

**UNPRPD R1 – PHASE 2 SUPPORT**

**Strengthening the Inclusive Disability Machinery, South Africa**

# PROJECT PROPOSAL

## Introduction

During Phase 1 of the UNPRPD joint programme in South Africa, a total amount of **$437,490** including $349,890 from the UNPRPD was expended in the period between 2013 and 2015.

During Phase I, *the project* has had several positive results:

1.1 South Africa has developed the White Paper on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities which was approved by Cabinet in 2015 and officially launched by the President in 2016. The **Vision** of the White Paper is: “*A Free and Just society inclusive of all persons with disabilities as equal citizens.* The White Paper guides interventions, programmatic initiatives, skills development and employment opportunities as well integration and mainstreaming of disability into the broader government agenda. The new policy lays the foundation for the domestication of the CRPD and commits duty bearers to realizing the rights of persons with disabilities. The UNPRPD project was implemented by OHCHR, UNDP and UNICEF in close collaboration with the Department of Social Development, Government of South Africa, who provided the technical support necessary for the development of the White Paper.

The Policy presents the pathways through nine key thematic areas, viz:

* Accelerating implementation of existing legislation that advocates equality for persons with disabilities;
* Taking calculated action to ensure that their rights as equal persons are upheld;
* Removing discriminatory barriers to access services and enhance participation;
* Ensuring that universal design informs access and participation in the planning, budgeting and service delivery value chain of all programmes;
* Recognizing the right to self-representation;
* Acknowledging that not all persons with disabilities are alike, and that personal circumstances, gender, age, sexuality, religious and cultural backgrounds, geographical location, require different responses; and
* Embedding the obligations contained in the CRPD in legislation, policy and service delivery.

**1.2** UNPRPD also supported the development of a government-wide Monitoring and Evaluation Framework on the rights of persons with disabilities, aligned with this new disability policy. The M&E framework is encapsulated within the Implementation Matrix of the White Paper on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. The Framework is constituted by three pillars: a set of indicators and processes to monitor statistical trends relevant to persons with disabilities; a set of indicators and processes to monitor government performance in advancing disability rights; and a process to obtain feedback from persons with disabilities through participatory research. This process institutionalizes the government’s commitment to ensure the participation of representative organizations of persons with disabilities in the monitoring of CRPD implementation as per CRPD Article 33.3.

As part of its efforts to advance monitoring capacity in the area of the rights of persons with disabilities, the project facilitated the disability disaggregation of targets and indicators contained in South Africa’s National Development Plan 2030.

1.3 The study on the Elements of the Financial and Economic Costs of Disability was a noteworthy output of the first phase of the project as it was a pioneering study that began to consolidate the key budgetary drivers of disability inclusion. However, this study was not completed due to lack of saturation of specific costs for persons with physical disabilities and children with psychosocial disabilities.

1.4 Furthermore, work began on the development of a Disability Inequality Index that will enable policymakers to assess variations over time and space in the wellbeing experienced by persons with disabilities and their families relative to national averages. These tools will further assist the government in pursuing the principle of *'leave no one behind'* which underpins the National Development Plan as well as the internationally agreed Sustainable Development Goals.

1.5 A high level consultation was held by the then President of the country, His Excellency, Mr. JG Zuma, and a number of Ministers on 10th March 2016. The meeting, chaired by the President himself, was to identify the better incubation and integration of the disability coordinating mechanism to ensure full advancement of the rights and opportunities for persons with disability. The President of South Africa institutionalized the Presidential Working Group on Disability intended to serve as a platform for strategic discussions and decision-making of major issues at Presidential level, with the aim for this Working Group to take the national disability rights agenda forward by assisting with implementation of all international treaties and laws which speak to the rights of persons with disabilities.

1.6 The UNPRPD fostered greater collaboration between the designated national disability rights coordinating mechanism—which has currently relocated to the Department of Women, Youth and Persons with Disabilities (Presidency) from the Department of Social Development—and Statistics South Africa, the national statistical office. An outcome of this collaboration was the Census 2011 Disability Monograph[[1]](#footnote-1), which provided the country’s first national profile of persons with disability since 2001 and helped establish a critical baseline for the design and monitoring of disability rights’ programmes. The collaboration with Statistics South Africa also contributed to deepening analysis, eliminating data misinterpretation and halting the use of harmful terminology.

