Article 28: Illustrative indicators on an adequate standard of living and social protection

Article 28: Illustrative indicators on an adequate standard of living and social protection		
Right to an adequate standard of living and social protection[a]		
Attribute/type of indicator	**Adequate standard of living**	**Social protection and poverty reduction**
Structure	28.1: Legislation enacted and national policy/plan adopted inclusive of persons with disabilities to ensure access to all mainstream and disability-specific programmes and services on an equal basis with others, including all social programmes, housing, nutrition, and water, sanitation, hygiene and health 28.2: National accessibility standards adopted and applied to public and private housing and to access to water and sanitation	28.3: Legislation on social protection and poverty reduction that explicitly refers to persons with disabilities and ensures their equal access to all social protection programmes, including both social assistance and social insurance[b] 28.4: Mainstream[c] and disability-targeted contributory and non-contributory social protection systems and programmes that meet the legislative criteria set out in indicator 28.3 and that ensure programmes and services are inclusive of persons with disabilities[d] 28.5: No legal or regulatory provision or policy measure that requires: • Renouncing of legal capacity by persons with disabilities[e] • Conditionalities to gaining access to benefits and social protection programmes that cannot be fulfilled or that lead to adverse effects for beneficiaries[f]
Process	28.6: Number and proportion of dwellings, including public housing, that comply with accessibility standards 28.7: Number and proportion of beneficiaries of public housing programmes, disaggregated by sex, age, disability and geographical location 28.8: Number and proportion of households with access to drinking water, hygiene and sanitation facilities, disaggregated by household with persons with disabilities and geographical location	28.9: Fully accessible system to determine who qualifies for social protection benefits that does not discriminate on the ground of disability and to determine disability-related extra costs and support services tailored to the individual, with particular attention paid to women, children, older persons, indigenous persons, persons belonging to a minority and migrants with disabilities 28.10: Number and proportion of persons with disabilities who apply for social protection benefits and those who receive them, disaggregated by sex, age, disability, indigenous/minority background, migrant status and type of benefit (mainstream or disability specific) 28.11: Budget allocated to and spent on social protection programmes, both mainstream and disability specific, whose beneficiaries are persons with disabilities, disaggregated by age, sex, disability, indigenous/minority background, migrant status and type of programme (mainstream or disability specific)
	28.12: Number of consultation processes undertaken on the design, implementation and monitoring of laws, regulations, policies and programmes related to nutrition, housing, access to water, sanitation, social protection and poverty reduction; and proportion of persons with disabilities who participated in those processes, disaggregated by age, sex, disability and geographical location[g] 28.13: Proportion of all public sector staff involved in the delivery of programmes and services related to nutrition, housing, access to water, sanitation, social protection and poverty reduction schemes who received training on the rights of persons with disabilities, in particular disability-related expenses and the provision of assistive devices and other forms of support for persons with disabilities[h]	

	28.14: Number of awareness-raising campaigns and activities concerning programmes and services[i] for persons with disabilities, designed and carried out in consultation with organizations of persons with disabilities, concerning nutrition, housing, water, sanitation and social protection schemes, targeting in particular women, children, older persons, indigenous persons, persons belonging to a minority and migrants with disabilities; and proportion of population who gained access to those campaigns and activities, disaggregated by age, sex, disability and geographical location 28.15: Proportion of complaints received on access to and involvement in programmes and services concerning nutrition, food, housing, water, sanitation and social protection schemes, alleging discrimination on the basis of disability and/or involving persons with disabilities that have been investigated and adjudicated; proportion of those found in favour of the complainant; and proportion of the latter that have been complied with by the Government and/or duty bearer; each disaggregated by type of mechanism
Outcome	28.16: Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims, and the poor and the vulnerable (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 1.3.1) 28.17: Proportion of persons with disabilities gaining access to any form of social protection scheme whose disability-related costs are determined and covered, by sex, age and disability 28.18: Number of homeless persons per 100,000 population, by sex, age and disability 28.19: Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 11.1.1), by sex, age and disability 28.20: Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 6.1.1), by sex, age and disability 28.21: Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 6.2.1), by sex, age and disability 28.22: Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural) (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 1.1.1) and disability 28.23: Proportion of persons with disabilities living below the $1.90 (purchasing power parity) per day international poverty line compared to the proportion of the overall population, by sex and age[j] 28.24: Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 1.2.1) and disability 28.25: Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 1.2.2), disaggregated by disability, before and after social transfers 28.26: Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 10.2.1) 28.27: Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 1.4.1), by household with a person with disability 28.28: Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 2.1.2), by sex, age and disability 28.29: Prevalence of undernourishment (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 2.1.1), by sex, age and disability 28.30: Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight) (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 2.2.2), disaggregated by sex, age and disability 28.31: Proportion of population with access to electricity (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 7.1.1), by sex, age and disability

[a] See report of the Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities on social protection (A/70/297).

