# Programme proposal – 4th Funding Round 2021

# Cover page

| **Title of the programme: Disability inclusive development in Nepal** |
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| **Country: Nepal Region or provinces: Sudurpaschim and Karnali Province** |
| **Duration (max. 24 months): 24 months (March 2022-2024)** |
| **Total Budget: 600,000 USD** |
| **Co-funding: 67,000 USD (30,000 each UNDP and WHO, 7000 UN Women)** |
| **Resident Coordinator (name and contact details): Richard S Howard, RC a.i. howardr@ilo.org** |
| **Overall focal point of the programme (name and contact details): Binda Magar, binda.magar@undp.org** |
| **Participating UN Organizations (max 3) and focal points names and contact details:**  WHO: Dr Kedar Marahatta, [marahattak@who.int](mailto:marahattak@who.int)  UN Women: Santosh Acharya, [santosh.acharya@unwomen.org](mailto:santosh.acharya@unwomen.org)  UNDP: Binda Magar, [binda.magar@undp.org](mailto:binda.magar@undp.org) |
| **OPDs focal points names and contact details:**  **National Federation of the Disabled Nepal (NFDN), Raju Basnet gsecretary@nfdn.org.np** |
| **Government focal points name and contact details:**  Dr Rabindra Baskota, Chief, Leprosy Control and Disability Management Section, Epidemiology and Disease Control Division; [rbaskota7@gmail.com](mailto:rbaskota7@gmail.com)  Mr Jamuna Mishra, Section chief, Disability Right Promotion Section  Ministry of Women, Children and Senior Citizen  [mowcswdisability@gmail.com](mailto:mowcswdisability@gmail.com) |
| **Other Partners names and contact details:** |
| **Programme description (max 250 words):**  The project intends to support the identified priorities for the disability inclusive development in Nepal by  a) Strengthening the policy/planning environment and coordination mechanisms with full and meaningful participation of OPDs, with particular focus on the most marginalized group to advance CRPD implementation; b) Strengthening disability assessment and referral and disability support services; and c) Building the capacity of policymakers, service providers, OPDs and other relevant stakeholders to support the formulation of disability inclusive planning, implementation, and monitoring of SDGs. These interventions will build on the progress made from the ongoing programmes on disability, the Aawaaz project and will use the resources to leverage and scale up successful models in two provinces of Nepal namely Sudurpaschim and Karnali province. |
| **Targeted CRPD articles: Article 5 (Equality & Non-discrimination); Article 6 (Women with disabilities); Article 9 (Accessibility), Article 25 (Health) Article 26 (Habilitation and Rehabilitation), Article 31 (Statistics and data collection)** |
| **Targeted SDGs: 3,5,9,10,16** |
| **Preconditions[[1]](#footnote-1): equality and non-discrimination, service delivery, accountability, and governance** |
| **Target groups[[2]](#footnote-2): all persons with disabilities, women with disabilities, primary focus on one or more underrepresented groups – indigenous persons with disabilities, Dalits, persons with disabilities persons with intellectual and or psychosocial disability** |
| **Thematic focus [[3]](#footnote-3):** Inclusive SDGs planning and monitoring; National Disability Policy and/or Law; Legal Capacity; OPDs capacity building, access to health. |

# Background and rationale

* 1. **Challenges and opportunities to be addressed by the project.**

Nepal's new constitution has expressed full commitment to recognizing and implementing disability rights and inclusive development. The Act Relating to Rights of Persons with Disabilities 2017, ensures disability inclusion into national development plans and other frameworks relating to social support, healthcare, education, employment, accessibility, and rehabilitation. There have been several attempts to bring constitutional mandates and the legal provisions into implementation through sectoral policies and plans of the concerned Ministries.

The 2011 Census reveals that 1.94% of the population of Nepal has some type of disability with males having a slightly higher prevalence (2.2%) than females (1.7%) and rural areas (2%) are having a significantly higher prevalence than urban areas (1.2%). Almost 75% of the disability in Nepal comprises of physical, visual and hearing problems. The rate in Nepal is lower than the global prevalence rate (15%), because the Nepal Central Bureau of Statistics collects data on 'impairment' rather than 'functionality' for its Census. A comprehensive data on disability from the model survey in Sudurpashchim province estimated the prevalence of disabilities among individuals 18 years or older at 10.1%, closer to the global prevalence estimates.

Although the constitution guarantees equality and non-discrimination, several bottlenecks impede the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) implementation, such aslackof inclusive education, lack of awareness on disability inclusion among key stakeholders, social stigma, inaccessibility of services and the physical environment, competing priorities among government officials, token representation, and inadequate funding. Furthermore, despite legal provisions, women with disabilities and particularly from underrepresented groups still face multiple discriminations based on gender, disabilities caste, ethnicity, social economic categories and others. Further, children and adults with intellectual disability and autism feel discriminated against in health, education, and livelihood opportunities. In the 2018 CRPD report of Nepal, the committee expressed its concern about the lack of information on the public life of women with disabilities in Nepal, including their social, economic and employment status and political situation.

With the federalization of the country in 2015, all three tiers of the government (federal, provincial, and local government) are authorized to work independently by devising their own policies and plans in line with the constitutional provision on disability rights (Article 42) and The Act Relating to Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Disability Act, 2017 2017. Federalization has provided an opportunity to decentralize the power and improve the coordination within governmental institutions at federal, provincial, and local level regarding policy implementation, poor representation of persons with disabilities in governance and monitoring committees particularly of women with disabilities and underrepresented groups. Though there is a system process and procedure for a disability identification card, several challenges hamper persons with disabilities from availing of this facility. Poor understanding of persons with disability about the social security benefits due to complicated procedure for assessment and certification of disability is also a challenge. Other barriers such as language, stigma & discrimination, accessibility prevent persons with disabilities from seeking a disability card and related services.

The twin-track approach of focusing on mainstreaming and targeted disability specific interventions is limited at a policy/conceptual level in the areas of health, education, employment, and access to legal systems. Further, the existing policies and programmes doesn’t incorporate and respond to multiple and compounding forms of discrimination based on gender identities and other forms of social exclusion. The Assistive Technologies and Products have often been distributed without proper assessment or persons having to pay out of pocket to get the quality product. Physical accessibility of buildings and infrastructure remains a massive challenge for persons with disabilities. Accessibility services tend to focus on people with physical disabilities and fail to include people with other kinds of disabilities.

Considering these opportunities and challenges and as per the feedback and consultation of national, provincial and local stakeholders, the situational analysis, the project has identified three priorities for Nepal: a) Strengthen the policy/planning environment and coordination mechanisms with full and meaningful participation of OPDs, with particular focus on the most marginalized group to advance CRPD implementation; b) Strengthen disability assessment and referral and disability support services; and c) Build capacity of policymakers, service providers, OPDs and other relevant stakeholders to support the formulation of disability inclusive planning, implementation, and monitoring of SDGs. These interventions will build on the progress made from the Aawaaz project and will use the resources to leverage and scale up successful models in two provinces of Nepal namely Sudurpaschim and Karnali province.

**3.1. Proposal development process**

The national, provincial, and local level stakeholders, the government representatives, organizations of the persons with disabilities, experts from disability groups, UNCT representatives were systematically consulted in the development of the project proposal. The Ministries at the federal level such as the Ministry of Women, Children and Senior Citizen, the Ministry of Health and Population, various organizations of the persons with disabilities including underrepresented groups[[4]](#footnote-4), the Ministry of Social Development at the Provincial level, the local government were consulted in identifying the priorities for the project proposal.

The National, provincial, and local level induction workshop were held to orient on cross-cutting approaches and preconditions for disability inclusive development. During the induction programme, the concerned Ministries such as the Ministry of Urban Development, the Ministry of Health and Population, the Ministry of Federal Affairs and General Administration, the Ministry of Women, Children and Senior Citizen, the National Planning Commission, the National Human Rights Commission not only joined the induction programme but also contributed to identify and streamline the sectoral priorities. The open and frank discussion with the OPD representatives facilitated to identify various challenges faced by persons with disabilities in Nepal. [[5]](#footnote-5) Different thematic group work during the induction workshop provided an opportunity to discuss in depth on the priority areas and agendas which informed the project formulation. The comprehensive countrywide situational analysis of the persons with disabilities in Nepal undertaken in 2021 guided in identifying and prioritizing the primary areas of project. The UN Disability Task Team, UN Development Assistance Framework Outcome Groups, Development Partners working on disability issues, Alliance of Rehabilitation Professional Associations of Nepal, Disability and Rehabilitation Partners of Ministry of Health and Populations, I/NGOs working on disability issues were extensively consulted to understand the situation and to prioritize the areas for intervention.

