



Green Roads Webinar Series: Disability Inclusive and Gender Responsive Transport

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Addressing the Intersectionality of Gender Equality and Disability Inclusion



Disability exclusion

Gender inequality

Disability exclusion includes lack of accessibility, universal design, reasonable accommodation, forms of communication and assistive technologies as well as attitudinal, legal, economic and institutional barriers.

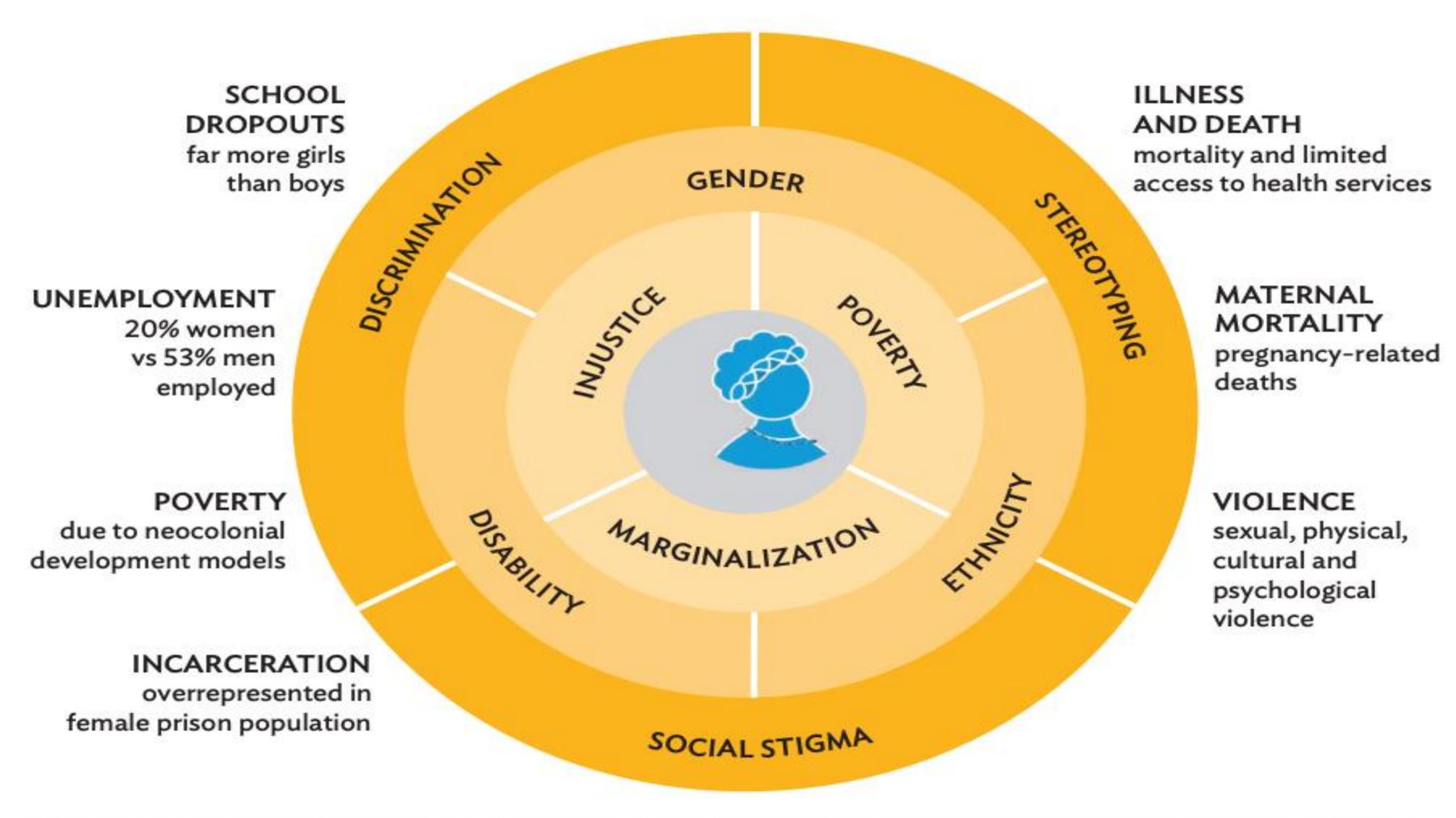
Exacerbated issues for women and girls with disabilities include lower employment and economic security, health, education, access to social security, decision making roles, social isolation and mobility outside the home.

