# Programme proposal – 4th Funding Round 2021

**Instructions – please read carefully**

1. The programme proposal will have to be developed based on the log frame developed and agreed with partners and validated by the UNPRPD Technical Secretariat within the situational analysis process (annex 2 of the situational analysis). Please do not start developing the proposal before output formulation has been cleared by the Technical Secretariat,
2. The UN system is expected to lead on the draft of the programme proposal. Please note the proposal will have to be consulted in detail and validated with UNCT, government and OPDs. Kindly ensure words limits are respected and that the documents are fully accessible. You can find more information on how you can ensure your documents are accessible in WORD [here](https://support.microsoft.com/en-us/office/make-your-word-documents-accessible-to-people-with-disabilities-d9bf3683-87ac-47ea-b91a-78dcacb3c66d) and in PDF [**here**](https://www.adobe.com/accessibility/pdf/pdf-accessibility-overview.html)**.**
3. Please note the RC has the programmatic oversight of the programme, therefore the RC is expected to be involved and updated on the development of the proposal and give clearance on the last version of the proposal.
4. Before or at the end date of the inception phase the full-fledged proposal needs to be submitted as a draft for quality assurance to the Technical Secretariat to natalia.mattioli@undp.org and unprpd.fund.calls@undp.org, once the Technical Secretariat clears the proposal it will be submitted to the Management Committee of the UNPRPD MPTF for final approval. Please note this process may take up to 4 weeks.
5. Kindly follow attentively word limit and instructions in every section.
6. Once the UNPRPD Management Committee approves the proposal we will proceed with the transfer of funds. Please note the RC and the Implementing Agencies will need to sign the documents related to the transfer request.

*For support please reach out to* *natalia.mattioli@undp.org* *cc unprpd.fund.calls@undp.org.*

**Documents to be submitted**

1. Programme proposal (please make sure you include the country name in the name of the document for Instance UNPRPD R4 programme Proposal Zimbabwe.doc)
2. Budget template
3. Workplan