In addition, to integrate the diverse and underrepresented groups voices, the project design team consulted with different categories of disabilities to those who are often neglected and invisible such as deafblind, psychosocial, intellectual disability, indigenous peoples, autism, speech and hearing disability, hemophilia to name some. The intersectional approach was used to reach most marginalized groups within these categories based on gender, identity, caste, geography for their opinions and reflections which allowed for gathering current challenges, opportunities and priorities considered by OPDs representatives. Other key stakeholders such as government representatives, UNCT representatives were also consulted in the process that helped shape the project objectives, strategies, and specific interventions.

# Overall programme results framework

Table 1. Results framework

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| **Outcome 1: National Stakeholders and sub-national stakeholders have the knowledge and practical tools to effectively contribute for development and implementation of disability inclusive policies and systems.** |
| *Please describe how the project will contribute to outcome 1 of the UNPRPD results framework. (200 words)*  It is expected that the project consolidates the capacity of federal, sub-national government representatives, UNCT so that they are equipped with the necessary knowledge, enhance their functioning of disability coordination committee, implementation and monitoring of the disability right act and regulation. Furthermore, it is intended to enhance the capacities of the provincial government (Sudurpaschim and Karnali) in drafting/finalizing the policies on disability inclusion, planning/budgeting, development of guidelines and checklist for disability inclusive policies keeping in mind the specific needs, challenges faced by persons with disabilities and particular emphasis on women, indigenous peoples with disabilities, persons with intellectual and psychosocial disability, and from rural settings. |
| **Output 1.1 Capacity of national stakeholders, especially of key duty bearers and rights holders, is enhanced, to ensure more effective contributions towards disability inclusive policies, systems and - for the implementation of the CRPD and SDGs.** |
| **Indicators**  **1.1.1:** # of trainings (disaggregation by type of capacity building[[6]](#footnote-6)) developed and delivered in the UNPRPD programme. (Disaggregated by topics[[7]](#footnote-7))  **1.1.2:** # of participants (disaggregated by type of stakeholder[[8]](#footnote-8)) disaggregated by sex, disability, rural/urban participating in capacity building activities funded or provided by UNPRPD programmes  **1.1.4**: # of OPDs (disaggregated by type umbrella- disability specific- women- underrepresented other) that benefitted from capacity building activities (type of activities[[9]](#footnote-9)) funded by UNPRPD programmes to strengthen the capacity of organizations of persons with disabilities. |
| **Output 1.1.1.** Capacity of federal, sub-national government representatives, UNCT enhanced in functioning of disability coordination committees, implementation and monitoring of Act Relating to Rights of Persons with Disabilities, 2017, in finalization of the draft National Policy and Plan of Action on Disability, drafting/ finalization of provincial disability policy, planning/budgeting, development of guidelines and checklist for disability inclusive policy reform, conduct accessibility audit of the premises and services of government. |
| Description:   1. Conduct capacity building trainings for disability coordination committee, elected representatives at the federal, province for its regular functioning, ii) strengthen the capacity of the government officials and local representatives and advocate for gender and disability responsive planning, programming, and budgeting in line with SDGs, iii) disseminate disability inclusive policy and sensitize provincial and local government, iv) engage and support CBS to integrate Washington Group of Questions into national level survey- Disability Survey, v) strengthen the capacity of UNCT including Leave No One Behind (LNOB) working group to review and guide the programs from a disability inclusive perspective by mainstreaming disability in UNSDCF, effective implementation of UNCT accountability scorecard. |
| Baseline:  1.1.1: 0, 1.1.2: 0 |
| Milestone year 1:  1.1.1: 4, 1.1.2: 100 (note: including the LNOB- working group, CBS) |
| Milestone year 2:  1.1.1: 0, 1.1.2:100 |
| Target: 1.1.1: 4, 1.1.2: 200 (inclusive of participants from federal, provincial and local level, at-least 33% women) |
| Means of verification:   1. Training/workshop/meeting reports 2. Documents disseminated 3. Report of training, meeting/draft report of disability survey |
| Responsible: UNDP |
| **Output 1.1.2** Capacity of OPDs[[10]](#footnote-10) particularly women and girls with disabilities and underrepresented groups to organize themselves, to participate monitoring mechanisms of constitutional commissions (NHRC and others), to contribute, and to advocate for disability responsive annual planning, programming, and budgeting at the local government in line with SDGs are increased. |
| Description:   1. Strengthen the capacity of the OPDs including under representative groups to organize themselves (i.e., organizations/groups/networking) and advocate for disability responsive planning, programming, and budgeting with the government in line with SDGs, ii) disseminate disability inclusive policy and sensitize OPDs, iii) provide technical support to National Human Rights Commission to monitor human rights violations of persons with disabilities in coordination with other constitutional commission, OPDs and recommend for effective remedy, iv) strengthen the capacity of OPDs for effective engagement during the Disability and other surveys. |
| Baseline:  1.1.1: 0, 1.1.2: 0, 1.1.4: 0 |
| Milestone year 1: 1.1.1: 1, 1.1.2:100, 1.1.4: 5 OPDs/self-help groups in first year |
| Milestone year 2: 1.1.1: 1, 1.1.2: 100, 1.1.4: additional 5 OPDs/self-help groups will be strengthened for disability responsive planning/programming in second year |
| Target: 1.1.1: 2, 1.1.2: 200, 1.1.4: 10 OPDS/self-help groups |
| Means of verification   1. Training/workshop reports for OPDs, NHRC and other constitutional commissions 2. Documents disseminated including the disability policy |
| Responsible: UN Women and UNDP |
| **Output 1.2: Knowledge products (e.g., tools and guidelines) are developed and piloted, particularly to address gaps in achieving the preconditions for disability inclusion.** |
| **Indicators**  **1.2.1:** # of knowledge products (disaggregated by type of product[[11]](#footnote-11)/thematic focus[[12]](#footnote-12)) developed, piloted, and disseminated to the relevant stakeholders to inform inclusive practices.  **1.2.2:** # of knowledge products developed that address gaps related to inclusion of women and girls with disabilities and/or underrepresented groups of persons with disabilities (disaggregated by thematic focus). |
| **Output 1.2.1** Knowledge products (e.g., simplified guideline for assessment and certification of disability, tools for disability budget audit, guideline for digitalization of disability ID card, checklist for participation of persons with disabilities/OPDS in decision making process) developed, piloted, and disseminated. |
| Description:   1. Develop a checklist to measure the engagement of OPDs and power to influence the change in decision making processes, ii) develop guideline/tool for budget audit from disability perspective, iii) review accessible building code, monitor checklist, and develop a set recommendation to address the review findings, iv) prepare a national status report by analysing the information from the Census and other surveys such as Rapid Assistive Technology Assessment (rATA) or National Demographic Health Survey, v)develop a guideline on disability assessment, certification and digitalization of disability ID cards. |
| Baseline:  1.2.1: 0, 1.2.2: 0 |
| Milestone year 1: 1.2.1: 1, 1.2.2: 1, 1.2.4:  Review building codes and checklist and devise set of recommendations; develop a guideline for disability assessment and certification  1 guideline/tool developed in year one |
| Milestone year 2: xxx  Develop national status report |
| Target: 1.2.1: 1.2.2: 4  Develop national status report; devise set of recommendations on accessibility |
| Means of verification:   1. Checklist and tools available on being used by the stakeholders 2. Guideline for budget audit 3. Set of recommendations for to improve the accessible building code, monitoring checklist 4. National status report 5. Disability assessment guideline |
| Responsible: **WHO, UN Women and UNDP** |
| **Output 1.3: Models of good practice, learning and exchange mechanisms are developed to share country level experiences, to increase understanding, and to inform innovative practices.** |
| **Indicators**  **1.3.3:** # of mechanisms[[13]](#footnote-13) to share and exchange learning and evidence to inform inclusive policies and systems. (Disaggregated by national/ regional/global mechanism)  **1.3.4**: # actors involved in mechanisms to share learning and evidence to inform inclusive policies and systems disaggregated (UN/ GOV/OPDs, other) |
| **Output 1.3.1** Strengthen/establish a platform for learning and exchange at sub-national level, OPDs, UNCT to increase understanding of SDGs, CRPD, and inform innovative practices such as one stop service center and disability service center, disability inclusive health. |
| Description:   1. Share the best practices/models based on implementation experience on formulation and implementation of disability laws/policies/services e.g., one stop service centre, disability service centre, disability inclusive health to national and subnational stakeholders, ii) strengthen/create a network of stakeholders and conduct periodic learning and sharing sessions at the federal and sub-national levels, iii) facilitate dialogue platform for networking and cross leaning for OPDs and relevant stakeholders including UN to strengthen disability responsive planning and budgeting. |
| Baseline:  1.3.3: 0  1.3.4: 0 |
| Milestone year 1: one cross provincial multi-stakeholder network will be formed in year 1, one learning/sharing session |
| Milestone year 2: Two learning/sharing sessions will be facilitated for the network in year 2 |
| Target:1.3.3: 2, 1.3.4: 5 sessions organized to discuss on best practices in UN system, government including at local level, OPDS. |
| Means of verification:   1. Best practices shared on one stop service center, disability service center 2. Report of the periodic learning sessions. 3. Report of the dialogue platform for networking and cross learning among OPDs, UN and other stakeholders |
| Responsible: UN Women, UNDP and WHO |
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| **Outcome 2. Gaps in achievement of essential building blocks or preconditions to CPRD implementation in development and humanitarian programs are addressed.** |
| At the federal level, Nepal has the Act on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, 2017, and regulation, 2021; however, there is a need for reviewing the Act and align it with the CRPD concluding observation. In addition to this, the National Policy and Plan of Action on Disability is yet to be finalized and approved by the federal ministry. At the provincial level, Sudurpaschim province has also developed a policy for disability inclusion which is yet to be endorsed by the Cabinet. At the local level, Municipal plan/programmes/budget are not adequately inclusive with limited representation of persons with disabilities. Disability coordination committees at all levels of government need further strengthening.  There is lack of proper and comprehensive guideline for disability assessment, certification and rehabilitation services including assistive technology.  To address these policy gaps, the project will review all these policies in active participation of the OPDs and provide technical guidance to the relevant government bodies. Similarly, the project fosters inter-ministerial coordination in both provinces. At the local level, the project will review the fiscal plan and budget for inclusivity with the support of Municipal officials and participation of OPD representatives. Thus, the project supports formulating and enacting the different policies and programs related to disability for effective implementation of the CRPD and strengthens few of the support services on disability. |