1.7 South Africa presented its initial report to the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and held its constructive dialogue on 28 and 29 August 2018. The Committee adopted its concluding observations on 7 September 2018 many of which inform and provide the basis for follow-up in this proposal.

During the second phase, the project seeks to build and consolidate the implementation of the White Paper on Rights of People with Disabilities, and the Disability Machinery (governance and institutional arrangements, and systems) as a whole through:

* Planning and budget allocation processes through the development of a disability equitable budgeting framework informed by the additional cost of disability study as well as more inclusive social protection initiatives
* Capacity building for implementation of Article 33 and establishment of formal processes and structures for meaningful engagement of DPOs in this regard, (including women and girls with disabilities and the most under-represented groups of persons with disabilities)
* Disability mainstreaming in the UNCT’s work as a result of the UNPRPD project and engagement of different UN agencies in the UNPRPD.

## Objectives and expected results

### Table 1. Expected impacts

| **Impact** |
| --- |
| Equality of outcomes and opportunities for persons with disabilities advanced |

### Impact Indicators

| **Indicator\*** | **Baseline\*** | **Goal\*** | **Means of verification** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Number of persons with disabilities included in public programmes | Elements of Cost of Disability (Part 1) | Persons with disabilities are meaningfully included in public programmes through responsive budgeting | Annual reports of government departments, Parliamentary records |
| Number of children with disabilities, especially girls, receive cash and multi-sectoral care services  | 500 | Improved protection and well-being of 2000 children with disabilities through cash and referral to multi-sectoral services  | Child Wellbeing Tracking tool (CWBTT) reports CWBTT DashboardsCash management records |
| Number of monitoring reports by DPOs and the IMM / South African Human Rights Commission on implementation of the CRPD and the White Paper on the rights of PWDs.  | During the 2018 review of South Africa, the SAHRC submitted a report to CRPD, 3 DPOs submitted information for the CRPD session and list of issues.  | DPOs actively engage in monitoring mechanisms on the CRPD and White Paper on the Rights of PWDs  | Submissions of SAHRC and DPOs to CRPD Committee (if the next session takes place during the project implementation period).Media / other reporting or references to DPO / IMM/SAHRC monitoring reports. |

*\* Please provide sex disaggregation here and where relevant please include gender responsive indicators.*

### Table 2. Expected outcome

| **Outcome 1** |
| --- |
| **Economic vulnerability of persons with disabilities reduced through disability responsive budgeting**  |

### Outcome 1 Indicators

| **Indicator\*** | **Baseline\*** | **Goal\*** | **Means of verification** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Number of Departments utilising the disability equitable budgeting framework | Elements of Cost of Disability (Part 1) | Departments utilizing the disability budgeting framework in their funding formulas  | Annual reports of government departments, Parliamentary records |
| Persons with disabilities are meaningfully included in public programmes through responsive budgeting | Elements of Cost of Disability (Part 1) | Needs of persons with disabilities catered for in an equitable way in government budgeting  | Annual reports of government departments, Parliamentary records |

*\* Please provide sex disaggregation here and where relevant please include gender responsive indicators.*

### Outputs

| **Formulation** | **Tentative timeline**  |
| --- | --- |
| Report on the cost/economics of disability Part 2 concluded. | November 2020 |
| Disability Equitable Budgeting Framework developed and validated | December 2020 |
| Training on Disability budgeting undertaken in key sector departments  | December 2020 |

|  |
| --- |
| **Outcome 2** |
| **Improved well-being of children with disabilities through regular and systematic tracking**  |