# Cover page

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| --- |
| **Title of the programme: Strengthening disability inclusion accountability and coordination in Rwanda**  |
| **Country:** Rwanda  **Region or provinces: National coverage**  |
| **Duration (max. 24 months): 24 months** |
| **Total Budget:** 600,000 USD |
| **Co-funding:**  |
| **Resident Coordinator (name and contact details):** Mr Fodé Ndiaye (fode.ndiaye@un.org)  |
| **Overall focal point of the programme (name and contact details): Aime Muziranenge. aime.muziranenge@un.org** |
| **Participating UN Organizations (max 3) and focal points names and contact details:****UNDP Rwanda** Varsha Redkar-Palepu Deputy Resident Representative varsha.redkar-palepu@undp.org **UNICEF Rwanda** Patricia Lim Ah KenDeputy Representative, OICplimahken@unicef.org **UN Women Rwanda** Schadrack DusabeNational Programme Specialistschadrack.dusabe@unwomen.org |
| **OPDs focal points names and contact details:****National Union of Disability Organizations in Rwanda (NUDOR)**Jean Damascene NsengiyumvaExecutive Secretary nudor2010@gmail.com  |
| **Government focal points name and contact details:** **National Council of Persons with Disabilities (NCPD)**Emmanuel NdayisabaExecutive Secretaryendayisaba@ncpd.gov.rw**Ministry of Local Government (MINALOC)** **KAYIGANA Godfrey****Social Protection Specialist****godfrey.kayigana@minaloc.gov.rw****Or****Dusengiyumva Samuel****Permanent Secretary****sdusengiyumva@minaloc.gov.rw** |
| **Other Partners names and contact details:** |
| **Programme description (max 250 words): (please describe what problem the programme intends to address and what will be the approach to do so please refer to all three UNPRPD outcomes)**The capacity for joint development and effective implementation of disability inclusive policies, programs and interventions is still quite lacking, despite gradual improvements over the past years. The key challenges include limited participation of persons with disabilities in the planning processes of government programs as well as internet ions of UN agencies, even for those directly concerning persons with disabilities. Although national laws, policies and strategies protecting the rights of persons with disabilities are largely in existence, the low level of implementation of certain provisions keeps the vision of disability inclusion far from reach. The limited participation of OPDs in the planning, implementation and monitoring and evaluation of national programs often leads to sub-optimal representation of the views, needs, aspirations and challenges of persons with disabilities in the respective programs. The limited participation is a result of both low consultation of OPDs during planning processes and the low capacity of OPDs to contribute meaningfully and substantially towards planning, implementation and monitoring and evaluation of programs. Additionally, even with programs that specifically focus on persons with disabilities, the consideration of gender and vulnerable or marginalized groups of persons with disabilities – for example those with psychosocial disabilities – is quite minimal. Finally, accountability and ownership of disability inclusion programs is still weaker than desired. The proposed program will use a comprehensive approach of addressing these challenges. Rather than focus on direct service provision, the program will focus on sustainably creating a conducive environment for disability inclusion to thrive, mainly through building the capacity of national stakeholders (government, OPDs and UN) to jointly develop, implement, monitor and evaluate disability inclusion programs guided by CRPD and SDGs. This will be done by, among others, trainings and workshops on disability mainstreaming, implementation of the national disability policy, review of legal framework , strengthening multi-stakeholder coordination, evidence-based programming and effective monitoring of CRPD and disability-related SDGs through collection of data disaggregated by disability and gender (regularly updating the disability management information system (DMIS) indicators. These efforts are anticipated to contribute to the disability inclusion agenda through three main outcomes:Outcome 1: National Stakeholders have the knowledge and practical tools to effectively contribute to the development and implementation of disability inclusive policies, systemsOutcome 2: National Gaps in achievement of essential building blocks or preconditions to CPRD implementation in development and humanitarian programs are addressedOutcome 3: National development and humanitarian plans, budgets, programs and monitoring processes are disability inclusive |
| **Targeted CRPD articles:**Article 3 (General Principles), Article 4 (General Obligations), Article 5 (Equality and Non-Discrimination), Article 6 (Women with Disabilities), Article 8 (Awareness Raising), Article 33 (National Implementation and Monitoring). |
| **Targeted SDGs:** Goal 5 on Gender equality; Goal 10: Reduce inequality and Goal 16: Peace and Justice Strong Institutions, SDG 17 on partnership for the goals |
| **Preconditions[[1]](#footnote-1):*** Equality and non-discrimination
* Accountability and governance
 |
| **Target groups[[2]](#footnote-2):** 1) all persons with disabilities, 2) children & youth with disabilities |
| **Thematic focus [[3]](#footnote-3):** * CRPD monitoring (art 33)
* National Disability Policy and/or Law
* Awareness raising
* OPDs capacity building
 |

# Background and rationale

**List of acronyms**

CRPD: ……………………………………Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

GBV:……………………………………………………………………….Gender-based violence

ICT: ……………………………………………….Information and Communications Technology

MINALOC: ………………………………………………………..Ministry of Local Government

MINIJUST: …………………………………………………………………….Ministry of Justice

NCPD: ……………………………………………..National Council of Persons with Disabilities

NISR: …………………………………………………..National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda

NOUSPR: …………………………..National Organization of Users and Survivors of Psychiatry

NUDOR: …………………………………National Union of Disability Organizations in Rwanda

OIPPA: …………………..Organization for Integration and Promotion of Persons with Albinism

OPDs: …………………………………………………Organizations of Persons with Disabilities

PUNO: ………………………………………………...Participating United Nations Organization

RECOPDO: …………Rwanda Ex-Combatants and Other Persons with Disabilities Organization

RLRC: ………………………………………………………...Rwanda Law Reform Commission

RNUD: ………………………………………………………Rwanda National Union of the Deaf

RUB: ………………………………………………………………….Rwanda Union of the Blind

THT: …………………………………………..Troupe des Personnes Handicapeess Twuzuzanye

UNABU: …………………………………Umuryango Nyarwanda wa’Abagore Bafite Ubumuga

UNCT: ……………………………………………………………..United Nations Country Team

UNSDCF:……………………United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework

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

Max 600 words.