| **Output 2.1: Legal frameworks and systems (i.e., laws, policies, plans, programs, services, and administrative systems) addressing the preconditions for disability inclusion are newly developed, reviewed, or reformed, to be in line with CRPD standards.** |
| **Indicator**  **2.1.1:** # of national regulatory frameworks and systems changes targeted by the UNPRPD program disaggregated by 1) legislation/regulation, 2) policies/plans/strategies, 3) capacity building programs, 4) operational guidance/standards, 5) direct services/service overhaul/service modelling, 6) audits/reviews/assessments, 7) governmental programs, 8) administrative procedures, 9) formal monitoring and accountability mechanisms or bodies, 10) regulatory/oversite/monitoring systems, 11) financing and budgeting or 12) other (please explain) |
| **Output 2.1.1** Acts, regulations, policies at federal (Disability Right Act and regulation, National Policy and Plan of Action on Disability (NPPAD) and disability policy at Sudurpaschim and Karnali province reviewed, drafted, or finalized aligned with CRPD standards and SDGs with meaningful participation of OPDs at all stages. |
| Description:   1. Review the Act Relating to the Rights of Persons with Disability, 2017 and regulation of the federal level and recommend for amendment as per the CRPD concluding observations, ii) review and assess the Safer Motherhood and Reproductive Health Right Act, 2018 from disability lens and advocate for its amendment to make it responsive to the needs of women with disabilities, iii) provide technical support to the government of Nepal to facilitate wider consultations including with underrepresented OPDs, and systematically consolidate the feedbacks and integrate in the final draft NPPAD to be submitted for endorsement, iv) support Karnali province government to conduct consultations to finalize the disability policy with participation of OPDs, v) provide technical support to facilitate the inter-ministerial consultations on the Disability inclusive policy of Sudurpaschim province for finalization and endorsement. |
| Baseline:  2.1.1: 0 |
| Milestone year 1:6 consultation meetings facilitated to collect inputs from wider stakeholders (national/sub-national level |
| Milestone year 2:1 consultation organized, and one consolidated feedback report produced and submitted to government |
| Target:5 (Report with recommendation to address the gaps in the disability act and regulation produced, report with the safer motherhood and reproductive health right act produced, report of the consultations meeting with the OPDs developed, consultations organized for the finalization of the disability policy in Karnali and Sudurpaschim province). |
| Means of verification:   1. Report of reviewed disability act and regulation. 2. Report of the consultation meetings. |
| Responsible: UNDP and UN Women |
| **Output 2.1.2** Municipal plan/programmes/budget and implementation status of disability related provisions (disability act and other inclusive policies) are reviewed and strengthened in collaboration with OPDs to effectively implement the disability act. |
| Description:   1. Review the fiscal plans and programmes of 5 municipality in line with Disability Act, ii) strengthen the disability service center at Dhangadi Sub-metropolitan city through technological /logistical support and scale the model in 5 additional municipalities. |
| Baseline: 2.1.1: 0 |
| Milestone year 1: 1 |
| Milestone year 2:5 |
| Target: 6 (review of local plans of 5 municipalities, and 5 municipalities supported with technical/logistical to model disability service center). |
| Means of verification:   1. Report of disability service center in 5 municipalities 2. Report of the reviewed plan and policies of municipalities. |
| Responsible: UNDP and UN Women |
| **Output 2.1.3.** Disability coordination committees at all levels of government are operationalized to execute the implementation of national/sub-national policies and facilitate adequate resource allocation to ensure disability inclusion and services. |
| Description:   1. Strengthen disability inclusion section at federal and sub-national levels to; a) activate the Disability coordination committees by conducting regular meetings, b) develop annual workplan, budget, c) facilitate coordination between ministries and OPDs, ii) review existing legal aid systems (access to justice and free legal aid services) and provide recommendation for reform to ensure compliance with CRPD specially for women and girls with disabilities and those with psychosocial disabilities, iii) Support/strengthen the Disability coordination committees at all levels (federal, provincial, and local level), to undertake periodic M&E of plans and programs and enable OPDs including underrepresented groups to advocate for better finance resource allocation. |
| Baseline: 0 |
| Milestone year 1: 2.1.1: 2 |
| Milestone year 2: 2.1.1: 1 consultation and one review report on existing legal aid systems produced and disseminated |
| Target: 3 (disability coordination committee meeting organized regularly, report of review of existing legal aid system produced, support disability coordination committee at province level). |
| Means of verification:   1. Meeting minutes 2. Reports of action taken by the coordination committee |
| Responsible: UNDP and UN Women |
| **Output 2.1.4** Ongoing national programs relating to disability assessment, certification and rehabilitation services including prescription and maintenance of Assistive Technology (AT) are strengthened, necessary structure and training programs/packages/protocols are developed and piloted in line with CRPD standards. |
| Description:   1. Scale national training program on disability assessment and certification and referral to build the capacity of health and social care providers in Sudurpaschim and Karnali province, ii) pilot a package of primary care rehabilitation interventions including the prescription and maintenance of AT to improve functioning of persons with disability, iii) strengthen a national AT resource centre with an AT experience laboratory/ AT demonstration Center for persons with disability to learn and experiment different AT products. |
| Baseline: - WHO and Ministry of Health and Population are developing a training program for health care providers on i) disability assessment and certification ii) Provision of Primary Care Rehabilitation Services iii) set up a national AT recourse center iii) roll out Training on Assistive Products (TAP) |
| Milestone year 1: Finalize training packages: i) Disability Assessment and Certification ii) Package of Primary Care Rehabilitation Services. |
| Milestone year 2: Adapt WHO Training on Assistive Product to national context and undertake Training of Trainers; Roll out trainings to at 2 districts; set up national AT resource center |
| Target: finalize training packages, adapt WHO training on assistive product to national context, set up national AT resource center. |
| Means of verification:   1. Update training materials on disability assessment and certification. 2. Package of primary care rehabilitation 3. Training on Assistive Products adapted in country context 4. Functional Assistive Technology Resource Center |
| Responsible: WHO |
| **Outcome 3. National development and humanitarian plans, budgets, programs and monitoring processes are disability inclusive.** |
| UNCT Nepal is in the process of developing its UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework for five year (2023-2027). The project will support OPDs in engaging in the process, reviewing the framework, and contributing to mainstream disability inclusion in the UNSDCF and other cooperation strategies. As a result, all the UNCT agencies will commence standalone and mainstreaming initiatives for disability, including in the coming two years promoting disability inclusion within UNCT Nepal.  Similarly, the OPDs particularly; the women and girls with disabilities and other underrepresented groups enhance their capacities and are engaged in the various coordination mechanisms on SDG implementation, Local Disaster Risk Reduction Committee. They will also advocate and ensure their meaningful participation of OPDs including the marginalized and under-represented persons with disabilities in the planning, implementing, and monitoring the SDG progresses.  Thus, the project in one hand promotes disability inclusion in UNCT Nepal with the enactment of the UNSDCF and also engages representatives of the OPDs in making SDGs initiatives inclusive of disability fostering the principle of 'Leave No One Behind.' Hence, the project directly contributes to achieving outcome 3 of the UNPRPD result framework. |
| **3.1 Disability inclusion is strengthened in planning, implementation, and monitoring of UN development activities[[14]](#footnote-14) at the country level including in humanitarian settings.** |
| **Indicators**  3.1.2 # UNSDCF where disability inclusion has been mainstreamed and/or targeted. |
| **Output 3.1.1.** Disability is mainstreamed in UNSDCF and other cooperation strategies of UN agencies including humanitarian response framework. |
| Description:   1. Review the planning, implementation, and monitoring of humanitarian response framework (need assessment, preparedness, and response plan) and development co-operation plans, ii) ensure disability mainstreaming in ongoing development of UNSDCF approach as well as in upcoming CCAs by reviewing the draft and providing recommendations from disability lenses in cooperation with LNOB working groups. |
| Baseline: 3.1.2: 0 |
| Milestone year 1: 3.1.2: 1 |
| Milestone year 2: 3.1.2: 1 |
| Target: 3.1.2: 2 |
| Means of verification:   1. Review reports. 2. Disability inclusive United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework. |
| Responsible: UNDP and strategic engagement UN Women |
| **Output 3.3. OPDs are supported to develop capacity and are systematically engaged in the national development coordination mechanisms and accountability frameworks, (Gov/UN/Independent) around SDGs and in humanitarian coordination mechanisms.** |
| **Indicators**  3.3.1: # UN led national and/or regional coordination mechanisms with established consultation processes undertaken to ensure the active involvement of persons with disabilities, including through their representative organizations, in the design, implementation and monitoring of instruments for planning and implementation of UN development activities at the country level |
| **Output 3.3.1** OPDs are supported to develop capacity and are systematically engaged in the national and sub-national development coordination mechanisms and accountability frameworks, (gov/UN/Independent) around SDGs and in humanitarian coordination mechanisms. |
| Description:   1. Strengthen capacity of women and girls with disabilities and other underrepresented groups for the meaningful participation in the coordination mechanisms on SDG implementation, local Disaster Risk Reduction committee, ii) support the OPDs to advocate for their representation/engagement with the national and sub-national stakeholders in different SDGS working groups, iii) identify effective mechanisms to ensure the participation of OPDs in the planning, implementation, and monitoring of progress of the SDGs and promote OPDs participation. |
| Baseline:  3.3.1: 0 |
| Milestone year 1: 2 consultations meeting organized with OPDs.  10 OPDs supported to participate in local DRR committee |
| Milestone year 2: 1 consultation meeting organized.  10 OPDs supported to advocate for their engagement in SDG working groups (national/sub/national level) |
| Target: 3 |
| Means of verification:   1. Reports of the coordination mechanism meetings. 2. Grant support to OPDs. |
| Responsible: UN Women and UNDP |