Unique issues facing women and girls with disabilities include increased and different forms of stigma, social norms, discrimination, GBV and access to non-discriminatory and confidential services, female specific accommodations and denial of SRH rights, and education and forced sterilization as well as women's unpaid work in care roles for people with disabilities.

Gender inequality
leads to lower levels
of accessing
economic resources,
policy and legal
structures, levels of
decision making, leadership,
resilience to shock and
human development
(education and health)
as well as higher
rates of GBV,
time poverty
and drudgery.

INDIGENEOUS WOMEN AND GIRLS WITH DISABILITIES SUFFER AT HIGHER RATES OF...





Source: International Disabilities Alliance, Indigenous Peoples with Disabilities Global Network and UN Women. 2020. Fact Sheet: Indigenous Women with Disabilities. p. 2





Gender Equality and Disability Inclusion

Guidelines to Address the Specific Needs of Women and Girls with Disabilities

- Broad overview of the nexus of gender inequality and disability exclusion and emphasize the approach of "nothing about us without us."
- Draws from and advocates for engagement with diverse groups of women
 with different types of disabilities and organizations of persons with
 disabilities to ensure their voices and lived experiences are recognized,
 respected, and incorporated into designs and strategic interventions.



Key Points

- Women and girls with disabilities have largely remained invisible in development projects and policies.
- They face similar forms of discrimination and social disadvantage as their male counterparts and women and girls without disabilities.
- However, when the impacts of gender inequality and disability exclusion are combined, women and girls with disabilities face compounded forms of exclusion driven by discrimination and experience stigma due to specific social norms that vary across cultures.

Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) Article 1





Persons with disabilities include those who have longterm physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments which in interaction with various barriers may hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others.



Diversity of women and girls with disabilities







Opportunities and entry points in Transport sector projects

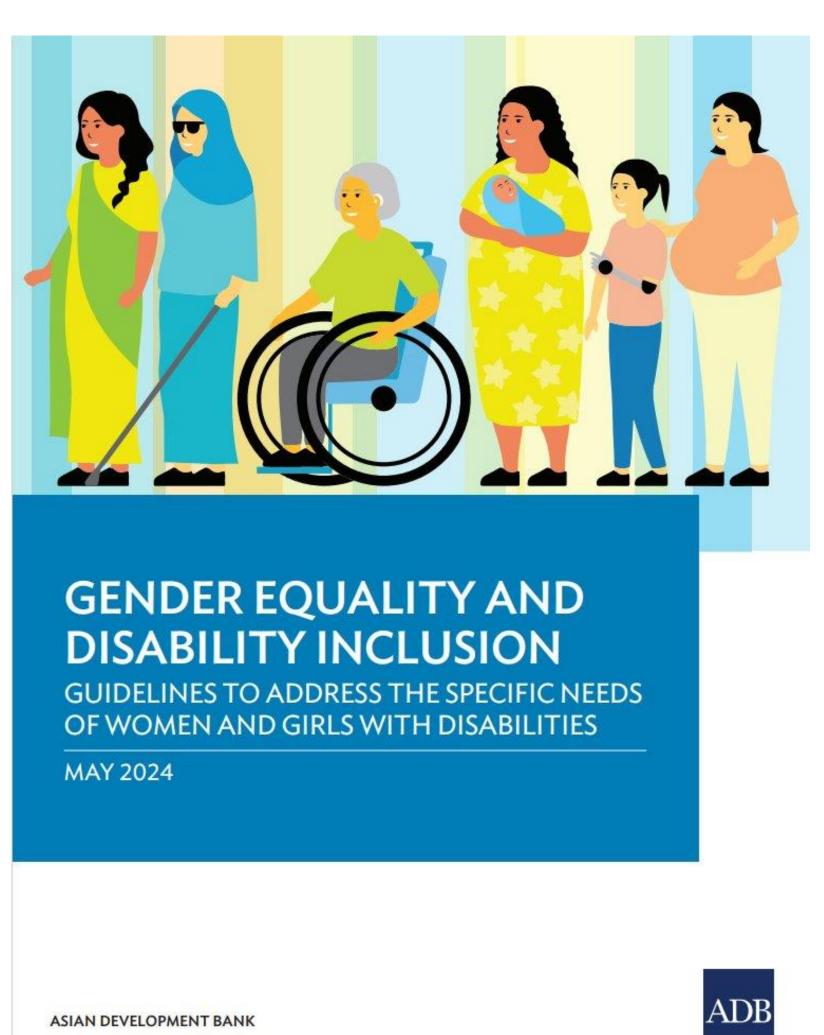
Gender and Disability Inclusion in Transport Projects