*Based on the findings of the Situational Analysis describe the context in which the project will take place, highlighting in particular:*

* *The challenges and gaps that the project aims to address.*
* *Key recommendations resulted from the situational analysis.*
* *Agreed areas of work (including preconditions and national SDGs planning) and clear rationale of why these areas of work has been agreed upon.*

*While drafting this section please make specific reference to the following information:*

* *Statistical data (disaggregated by sex) on persons with disabilities and evidence (qualitative and quantitative) utilized as a basis for the development of the proposal.*
* *Relevant normative and institutional frameworks, as well as information on key actors operating in the thematic area identified by the project.*

*Please ensure that this section provides relevant information on the different situations of men and women (with a dedicated analysis of the specific barriers faced by women and girls with disabilities).*

The Rwanda Population and Housing Census of 2012 estimated that 446,453 people aged five years and above had different types of disabilities, 50.4% of whom were female. Disability inclusion is gaining increasing attention from government and non-government stakeholders. Government efforts to mainstream disability are led by the National Council of Persons with Disabilities (NCDP) whereas initiatives and interventions are implemented by various ministries and delivery agencies, overseen by the Ministry of Local Government. Persons with disabilities are represented in the National Union of Disability Organizations in Rwanda (NUDOR), which has 13 OPD members. With support from development partners, the Government of Rwanda has endeavored to promote inclusive service delivery including enactment and revision of laws; provision of free health care and insurance for persons with severe disabilities; encouragement of families to take care of children with disabilities rather than place them in care centers; recognition of sign language for use in meetings, conferences, news broadcasting; revision of national curriculum and training of teachers to promote inclusive education, among other initiatives.

A new national policy on persons with disability was approved by the Cabinet in May 2021, and there are several provisions in policies and laws that protect the equal rights of persons with disabilities which. However, they are not consistently implemented or operationalized. Additionally, the Law N0 01/2007 of 20/01/2007 protecting persons with disabilities dates from before Rwanda’s ratification of the CRPD and therefore includes some clauses that are not in line with CRPD principles.

Across sectors, various policies and strategies are not disability-mainstreamed and budgeting processes for many critical sectors are not disability-sensitive. This is compounded by the limited involvement of OPDs in planning, implementation and monitoring and evaluation of national programs, owing partly to low capacity of OPDs for engagement and advocacy and limited consultation of OPDs by state actors. Other institutional challenges include limited coordination among stakeholders, which often hinders the flow of information and sometimes results in duplication rather than joint programming of disability inclusion activities. The lack of disability-disaggregated data across several sectors is a further limitation to evidence-based disability inclusion programming and advocacy as the extent of challenges facing persons with different types of disability is not well understood.

The challenges of persons with disabilities are partially reflected in the less access to various services relative to the population without disabilities.[[4]](#footnote-4) While 17% of persons without disabilities had access to on-grid electricity, the corresponding access rate among persons with disabilities is only 10%. Similarly, the rate of access to improved water is only 69% among persons with disabilities, as compared to 73% among the general population without disabilities. Financial inclusion is also lower among persons with disabilities (75%) relative to those without disabilities (93%). With regards to labor force participation, the average rate among persons with disabilities is 56%, lower than that of persons without disabilities (75%). It is not surprising therefore that the proportion of persons belonging to the lowest socio-economic category (Ubudehe Category 1) is 27%, higher than that of persons without disabilities (12%). In the education sector, the primary net attendance rate is lower among children with disabilities (68%) than among those without disabilities (89%).

Discussions with persons with different types of disabilities further revealed gender-disaggregated challenges. Firstly, women with disabilities are often targets of sexual, physical, mental and other forms of harassment by family and community members as well as service providers. This challenge is most prevalent among women with mental health issues and psycho-social disabilities. Secondly, victims of discrimination, violence and harassment claimed limited access to justice amidst male-dominated judicial and local government structures. Finally, women and girls lack access to sexual and reproductive health information and services, leading to unwanted pregnancies, unsafe abortions and contraction of sexually transmitted diseases.

In line with this, the following key areas of work were identified:

* Ensuring laws and policies are inclusive, adequately implemented and coordinated with adequate participation of OPDs. The selected focus is mainly on the roll out of the new national disability policy as well as on revising the legal framework protecting persons with disabilities to be in line with the UNCRPD.
* Strengthening OPD capacities to advocate for the rights of persons with disabilities, including those of vulnerable groups, and to participate more effectively in policy making processes
* Promoting implementation of an inclusive UNSDCF, and related UN capacities
* Promoting partnerships and collective action through a formalized multi-stakeholder disability inclusion platform consisting of UN, civil society and government and private sector.

**3.1. Proposal development process**

Max 500 words.