# Outcomes strategy

## 4.1 Theory of change

In line with priorities identified in the findings of Situational Analysis Report for Nepal, Common Country Analysis and those identified during induction workshop and other consultation meetings, the project aims to adopt an integrated approach as the main component for change; 1) targeting, building and enhancing the capacity of policymakers, service providers, OPDs, and other relevant stakeholders to ensure the formulation of disability-inclusive planning, implementation, and monitoring of SDGs 2) strengthening the policy/planning environment and coordination mechanisms at the federal and provincial level with full and meaningful participation of OPDs for systemic change and advancement of the CRPD implementation. Here, the approach combines enabling factors; (i) disability disaggregated data; (ii) access to adequate resources; and (iii) capacity building to support the enforcement of laws protecting the rights of the persons with disabilities, most notably the implementation of the Disability Right Act, 2017; 3) strengthening the disability assessment, referral, and disability support services, including developing accessible communication tools and information materials, and working towards mainstreaming services during emergencies.

Thus, the outcomes relating to federal, provincial, and local level stakeholders and their enhanced knowledge, and practical tools to effectively contribute to the development and implementation of disability-inclusive policies and systems are prioritized along with addressing the gaps in achievement of essential building blocks, or preconditions to effective CRPD implementation in development and humanitarian programs. Therefore, national, and sub-national development of humanitarian plans, budgets, programs, and monitoring processes is expected to be fully disability-sensitive and inclusive.

To achieve the overall outcomes, the programme aims to strengthen and enhance the capacity of federal and sub-national government representatives and UNCT in their disability-related functioning. Various knowledge products are to be developed, piloted, disseminated, and a platform for learning, exchange, and informing of innovative practices at the SN level, OPDs, UNCT to increase understanding of SDGs and CRPD is to be designed.

The programme is to ensure that the acts, regulations, federal policies, and disability policy at Sudurpaschim and Karnali province are drafted and finalized and aligned with CRPD standards and SDGs with meaningful participation of OPDs at all stages along with the implementation of other supporting activities; disability is mainstreamed in UNSDCF and other cooperation strategies of UN agencies including humanitarian response framework; OPDs are supported to develop capacity and are systematically engaged in the national and sub-national development coordination mechanisms and accountability frameworks, (gov /UN/ Independent) around SDGs and humanitarian coordination mechanisms.

**If** the gaps in achievement of essential building blocks or preconditions to CPRD implementation in development and humanitarian programs are addressed, and **if** the capacity for federal, provincial and local level stakeholders with the availability of knowledge and practical tools to effectively contribute for development and implementation of disability inclusive policies, systems and coordination is improved, **if** OPDs capacity particularly women and girls with disabilities and underrepresented groups enhanced for meaningful participation and advocacy of their right **then** persons with disabilities will be able to participate meaningfully, duty bearers will be able to draft and implement disability inclusive policies and services in line with CRPD and SDGs.

## 4.2 Result Chains

The objective of the project is to contribute to the capacity building of federal, provincial, and local government, OPDs for disability inclusive policies, systems, and coordination, for meaningful participation and inclusion of persons with disabilities in the sustainable development of Nepal. The project is also aims to particularly focus on capacitating the underrepresented groups of persons with disabilities for their capacity building, their participation and strengthening their network for effective advocacy for their rights.

**Outcome 1: National Stakeholders and sub-national stakeholders have the knowledge and practical tools to effectively contribute for development and implementation of disability inclusive policies and systems.**

To achieve the above outcome, the capacity at the various levels including of federal government, sub-national government representatives, UNCT, OPDs and particularly of women and girls with disabilities and underrepresented will be enhanced to effectively contribute for development and implementation of disability inclusive policies and systems. Below are the details of the outcomes contributing to the outcome.

