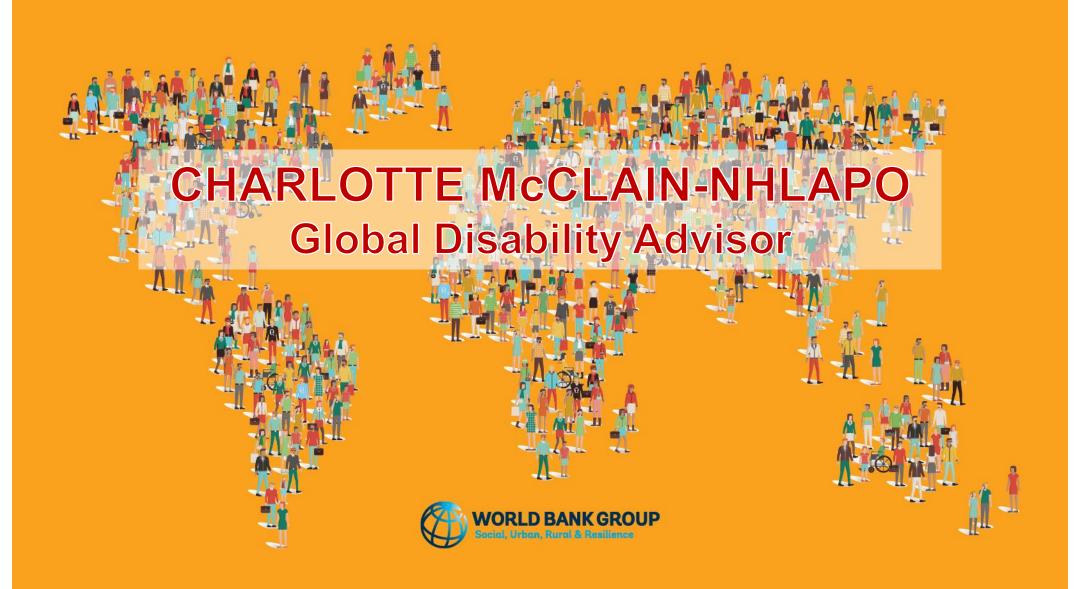
Disability-Inclusion in the World Bank



Persons with disabilities

- → 15% of the world's population have a disability 80% live in developing countries
- Diverse population group: physical, sensory, mental and intellectual impairments
- → Face environmental and attitudinal barriers to participation in society
- → Most experience exclusion or poverty
- → Cost of exclusion from labor market between 3-7% loss of GDP



Commitments to disability-inclusive development

2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development & SDGs

Habitat III New Urban Agenda Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030



Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD)

World Bank
Environmental and
Social Framework

The Disability and Non Discrimination Good Practice Note.



ESF Directive on disadvantaged or vulnerable groups

The Ten Commitments made at the Global Disability Summit.

Regional Human Rights
Instruments





Disability-Inclusion and Accountability Framework

- Outlines principles and a roadmap for disability-inclusion and internal capacity-building
- Demonstrates WB commitment to include disability in its policies, operations and analytical work
- → Identifies key areas, entry points and guidance
- Framework launched at the UN and at the Global Disability Summit
- → We now have a platform on disability-inclusion



















The 10 Commitments



- 1. Ensuring that all WB-financed education programs and projects are disability-inclusive by 2025.
- 2. Ensuring that all WB-financed digital development projects are disability sensitive, including through the use of universal design and accessibility standards.
- 3. Scaling up **disability data collection** and use, guided by global standards and best practices, such as using the **Washington Group's Short Set of Questions on Disability.**
- 4. Introducing questions on disability into the Women, Business and the Law survey to better understand the economic empowerment of women with disabilities.
- 5. Ensuring that all projects financing public facilities in post-disaster reconstruction are disability inclusive by 2020.
- 6. Ensuring that all WB-financed urban mobility and rail projects that support public transport services are disability-inclusive by 2025.
- 7. Enhancing due diligence on private sector projects financed by the International Finance Corporation (IFC) regarding disability inclusion.
- 8. Ensuring that 75 percent of WB-financed social protection projects are disability-inclusive by 2025.
- 9. Increasing the number of staff with disabilities in the WBG.
- 10. Promoting the Disability Inclusion and Accountability Framework among World Bank staff as a way to support the WB's new Environmental and Social Framework (ESF).