*Please describe the consultation process leading to the development of this proposal. Kindly provide specific information on the following points:*

* *Relevant stakeholders, who contributed to the definition of the proposed intervention. Please specify which ministries and departments level of participation. Please indicate also how the participation of the UNCT was ensured in the development of the process.*
* *The role played by persons with disabilities and their representative organizations in the definition of the project objectives and strategies.*
* *Strategies that were put in place to ensure the full participation of women with disabilities in keeping with the principle of equality between men and women.*
* *Strategies that were put in place to ensure the full participation of underrepresented groups including persons with intellectual and psychosocial disabilities.*

The process leading to the development of the proposal was thoroughly inclusive, involving stakeholders from UNCT, Government and civil society. UNRCO and UNDP as lead agency, led and spearheaded the overall proposal development.

From the onset, persons with disabilities and OPDs representing marginalized groups (women and girls, persons with psychosocial disabilities) took part in the process, from the EOI and the situational analysis to the proposal development. Persons with disabilities and OPDs were thoroughly consulted about the challenges they face and their priorities as part of the focus group discussions that informed the situational analysis. OPDs, represented by NUDOR, were also part of specific consultations on the formulation of the results framework and workplan.

On the part of the government, NCPD was involved from the very first phase of the EOI and provided an endorsement letter for this programme. NCPD remained a key partner in the elaboration of the situational analysis as well as the specific outcomes and outputs of the project, and the workplan responding to this. Other relevant government agencies were consulted as part of the work plan development. These include the Rwanda Law Reform Commission, MINIJUST and MINALOC.

The participating UN agencies were fully engaged in the elaboration process at various stages, from the EOI and situational analysis to the full proposal development. Throughout the process, consultation meetings were held with PUNOs, and with OPDs and Government to ensure adequate participation of all stakeholders involved and to ensure that the programme is responding to the needs and priorities,

Summary of stakeholders involved:

* **UN:** UNRCO, UNDP (lead technical agency), UNICEF, UN Women, UNFPA, UNHCR
* **Government:** NCPD, MINALOC, MINIJUST, RLRC
* **Civil Society**: NUDOR, RNUD, RUB, OIPPA, RECOPDO, NOUSPR, UWEZO, UNABU, THT

# Overall programme results framework

*Please fill in the table below based on the approved outputs (annex 2 Situational Analysis)*

