

| **Title:** | **Advancing disability rights together in Malawi** |
| --- | --- |
| **Country:** | **Malawi** |
| **Duration (max. 36 months):** | **3 years** |
| **Total Budget:** | **400 000USD** |
| **Participating UN Organizations:** | **UNICEF, UN Women, UNFPA, UNDP** |

# Executive summary

This programme proposal submitted by the UNCT Malawi aims at advancing the enjoyment of disability rights, and implementation of the UNCRPD, related laws and policies through a country programme involving the UN, the Government, disability organizations, persons with disabilities, and the Malawi Human Rights Commission, building on existing work taking place in the country and taking advantage of the comparative advantage of each organization.

The main areas of intervention which will build capacity and accelerate behavioural change in the area of disability rights in Malawi, include:

strengthened monitoring and public reporting on disability rights, leading to strengthened generation, analysis and use of evidence on disability for advocacy and interventions to ensure social inclusion of persons with disabilities;

strengthened knowledge and awareness on disability rights, through an awareness campaign, and training on the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD) for duty bearers, rights holders (disability organizations) and an awareness campaign on the myths related to albinism and strengthened engagement and follow up by rights holders and duty bearers with the UN Human Rights mechanisms, including the UNCRPD Committee, and the Committee’s recommendations;

Strengthened collection of disaggregated data on disability in the 2018 census and strengthened analysis of the data gathered;

strengthened and meaningful participation of persons with disability, particularly women in development and political decision making processes (inter alia through the District Disability Forum, National Disability fora) and strengthened coordination on disability issues)

Strengthened capacity to include persons with disabilities in the delivery of sexual and reproductive health services

## Focus of the project – “What is the project about?”

Malawi’s Vision 2020 states, “Malawians aspire to have a fair and equitable distribution of income and wealth. To this effect, they endeavour to reduce disparities in access to land, education, employment and business opportunities between urban and rural people, men and women, people with and without disabilities”. However, the root cause analysis undertaken by the UN in 2016 found that the main challenges facing persons with disabilities include discrimination, lack of awareness about their rights, lack of funding and allocations to the sector, weak coordination and leadership and lack of a prominent place for disability in sectoral and development policies. The analysis points at capacity gaps both at household, community and national level as the main bottleneck for implementing the vision of leaving no-one behind.

The proposal proposes using as a lever of change, capacity building, and addressing cultural norms, as the entry points. Capacity of duty bearers and rights holders will be enhanced through support towards data collection on disability, technical support and training on the convention and related legislation as well as through advocacy on budget and expenditure and support to coordination on disability issues, including the operationalisation of the National Advisory and Coordinating Committee on Disability Issues (NACCODI) and District Disability Fora and supporting evidence generation, diagnostic and analysis work around issues affecting persons with disabilities to ensure evidence based interventions. At the same time, the capacity and understanding of communities will be enhanced and harmful cultural norms addressed through an awareness raising campaign on the rights of person with disabilities and the myths surrounding certain types of disability such as albinism.

## Theory of change of the intervention – “How will the project produce positive change?”

Malawi does not have adequate statistics on disability. *The 2008 Census provided that there are 498,122 persons with disabilities in Malawi, representing about 4 percent (4%) of the total population, although the true figure is likely to be significantly higher based on international estimates. There is also no precise figure of the number of persons with albinism in Malawi, although APAM have estimated the figure at approximately 10000 persons. A lack of data prevents effective targeting and programming for persons with disabilities, and does not provide an adequate picture of the current situation of persons living with disabilities in the country. The 2018 Population census provides an opportunity to address this gap and in that regard a training of trainers on collecting disaggregated disability data as part of the 2018 Population and Household Census will be conducted, along with a campaign on the importance of reporting disability in the upcoming census, in view of widespread stigma. The training will ensure that the data collection tool for the future census and those collecting data understand the importance of having disaggregated data on disability, taking on board the Washington Principles and set of questions on disability, aimed at ensuring that persons with disabilities are accurately captured, so that no one is left behind. An awareness campaign will also be supported to ensure that despite social stigma, disability is reported as part of the 2018 census.*

Although relevant laws and policies are in place, myths, negative stereotypes, lack of understanding and knowledge among community members and duty bearers often prevent PWD from enjoying their rights on a equal basis with others. This is particularly relevant for persons with albinism who have been targeted, attacked and killed in Malawi, with over 120 incidents reported since late 2014 of killings, abductions, attacks and grave exhumations in part due to witchcraft related belief that the body parts of persons bring good luck and fortune, with the situation defined by the Government as a crisis and by the UN Independent Expert as an emergency.