**Expected outputs:**

* Capacity of federal, sub-national government representatives, UNCT enhanced in functioning of disability coordination committees, implementation and monitoring of Act Relating to Rights of Persons with Disabilities, 2017, in finalization of the draft National Policy and Plan of Action on Disability, drafting/ finalization of provincial disability policy, planning/budgeting, development of guidelines and checklist for disability inclusive policy reform, conduct accessibility audit of the premises and services of government.
* Capacity of OPDs[[15]](#footnote-15) particularly women and girls with disabilities and underrepresented groups to organize themselves, to participate monitoring mechanisms of constitutional commissions (NHRC and others), to contribute, and to advocate for disability responsive annual planning, programming, and budgeting at the local government in line with SDGs are increased.
* Knowledge products (e.g., simplified guideline for assessment and certification of disability, tools for disability budget audit, guideline for digitalization of disability ID card, checklist for participation of persons with disabilities/OPDS in decision making process) developed, piloted, and disseminated.
* Strengthen/establish a platform for learning and exchange at sub-national level, OPDs, UNCT to increase understanding of SDGs, CRPD, and inform innovative practices such as one stop service center and disability service center, disability inclusive health.

**Outcome 2. Gaps in achievement of essential building blocks or preconditions to CPRD implementation in development and humanitarian programs are addressed.**

To achieve the outcome 2, the disability right act, regulation to name will be revisited and reviewed and provide feedback for addressing the gaps, the findings of the review of the plans and programmes of local government will further guide to ensure the fulfilment of preconditions of CPRD implementation. The regularized disability coordination committee at all levels will further help to execute the implementation of national and sub-national policies which will facilitate for the disability inclusive services.

**Expected Output:**

* Acts, regulations, policies at federal (Disability Right Act and regulation, Safer motherhood, and reproductive health right Act, 2018, National Policy and Plan of Action on Disability) and disability policy at Sudurpaschim and Karnali province reviewed, drafted, or finalized aligned with CRPD standards and SDGs with meaningful participation of OPDs at all stages.
* Municipal plan/programmes/budget and implementation status of disability related provisions (disability act and other inclusive policies) are reviewed and strengthened in collaboration with OPDs to effectively implement the disability act.
* Disability coordination committees at all levels of government are operationalized to execute the implementation of national/sub-national policies and facilitate adequate resource allocation to ensure disability inclusion and services.
* Ongoing national programs relating to disability assessment, certification and rehabilitation services including prescription and maintenance of Assistive Technology (AT) are strengthened, necessary structure and training programs/packages/protocols are developed and piloted in line with CRPD standards.

**Outcome 3: National and sub-national development and humanitarian plans, budgets, programs and monitoring processes are disability inclusive.**

The strengthened capacity of the OPDS and systematic engagement, coordination mechanism and ensuring mechanism for disability integration in UN cooperation framework will ensure disability inclusive development and humanitarian plan and budget. Below outputs contributes to the achievement of the outcome 3.

**Expected Outputs:**

* Disability is mainstreamed in UNSDCF and other cooperation strategies of UN agencies including humanitarian response framework.
* OPDs are supported to develop capacity and are systematically engaged in the national and sub-national development coordination mechanisms and accountability frameworks, (gov/UN/Independent) around SDGs and in humanitarian coordination mechanisms.

## 4.3 Geographic scope

The project aims to support the Federal and sub-national governments with a focus to Sudurpaschim Province and implementing initial work in Karnali province). Policy and programs developed along with Federal Government influences the national plans and programs. Several of these products will be piloted in selected districts of Sudurpaschim with the lessons learned documented and disseminated for the national audience. UN agencies has been working in Sudurpaschim Province on creating the policy environment, building the capacity of the organizations of the persons with disabilities, piloted the disability service center. The additional support to Sudupraschim will enable to further strengthen the work on policy environment in the province. Further, based on the learning from Sudurpaschim province, the policy related work is also aimed to initiate in Karnali Province. Sudurpashim province has a population of 2,552,517, persons with disabilities (Male: 1,217,889, Female: 1,334,630) living in this province. The flagship Aawaaz project carried out survey in Sudurpashchim province in 2019 using the six Washington Group Short Set questions, disability prevalence among individuals 18 years or older in Sudurpashchim province is estimated at 10.1%. In terms of self-identification, 8.7% of men compared to 7.4% of women in the province identified as being a person with disabilities (UNFPA).

Karnali was the most affected region during the insurgency/armed conflict. A total of 7,164 people with disabilities were affected by that conflict. Owing to remoteness and poor HDI the project has identified to focus on Karnali which is also adjacent to Sudurpaschim province. With an estimated area of 30,640 square kilometers and a population of over 1.5 million out of which 51,000 are persons with disabilities. Karnali is both the largest and least populated province of the country and 80% of the populations are employed in agriculture, fishery and livestock. Most people with disabilities in Karnali lack education and access to health and other livelihood services. [[16]](#footnote-16)

## 4.4. Sustainability

The condition of the project's long-term sustainability is ensured through regular engagement of both duty bearers and rights holders and their commitment through the implementation of Act Related to the Rights of Persons with Disabilities other relevant policies and plans. The enhanced capacity of federal and sub-national level government representatives on disability inclusion in planning and programming, implementation and monitoring, enhanced capacity of OPDs will enable them to continue their advocacy for regular monitoring and mainstreaming disability inclusion at federal, provincial, and local level.

The systems and processes including coordination to be developed will strengthen the leadership and governance at all levels. The simplified disability assessment and certification, the one stop rehab center in Gandaki Province and the model disability service center of Sudurpashchim province has the potential for adaptation and scaling up to other provinces. The practice of inclusive plans and budgets of the local government, and UN agencies will have significant impacts in the longer run for the disability inclusive development.

Furthermore, the platforms/mechanism for the regular engagement of the OPDs to be developed/strengthened for the sustainability of the expected output including the platform for learning and exchange at sub-national, OPDs, UNCT to increase understanding of SDGs, CRPD and inform innovative practices.

## 4.6 Innovation

The project will be promoting several interesting and innovative interventions and practices during the project's life span. Work with the local government to effectively digitize the document and manage the available disability-related data obtained through disability ID cards. Similarly, the project will promote the establishment of the learning/ sharing platforms bringing diverse stakeholders working in the field of disability across the country.

The project will also facilitate in bringing together and establishing the network of underrepresented and marginalized disability groups which could be a mechanism towards mainstreaming underrepresented groups in development and humanitarian response. The learning/networking platform will promote for the joint program planning with the allocation of resources from the various stakeholders and partners including the government towards co-financing and alternative resource mobilization for disability and rehabilitation initiatives. The guidelines/checklist to be developed to measure the participation of person with disabilities in decision making processes is also another innovative idea to measure the participation level of persons with disabilities in any forum and particularly in decision making level.

## 4.7 Complementarity with other ongoing initiatives.

The project is designed in close consultation with the relevant actors working on disability issue including UN agencies, the development partners, Federal, Provincial and Local government and OPDs. The project will directly link with existing disability initiatives and governance programme of the participating UN agencies including WHO, UN Women, UNDP, and others.

The project will build on the learning and compliment the current work on persons with disabilities including policies on persons with disability in Sudurpashchim Province, capacity building of OPDs particularly for the underrepresented groups, activation of the disability coordination committee at the province and local level. It also aims to work closely and compliment with the disability scorecard implementation plan within the UN system including the individual workplan on disability mainstreaming of each UN agencies. This will also facilitate to capacitate and compliment the work of “Leave No One Behind” working group of the UN system by reviewing the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework and other assessment reports.

Similarly, the project will coordinate with other development partners including International Development Partners Group (IDPG) - GESI working group, INGOs such as Handicap International, Save The Children (SCI), Christian Blind Mission (CBM), International Nepal Fellowship (INF), Lutheran World Federation (LWF) to name some who are implementing various projects in partnership with the OPDs and other civil society organizations and utilize possibilities of building synergies, co-financing and cross benefits.