Table 1. Results framework

|  |
| --- |
| **Outcome 1 National stakeholders have the knowledge and practical tools to effectively contribute to the development and implementation of disability inclusive policies, systems**  |
| *Please describe how the project will contribute to outcome 1 of the UNPRPD results framework. (200 words)*The project will develop the capacities of relevant stakeholders to better coordinate the disability inclusion agenda, to effectively facilitate the implementation of the recently approved National Disability Policy, to facilitate the revision of the legal framework to be in line with the CRPD, and to report to the CRPD committee of experts. OPDs will specifically be capacitated to conduct research and policy analysis to better advocate for the rights of persons with disabilities, including marginalized groups, to be gender sensitive within their advocacy and programme efforts to ensure better empowerment of women and girls with disabilities. Additionally, UN capacities will also be strengthened to ensure an inclusive UNSDCF and inclusive UN-supported programmes and interventions. The UN diversity and inclusion task team will be supported to become champions of disability inclusion within the UN system in Rwanda.  |
| **Output 1.1. A** MINALOC and NCPD have strengthened technical capacities to coordinate and monitor implementation of the new national disability policy and inform the revision of the legal framework protecting persons with disabilities **Output 1.1. B** MINALOC and NCPD have strengthened technical capacities to report to the UNCRPD committee of experts and to monitor the implementation of the recommendations made by the committee  |
| **Indicators** *please select indicators from the UNPRPD menu of indicators (annex 1) against which output progress will be reported, please select as many indicators as appropriate PLEASE DO NOT CHANGE THE INDICATORS LANGUAGE AND KINDLY KEEP THE INDICATORS NUMBER AS IT IS IN THE MENU* |
| **1.1.1** # of trainings (disaggregation by type of capacity building[[5]](#footnote-5)) developed and delivered in the UNPRPD programme. (Disaggregated by topics[[6]](#footnote-6))  |
| Description: Training sessions will be conducted for MINALOC and NCPD covering gender mainstreaming and inclusion of underrepresented groups. Local governments and disability focal points in various ministries will also be trained on disability inclusion based on the provisions of the CRPD and the national disability policy, as well as CRPD-compliant budgeting. |
| Baseline: 0 |
| Milestone year 1: 6(2 on gender mainstreaming 1 on inclusion of underrepresented groups2 on disability inclusion and the national disability policy based on the provisions of the CRPD)1 on CRPD-compliant budgeting |
| Milestone year 2: 4(2 on gender mainstreaming 1 on inclusion of underrepresented groups1 on disability inclusion and the national disability policy based on the provisions of the CRPD) |
| Target: 10 |
| Means of verification: (i) training attendance registers ; (ii) training reports |
| Responsible: NCPD, MINALOC, UNDP, UNICEF, UN Women |
| **1.1.3** # and % of participants reporting increased knowledge or capacity to design or revise policies or systems to be more disability inclusive |
| Description: Knowledge and capacity to revise policies and systems will be increased through training of local government and NCPD staff on disability inclusion and the National Disability Policy  |
| Baseline 0 |
| Milestone year 1: 25 |
| Milestone year 2: 25 |
| Target: 50 |
| Means of verification Post-training reports; project end-line evaluation  |
| Responsible: NCPD, MINALOC, UNDP, UNICEF, UN Women |
|  |
| **Output 1.1.C** OPDs have strengthened technical capacities to undertake research to inform revision of the legal framework, contribute to CRPD monitoring mechanisms, support evidence-based planning and coordination, and advocate for vulnerable groups such as persons with psychosocial disabilities and women and girls with disabilities |
| **1.1.4** # of OPDs (disaggregated by type umbrella- disability specific- women- underrepresented other) that benefitted from capacity building activities (type of activities[[7]](#footnote-7)) funded by UNPRPD programmes to strengthen the capacity of organizations of persons with disabilities |
| Description: OPDs will be trained in policy analysis and advocacy, including for underrepresented groups, gender mainstreaming and inclusive budget analysis and tracking |
| Baseline [0] |
| Milestone year 1 15 OPDs trained in policy analysis and advocacy, advocating for underrepresented groups and gender mainstreaming  |
| Milestone year 2 15 OPDs received follow up training in policy analys.s and advocacy, advocating for underrepresented groups and gender mainstreaming  |
| Target NUDOR, all 13 member OPDs and UPHLS, |
| Means of verification Post-training report; attendance registers and project end-line evaluation |
| Responsible: NUDOR, UNDP, UNWomen |
|  |
| **1.1.5** # of capacity building activities funded by UNPRPD programmes, directed at women and girls with disabilities on their rights and requirements and/or directed at underrepresented groups of persons with disabilities on their rights and requirements (disaggregated by target group) |
| Description: OPDs will be trained specifically on gender mainstreaming and advocating for women and girls with disabilities, as well as advocating for underrepresented groups such as persons with psychosocial and persons with intellectual disabilities |
| Baseline [0] |
| Milestone year 1: 4 trainings conducted (2 on gender and 2 on underrepresented groups) |
| Milestone year 2: 4 trainings conducted (2 on gender and 2 on underrepresented groups) |
| Target: 8  |
| Means of verification Training reports; attendance registers and project end-line evaluation |
| Responsible: NUDOR, UNDP, UNWomen |
| **Output 1.4** The UN has strengthened capacities to support implementation of an inclusive UNSDCF andrelated UN-supported programs and interventions |
| * + 1. # 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
 |
| Description: Members of the Diversity and Inclusion Task team and staff from UN agencies will be trained on disability inclusion and disability inclusive programming and budgeting  |
| Baseline [0] |
| Milestone year 1 38 |
| Milestone year 2 30 |
| Target 68 |
| Means of verification Training reports |
| Responsible: UNDP, NUDOR, NCPD  |
|  |
| **Outcome 2. National gaps in achievement of essential building blocks or preconditions to CPRD implementation in development and humanitarian programs are addressed.** |
| *Please describe how the project will contribute to outcome 2 of the UNPRPD results framework. (200 words)*The project will provide a conducive legal framework for disability inclusion by reforming the Law nr 01/2007 of 20/01/2007 relating to protection of persons with disabilities in general & Law nr 02/2007 of 20/01/2007 relating to the protection of disabled former war combatants to ensure they are in line with CRPD standards. To further improve preconditions for disability inclusion, the project will support the roll out of the newly approved Disability Inclusion Policy as well as monitoring mechanisms for the implementation of the disability inclusion policy and CRPD. Finally, the project will strengthen stakeholder coordination by augmenting the existing multi-stakeholder disability inclusion platform, consisting of UN, civil society and government and private sector partners, which will be formally launched to facilitate joint programs informed by the national disability policy.  |
| **Output 2.1** The legal framework protecting persons with disabilities (Law nr 01/2007 of 20/01/2007 relating to protection of persons with disabilities in general & Law nr 02/2007 of 20/01/2007 relating to the protection of disabled former war combatants) is reformed to be in line with CRPD standards |
| **Indicators** *please selected appropriate indicators from the shared UNPRPD menu of indicators, please selected as many indicators as appropriate* |
| 2.1.3 # type of change (development/revision/reform) in legal frameworks and systems |