To address this, with the aim of being transformational, in line with article 8 UNCRPD, an awareness raising campaign (conducted by the Government/FEDOMA/MHRC) regarding persons with disabilities will be supported to (i) foster respect for the rights and dignity of persons with disabilities (ii) To combat stereotypes, prejudices and harmful practices relating to persons with disabilities, including those based on sex and age, in all areas of life; (iii) To promote awareness of the capabilities and contributions of persons with disabilities. (iv)To nurture receptiveness to the rights of persons with disabilities;(v) To promote positive perceptions and greater social awareness towards persons with disabilities; (vi) To promote recognition of the skills, merits and abilities of persons with disabilities, and of their contributions to the workplace and the labour market; (vii) Encouraging all organs of the media to portray persons with disabilities in a manner consistent with the purpose of the present Convention; (viii) Promoting awareness-training programmes regarding persons with disabilities and the rights of persons with disabilities. The awareness raising campaign will empower persons with disabilities to be agents of change and demand their rights, whereas awareness raising with duty bearers will enable them to discuss the core provisions and principles behind the Convention and meet their obligations. The Disability Policy underlines the need to encourage society to positively change its attitudes towards persons with disabilities and assist them in assuming full responsibility as active and productive members of society.

Awareness on the rights of persons with albinism and the myths surrounding albinism will tackle social norms that result in discrimination and attacks on persons with albinism and will ensure people know that Albinism is a genetic condition resulting from a lack of melanin in the skin and that persons with albinism do not possess magical powers. As outlined in greater detail above, the UN has supported awareness raising and the establishment of community based protection mechanisms in four Districts which have empowered communities to protect people with albinism in collaboration with the existing community policing structures, in line with the National response plan on attacks against persons with albinism.

In order to ensure that duty bearers have the capacity to meet their obligations under the UNCRPD, and disability organizations/rights holders have the capacity to apply the UNCRPD and claim their rights, trainings will be conducted for Government officials and DPOs on the UNCRPD. In addition, training on disability rights for health workers will be conducted, with a particular focus on sexual and reproductive health rights to confront *widespread discrimination in the health sector against people seeking to access reproductive health services, aimed at ensuring that persons with disabilities enjoy sexual and reproductive health rights without discrimination. Training and support will also be provided on engaging with the UNCRPD Committee and following up on its recommendations, following its upcoming review of Malawi’s record on disability rights.*

*Government capacity will additionally be enhanced through support for the newly established District Disability Fora and National Disability Forum, which will bring about change by enhancing the ability of persons with disabilities to engage with District Councils and central Government on human rights and development issues (including the delivery of services). Support for the establishment of NACCODI will strengthen partnerships on disability rights within Government aimed at ensuring that it will oversee Disability Mainstreaming and implementation of the Disability Act, resulting in a more multi sectoral response to challenges faced by persons with disabilities.*

*Finally, the project will support strengthened monitoring and public reporting on the implementation of the UNCRPD in Malawi in collaboration with the Malawi Human Rights Commission, supported by civil society, to assess progress, on implementation of the Convention, in line the monitoring Provisions of the Convention. Monitoring and reporting also has a protection function and assists in holding Government to account. At present Malawi has not specifically designated* one or more independent mechanisms, to promote, protect and monitor implementation of the present Convention, in line article 33(2) of the Convention. The MHRC will also be supported to provide fully accessible complaints handling mechanisms. *Diagnostic analysis on issues affecting social inclusion and equality of persons with disabilities, including persons with albinism will be supported. This will include work to understand the relationship between disability and resilience including the impact; participation of children with disabilities in school/youth leadership; further investigative work on inequalities in terms of access to services for persons with disabilities; diagnostic work on social protection and persons with disabilities; and analysis of public/private investment in the realization of rights of persons with disabilities.*

## Other programmatic considerations

**Table 1.**

***1. Mix of targeting and mainstreaming***

*How will the proposed project mix targeting and mainstreaming strategies in order to generate structural transformation?*