Consultation, planning and governance

- Consultations with OPDs led by women on infrastructure design
- Collection of SADD to inform gender and disability inclusive transport infrastructure, policies and services

Women with disabilities' economic empowerment

- Employment targets during construction and operations
- From unskilled to skilled, non-traditional jobs (such as bus drivers) through internship and mentorship programs, and women in infrastructure networks
- Scholarships for women to pursue engineering in university
- Skills training and allocation of space for women with disabilities-led/owned businesses in stations, rest stops





Gender and Disability Inclusion in Transport Projects



Inclusive physical spaces and design

• Universal design implemented by transport construction contractors must be informed by local guidance and an assessment should be undertaken by men and women with disabilities to ensure quality standards are upheld.

Women with disabilities' safety and security

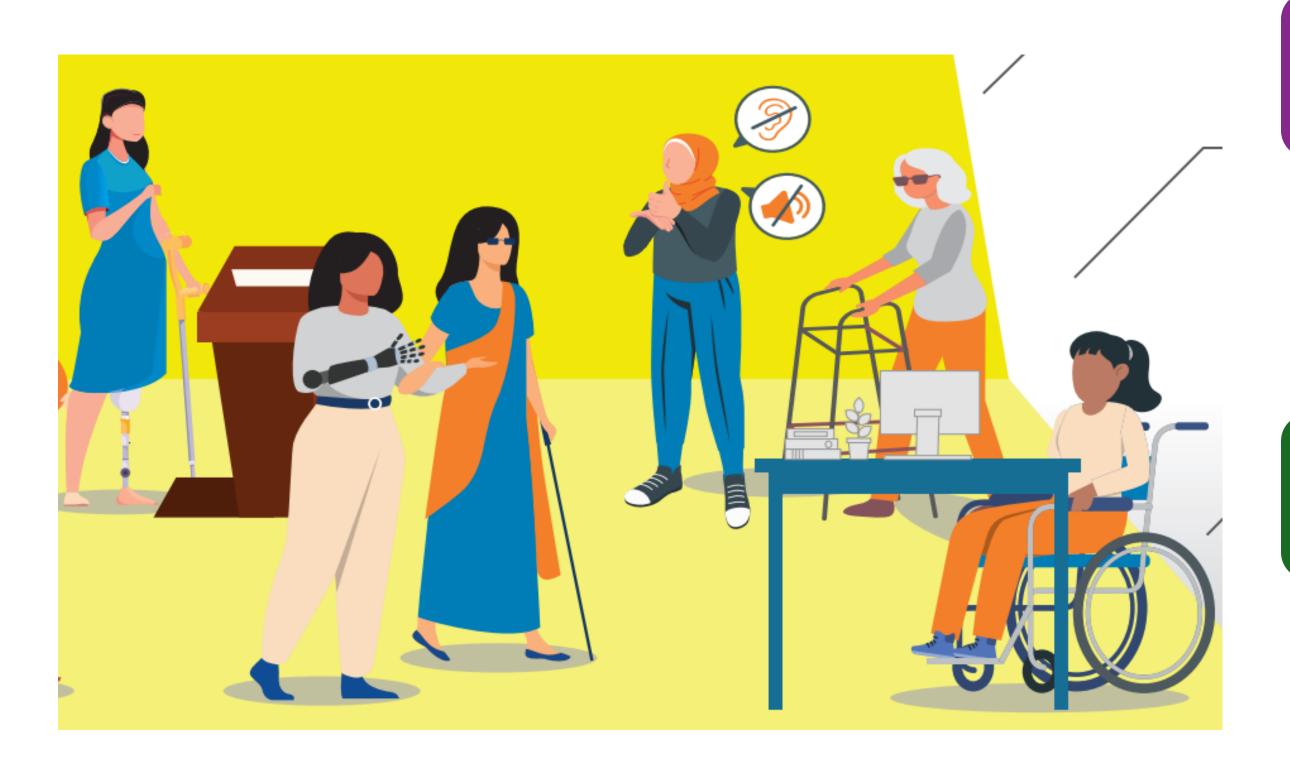
- Public campaigns to raise awareness on sexual harassment in public transport
- Visible security and complaints mechanisms to report sexual harassment, including online apps
- Transport staff trained in handling cases of sexual harassment
- Accessible women-only spaces