# CONTRIBUTION TO UNPRPD IMPACT

*Please select and fill in information for UNPRPD MPTF impact indicators to which this programme will contribute to.*

Table 1 Progress against UNPRPD Impact Indicators

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| UNPRPD MPTF IMPACT  (2025) | Reduce the inequality and exclusion for all persons with disabilities within and across countries. |  |
| Indicators | How will the project contribute to this indicator? | Country Baseline 2021 (please indicate the source) |
| *Coverage of essential health services/Universal Health Coverage disaggregated as a proportion of the population, by sex, age and disability (SDG indicator 3.8.1)* |  |  |
| *#Number of persons with disabilities who have undergone a CRPD aligned disability assessment and are in possession of disability certification compared to statistical estimations of the number persons with disabilities.* | The project will develope a guideline on disability assessment and certification process which are inline with the CRPD compliance and hman righs based approach. It guideline will further strengthen the CRPD compliance in disability assessemnt and certificaiton. | Baseline – According to Census 2011, about 40% have disability ID card. |
| *Percentage of public spending on disability rights and inclusion, as a proportion of the GDP/sector budgets, disaggregated by disability specific budget allocations and allocations within mainstream budget.* | The project will enhance the cpaacities of the governemnt (federal, provincial and local level) and also capacitiate the OPDs to advocate for disability inclusive planning, budgeting and accountability. Further the project will also audit the planning and budgeting of 5 municipality and the findings of the audit will guide the future planning. | Budget audit of municipalities not available. |
| *Increase of disability data/disaggregation (including by sex) within standard data and CRPD compliant collection processes.* | The enhanced capacity of the governemnt (federal, provincial and local level) on disability inclusion, a guidleine on disability assessment certification and a report prepared by analyzing the information from the census and other surveys including disability survey will provide the enhanced capacity and enables the identification of most vulnerable groups of persons with disabilities according to sex, type of disability, social groups, age etc. | Nearly 2 % according to the National Population and Housing Census conducted, 2011. |
| *SDG indicator 16.7.2 Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age and population group.* | The project aims to strengthen the existing platforms and also establish the new network of stakeholders and learning and sharing sessions at federal and sub-national levels which will provide a forum for the OPDs to share their views/comments feedabck and sharing of their learning which inform the decision making processes in planning, programming, budgeting, drafting and adoption and implementation of legislations particulalry related to disability right act, monitoring of SDG progress, coodrinaiton mechanism for CRPD compliance etc. | Active platforms not available. |

# Cross cutting approaches

## 6.1 Equality between men and women.

Overall, the project aims to ensure that all its outputs focus on gender equality, diversity and leave no one behind approach to be implemented during the training for capacity gap for inclusive planning, programming, budgeting, and monitoring to addresses the structural inequalities and challenges faced by women and men with disabilities. The project also aims to establish network/platform for persons with disabilities that provides the opportunity to both men and women with disabilities to share their knowledge, challenges faced. Emphasis will be given to encourage and bring more women with disabilities in such forum. Efforts will be made to establish the specific platform focusing to women only to understand their views, challenges faced by them. Efforts will be made to ensure that the specific needs of women and men with disabilities are heard, analysed and solutions explored.

During the project implementation phase, the project will provide grant to the women lead organizations of the persons with disabilities (which is very well practiced by UN agencies particularly UNDP and UN women), ensure gender and diversity parity in the representation and participation of persons with disabilities in capacity building trainings/workshops, networks/platforms, efforts will be made to ensure even diversity among women with disabilities.

## 6.2 Full and effective participation of persons with disabilities.

The project will ensure the representation of all persons with disabilities and their representative organizations through all the project phases including planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation. The project explores all avenues to provide equal opportunity for persons with disabilities including in designing the project document. The project envisions a dedicated outputs and activities aimed at strengthening the capacities of OPDs for their effective participation in decision making processes, particularly persons with disabilities from underrepresented groups. Some of the activities includes developing the capacity of OPDs to systematically engage in the national and sub-national development, coordination mechanism and accountability frameworks (govt, UN, independent) around SDGs and in humanitarian coordination mechanism. The project also envisions to capacitate the OPDs to organize themselves to participate, monitoring mechanism, to advocate for disability responsive annual planning, budgeting at local government in line with SDGs. Further, the dedicated grant support to the organizations of persons with disabilities will further support to strengthen the capacity of the OPDs themselves. The OPDs will also be integral part of the regular invitee in the progress in project implementation as part of the committee.

## 6.3 Full and effective participation of most marginalized groups.

The project will ensure the effective participation and involvement of underrepresented groups such as women and girls with disabilities, persons with intellectual and psychosocial disabilities, deafblind persons, Indigenous, Dalit, Madhesi, and Muslims with disabilities through their participation and representation of their respective organizations. The principle of Leave No One Behind will be applied during the programme implementation. Dedicated support will be provided to the persons with disabilities particularly the marginalized and underrepresented groups. Support will be provided to create the dedicated platform/network for the engagement of underrepresented groups. The participation of underrepresented groups will be ensured in the various coordination/technical committees during the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the project. The experiences of the persons with disabilities from underrepresented groups will be channeled into multi-stakeholder platforms that could provide sound evidence and gives inputs for lessons learned. When capacity exist, opportunity will also be provided and mobilize the representatives from underrepresented groups as an expert for project implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

1. Governance and management arrangements

*Utilizing the table format provided below, indicate for each of the proposed project outputs the partners involved and the focal points.*

Table 3. Implementation arrangements

| **Output number** | **Implementing UN agencies[[17]](#footnote-17) include contact details of focal points & role and responsibility in the programme** | **Government include contact details of focal points & role and responsibility in the programme** | **OPDs include contact details of focal points & role and responsibility in the programme** | **Other partners include contact details of focal points & role and responsibility in the programme** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1.1 | UNDP: Binda Magar, Governance Advisor, [binda.magar@undp.org](mailto:binda.magar@undp.org) | Ministry of Women Children and Senior Citizen, Section chief Mr Jamuna Mishra | National Federation of the Disabled Nepal and other OPDS (will share once selected) |  |
| 1.2 | UN Women: Santosh Acharya, Head of Programmes, a.i.,santosh.acharya@unwomen.org  WHO: Dr Kedar Marahatta, marahattak@who.int;  UNDP: Binda Magar, Governance Advisor, [binda.magar@undp.org](mailto:binda.magar@undp.org) | Ministry of Women, Children and Senior Citizen Ministry of Social Development, Local government (as per the selection) | OPDs (detail to share once selected) |  |
| 1.3 | WHO: Dr Kedar Marahatta; marahattak@who.int; | Ministry of Health and Population, Leprosy Control and Disability Management Section, Epidemiology and Disease Control Division |  |  |
| 2.1 | UNDP: Binda Magar, Governance Advisor, [binda.magar@undp.org](mailto:binda.magar@undp.org)  WHO: Dr Kedar Marahatta; marahattak@who.int  UN Women: Santosh Acharya, Head of Programmes, a.i.,santosh.acharya@unwomen.org | Ministry of Women, Children and Senior Citizen Ministry of Social Development, Local government (as per the selection) | OPDs (detail to share once selected) |  |
| 3.1 | UNDP: Binda Magar, Governance Advisor, [binda.magar@undp.org](mailto:binda.magar@undp.org) | Ministry of Women, Children and Senior Citizen Ministry of Social Development, Local government (as per the selection) | OPDs (detail to share once selected) |  |
| 3.3 | UN Women: Santosh Acharya, Head of Programmes, a.i.,santosh.acharya@unwomen.org  UNDP: Binda Magar, Governance Advisor, [binda.magar@undp.org](mailto:binda.magar@undp.org) | **Ministry of Social Development, Local government (as per the selection)** | OPDs (detail to share once selected) |  |

For the overall coordination of the programme, the participating UN agencies will meet on monthly basis for the initial phase of the programme. And also invite the identified relevant government stakeholders from the federal and sub-national level and a common agreed coordination mechanism will be developed. From among the UN agencies, UNDP as the lead agency will ensure that in all the communication and coordination, RC office is involved and invited for their advice and guidance for the project implementation. The project will also have the coordinator for the coordination of the programme which will be based in UNDP. The coordination mechanism will be simple and easy to function. The members of the steering committee will be formed with due diligence of the participation of the government stakeholders, OPDs, participating UN agencies and RC. Further, RC and RCO could also join to observe the programme implementation however, it will not have any specific role in the implementation of the project.

# Partnership-building potential

The project intends to strengthen the existing network of stakeholders at federal and subnational level, at the same time also establish the network of OPDs for networking and cross learning for OPDs and relevant stakeholders to strengthen disability responsive planning, budgeting, implementation and monitoring of the national mechanism to support the SDGs and CRPD compliance as outlined in Outcome 1. The regular dialogue between stakeholders and OPDs will facilitate to further establish the partnership with stakeholders across the geographic regions, the type of disability and sectors.