**The project will support elements of the Government’s draft disability mainstreaming strategy, through awareness raising and training on the rights of persons with disabilities, under the Convention, support for the collection of disaggregated data, and monitoring and reporting on disability rights and implementation of the UNCRPD, and thereby contribute to key result areas of the strategy including access to health, gender equality, empowerment, social inclusion. At the same time it directly targets persons with albinism as this group who is particularly excluded, targeted and killed in Malawi, in line with the recommendations of the UN Independent Expert on albinism to Malawi in her 2016 report on her country visit.**

***2. Scalability***

***How will the project create the conditions for scalability of results and successful approaches tested through project activities?***

**The project supplements existing work UN Malawi is undertaking on the rights of persons with disabilities and persons with albinism in particular. The UN is currently working on the next UNDAF and will use 2017 and 2018 to pilot joined-up, multi-sectoral and SDG compliant programming aiming at leaving no-one behind, particularly persons with disabilities. These interventions included in the proposal will serve as an input to future projects and set the tone for government interventions for this group. Disability inclusion training of health workers will be scaled up and where possible included in health workers' formal training curriculum**

***3. Sustainability***

***How does the project intend to create the conditions for the long-term sustainability of the project results?***

**The project will create conditions for long term sustainability, through supporting a rights based approach, including awareness raising and training on the UNCRPD, support for the National Disability Forum, the District Disability Fora, NACCODI as well as community based protection mechanisms. Building the capacity of national stakeholders and persons with disabilities will ensure that the project can be an integral part of national policies and that the rights holders are equipped to demand respect for their rights.**

**Table 1.1 Risk Management**

**Risk Management Strategy (please describe the risk management strategy using the table below)**

| ***Type of risk\****  ***(contextual***  ***programmatic, institutional)*** | ***Risk*** | ***Likelihood (L, M, H)*** | ***Impact on result*** | ***Mitigation strategies*** | ***Risk treatment owners*** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *Contextual* | ***Committee fails to review Malawi’s state party report until 2019/later; The Government’s next development plan fails to prioritise persons with disabilities*** | ***M*** | ***Limited traction on disability issues which may remain a lower priority for Government*** | ***UN provides support to the MHRC in public reporting on the UNCRPD***  ***UN will support a national level survey on PWD.***  ***UN will support the development of MGDS III indicator framework ensuring that it has indicators and targets related to PWD.*** | ***OHCHR/UNFPA*** |
| ***Institutional*** | ***District Disability Fora and NACCODI fail to bring about change; NSO fails to gather comprehensive disaggregated disability data as part of the census*** | ***M*** | ***Limited disaggregated data would limit information available for make strategic programmatic decision making*** | ***On a potential lack of disaggregated data, it is expected that training/technical assistance with the NSO will address this issue challenge*** | ***UNFPA*** |
| **Contextual** | Government and other stakeholders divert focus to elections in the run to 2019 elections less more on issues of human rights especially PWD | ***M*** | ***Disability further marginalized as key issues which Government needs to address*** | ***Operationalization of NACCODI will ensure that interventions on PWD are sustained even during elections period*** | ***UNDP*** |

## Result chain of the intervention

**Table 2. Expected impact:**

***What rights will be advanced? For whom?***

***[…]Persons with disabilities enjoy their rights and duty bearers meet their obligations[[1]](#footnote-1)***

**Table 3. Expected outcomes** *(there will be as many such tables as the outcomes envisaged by the project)*

| **Outcome 1**  What structural shifts will be achieved? |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Outcome 1 formulation** | **Type of lever\*** |
| *The capacity of the MHRC and Disability Department to monitor and report on disability rights, in particular on implementation of the UNCRPD is enhanced* | [CAP] |
| **Output Formulation** | **Type \*\***  (Only for capacity outcomes) |
| 1.1 Technical Assistance is provided to the MHRC and the Government’s Disability Department to issue public reports on UNCRPD implementation | *TOO* |
| 1.2 Technical assistance provided to conduct a national disability survey | *TOO* |
| 1.3 Technical assistance and training provided to ensure complaints mechanisms for persons with disabilities are accessible | *TOO* |
| 1.4 Technical assistance provided to produce diagnostic analysis on issues regarding social inclusion and equality of persons with disabilities including persons with albinism | *TOO* |
| 1.5 Technical Assistance provided to finalise and disseminate access to services study for persons with disabilities | *TOO* |