| Description Two laws will be targeted for reform to align them with CRPD standards, to be implemented alongside the newly approved National Disability Policy |
| Baseline: A study has been conducted to assess gaps in the existing laws in relation to CRPD provisions  |
| Milestone year 1: Informed by the study, the laws will be revised and promulgated  |
| Milestone year 2: Revised legal framework is in place  |
| Target: Two existing laws protecting persons with disabilities will be revised to be fully in line with CRPD provisions  |
| Means of verification: Reformed laws gazette and published, with a summary highlighting the key changes |
| Responsible: UNDP, NCPD, Ministry of Justice, Rwanda Law Reform Commission (RLRC), MINALOC, NUDOR |
|  |
| **Output 2.2** The newly approved disability inclusion policy is rolled out through implementation plans   |
| 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)  |
| Description This will include establishment of national and local implementation plans that will allow the Government and the OPDs to implement and coordinate the National Disability Policy |
| Baseline: The policy has been approved very recently, but the roll out is still lagging  |
| Milestone year 1: The policy is translated into Kinyarwanda and disseminated. A dialogue is conducted with clear recommendations for implementation modalities  |
| Milestone year 2: National Disability Policy incorporated in district development strategies and national planning processes |
| Target: National and local implementation plans are in place to ensure adequate roll out of the new national policy  |
| Means of verification: Regular reports from districts to NCPD |
| Responsible: NCPD, MINALOC, UNDP, UNICEF, NCDA |
|  |
| **Output 2.3** Monitoring mechanisms to monitor the implementation of the disability inclusion policy and CRPD implementation are established.  |
| 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)  |
| Description This will include building systems that will allow Government and the OPDs to (i) monitor implementation of the National Disability Policy; (ii) monitor the CRPD implementation  |
| Baseline:  |
| Milestone year 1: A monitoring framework for policy implementation is established and a coordination committee to follow up on CRPD implementation is establish  |
| Milestone year 2: The state report on the implementation of the CRPD and the alternative report is developed through consultations  |
| Target: Systems are in place to ensure adequate monitoring of the national disability policy and adequate monitoring of CRPD implementation with meaningful participation of OPDS in monitoring and evaluation systems  |
| Means of verification: Monitoring and evaluation framework and regular reports on DMIS indicators in harmonized with CRPD |
| Responsible: UNDP, MINALOC, NCPD, UNICEF |
|  |
| **Output 2.5** The multi-stakeholder disability inclusion platform, consisting of UN, civil society and government and private sector partners, is formally established to support coordination of programs informed by the disability inclusion national policy  |
| 2.2.1 # of multi-stakeholder coordination mechanisms (disaggregated formal/informal) to support legislative policy and systems changes developed or strengthened  |
| Description The formal establishment of the multi-partner disability inclusion platform will support better coordination of programmes, better prioritization of efforts and pooling of resources while avoiding duplication of efforts. Activities will focus on launching the platform with the state minister of social affairs, and organizing high-level and technical coordination meetings. These meetings will result in a joint work plan of activities.  |
| Baseline: The multi-stakeholder disability inclusion forum exists since 2019 but partners and interaction are limited  |
| Milestone year 1: The platform is formally launched and all participating agencies commit to and establish a mechanism for improved coordination of disability inclusion efforts and programs |
| Milestone year 2: An increased number of private sector partners is represented in the platform and a joint workplan of activities is in place  |
| Target: The multi-stakeholder platform is formally established, and stakeholders (at representational and technical level) meet regularly to ensure coordinated efforts. A joint workplan of activities is in place.  |
| Means of verification: Launch report, meeting reports, joint workplan of activities  |
| Responsible: UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNWomen, DPs, NCPD, DPOs  |
|  |
| **Outcome 3. National development and humanitarian plans, budgets, programs and monitoring processes are disability inclusive.** |
| *Please describe how the project will contribute to outcome 1 of the UNPRPD results framework. (200 words)*The main contribution of the program under this global outcome will be mainly the joint thematic evaluation of the UNSDCF to assess the level of disability inclusiveness and to make concrete recommendations for enhanced disability inclusion in the UNSDCF II. Throughout the process of evaluating the UNSDCF I, the contribution and participation of all OPDs will be highly emphasized and encouraged to ensure the concerns and aspirations of all persons with different types of disabilities are represented in UNSDCF II – including women with disabilities and persons with psychosocial and intellectual disabilities. To ensure systematic participation of OPDs and persons with disabilities in the development, implementation and evaluation of the UNSDCF, an OPD focal point will be appointed for the UN.  |
| **Output 3.1** The UNSDCFI is evaluated to assess the level of disability inclusiveness and to make concrete recommendations for enhanced disability inclusion in the UNSDCF II  |
| **Indicators** *please selected appropriate indicators from the shared UNPRPD menu of indicators, please selected as many indicators as appropriate* |
| 3.1.2 # UNSDCF where disability inclusion has been mainstreamed and/or targeted. |
| Description: The main focus will be to conduct a participatory thematic evaluation of disability inclusion in the UNSDCF I and to identify disability inclusion gaps to be addressed in the UNSDCF II |
| Baseline: Disability inclusion is partly mainstreamed in the UNSDCF, but there are gaps in terms of targeted indicators and output statements  |
| Milestone year 1: An OPD focal point for UN is appointed  |
| Milestone year 2: A thematic evaluation of disability inclusion in UNSDCFI is conducted and tangible recommendations for UNSDCFII are formulated  |
| Target: Based on a thematic evaluation of disability inclusion in UNSDCFI, tangible recommendations are made for a disability inclusive UNSDCFII  |
| Means of verification: Disability inclusion evaluation report of the UNSDCF I highlighting identified gaps and recommendations; a framework (action plan) for implementing recommendations in the UNSDCF II |
| Responsible All UN agencies, NCPD, NUDOR  |
|  |
| **Output 3.2** Systematic participation of OPDs in the evaluation of the UNSDCF is secured |
| 3.1.2 # UNSDCF where disability inclusion has been mainstreamed and/or targeted. |
| Description: To ensure systematic participation of OPDs and persons with disabilities in the development, implementation and evaluation of the UNSDCF, an OPD focal point will be appointed for the UN. This focal point will be the main point of contact for UN when holding consultations on development, implementation or evaluation of the UNSDCF, and related UN programmes, and will ensure that a representative group of OPDs participates in the UN processes.  |
| Baseline: OPDs are invited to different consultations but this happens ad-hoc and not systematically  |
| Milestone year 1: The OPD focal point is appointed  |
| Milestone year 2: Through the OPD focal point, a representative group of OPDs participates systematically in UN processes, including in the thematic disability inclusion evaluation of the UNSDCF |
| Target: Through the OPD focal point, a representative group of OPDs participated systematically in UN processes |
| Means of verification: Appointment letter |
| Responsible RCO, UNDP, OPDs  |
|  |

