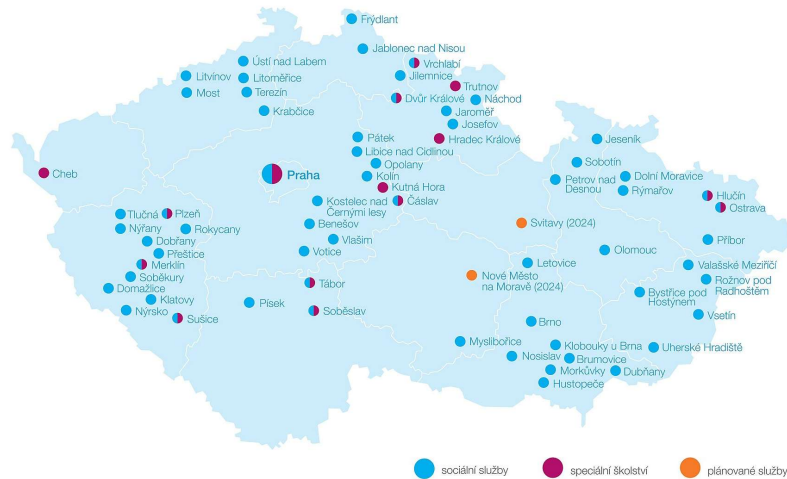


2024 Joint Employment and Extreme Destitution network meeting

Diaconia ECCB



Centre of Relief and Development



1. Founded 2011
2. Team – 1
3. Scope of work
 - CR Emergency
 - UA refugees
 - Humanitarian & development abroad
 - Eurodiaconia

Kinga



1. Complex emergencies since 2010
2. Work with vulnerable people
3. Work with people with disabilities (AFG & TJK)
4. CRD Director since June 2024



What challenges face vulnerable groups when accessing the labour market?

Each seventh of us lives with temporary or long-term disability
(WHO 2022)

Afghanistan



1. Disability prevalence 14%
2. 50% higher in rural areas
3. 80% of adults live with some form of disability
4. Two types: mujahideens vs. natural (polio, explosions, accidents)
5. Perception/acceptance; payments
6. *Death sentence* if rural area



TAJIKISTAN



Definitions

1. International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF) - result of interactions between an individual and environment (18% by WB)
2. Tjk - definition based on workability and functioning of individuals (2% by government)

Statistics



JICA - Working Paper to Support the National Action Plan for the Preparation of the Republic of Tajikistan for Ratification and Implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities



1. Disability prevalence 16% (20% among 18+)
2. 3pp higher in urban areas
3. Use healthcare facilities more often than people without difficulties
4. **Average disability pension – 1/5 of an average salary**
5. Among the PwDs 18+:
 - 10 percent point less frequent married status
 - Twice as likely to report not receiving outpatient care when needed
 - Less access to printed media, television and radio, computer devices, and internet

Labour market - drivers

1. Universal access to decent work is a basic human right
2. No. growing 1.5% annually (esp. among children)
3. Almost three times as likely to report never attending formal education (esp. girls)
4. Urban Planning Code - urban planning should ensure unhindered access to social and other facilities for PwDs
5. Risk to die much earlier (up to 20 years earlier)

Labour market – barriers

1. Misconception (incl. stigmatisation since kindergartens – parents, teachers, service providers, PwDs themselves)
2. Staff shortage (quality vs. quantity)
3. Physical accessibility/transport barriers – improved but corrupted
4. Financial shortage
5. Information shortage
6. Shortage of assistive devices/specialist services
7. Soviet-relict institutional care

8. Massive role of 111 CSOs

TJK – Employment



1. More likely to report having prior work experience (61 vs. 54%) – ableded migrate to the Commonwealth (25%)?
2. Mostly (80%) in public sector
3. Key male barrier – education
4. Key female barrier – childcare

TJK – Participation & support

The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) necessitates *“the right of persons with disabilities to work on an equal basis with others; this includes the right to the opportunity to gain a living by work freely chosen or accepted in a labour market and work environment that is open, inclusive and accessible to persons with disabilities”*.

1. Overall labour participation rate 41% (2021) ↓
2. The Agency for Labour and Employment of the Population
 - the local branches support PwDs with self-employment, micro-credits for entrepreneurial initiatives and vocational training offerings
 - employment promotion programmes for PwD - registration as unemployed for unemployment benefits, support for self-employment, temporary employment through public works, vocational training for jobless, employment through job quotas and tax incentives for employers

TJK – Recommendations

1. Inclusive data – surveys, databases, administration
2. Strengthen more cross-sectoral approach
3. Build general public's awareness of rights (incl. to work) and abilities of PwDs
4. Create so-called Single Window Services

Thank you

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