| **Outcome 2**  What structural shifts will be achieved? |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Outcome formulation** | **Type of lever\*** |
| *Increased knowledge and awareness on the rights of persons with disabilities including persons with albinism and the* *myths surrounding albinism* | [CUL] |
| **Outputs**  What project deliverables will contribute to the achievement of the outcome? |  |
| 2.1 Awareness campaign conducted on disability rights including the rights of persons with albinism involving radio, IEC materials, internet/print media/TV targeting persons with disabilities, duty bearers (including schools and employers) and the broader population |  |
| 2.2 Training conducted with duty bearers (Director and Disability Desk Officer) from 20 Government Departments on the UNCRPD and the Disability Act | *KNO* |
| 2.3 Training conducted with 11 disability organizations in Blantyre on the UNCRPD and Disability Act | *KNO* |

| **Outcome 3**  What structural shifts will be achieved? |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Outcome formulation** | **Type of lever\*** |
| 3*. The capacity of the National Statistics Office to collect disaggregated data on persons with disabilities is enhanced* | Capacity |
| **Outputs**  What project deliverables will contribute to the achievement of the outcome? |  |
| 3.1 Technical assistance provided and training conducted for census enumerators on: the UNCRPD, the collection of disaggregated data on disability and on ensuring confidentiality and respect for the privacy of persons with disabilities, as part of the National Statistics Office led Census | *KNO* |
| 3.2 Technical assistance to NSO provided to conduct strengthened analysis of disability data to inform advocacy and programming | *TOO* |

| **Outcome 4**  What structural shifts will be achieved? |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Outcome formulation** | **Type of lever\*** |
| *The Capacity of the Government and the Disability Fora to ensure participation of persons with disabilities in decision making, and coordination in disability rights is enhanced* | CAP |
| **Outputs**  What project deliverables will contribute to the achievement of the outcome? |  |
| **Output Formulation** | **Type \*\***  (Only for capacity outcomes) |
| 4.1 National Disability Forum and District Disability Fora are supported through training and establishment of a protocol to enhance participation of people with disabilities in development decision making, including in lobbying and advocacy | *ACV* |
| 4.2 Technical Assistance provided to support the establishment, launch and roll out of NACCODI |  |

| **Outcome**  What structural shifts will be achieved? |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Outcome formulation** | **Type of lever\*** |
| *5. The capacity of health service professionals in particular sexual and reproductive health services to include persons with disabilities is improved* | *CAPACITY* |
| **Outputs**  What project deliverables will contribute to the achievement of the outcome? |  |
| **Output Formulation** | **Type \*\***  (Only for capacity outcomes) |
| 5.1 Training conducted with health professionals, including (nurses council/widwives Council/nursing colleges) on disability rights, including on reproductive health rights | *KNO* |
| 5.2 Awareness materials and a draft Protocol on how to ensure services are inclusive are developed | *KNO* |

# 1. Elements of project design

The project will take account of *differences in the barriers faced by men and women with disabilities*, by ensuring the voices of people with disabilities are included in the governance arrangements for the project, whilst being cognizant of the fact that women with disabilities face multiple forms of discrimination and are at risk of violence, injury and abuse.

The strategies to advance gender equality, include incorporating a gender perspective in all efforts to promote the human rights of persons with disabilities including in particular the UNCRPD training and awareness campaigns planned, which will have a gender perspective, as well as ensuring that strengthened disaggregated data is gathered and public reporting on disability rights has a gender perspective with specific attention to the rights of women and girls with disabilities

The actions which contribute directly to the empowerment of women and girls with disabilities under this project also include the human rights based awareness campaigns and CRPD training planned, together with support for strengthening participation of men, women and girls with disabilities in the National Disability Forum and the District Disability Fora and support for NGOs working on women’s disability rights issues, including DIWA. The programme will also facilitate DPOs collaboration with mainstream CSOs and the wider women's empowerment movement in Malawi.201

Persons with disabilities will be involved through the participation of FEDOMA, APAM, DIWA and CBM in the project steering committee being created and we will also ensure that persons with disabilities participate in all aspects of the project including in its planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

The actions which will contribute directly to strengthen the capacity of organizations with disabilities include training on the UNCRPD, together with support to draft an alternative report to the UNCRPD Committee, engage with the UNCRPD Committee and follow up on its recommendations.

