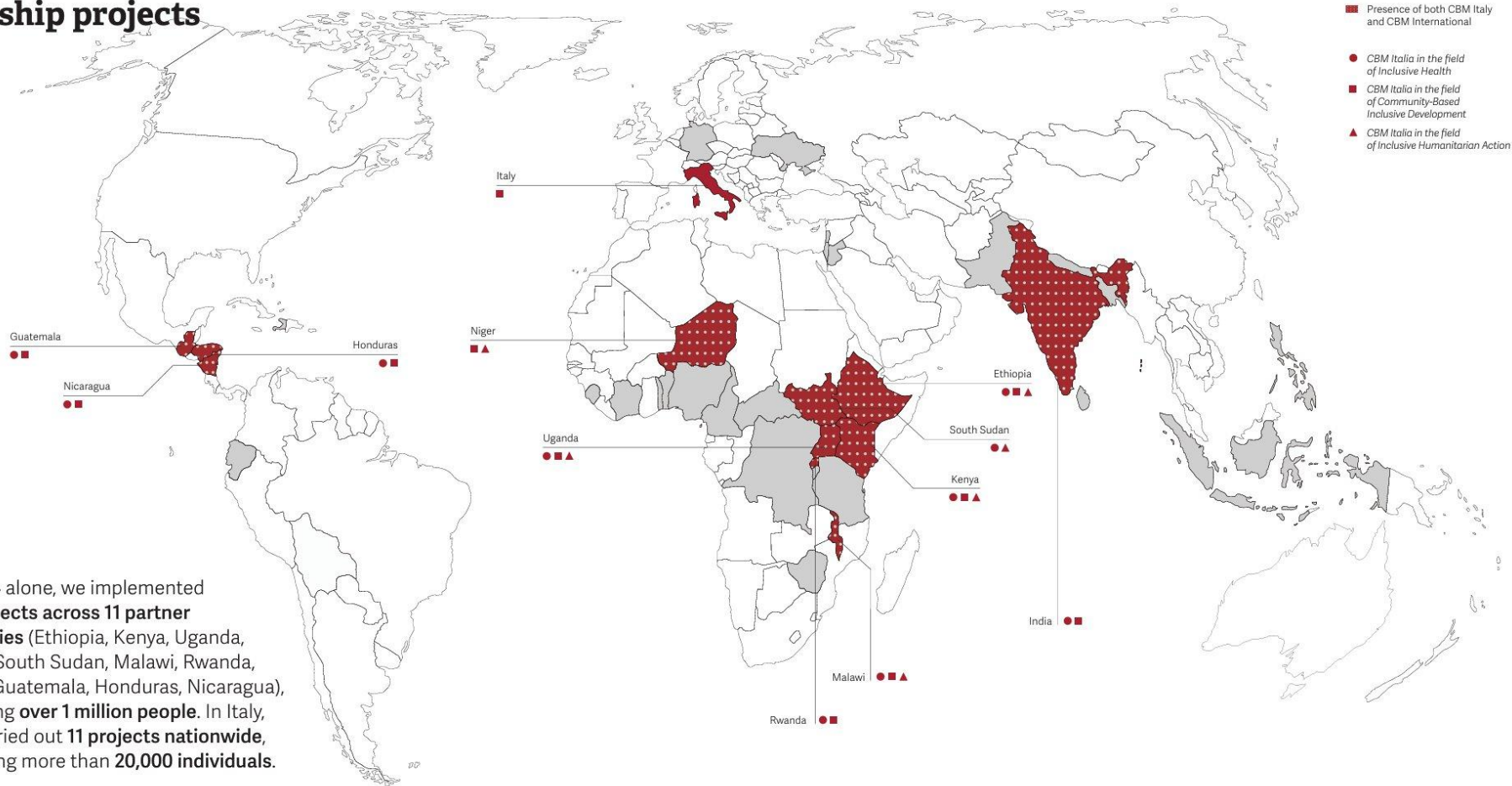


Disability and Poverty in Italian families

CBM's 1° Report on disability

Brussels, 2° December 2025

3. Key results and flagship projects



In 2024 alone, we implemented **43 projects across 11 partner countries** (Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda, Niger, South Sudan, Malawi, Rwanda, India, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua), reaching **over 1 million people**. In Italy, we carried out **11 projects nationwide**, involving more than **20,000 individuals**.

Listening to 300 persons with disabilities and their families across Italy

WHY: explore the connection of impoverishment & disability

HOW: qualitative and quantitative (not only income, but also social, housing, employment, health etc)

WHAT:

Multi-dimensional poverty

- **2 out 3** cannot afford a **1 week holiday**
- **62%** cannot afford **500 euros unexpected expenses**
- **1 out 3** did not have enough money to **medicines and healthcare**
- **51%** have more than one person who **suffer long-term health problems**
- **1 out 4** cannot **eat meat or fish** at least every other day
- **1 out 5** struggled to purchase enough food
- **22%** cannot heat their homes adequately
- **1 out 4** falling **behind rent** payments and **4 out 10** live in rented homes
- **1 in 8** cases all adults are **unemployed**
- **50% adults** only **lower secondary education**
- **Difficulties in accessing recreational and social opportunities**



Disabilità e povertà nelle famiglie italiane

INDICAZIONI DA UNO STUDIO
IL 1° RAPPORTO DI CBM SULLA DISABILITÀ IN ITALIA

What support?



- 6 out 10 mother caregiver and 37% only 1 caregiver



- 1 out 5 persons with disabilities received **non-medical home care** by local authorities
- 1 out 10 received **medical home care** by local authorities



- 1 out 6 does not receive **support** (home care, financial assistance, employment, etc.)
- 39% requests for adequate **social** and health care and 37% social assistance



- 9 out 10 requests to public insititutions are aimed to **access services**, whereas 1 out 10 requests relate to financial transfers or material goods.



- Feeling of **abandonment**: lack of knowledge about available services and detachment from the community

Informal networks



- 55% turn to material/emotional support from relatives living outside the household



- 1 out of 4 do not identify any informal support network they can rely on
- Support networks insufficient or absent (burden of care)



- 44% have provided some form of free support to relatives not living in same household, friend etc. The most common support is relational
- Families are proactive and capable of coping with the difficulties (in a generative way).

1 Breaking down «walls» that are isolating:

- **Relational** walls
- **Institutional** walls
- **Socio-environmental walls** (lack of knowledge and rights and opportunity awareness)

3 Recognising and valuing each person's abilities

- Ability to **generate benefits** for the others, at least in relational terms
- **Promote the value** of all, including families and persons with disabilities with relevant communities and institutional networks
- Strengthen **opportunities for social inclusion and fair employment** opportunities

2 Investing in services that promote humanity:

- Support in the form of **services** rather than **financial contributions**, focused on individuals.
- Respond to the **needs of the person with disabilities** & the **needs of the family**
- **Humanise services** (no to standardisation of responses)

4 Promoting inclusive opportunities for life and work:

- «**During and after us**» to be built gradually and over time
- Transition from **living in family to other living arrangements**, through investment in relations development and employment sector
- Fundamental role **workplace** can play **for persons with disabilities and caregivers** (balance work and care responsibilities)