### Outcome 2 Indicators

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicator** | **Baseline\*** | **Goal\*** | **Means of verification** |
| Children with disabilities registered and tracked through real time data (age and gender disaggregated) | n/a | Tracking of the well-being of children with disabilities for better service outcome reporting | IT dashboard  |
| Number of referrals of children with disabilities for care services | n/a | Service provision to children with disabilities | Case management files and referral reports  |
| Number of government and civil society representatives training on the use of the CWBTT | None  | Ability to track the well-being of children with disabilities | Manuals developed |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Formulation** | **Tentative timeline**  |
| Consultations held with representatives from the disability sector on inclusion of elements pertaining to children with disabilities in child wellbeing tracking tool (CWBTT) domainsAdjust the software for the CWBTT tool accordinglyProcure disability friendly devices including computers and hand-held devices |  February 2020March 2020February 2020 |
| Professionals in pilot areas trained on the Child Well Being Tracking Tool and on disability mainstreamingReport on Piloted Child Well Being Tracking Tool in Gauteng (Disaggregated data on children with disabilities age& gender) | May 2020June – August 2020 |
| Roll out of the CWBTT to additional two provinces  | Sept-December 2020 |

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| --- |
| **Outcome 3** |
| **Increased capacity of persons with disabilities and the South African Human Rights Commission to monitor implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in South Africa** |

### Outcome 3 Indicators

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicator** | **Baseline\*** | **Goal\*** | **Means of verification** |
| Number of persons with disabilities, civil society and SAHRC representatives who participate in the capacity building training and who report an increase in their capacity to monitor the implementation of the CRPD. | n/a | 40 participants including persons with disabilities, civil society and SAHRC staff, of whom at least 40 50 % women, report an increase in their capacity to monitor implementation of the CRPD. | List of participants, training needs assessment forms, evaluation forms. |
| Development/ strengthening of action plan by SAHRC and DPOs on monitoring implementation of the CRPD. |  | SAHRC and DPOs develop/strengthen action plan on monitoring implementation of the CRPD. | Action plans shared by SAHRC/ DPOs at the end of the training session. |

### Output Formulation

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Formulation** | **Tentative timeline**  |
| Action plan on CRPD monitoring  | Quarter 2 2020 |
| Capacity building training for persons with disabilities, civil society and the SAHRC on monitoring progress in the implementation of the CRPD.  | Quarters 3 and 4 2020 |

## Management arrangements

**Table 3.** **Implementation arrangements**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Outcome number** | **UNPRPD Focal Point** | **Implementing agencies**  | **Other partners** |
| 1. **Economic vulnerability of persons with disabilities reduced**
 | Bongani MatomelaProgramme Manager: GovernanceUnited Nations Development ProgrammeUN House Level 10, Metropark Building351 Francis Baard StreetP.O. Box 6541, Pretoriabongani.matomela@undp.org +27 12 354 8032 (Phone), +27 82 468 8096 (Cell). [www.undp.org.za](http://www.undp.org.za)    | Ms. Simmi PillayChief Directorate: Governance and ComplianceBranch: Rights of Persons with Disabilities (RPD)Tel: 012 312 7407Mobile: 0798033411Email:SimmiP@dsd.gov.za | UNDPDisability sectorAll relevant departments |
| 1. **Improved well-being of children with disabilities**
 | **For UNICEF SA:**Hellen Nyangoya & Sinah Moruane Social Protection O: +27 12 425 4735 Fax: +27 12 362 7322smoruane@unicef.orghnyangoya@unicef.org | **For UNICEF SA:**Hellen Nyangoya & Sinah Moruane Social Protection O: +27 12 425 4735 Fax: +27 12 362 7322smoruane@unicef.orghnyangoya@unicef.org | UNICEF DSDUNDP  |
| 1. **Increased capacity of persons with disabilities, civil society and the SAHRC to monitor the implementation of CRPD.**
 | OHCHR Regional Office for Southern Africa,Regional Representative, Abigail Noko, anoko@ohchr.org, +27 12 354 8683 | The South African Human Rights CommissionAllan Tumbo, Research Advisor,atumbo@sahrc.org.za, +27 11 877 3696 | Civil societyAcademiaChapter 9 institutions |