# 2. Partnership-building potential

A recent analysis revealed that the UN´s comparative advantage in Malawi is to coordinate a wide range of actors on key issues, as well as to lead the way in the normative framework. Under the Human Rights Window, the UN is already acting as the coordinating body of stakeholders on issue such as albinism and the rights of the LGBTI community. The project will help strengthen the UNCTs partnerships and coordination role on disability rights aimed at UNCRPD implementation including with civil society, the Government, the Malawi Human Rights Commission for more joined up work and better results. The UNPRPD funding will also promote partnership building within State institutions through support for the establishment and operationalization of NACCODI (referred to above). It will enable partnership building through support to the National Disability Forum/District Disability Fora, launched in October 2016, by civil society. The project can hence lead the way in building new partnerships for persons with disabilities and for leaving no-one behind. Lessons learnt and best practices will also inform the wider African disability rights movement, e.g. through FEDOMA's membership in the African Disability Forum (ADF) and Southern Africa Federation of the Disabled (SAFOD). You may underline that FEDOMA and SAFOD will play important roles in the formulation of the new SADC Protocol on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities - and that good quality data and evidence will be important for their advocacy

# 3. Long-term UN engagement in the area of disability

The UN in 2017 is working on preparing its future UNDAF 2019-,2023 and the UNCT has committed to ensure that the UNDAF is human-centric, transformative, human rights based, aimed at leaving no-one behind. The UN has been working together on disability over the past three years under the Joint Annual Workplan with the Ministry of Gender, Children, Disability and Social Welfare, but due to funding constraints and a focus on traditional sectors, much remains to be done in the area of disability. The UNPRPD will provide an impetus to this work and combined with the new focus will lead the way in strengthening UNs interventions on disability rights in the next UNDAF and demonstrate how, by coming together around comparative advantages, the UN can address multi-sectoral challenges for vulnerable populations .

# 4. Background and rationale

## 4.1. Challenges and opportunities to be addressed by the project.

With the adoption of the SDGs, the world committed to leaving no-one behind and reaching the furthest behind first. The UN in Malawi has embedded this vision in the planning for the UNDAF 2019-2023 and going forward the focus for the UNCT will be reaching the furthest behind, targeting multi-sectoral and underlying issues while working together on UN´s comparative advantage for greater impact and transformation in the lives of Malawians.

A recent Comparative Advantage Study found that human rights and its normative role is one of the main comparative advantage areas of the UN in Malawi, and where organization has delivered exceptionally well. Over the past three years, the UN established the Human Rights Window under the One Fund, to respond to emerging human rights issues and developed Joint Annual Workplans with the Malawi Human Rights Commission and the Ministry of Gender, Children, Disability and Social Welfare to leverage the best of UN resources and increase impact by working together. Together the UN has delivered a range of successful projects towards vulnerable populations such as Persons with Albinism and the LGBTI population. Since the end of 2014 there has been an increase in attacks and killings against persons with albinism. UN Malawi’s work has included support for: increased awareness on the myths surrounding albinism, strengthened community based protection mechanisms, strengthened research, investigations and prosecutions of crimes against persons with albinism and strengthened health and education interventions, pursuant to the report and visit of the UN independent Expert on albinism to Malawi in 2016.

Persons with disabilities are among the most marginalized in the country and the UN recognizes the need to increase the engagement on disability rights in the next UNDAF. A number of studies done on disability in the country reveal that persons with disabilities are systematically excluded from accessing services such as education, health, employment, leadership and participate in decision making and development activities in general. Women are particularly affected, with 47% of women with disability being unemployed, vs 41% of men.

The Ministry of Gender, Children, Disability and Social Welfare is one of the most unfunded Ministries, which received 0.36% of the National budget 2015-16.