# Outcomes strategy

## 5.1 Theory of change

Max 500 words

*Please describe the change that the proposed project is seeking to trigger. Please ensure the theory of change refers to the relation between the three outcomes. Kindly be specific about the linkages between CRPD and SDGs processes including the UNSDCF.*

The project envisions gradual but sustainable change in the existing legal and policy frameworks and joint and coordinated action for disability inclusion in Rwanda. If all national stakeholders have the capacity and willingness to make and implement disability-inclusive policies, national programs would be designed in such a way that no person with disabilities is left behind in access to essential services and enjoyment of various rights as citizens. The project presumes that if awareness among the general public and government and non-government stakeholders regarding policies, laws and international commitments to disability inclusion (CRPD and SDGs) are well understood, persons with disabilities would enjoy their equal constitutional rights with minimal violation, discrimination and stigmatization. A shift from random and disconnected efforts to promote disability inclusion by various stakeholders is envisioned, towards a more joint and coordinated approach in the design, implementation and monitoring and evaluation of national disability inclusion programs that maximize the wellbeing and rights of persons with disabilities. Change is also envisioned from the status quo where disability programming critically lacks evidence, to highly evidence-informed decision making and programming where disability-disaggregated data informs interventions and monitoring and evaluation processes across government, UN and other stakeholders. With the right capacities and capabilities of OPDs developed, their effective participation in planning, implementation and monitoring and evaluation of disability inclusion programs guided by CRPD and SDGs would be secured, further ensuring evidence-based advocacy for effective disability inclusion.