## Co-ordination arrangements

Project governance is key to the successful execution and completion of this project. Key elements of Project Governance include but are not limited to, roles and responsibilities of various role-players, clarification on the sign-off and approval of project deliverables, project meetings. The table below outlines the key project role-players and the respective roles and responsibilities:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Role-player** | **Role and Responsibility** |
| UNDP | Lead UNPRPD Coordinator & Secretariat |
| Department of Women, Youth and Persons with disabilitiesDepartment of Social DevelopmentDepartment of HealthDepartment of EducationNational TreasuryStatistics South AfricaDepartment of Higher Education and TrainingDepartment of Employment and Labour | Develop TORs for project for Element of Cost of Disability Part 2 StudyAssist in selection of service providerAdvise on content of projectFacilitate validation with disability sector and relevant departments |
| SAHRC and Disability sector |  |
| OHCHR, UNICEF | Responsible for the implementation of the project in the respective outcome areas. |

### Governance structure of the programme

Financial, administrative, procurement and M&E backstopping will be provided by the UNDP Country Office in Pretoria. The project management unit (PMU) will ensure the project’s monitoring, reporting, procurement and recruitment functions are carried out and, in this respect, will develop a monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework to track project progress and results. The PMU will ensure adherence to project implementation requirements, donor and stakeholder coordination and timely project reporting. The UNDP South Africa CO M&E Officer will support the systematic collection and reporting on project progress and results.

The Project Manager will also oversee the day-to-day management of the project, including managing the overall conduct of the project; implementing activities by mobilizing goods and services; checking on progress and watch for plan deviations; ensuring that changes are controlled and problems addressed; monitoring progress and risks; reporting on progress including measures to address challenges and opportunities.

### Project Steering Committee (PSC)

The PSC is the policy decision-making body for the project and it will comprise the UNPRPD agencies, and senior officials from the Department of Women, Youth and Persons with Disabilities in the Presidency (formerly in Social Development), Department of Social Development, National Treasury, Stats South Africa,Departments of Health and Education respectively, as well as persons with disabilities, their representative organizations and the South African Human Rights Commission. It will meet every month to discuss and approve implementation of the project work plan, project performance and risk analysis and mitigation.

### Project Quality Assurance

Project assurance will be provided by UNDP. Project assurance will follow the programming systems, tools and procedures as guided by the UNPRPD Technical Secretariat and feed directly to the Project Steering Committee. The project will organize regular meetings and consultations at both the policy decision making i.e. Project Steering Committee, chaired by UNDP. The PMU will ensure routine liaison between the project and partners at all levels. This will ensure project management milestones are managed and completed and that corrective actions anticipated, discussed and decisions are taken as required.

### Project start up

Factors vital to the successful implementation of this programme include;

* Formulation, implementation, and monitoring of the work plans with clearly spelt out timelines based on realistic and achievable activities and budgets.
* Building synergy among key partners to create strategic networks, partnership and linkages with relevant government agencies and other stakeholders.
* Ensuring regular participation in project management meetings and developing an effective information sharing and feedback mechanism between partners.

### Terms of Reference of the project steering committee

* Provide overall strategic leadership, guidance and oversight of project implementation;
* Make management recommendations to improve on the performance of the project;
* Approve and revise budgets and work plans;
* Review and approve both quarterly financial and narrative reports;
* Monitor progress towards the project’s set targets/deliverables/outputs and deadline;
* Ensure quality deliverables;
* Monitor the project risks on quarterly basis and make recommendations for management response;
* Ensure that project resources are utilised appropriately, within the set targets and timeframes.

## National ownership, participation and partnership-building

This proposal is directly supportive of a request to the UN by the Department of Social Development - DSD (formerly the Government of South Africa’s oversight agency for disability) for capacity building in monitoring and evaluation and policy mainstreaming. The new Department of Women, Youth, and People with Disability will play an integral part in the implementation of this programme. The Department of Health, and Education, and units responsible for social service budgeting in the National Treasury, and other government agencies, including Statistics South Africa, and the South African Human Rights Commission, will play important roles in implementation. The Department of Women, Youth, and People with Disability and Social Development, both have strong traditions of working with civil society like Disabled People South Africa, Blind South Africa, and Deaf South Africa. The partnership-building mechanisms of the department will therefore be used for participatory programming, implementation and monitoring of this proposal. Conscious efforts will be made to include disability-related organisations in the execution of capacity development, research and advocacy tasks, including the South African Employers for Disability (SAE4D).