[b] Social protection legislation must include:

- Prohibition of discrimination on the ground of disability in all aspects of programmes, including through the denial of reasonable accommodation
- Effective access to mainstream schemes and to disability-specific schemes
- Provision to ensure that disability-related costs and support in cash and in kind (e.g. assistive devices and mobility aids) are reflected in national social protection systems both in the establishment of the level of the benefit and in the establishment of income thresholds (e.g. by including disability as a factor in proxy means tests for minimum income thresholds)
- Provision of financial support necessary to ensure inclusion in the community of persons with disabilities of all ages, encompassing specific age groups (children, youth, working-age adults and older persons), including support to leave an institution or avoid institutionalization, to adapt housing, and to obtain disability-related supports and services in a manner inclusive of persons with disabilities
- Compatibility between eligibility for, and reception of, benefits and employment
- Proactive measures to phase out residential institutions and replace them with adequate and appropriate social protection programmes that meet the needs of persons with disabilities in the community
- Provision guaranteeing that eligibility for benefits can be met without medical diagnosis, based instead on interactive assessment of needs

For further guidance, see International Labour Organization and others, "Joint statement: towards inclusive social protection systems supporting the full and effective participation of persons with disabilities", February 2019.

[c] Mainstream contributory and non-contributory social protection systems and programmes include those pertaining to, among others, all workers, all children and all older persons.

[d] These systems and programmes should ensure:

- Social protection floors (see International Labour Organization, "Social protection floor").
- In the case of adults with disabilities, that the payments are provided directly to the person with disability concerned
- Within contributory programmes, government-financed contributions for persons with disabilities who have limited contributory capacity
- The continuity of benefits and services when moving from a contributory scheme to a non-contributory one
- That conditional cash transfer programmes, or similar programmes, that condition the receipt of assistance make accommodations and supports available for persons with disabilities, to ensure that they and their families are in a position to meet those conditions to facilitate effective access to programmes

[e] Legislation that restricts persons with disabilities in the exercise of their full legal capacity (contrary to article 12 of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities) commonly prevents the signing of contracts and the managing of bank accounts, which may prevent persons with disabilities from receiving benefits and support or from exercising full control of the given benefit and support. Social protection programmes must not require any restriction of legal capacity as a precondition to gaining access to benefits and must be designed to provide adequate accommodations to foster choice, control and autonomy over their benefits and support by the individual concerned.

[f] Conditionalities associated with benefits should not be required where there are barriers that prevent persons with disabilities from fulfilling them (e.g. cash transfer schemes that are conditional upon school attendance where schools are not accessible to persons with disabilities, or where the absence of accessible transport prevents access to health clinics). Conditionalities should also not lead to adverse effects or infringe the rights of persons with disabilities under the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (e.g. a requirement to comply with rehabilitation or treatment (including mental health treatment) against one's will, or living in a segregated setting as a condition to receiving benefits).

[g] This indicator requires verifying concrete activities undertaken by public authorities to involve persons with disabilities in decision-making processes related to issues that directly or indirectly affect them in line with article 4 (3) of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and general comment No. 7 (2018) of the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, including consultation meetings, technical briefings, online consultation surveys, and calls for comments on draft legislation and policies, among other methods and mechanisms of participation. In this regard, States must:

- Ensure that consultation processes are transparent and accessible
- Ensure the provision of appropriate and accessible information
- Not withhold information or condition or prevent representatives of persons with disabilities from freely expressing their opinions
- Include both registered and unregistered organizations
- Ensure early and continuous involvement of persons with disabilities
- Cover related expenses of participants

[h] Training should also include the human rights-based approach to disability, non-discrimination, the provision of reasonable accommodation, universal design and accessibility (including accessible information and communications).

[i] Including training and counselling for persons with disabilities and their families, and combating stigma of persons with disabilities in access to social protection schemes and benefits.

[j] The purchasing power parity data should be used as updated by the World Bank.

Purchasing power parity data can be used in conjunction with the Multidimensional Poverty Index, which identifies multiple deprivations at the household and individual level in health, education and standard of living, and thus offers a valuable complement to income-based poverty measures. If it is possible, using both the Multidimensional Poverty Index and purchasing power parity data can provide a more comprehensive context for policymakers.