Measuring Disability in Household Surveys at the World Bank







World Bank's Commitment on Disability Disaggregated Data



- respond to the urgent need to achieve disability-inclusive development in support of the 2030 Agenda for SDGs
- increase the efforts in providing data on disability. Scaling up disability data collection and use is one of the main efforts that the World Bank will ensure in the disability agenda
- WG-SS officially endorsed by the WB at the IAEG-SDGs in 2017
- · Webinar on Data



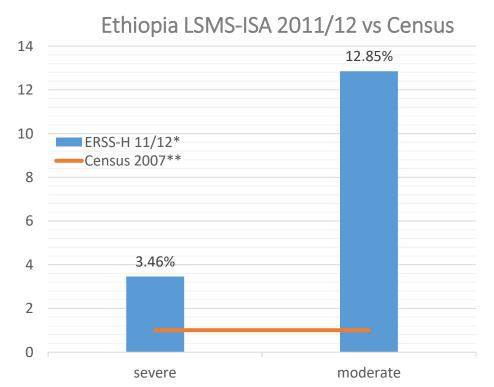
Household surveys and disability data within the WB

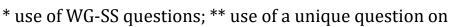
- October 2015, Jim Yong Kim pledged to filling the gap in HH data.
- Since JYK's pledge to support countries in improving the quality and frequency of household surveys, more than \$600m in financing has been committed by the WB towards that goal.
- Regular household surveys may provide an excellent opportunity to measure disability
- LSMS team
 - Based on the Protocol developed under the aegis of the WB Household Survey Working Group, the team is responsible for methodological standards, specialized technical assistance, and quality assurance)
 - Member of the UN Inter-Secretariat Working Group on Household Surveys (ISWGHS)
 - Member of Collaborative Group with DHS and MICS programs
 - Working on the guidelines for collecting individual-level data on disability in multi-topic household surveys
 - Proposes the development of and testing of an environmental disability module for household surveys.

WG-SS in the LSMS-ISA

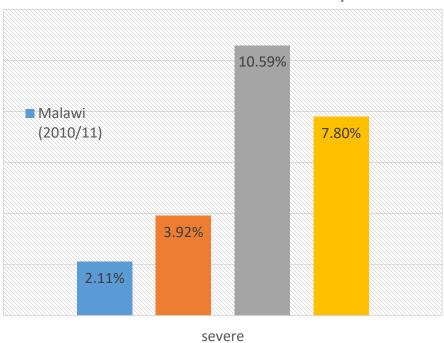
LSMS-ISA surveys	Wave 1	Wave 2	Wave 3	Wave 4	Wave 5
Burkina Faso	2013/14				
	No				
Ethiopia	2011/12	2013/14	2015/16		
	Yes	Yes	Yes		
Malawi	2010/11	2013/14	2016/17		
	Yes	No	No		
Mali	2013/14	2017/18			
	No	No			
Niger	2011	2014/15			
	No	No			
Nigeria	2010/11	2012/13	2015		
	Yes	Yes	seeing only		
Tanzania	2008/09	2010/11	2012/13	2014/15	
	No	Yes	No	Yes	
Uganda	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
	Yes	Yes	No	No	No

WG-SS in the LSMS-ISA (cont'd)





WG-SS in LSMS-ISA surveys





WG-SS in upcoming WB household surveys

Countries *	Year	Multi-topic Household Surveys	
Afghanistan	2019	Afghanistan Living Conditions Survey	
Armenia	2019	Integrated Living Conditions Survey	
Fiji	2019	Household Income and Expenditure Survey	
Guatemala	2020	Encuesta de Condiciones De Vida	
Kiribati	2019	Household Income and Expenditure Survey	
Malaysia	2019	Household Income and Basic Amenities Survey	
Maldives	2019	Household Income and Expenditure Survey	
Marshall Islands	2019	Household Income and Expenditure Survey	
Micronesia, FS	2019	Household Income and Expenditure Survey	
Nauru	2022	Household Income and Expenditure Survey	
Palau	2019	Household Income and Expenditure Survey	
Papua New Guinea	2019	Household Income and Expenditure Survey	
Samoa	2019	Household Income and Expenditure Survey	
Solomon Islands	2019	Household Income and Expenditure Survey	
Tonga	2020	Household Income and Expenditure Survey	
Tuvalu	2021	Household Income and Expenditure Survey	

^{*} non-exhaustive list. List may change based on countries' demand.



Inclusive societies for all

- Inclusive and sustainable economic growth: leaving no-one behind and investing in all people
- Older people, persons with temporary functional limitations and adults with small children experience similar physical barriers as persons with disabilities
- Universal design and accessibility are public goods and costeffective (1-3% additional cost when applied from the start)