The Government of South Africa (National Department of Social Development - DSD) has endorsed the piloting of the cash and care model in the country focusing on strengthening the case management approach through home visitation and safe parks, as well the child wellbeing. The Department of Social Development, through its different units including M&E, IT, Welfare Services will be involved in piloting the Child Wellbeing Tracking Tool (CWBTT) to track the wellbeing of children with specific focus on children with disabilities, supported by referrals for services and additional support, such as assistive devices. Embedding the CWBTT into existing systems for assessing vulnerability and tracking progress following government’s response, provides opportunities to begin the process of generating data needed for children with disabilities from service delivery level against key indicators aligned to government priorities in delivering a comprehensive basket of social protection services can be tracked.

This work will be embedded into the disability machinery issues at all levels of Government, including roles and responsibilities of various non-government actors, independent institutions to safeguard democracy and human rights, and the judiciary.

UNICEF and DSD engaged the disability sector in the development of appropriate data collection questions relating to disability across the different domains of the Child wellbeing tracking tool (CWBTT). Furthermore, the need to take the CWBTT for further consultation will be required and these consultations are part of the funding proposal. The Disability organizations will play a pivotal role in the data collection process by firstly providing training to the child and youth care workers to ask appropriate questions and people with disabilities will participate in the data collection process too by using the CWBTT. OHCHR engaged with the South African Human Rights Commission to align and coordinate civil society capacity building and support to the independent monitoring mandate of the Commission.

The South African Employers for Disability (SAE4D) is a body constituted by employers who are committed to addressing issues confronting the integration of people with disabilities in the workplace. They will be part of the implementation of the activities on empowerment and skills development of the people with disabilities. They are a group to share our experiences, develop best practices, confront and tackle prejudices that act as barriers to the integration of people with disabilities in the workplace, and form a common understanding of the challenges and solutions required to fully develop the potential of people with disabilities to contribute meaningfully to society and business.

In line with CRPD recommendations to South Africa, to ensure that women and children are adequately protected from violence and abuse, including corporal punishment, and that sanctions are imposed against perpetrators; and that the Children’s Act is amended without delay to explicitly prohibit all forms of corporal punishment in all settings; the CWBTT has as one of  its component/ domains, the questions (protection against violence , neglect  and abuse) for the identification of any signs of neglect,  physical, sexual abuse and neglect.

The tool makes provision for immediate referral to the relevant authorities for provision of services immediately when detected through its application - children with disabilities will be an identified right at household level by the users of the tool, who operate at household level. The children will be enrolled and tracked through this tool for their well-being which is done every six months. The tool will assist to ensure that child and youth care workers and other community development or social auxiliary workers identify children at risk, develop a care and referral plan and work with the caregivers to ensure that these children have access to the adequate services identified. the care and referral plan follow up will be done by child and youth care workers who will discuss with progress with the caregivers based on which the care and referral plan becomes updated. All programmes made in terms of child well-being is documented on the App after each household visit by a child and youth care worker or social auxiliary worker.

The tool is an awareness raising tool, as it identifies the children in social distress, and communicate across the multiplicity of stakeholders on the provision of services to these children including children with disabilities. It is able to generate dash-board reports that will be able to indicate hot spots where services are needed most and based on these reports, advocacy and awareness rising, programming as well as we are resourcing will be generated. Policy makers would be educated based on factual reports for evidence-based decision making.

The Independent Expert on the enjoyment of human rights by persons with albinism undertook an official visit to South Africa on 16-26 September 2019. A comprehensive list of the Independent Expert’s recommendations will be presented at the UN Human Rights Council in March 2020, but in her preliminary findings, she recommended South Africa for example to incorporate accurate information on albinism in the curricula of health and education professionals, implement all recommendations made by the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and adopt a national action plan on albinism. As a result of her visit, a National Albinism Task Team has been created to commence the drafting of a national action plan on albinism.