Malawi has relevant polices and a legislative framework in place, although implementation has been very limited and legislation such as the Handicapped Persons Act is in need of review and revision. Malawi ratified the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in 2009 and in 2012 parliament adopted the Disability Act, aimed at giving effect to the Convention and Government adopted the Disability Policy 2006. Malawi is due to validate its Disability Mainstreaming strategy, which aims at implementing the Act and Convention. The 2006, national policy on equalization of opportunities for persons with disabilities was adopted to promote the rights of persons with disabilities, including by integrating disability issues into all government development strategies, plans and programmes and capacity-building of all actors. According to the Government’s mainstreaming strategy, most institutions in the public sector (save for MACOHA, Ministry of Education, Ministry of health, Technical, Entrepreneurial and Vocational Education and Training Authority (TEVETA) and Malawi Rural Development Fund ( MARDEF) have however not localised relevant Constitutional provisions and provisions of the Disability Act, NPEOPWD and UNCRPD – resulting in inadequate institutional arrangements for securing the mainstreaming of disability in policy development and programming.

Data is another bottleneck for effective programming targeting of persons with disabilities. There is currently no reliable, up to date information on the number of persons with disability in the country. Malawi’s UNCRPD State Party report provides: “Malawi recognizes that despite the inclusion of disability in the national census, there remain concerns in terms of the lack of depth of the data gathered as well as the analysis of the data collected. The Government through the National Statistical Office is working on addressing these concerns with input from international and local nongovernmental organizations”. The 2008 census identified the total number of persons with disabilities, as being 498,122, 4 percent of the total population, although these figures were not disaggregated by sex or age. Disability in the 2008 census was defined in terms of having difficulties or problems seeing, hearing, speaking and walking/climbing, missing some key groups. Furthermore, given that the World Report on Disability (2011) has estimated disability prevalence to be approx. 15%, likely to be even higher in low-income countries, the 4% estimate is likely to be inaccurate. In addition to data, there is generally little well packaged evidence to support interventions on the rights of persons with disabilities. There is need for analysis and diagnostic work to understand the situation of persons with disability in terms of the exclusion and inequalities they suffer as well as the current investment to the realization of their rights.

At its 2015 UPR, Malawi accepted three recommendations related to disabilities and albinism including to “Combat all forms of discrimination, including against albinos and persons with disabilities” and “Implement without any delay the recently presented action plan to improve the security and well-being of people with albinism”.

The UN Committee on the Rights of the Child in 2017, called on Malawi “to adopt a human rights-based approach to disability, set up a comprehensive strategy for the inclusion of children with disabilities and: (a) Implement the Disability Act 2012, the corresponding national action plan; establish the Disability Trust Fund, identify strategies to deal with challenges experienced by children with disabilities and allocate adequate resources to the Department of Disability to effectively implement the laws and policies; (b) Review the disability related legislation and policies, particularly the 1971 Handicapped Persons Act, to ensure that they are aligned with the Disability Act and that the needs of children with disabilities are met; (c) Establish national mechanisms for monitoring and reporting on disability, with particular focus on children with disabilities”, (d) Ensure that children with disabilities have access to inclusive early childhood care and education, early development programmes, health care and other services, and ensure that such services receive adequate human, technical and financial resources; (e) Adopt measures towards fully inclusive education; (f) Collect and analyse data on the situation of all children with disabilities, disaggregated by, inter alia, age, sex, type of disability, ethnic and national origin and geographic location; (g) Develop comprehensive campaigns to increase awareness among parents and relatives of disabled children, teachers and social society in order to accept and respect the rights of these children”.

The Government submitted its initial UNCRPD State Party report on 7 June, 2017. The upcoming review of Malawi by the UN Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities will provide opportunities for policy dialogue, increase awareness on the UNCRPD and present new entry points for follow up by the UN, in particular around identifying the human rights challenges and implementation gaps facing Malawi to be addressed as contained in the Committee’s recommendations.

The programme aims to seize the opportunities arising from Malawis efforts to implement the Convention through the enactment of the Disability Act and the elaboration of a draft disability mainstreaming strategy, and to support data collection on persons with disability in the 2018 population census. Central to the proposal is the issue of combating discrimination and negative stereotypes, through education, training and awareness raising that prevents persons from disabilities from enjoying their rights on an equal basis with others.

