Ending poverty and hunger for all persons with disabilities (SDGs 1 and 2)

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The Poverty Situation

• National data on income poverty disaggregated by disability remain scarce.

• Available data show that the share of persons with disabilities living under the national or international poverty line is higher, and in some countries double, than that of persons without disabilities.
The income poverty gap

Figure II.2. Percentage of persons with and without disabilities living under the national poverty line, in 6 countries, in 2011-2016.
Household Expenditures and Poverty

• It is problematic to use household expenditures to assess the well-being of households with disabilities, as they may reflect additional expenditures associated with a disability.

• Ex: UK 21% of average income for moderate disability; 39% for severe disability.
Figure II.4. Multidimensional poverty rates,\textsuperscript{60} for persons with and without disabilities, in 22 countries, in 2002-2014.
The Hunger Situation

- In developed countries, available data shows that the average percentage of persons with disabilities who are unable to afford a meal with protein every second day is almost double that of persons without disabilities.
To end poverty and hunger for persons with disabilities, policy recommendations:

• Design social protection policies and programmes to include persons with disabilities.
• Remove barriers and obstacles that persons with disabilities face in accessing and fully benefiting from social protection on an equal basis with others.
• Sensitize personnel of grant offices about barriers experienced by persons with disabilities to access social protection and approaches to overcome these barriers.
• Improve access to and accessibility of banking and other financial services, including mobile banking.
To end poverty and hunger for persons with disabilities, data recommendations:

- Disaggregate data on poverty and hunger by disability status.
- Establish national monitoring and evaluation systems that periodically assess all social protection programmes regarding inclusion and positive impact on the situation of persons with disabilities.
My two cents:

- Data analysis and research in general, on individual level indicators and inside the household in particular.

- New data/capacity building investment

- More flagship reports or a dedicated institute/program until development statistics become inclusive.
Thank you!

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