To guarantee and ensure freedom from torture and cruel, inhumane and or degrading treatment or punishment the CWBTT facilitates protection from violence and abuse, including corporal punishment. Any cases of abuse need to be reported to the law enforcement authorities once identified and depending on the nature of the violation, removal processes be initiated if need be or services of the other actors be initiated and followed up.  This tool will document the protection needs of children with disabilities and through collaborative work by a child and you care worker and social worker follow up on the safety and protection of children with disabilities in the home and community.

In addition, in line with the CRPD recommendation on meaningful participation and consultation with persons with disabilities through their representative organization, the project will strengthen the capacity of civil society organizations. The project will take into consideration the central role and involvement of persons with disabilities. Persons with disabilities and their representative organizations played an integral role in the formulation and negotiation of the Convention under the slogan “Nothing about us without us!”. The Convention recognizes that this role must continue, requiring States parties to “closely consult with” and “actively involve” persons with disabilities in decision-making processes related to them (art. 4 (3)). In particular, the Convention requires that “civil society, in particular persons with disabilities and their representative organizations, shall be involved and participate fully in the monitoring process” (art. 33 (3)).

As recommended by the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the project will also empower the South African Human Rights Commission as the national independent monitoring mechanisms to monitor all institutions and settings in which persons with disabilities are deprived of their liberty, in line with the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman and Degrading Treatment or Punishment to which South Africa is a State party.

Furthermore, the capacity building training activity complements the ongoing project between the SAHRC and the EU regarding the establishment of the Independent Monitoring Mechanism (IMM) under the CRPD. The EU funded project is focused on dialogue with European NHRIs, learning about different models of IMMs and their operational requirements, in order to identify and implement the most appropriate model of IMM in South Africa and address institutional and operational issues of establishing an IMM. The EU-SAHRC project does not include capacity building for strengthening monitoring skills of the SAHRC nor that of civil society. Through this Phase 2 proposal, the UN in South Africa proposes to complete the EU-SAHRC initiative through building the capacity of SAHRC staff, people with disabilities and their representative organisations to monitor implementation of the CRPD. As part of this, the objective is to invite a member of the UN Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities to take part in the activities, schedule and funds permitting.

The sustainability of monitoring the implementation of the CRPD will be ensured by the South African Human Rights Commission once the NHRI assumes its functions as the IMM under the CRPD. The objective of this project is to strengthen the capacity and leadership of the SAHRC in monitoring the CRPD in South Africa in the long-term. In the context of the IMM, the SAHRC will have a role in convening persons with disabilities, across disability types, gender and age groups, from different socio-economic and ethnic backgrounds, and their representative organisations to improve monitoring of the convention.

*For 3.2 and 3.3, please formulate a concrete objective with indicators, using the table formats provided below.*

## Table 4. Meaningful participation of persons with disabilities

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| **Meaningful participation objective** |
| To actively engage with children with disabilities and their families, people with disabilities and their representative organizations in budget allocation and monitoring processes |

### Indicators- Meaningful participation of persons with disabilities

| **Indicator\*** | **Baseline\*** | **Goal\*** | **Means of verification** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Number of initiatives that promote meaningful participation of people with disabilities and their representative organizations | N/A | Children and adults with disabilities actively engaged in participatory initiativesDPOs engaged in the development of data collection tools relating to the CWBTTCWBTT informed by further consultation with DPOs on the proposed subsidies and grants to be included in the Medium-term expenditure funding | Minutes/Reports of Meetings and consultations |
| Proportion of persons with disabilities and their representatives who are members of the Project Steering Committee. | 0 | At least 30% of the members of the Project Steering Committee self-identify as persons with disabilities or as their representatives, of whom at least 50% are women. | Registration forms and membership list of the Project Steering Committee. |
| People with disabilities and their representative civil society organisations, and the SAHRC, play a critical role in holding State institutions accountable and monitoring progress in the implementation of the CRPD as well inclusion of people with disabilities in the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals and Agenda 2030.  | 0 | DPOs develop action plans following training on CRPD monitoring along with SAHRCDPOs engaged in budget analysis and budget allocation advocacy framework linked to the Disability equitable budgeting framework | DSD and SAHRC reportsAction Plans |