Further, the engagement with the National Federation of the Disabled Nepal (NFDN), an umbrella organization for the persons with disabilities will facilitate to mobilize other OPDS, engagement with OPDs working with underrepresented persons with disabilities and facilitate to bring their issues is another opportunity and potential for further partnership building on disability inclusion in Nepal. With the recent federalization of the country, the learnings from the municipalities who are progressing on disability issues and brining into the network of stakeholders will be another potential avenue for partnership and scale up the efforts which are already tested. Furthermore, the overall coordination and strengthened coordination committee at the federal level will provide an avenue to enhance cooperation even between federal, provincial, and local government which will be a unique potential for partnership for disability inclusive policy making, planning, programming, budgeting, implementation, and monitoring.

The project also aims to strengthen the capacity of the UNCT members on disability inclusion, hence it will also create an opportunity for further joint programmes and guide from each other. The platform could also invite the development partners, academia, research institute, INGOs and other partners who are already working on disability inclusion and further enhance the services for the persons with disabilities.

# Long-term UN engagement in the area of disability

As highlighted in Outcome 3, the project aims to ensure disability mainstreaming in the ongoing development of United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework of Nepal (2023-2027) and in upcoming CCAs by reviewing the draft, by providing recommendations from disability lenses and work in close cooperation with the Leave No One Behind (LNOB) Working Group. In doing so, the project will also build the capacity of the UNCT members on disability inclusion. The project aims to share the learning from the past, ongoing intervention on disability inclusion and offer the expertise of the UN agencies by facilitating the disability inclusive discussion/dialogues. The project will support to mainstream the disability in the desired outcome areas of the UNSDCF.

With the disability inclusive UNSDCF and CCAs, the UN system will also be capacitated by reviewing the plan, implementation and monitoring of humanitarian response framework, needs assessment, rapid assessments, development cooperation plans etc. Further, the project also envisions to support the UN agencies to mainstream the disability in their respective agency Country Programme Document, Strategic Plan and ensure the disability specific indicators for effective monitoring of the planned programmes. The UN system staffs are also expected to participate in all the capacity building trainings/workshops for effective planning and programming and monitoring of the programmes with the emphasis on persons with disabilities, gender equality and inclusion of the under representative groups for enhanced knowledge and tools to ensure the persons with disabilities inclusion in all documents including Country Programme Document and Strategic Plans.

# Knowledge Management

In close collaboration with project partners, the implementing agencies will ensure to document good practices and lessons learnt for purposes of knowledge management as well as communication and advocacy. All aspects of the project aim at promoting rights of persons with disabilities, especially women and girls. By documenting and disseminating best practices and lessons learnt, the project aims to influence a wider audience of persons living with or without disabilities, not directly reached by the project. Communications officers from each of the three implementing agencies will contribute time and skills to creating and disseminating advocacy materials in the form identified as most suitable once the project is underway. The decision about type and content of advocacy material will be made in collaboration with project beneficiaries.

The knowledge products include simplified guidelines for assessment and certification of disability, tools for disability budget audit, guideline for digitalization of disability ID card, checklist for participation of persons with disabilities/OPDS in decision making process. All these products will be accompanied by disability inclusive communication product in the form of pamphlets, audio-visual assets.

In collaboration with the network of DPOs, the materials will be disseminated either in advocacy meetings or through media channels including the social media channels of the Government, UN agencies and the DPOs. Involvement of government ministries and DPOs from national and provincial level in project design and implementation will be extended to include knowledge management and advocacy campaigning for wider communities of persons living with or without disabilities.

Table 4 Knowledge products

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| ***Product*** | ***Type of knowledge product*** | ***Expected dissemination and use*** |
| *National Status report of disability by integrating the findings form National Census and Surveys* | *A national report and accompanying audio-visual product* | *This will be used as an advocacy tool for policy and planning* |
| *Factsheet on access to Assistive Technology* | *Fact sheet based on the finding of Rapid Assistive Technology Assessment survey* | *This will be used as an advocacy tool for policy and planning* |
| *A story on implementation of the 'digitalization of disability ID card'* | *A web story* | *The story will be disseminated widely via several means such as advocacy meetings, media out lets, network of OPDs to influence wider community including policy makers and planners* |
| *A media product on budget audit tool* | *To empower PWDs and OPDs* | *Media outlets and social media channel* |
| *Disability Survey* | *Disability study* | *The study will be of its own kind in the history of Nepal using the Washington Group Questionnaire* |
| *A handbook on ‘Disability Policy and Rights”* | *A handbook on disability rights based on Disability Act 2017* | *This will be used for capacity building trainings as well as for advocacy for policy and planning at sub-national level* |

1. Communications and visibility

The project will follow the UNPRPD communication structures and guidelines which will be further informed by UNCT communication guidelines at the country level. The project will develop the communication plan that will guide the overall communication and visibility of the project. The communication working groups comprising communication expertise from participating UN agencies will be formed who will guide the communication and visibility of the programme. In overall guidance of the communication working group, a detailed communication and visibility plan will be developed in the initial phase of the project implementation that will serve as guiding document for all participating UN agencies during the project implementation.

The project will also utilize project initiatives and various structures to properly communicate with the project beneficiaries, duty bearers and other stakeholders. The coordination committee meeting both at federal and provincial level will be a platform to inform and communicate about project progress and challenges and collect feedback from the members. Similarly, the project partners will accordingly manage their communication channel/practice at all levels.

UNPRPD visibility will be ensured in all knowledge products, events and project equipment as guided by the UNPRDP visibility guidelines. The project aims to produce 6 different knowledge products where UNPRPD along with UN agencies and local partner's visibility will be ensured. All major project events will have a soft/hard copy of the program banner and also includes UNPRD visibility. The project will priorities proper documentation of project activities through photos and video clips for social media sharing’s through UN agencies social media handles.

Table 5 Communications products

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| ***Product*** | ***Type of communication product*** | ***Expected dissemination and use*** |
| Joint communication plan | Work plan | Implementation of plan |
| Information about the project activities | Photo, video | Social media, project activities (as resource materials) |
| Project impact | Report, videos, photo story | Social media, |

1. Monitoring and Evaluation

UNDP and UNCT's existing monitoring and evaluation system will be utilized for this project's effective monitoring and evaluation initiatives. The RMB analyst of participating agencies Monitoring and Evaluation Working Group, will providing technical guidance, enhancing the project team members' capacities, and setting up and executing monitoring initiatives of the project. The project will develop the robust monitoring and evaluation plan under the guidance of the participating UN agencies monitoring and evaluation working groups for the project period that will guide the work for the project period. The indicated indicators under each outcome and outputs will be measured for its achievement and progress will be assessed on regular basis (quarterly basis) and revisit the plan/action for its progress, challenges, and potential risk.

The project will also regularly assess the political and other emerging scenarios and guide the activity implementation in a coordinated and consultative process. The project will regularly monitor the various knowledge products development process that will serve as resource materials for the effective implementation of the project interventions. In addition to this, the quality assurance of the project will be assessed on regular basis against the set standards which will be reflected in the annual reporting. For the effective monitoring at the community level, regular field visit will be set/organized which will further guide the implementation of the project. And finally, the project review meetings will serve as another important mechanism for the effective monitoring of the implementation of the project. As an important part for the learning from the project, the project evaluation will be conducted which will be covered under the activity of WHO on behalf of the participating UN agencies.

1. Risk Management

Table 6 Risks Management Strategy

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***Type of risk\****  ***(contextual***  ***programmatic, institutional)*** | ***Risk*** | ***Likelihood (L, M, H)*** | ***Impact on result*** | ***Mitigation strategies*** | ***Risk treatment owners*** |
| Contextual | Political instability and COVID-19 pandemic may lead to delay or disruption of the project implementation. it could impact the participation of the federal, sub-national and OPDs at all levels. | [H] | [M ] | * Keep up to date of the political development particularly in line with the upcoming elections. * Revisit the methodology/activities and for the engagement of various stakeholders including government at federal, sub-national and OPDs. * Discuss and inform to the Secretariate of any potential chances. | RCO participating UN agencies |
| Programmatic | Over expectation of project beneficiaries- federal, subnational level and OPDs (particularly the underrepresented groups) | [M] | [H] | * Clearly inform about the project to the intended project beneficiaries. * Conduct regular meetings and make them part of the programme. | RCO  Participating UN agencies |
| Operational | Operations of the participating agencies, implementing partners affect the efficiency of the project implementation | L | H | * Conduct regular meetings of the participating agencies/implementing partners to update the progress. * Conduct regular briefings. | RCO  Participating UN agencies |

\* Please specify here the type of risk and refer to the following definitions:

Contextual: risk of state failure, return to conflict, development failure, humanitarian crisis; factors over which external actors have limited control.