Capacity building of transport agencies

- Adoption of institutional gender and disability inclusion strategies and policies
- Training on gender mainstreaming and best practices for disability inclusion



Gender and Disability Inclusion in Transport Projects



Transport agencies' organizational structure and capacity

• Establish a gender and disability inclusion strategy, including on preventing and responding to sexual harassment in the workplace, with allocated budget and annual reporting on gender pay gaps, and female (including WWD) staff's recruitment, retention and promotion.

Transport policies and enabling framework

- Build women-led OPDs' capacity to participate in/shape transport policies, services, budgets and overall governance
- Create national, subnational or city-specific gender and disability inclusive mobility plans
- Ensure affordability of transport services, through fare tariff policies, flexible tickets, multi-modal transport fares



Case Study 1:

JBM Ecolife Mobility Private Limited/JBM Odisha Electric Bus Financing Project



Outcome

Operation of green and safer-for-women transportation system: at least 80% of women passengers feel safer with safety measures in buses and at the bus depots

Gender and disability inclusion design features

- CCTV monitoring system to enhance women's safety installed and operationalized at 100% of the depots
- 100% of bus drivers trained on safety response protocols with specific attention to women passengers' safety
- One disability inclusion policy developed and implemented at JBM Ecolife, focused on hiring and retention of PWD, with a specific focus on women with disabilities both as riders and employees, and for accessible facilities to be installed



Case Study 2: Peshawar Sustainable Bus Rapid Transit Red

Line Project



Executing Agency	TransPeshawar (owner of BRT infrastructure/assets).
Focus	ADB \$335 million and AFD \$75 mil co-financing to deliver Peshawar's first integrated BRT corridor
Year	2017
Category	Effective gender mainstreaming

Source: ADB

Key Gender Targets and Results



BRT stations include platform level boarding and safety design features for women and PWDs. Priority e - ticketing counters and demarcated sections on buses for women and PWDs.

Training for staff on Gender Awareness, Gender Sensitivity & Social Inclusion



Passenger satisfaction survey - men, women and persons with disabilities (PWDs)

Establish a "Safe Travel Program" within the BRT system addressing issues of sexual harassment, and other security issues including all forms of harassment against women, elderly, children, persons with disabilities, and other vulnerable groups







Thank you.