*\* Please provide sex disaggregation here as relevant or include indicators on meaningful participation of representative organizations of women and girls with disabilities*

### Table 5. Long-term UN engagement in the area of disability rights

|  **UN engagement objective** |
| --- |
| Ensure the implementation of the UN Convention on the Rights of People with Disabilities (CRPD) through the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2020-2024. |

The current UNSDCF will expire in 2019, therefore the UNCT in South Africa is in the process of developing a new Cooperation Framework. The UN agencies involved in this project will ensure that the rights of persons with disabilities are mainstreamed into the next UNSDCF in line with the principle of leave no one behind. The Common Country Assessment includes a section on the situation of persons with disabilities in South Africa. Furthermore, the UNCT has committed to develop a Leave No One Behind Strategy to guide the implementation of the new Cooperation Framework. Through joint planning and programming in the UNCT, the next UNSDCF can have a greater impact on improving the situation of persons with disabilities in South Africa. According to the roadmap of the UNCT, the next Cooperation Framework will be finalized in 2020. The UNCT is also planning to establish a permanent UN-Civil Society Platform to ensure meaningful civil society participation in the implementation of the UNSDCF. The platform would allow DPOs to provide feedback throughout the UNSDCF cycle. The UNCT will update the Common Country Assessment as new data and reports become available or when national circumstances change. Therefore, dialogue with DPOs is a valuable source of information to update the Common Country Assessment on the situation of persons with disabilities.

The Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities considered the initial report of South Africa at its 399th and 400th meetings held on 28 and 29 August 2018 and made certain recommendations. During phase 2 we will closely with the Department of Social Development, and Office of Women, Youth and people with Disabilities in the Presidency, in fostering the promotion, protection and fulfilment of the rights of persons with disabilities, working in collaboration with other departments to implement the recommendations to advance the promotion, protection and fulfilment of the rights of persons with disabilities.

The national recommendation and tracking database (NRTD) can be used as tool to facilitate the recording, tracking and reporting on the implementation of recommendations emanating from human rights mechanisms including recommendations from the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. A functioning NTRD requires an institutional set up and working arrangements regulating who will use the NRTD, when and how. OHCHR in collaboration with other UN agencies will provide support to strengthen the IDC to function as effectively as a NMRF and to coordinate the process of using the NRTD.

We will engage with the Chief Directorate on Rights of Persons with Disabilities as well as representatives of organisations with persons with disabilities to discuss and obtain information on the existing formal mechanism to ensure effective and meaningful participation and consultation with persons with disabilities through their representatives organisations.  This will inform the technical advice to be provided to promote the establishment or strengthening of a formal mechanism that will foster effective and meaningful participation and consultation with persons with disabilities.

### Indicators- Long-term UN engagement on the rights of persons with disabilities

| **Indicator** | **Baseline** | **Goal** | **Means of verification** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Disability issues are mainstreamed into South Africa’s next UNSDCF documents, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. | In South Africa’s current UNSDCF disability is reflected under output 9.4 “Implementation of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in South Africa” and three targets: 1. A comprehensive Disability M&E Framework for persons with disabilities established,2. A CRPD compliant legal and policy framework established to implemented provisions of the Convention in South Africa,3. Research report on the cost/economics of disability in South Africa produced. | Disability issues are mainstreamed into South Africa’s next UNSDCF documents, monitoring and evaluation framework, and persons with disabilities are identified as a key population group in the LNOB analysis of the Cooperation Framework. | South Africa’s next UNSDCF documents that will be finalized during 2020, as well as 2020 annual report under the UN Disability Inclusion Strategy. Updated information and analysis on the situation of persons with disabilities in the Common Country Assessment throughout the UNSDCF cycle. |
|  |  |  |  |

## Knowledge generation and potential for replication

Knowledge generation and dissemination is at the core of the proposal. Achieving the outcome is dependent on drawing effectively on global knowledge. Global UN knowledge and skills will be leveraged to ensure achievement of planned results. South Africa also has mechanisms for South-South and North-South learning, including BRICS and G20 arrangements. These mechanisms will be used to generate as well as share relevant knowledge. Furthermore, South Africa plays a unique leadership role in the Southern Africa region as well as the whole of Africa.