Programmatic: risk of failure to achieve the aims and objectives; risk of causing harm through engagements.

Institutional: risk to the donor agency, security, fiduciary failure, reputational loss, domestic political damage etc.

# Budget

*See attached file on budget*

**13.1 Value for money**

The project intends to build on the work of the participating UN agencies and other development partners for the best utilization of the limited available resources and when it comes to implementing among three UN agencies. The efforts will be made to ensure that there is no duplication of the activities in the selected province and local units.

1. Economy: depending on the comparative advantage of the participating UN agencies, the major cost is of the project is on technical assistance through the national professional and contractual services to the OPDS and mainly focusing on the underrepresented groups. It also includes the major studies and for all the major cost, procurement plan will be developed and ensure that the process is free, fair, and competitive. However, efforts will be made to reach out the most vulnerable ones.
2. Efficiency: For the efficiency of the project implementation, the annual work plan and quarterly work plan will help to facilitate to track the progress. Also, regular coordination meetings will facilitate to discuss on challenges faced during the project implementation and acceleration plan will be developed as needed.
3. Effectiveness: The programme will be building on from the ongoing programme on disability inclusion. This will add value for further strengthening of disability inclusion in planning, budgeting, and implementation at federal and sub-national level. Currently the coordination is the weakest part and despite of all the efforts at the government level it has not changed much however, it is envisioned that from this project it will help to strengthen the coordination at federal and sub-national level and with OPDS particularly the underrepresented ones in a dedicated way.

**13.2 Co-funding**

*Table 7 Co-funding arrangements*

| ***Output*** | ***Funding source*** | ***Amount*** | ***% of total output*** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***[Output 1.1. 1]*** | ***[UNDP]*** | ***[15,000]*** | ***[5.64]*** |
| ***[Output 1.3.1]*** | ***[UN Women ]*** | ***[3,000]*** | ***[1.13]*** |
| ***[Output 2.1.1]*** | ***[UN Women]*** | ***[4,000]*** | ***[1.42]*** |
| ***[Output 2.1.3]*** | ***[UNDP]*** | ***[10,000]*** | ***[3.35]*** |
| ***[Output 2.1.4]*** | ***[WHO]*** | ***[30,000]*** | ***[10.65]*** |
| ***[Output 3.1.1]*** | ***[UNDP]*** | ***[5,000]*** | ***[9.49]*** |

# Safeguarding

The participating UN agencies like UNDP, UN Women has developed policy on Prevention of Harassment, Sexual Harassment, Discrimination and Abuse of Authority[[18]](#footnote-18) to enable everybody in the organization to actively contribute to a work environment free from sexual harassment and other prohibited conduct. The policy has the following purposes: (i) to reinforce organizations commitment towards protecting all personnel from prohibited conduct; (ii) to ensure that all personnel are aware of their roles and responsibilities in maintaining a workplace free of any form of prohibited conduct; (iii) to outline measures designed to prevent prohibited conduct; (iv) to describe mechanisms for reporting prohibited conduct; (v) to describe the consequences of committing prohibited conduct; and (v) to detail the support provided to those who are affected by prohibited conduct. UN Women has developed a Prevention of Sexual Harassment campaign toolkit that comprises key resources of the campaign to disseminate among the colleagues.

UNDP conducts regular sensitization workshop/interaction for all personnel on prevention of Harassment, Sexual Harassment, Discrimination and Abuse of Authority. Ensures that all staffs/personnel complete the mandatory courses on PSEA and implement annual plan on prevention of PSEA which is implemented in close collaboration with Gender and Social Inclusion Focal Team.

UNCT has constituted Protection Against Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) working group which is chair by UN RCO and co-chair by UN Women. The PSEA working group has finalized 2021-2022 the PSEA work plan to advance PSEA work within UN agencies and monitor the progress status with PSEA Working group.

# Workplan

Please refer to annex 3.

1. List at least one and max of 3. Equality and non-discrimination; service delivery; accessibility; CRPD-compliant budgeting and financial management; Accountability and governance. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. 1) all persons with disabilities, 2) children & youth with disabilities 3) primary focus on women and girls with disabilities, or 4) primary focus on one or more underrepresented groups of persons with disabilitiespersons with intellectual and or psychosocial disabilities/ other underrepresented group of persons with disabilities (please specify) migrants/ indigenous persons with disabilities/ minorities etc.) [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Please list at least one and a maximum of 5. COVID-19 response and recovery; Inclusive SDGs planning and monitoring; Climate change; Inclusive education; Early childhood development; Access to health; Access to Justice; Social protection; Employment; GBV & sexual and reproductive health; Statistics and data collection; CRPD monitoring (art 33); Intersectionality; Political participation; Disability assessment and referral services; National Disability Policy and/or Law; Access to Information and ICTs; Deinstitutionalization; Legal Capacity; Independent living; Awareness raising; OPDs capacity building [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. National Federation of the Disabled Nepal, Federation of Women with Disabilities, Nepal Association of the Blind, Parent Federation of Persons with Intellectual Disabilities (PFPID), Nepal, Physical Federation of the Disabled Nepal, Nepal Association of the Deafblind, Nepal Hemophilia society, Autisam Society Nepal, Aadibasi Janajati Apanga Sangh, NIDWAN, Samabesi Apanga Sang, Creative Hands of Deaf Women (CHDW), Koshis Nepal, National Disabled Women Association to name some attended the programme. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. Training (in person/online), workshops, seminars etc [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. 1. CRPD 2. Preconditions for disability inclusion 3 National development plans for the SDGs. 4.women with disabilities and underrepresented groups needs and rights 5 instruments for planning and implementation of UN development 6. other [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. Governments (type of ministry), OPDs (type of OPDs) UN (RCO, Un agency), other [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. Organizational development (technical or financial support) specific training to participate in processes such as SA, CCA, UNSDCF etc. [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. Underrepresented groups include women with disabilities, Dalits, Indigenous People, LGBTIQ+, persons with psychosocial, intellectual disability, deaf, blind, speech and hearing disability, deaf-blind, multiple, and intersecting disabilities) [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. Tools, guidelines, protocols, reports [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. COVID-19 response and recovery; Inclusive SDGs planning and monitoring; Climate change; Inclusive education; Early childhood development; Access to health; Access to Justice; Social protection; Employment; GBV & sexual and reproductive health; Statistics and data collection; CRPD monitoring (art 33); Intersectionality; Political participation; Disability assessment and referral services; Disability Policy and/or Law; Access to Information and ICTs; Deinstitutionalization; Legal Capacity; Independent living; Awareness raising; OPDs capacity building [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
13. Technical/ Advisory Commitees , Knowledge Platforms, Conferences, Summits etc [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
14. General Assembly resolution [72/279](http://undocs.org/a/res/72/279) [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
15. Underrepresented groups include women with disabilities, Dalits, Janjati, LGBTIQ+, persons with psychosocial, intellectual disability, deaf, blind, deaf-blind, multiple, and intersecting disabilities etc) [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
16. https://kathmandupost.com/karnali-province/2021/10/10/children-with-disabilities-out-of-school-in-karnali#:~:text=%E2%80%9CThere%20are%2051%2C000%20disabled%20people,out%20of%20the%20education%20system. [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
17. Please note minimum amount of UN Participating Agencies is 2 and maximum is 3. [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
18. <https://nam10.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/ap/b-59584e83/?url=https%3A%2F%2Funwomen.sharepoint.com%2Fmanagement%2FLF%2FRepository%2FPrevention%2520of%2520Harassment%252c%2520Sexual%2520Harassment%252c%2520Discrimination%2520and%2520Abuse%2520of%2520Authority%2520Policy.pdf&data=04%7C01%7Csama.shrestha%40unwomen.org%7C5a072fd923e94caf10d408d9df5611b9%7C2bcd07449e18487d85c3c9a325220be8%7C0%7C0%7C637786383039854836%7CUnknown%7CTWFpbGZsb3d8eyJWIjoiMC4wLjAwMDAiLCJQIjoiV2luMzIiLCJBTiI6Ik1haWwiLCJXVCI6Mn0%3D%7C3000&sdata=e3B2xZTlLzOvFDik%2B6nDt%2FhznGTh5NKi1Dy3So7PumQ%3D&reserved=0> [↑](#footnote-ref-18)