The work under this programme will also benefit from an access to services study and a National Disability Study, to be undertaken by the Malawi Human Rights Commission and the Disability Department with the support of the UN. The human rights based study will start in 2017 and will provide baseline indicators for further work on disability. It will ensure that the general theme of social inclusion and equality that has come out of the recommendation of the Committee on the Rights of the Child and already advanced through the work with the Malawi Human Rights Commission and Department of Disability is further carried forward.

## 4.2. Proposal development process

*The following actors contributed to the proposal:*

1. *Disability Department, Government of Malawi;*
2. *Disability Organizations (Federation of Disability Organizations in Malawi (FEDOMA), Association of Persons with Albinism ( APAM), Disabled Women in Africa (DIWA), CBM;*
3. *Malawi Human Rights Commission;*
4. *UN (OHCHR, UNICEF, UN Women, UNFPA, UNV, UNESCO, UNDP).*

*Initial consultations were conducted in January 2017, including a meeting with stakeholders around a UN Malawi Expression of interest. A further meeting was held on 25 May 2017 at UNDP to outline the UNPRPD and receive inputs and suggestions from disability organizations and ensure ownership and input in the elaboration of the project taking into account the Expression of Interest. Women´s participation was ensured by inviting the Disabled Women in Africa (DIWA) and UN Women to contribute to the project and by ensuring a gender balance during discussions. This proposal was then written up and shared with all stakeholders for their written inputs and suggestions, which were incorporated into the report.*

Theory of change interventions below were discussed with the above actors for their inputs and were informed by relevant literature, including the Government’s initial UNCRPD State Party Report, the Government’s draft disability mainstreaming strategy and the above recommendations of the UN Human Rights Mechanisms to Malawi.

# 5. Management arrangements

**Table 4. Implementation arrangements**

| **Outcome number** | **UNPRPD Focal Point** | **Implementing agencies** | **Other partners** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **1** | UNDP/OHCHR | MHRC | Disability Department. FEDOMA |
| **2** | UNICEF/ UN Women/UNFPA | UN Women/MPS/FEDOMA/APAM/MHRC | Disability Department, APAM |
| **3** | UNICEF/OHCHR | UNICEF/FEDOMA | FEDOMA, DIWA, CBM,APAM, MHRC |
| **4** | UNICEF/UNDP | FEDOMA/NACCODI | FEDOMA, Disability Department |

The project will establish a Steering Committee chaired by the UN Resident Coordinator, with the membership of the UN, Government, Disability Organizations and the Malawi Human Rights Commission. The Steering Committee will approve workplans, funding allocations consistent with this proposal and review progress under the project.

Coordination of the project will be ensured by the UNRCO, with the advice and support of the Senior Human Rights Adviser to the UN and in collaboration with the UN Human Rights Technical Working Group and the Gender Technical Working Group.

# 6. Knowledge Management

The project will document good practices through the establishment of a community of practice on disability rights. It will build on good practices and lessons learned from Malawi abroad, in particular on interventions to advance the rights persons with albinism. Lessons learned throughout the implementation of the project will inform future project design. These good practices are included in the Regional Action Plan to end attacks on persons with albinism in Africa, containing 15 practical steps as endorsed by the African Commission on Human and People’s Rights in 2017

The project will also benefit from and build on the good practices and lessons learned in the UN’s ongoing work on the rights of persons with albinism as outlined above. It will also be informed by the UN’s work on disabilities as contained in the Joint Annual Workplan between the UN and the Malawi Human Rights Commission and the Joint Annual Workplan between the UN and the Gender Ministry.

# 7. Inception Activities

The inception activities planned include at the outset:

1. A disability desk analysis and review from a gender perspective, together with baseline surveys
2. A training on the UNCRPD for those implementing the project, to strengthen knowledge of the Convention and related legislation.
3. A planning retreat in Lilongwe focusing on joint project implementation involving all relevant stakeholders aimed at developing the workplan, timelines for implementation and indicators of success, in a participatory and inclusive manner together with a gender strategy

# 8. 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 outcome (Sheet 2).*

*While developing the budget please ensure that appropriate allocations are made for project inception, monitoring and evaluation activities as well accessibility costs. Kindly note that Table 5 should reflect the entirety of the requested budget, while Table 6 should reflect the following:*