The CWBTT piloting will ensure the tracking of the well-being of children with disabilities, create an opportunity for relevant programming for children with disabilities through child and youth care workers who will identify the kind of services the CwD will need as well as to inform not programmes alone but also policy reviews and planning. The tool is intended at developing the business case for government to consider the fact that cash alone in the form of grants is not sufficient for the well-being of children but that cash (grants) and care (services) is required in order to invest on children.

Working with the South African Human Rights Commission and DPOs on strengthening their knowledge and capacity to monitor implementation of the CRPD in South Africa will also generate knowledge within and between the SAHRC and DPOs and build on other regional and global experiences.

This Phase 2 work is also a joint programme of the UN SA Strategic Country Framework under Results Group on Governance and Participation, and together with stakeholders in the non-government sector, institutions supporting democracy like Human Rights Commission, develop best practices for the integration of people with disabilities in the workplace.

By improving knowledge about existing good practices at national, provincial and local levels and identifying how to leverage those good practices. It will also allow the identification of key targeted services by identifying the way of improving their design and delivery modalities, and by promoting measures that will increase availability and affordability (including visa existing social security systems).

##  Budget

*Please use the template below, based on the format approved by the UNDG Financial Policy Working Group, to provide overall budget information. Please also utilize the attached Excel spreadsheet to provide a budget breakdown by fund recipient (Sheet 1) and by* *Overall budget*

*OVERALL BUDGET*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Category** | **Item** | **Unit Cost** | **No units** | **Total cost** | **Request from UNPRPD Fund** | **UNPRPD POs cost-sharing** | **Other partners cost-sharing** |
| **Supplies, commodities and materials** | [Stationery Office Material] | 3,400 | 2 | 6,800 | 6,168  |   |   |
|  | [Material Printing] | 1,066 | 1 | 1,066 | 1066 |   |   |
|  | [Materials development] | 50 | 100 | 5,000 | 2000 | 3,000 |   |
| **Equipment vehicles, furniture depreciation** | […] | […] | […] | […] |   | […] | […] |
| **Contractual Services** | [x1 Financial Costs Report | 12,000 | [1] | 12,000 | 10500 |   |   |
|  | x1Disability Equitable Budgeting Framework] | 8000 | [1] | 8,000 |   |   |   |
|  | Consortium of Consultants | 50,000 | 1 | 50,000 | 50000 |   |   |
|  | Disability expert | 23,333 | 2 | 46,666 | 46666 |   |   |
| **Travel** | [Transport, accommodation and subsistence] | 1,350 | 10 | 13,500 | 13500 |   |   |
|  | [Travel of participants] | 300 | 100 | 30,000 | 20000 | 10,000 | […] |
|  | [Workshops] | 5,000 | 3 | 15,000 | 8000 | 7,000 | […] |
| **Transfers and grants** | [CWBTT Roll-out SAM] | […] | […] | 20,000 | 20000 | […] | […] |
| **General Operating expenses**  | [Venue hire, Catering, Sign Language etc] | 3,666 | 3 | 11,000 | 9000 | […] | […] |
| Subtotal |   |   |   | 219,032 | 186,900 | 20,000 |   |
| **Indirect costs (7%)** | […] | […] | […] | 15,332 | 13083 | 1,400 | […] |
| **Total** |  |  |  | **234,364** | **199,983** | **21,400** |  |

*\*Please add extra lines to include more than 1 item for each budget category. Please include a separate row for each budget line, do not spilt or merge cells. This will help to preserve the accessibility feature of the budget table.*

1. <http://www.statssa.gov.za/publications/Report-03-01-59/Report-03-01-592011.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-1)