* *Portion of the requested budget that will be allocated to project inception activities (up to 15,000 USD).*
* *Portion of the requested budget that will be allocated to monitoring and evaluation (including final external evaluation).*
* *Portion of the requested budget that will be allocated to covering accessibility costs.*
* *Total budget value of activities that will have a direct impact on strengthening the capacity of organizations of persons with disabilities (based on section 4 of the project narrative).*

**Table 5. Project Budget**

| **Category** | **Item** | **Unit Cost** | **No units** | **Total cost** | **Request from UNPRPD Fund** | **UNPRPD POs cost-sharing** | **Other partners cost-sharing** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Staff and Personnel Costs** | [Salaries] | 22,500 | 3 | 67,500 | 45,000 | 0 | 22,500 |
| **Supplies, commodities and materials** | Protection materials | 1000 | 120 | 120,000 | 20,000 | 100,000 | 0 |
| **…** | Awareness Materials | 1 | 122,490 | 122,490 | 22,490 | 100,000 | 0 |
| **.** | Training Materials | 500 | 80 | 40,000 | 15,000 | 25,000 | 10,000 |
| **Equipment vehicles, furniture depreciation** | Computers | 1000 | 8 | 8000 | 5,000 | 3,000 | 0 |
|  | Furniture | 100 | 50 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 0 | 0 |
|  | Vehicle maintainance | 1000 | 20 | 20,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 0 |
| **Contractual Services** | [Consultancy to produce awareness materials] | 9,729 | 3 | 29,187 | 19,458 | 9,729 | 0 |
|  | Consultancy to prepare Training material | 10000 | 3 | 30,000 | 20,000 | 0 | 10,000 |
| **Travel** | Conference facilities for training | 5000 | 10 | 40,000 | 30,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 |
|  | Air Tickets to attend UPR and UNCRPD reviews | 2000 | 10 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 7,632 | 0 |
|  | Fuels | 800 | 40 | 32,000 | 24,368 | 0 | 0 |
| **Transfers and grants** | Transfer to Malawi Human Rights Commission | 140,000 | 1 | 140,000 | 40,000 | 100,000 | 20,000 |
|  | Transfer to DPOs | 60000 | 1 | 60,000 | 60,000 | 0 | 0 |
| **General Operating expenses** | Communication expenses | 3000 | 10 | 30,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 |  |
|  | Contingency | 12,516 | 1 | 12,516 | 12,516 | 11,787 | 7,250 |
|  | Miscellaneous | [0000 | 1 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 0 | 0 |
| **Subtotal** |  |  |  |  | 373,832 | 418,397.10 | 79,750 |
| **Indirect costs (7%)** |  |  |  |  | 26168.24 | 29,287.80 | 5,582.50 |
| **Total** |  |  |  |  | 400,000 | 447,685 | 85,333 |

**Table 6. Detailed Costs**

| **Category** | **Activity (please describe)** | **Total cost** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Inception activities | Desk review, training on the UNCRPD for UN staff linked to a retreat to draft programme workplan | 15, 000 |
| Monitoring and Evaluation Costs | Project monitoring | 2, 000 |
|  | Evaluation | 8, 000 |
| Direct impact on empowerment of women and girls with disabilities | Training on disability rights and awareness campaign on disability rights with a focus on women and girls, under outcome 2 | 20, 000 |
|  | Women’s participation in the District Disability Forums | 20, 000 |
|  | Training on engagement with the UN human rights system and follow up to its recommendations involving women and girls with disabilities (outcome 3) | 20, 000 |
| Direct Impact on DPOs’ capacity | Training on disability rights and awareness campaign on disability rights, under outcome 2 | 40, 000 |
|  | Training on engagement with the UN human rights system and follow up to its recommendations (outcome 3) | 40, 000 |
|  | Participation by DPOs in national disability forum and NACODI- FEDOMA | 25, 000 |
| Accessibility costs | As part of the training on disability rights and an awareness campaign on disability rights (outcome 2)- Funding for accessible learning and training materials, sign language interpretation, and assistants | 15,000 under outcomes 2/3 will be allocated to these accessibility costs |

1. Including the rights to equality, non-discrimination, adequate health and participation in political and cultural life and the obligations on data collection and statistics, awareness raising, monitoring and implementation under the UNCRPD (articles 3, 4, 8, 25, 29, 31, 33) [↑](#footnote-ref-1)