## 5.2 Result Chains

Max 500 words

*Please describe the result chain by each outcome.*

**Outcome 1: National Stakeholders have the knowledge and practical tools to effectively contribute to the development and implementation of disability inclusive policies, systems**

Planned interventions/activities under this outcome will mainly entail conducting capacity needs and gender assessments to identify gaps and conduct training sessions and workshops meant to strengthen the capacity of national stakeholders to develop and implement disability-inclusive policies and systems, and establish mechanisms to enhance stakeholder coordination. These interventions/activities are expected to yield specific outputs like: enhanced technical capacities of MINALOC and NCPD to coordinate and monitor implementation of the new National Disability Policy and inform the revision of the legal framework protecting persons with disabilities; strengthened technical capacities of MINALOC and NCPD to report to the UNCRPD committee of experts and to monitor the implementation of the recommendations made by the committee; strengthened technical capacities of OPDs to undertake research to inform revision of the legal framework, contribute to CRPD monitoring mechanisms, support evidence-based planning and coordination, and advocate for vulnerable groups such as persons with psychosocial disabilities and women and girls with disabilities; and strengthened capacities of the UN to support implementation of an inclusive UNSDCF and related UN-supported programs and interventions. The anticipated outcome is hence enhanced capacity and knowledge of national stakeholders to effectively develop and implement disability inclusive policies and systems. The overall impact of this is in form of further disability mainstreaming across sectors, protection of the equal rights of persons with disabilities, and their greater consideration across national programs in the medium and long term. Realizing this outcome will require financial, time and human resources to conduct the capacity assessments and bridge identified gaps through training, including training materials/modules.

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

Under this outcome, planned interventions/activities include provision of technical assistance to the promulgation of the new legal framework; conducting dialogues on revisions of the legal framework and implementation of the national disability policy; translation of the national disability policy into Kinyarwanda; supporting partners to implement children-related provisions of the disability policy; establishment of a coordination committee for the CPRD implementation; officially launching the multi-stakeholder disability inclusion platform; and developing partnerships with private sector. The anticipated required resources include technical, financial and human resources as well as time commitment by staff of partnering institutions to facilitate the workshops and develop knowledge products (e.g. translated policy). The expected specific outputs are: Reformed legal framework protecting persons with disabilities (Law nr 01/2007 of 20/01/2007 relating to protection of persons with disabilities in general & Law Nr. 02/2007 of 20/01/2007 relating to the protection of disabled former war combatants) to be in line with CRPD standards; the newly approved Disability Inclusion Policy is rolled out through implementation plans; monitoring mechanisms to monitor the implementation of the disability inclusion policy and CRPD implementation are established; and the multi-stakeholder disability inclusion platform, consisting of UN, civil society and government and private sector partners, is formally established to support coordination of programs informed by the disability inclusion national policy. The anticipated outcome is that gaps in achievement of essential building blocks or preconditions to CPRD implementation in development and humanitarian programs are addressed. The ultimate impact is then well coordinated and planned implementation of legal frameworks at the national and local levels, as well as improved monitoring and evaluation of disability inclusion policies and programs for greater inclusion of persons with disabilities.

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

Under this outcome, key interventions/activities include: Conducting a participatory thematic evaluation of disability inclusion in the UNSDCFI and make tangible recommendations for UNSDCF II; and Appointing an OPD focal point for UN to ensure systematic participation of OPDs in the development, implementation and evaluation of the UNSDCF. Time, financial and human resources will be needed to facilitate these interventions. This is anticipated to produce specific outputs like: evaluation of the UNSDCFI conducted, the level of disability inclusiveness assessed, and concrete recommendations made for enhanced disability inclusion in the UNSDCF II; and Systematic participation of OPDs in the evaluation of the UNSDCF is secured. The outcome of these is anticipated to be more disability inclusive national development and humanitarian plans, budgets, programs and monitoring processes. The ultimate impact is increased transparency, ownership and accountability among stakeholders for disability inclusion, as well as greater consideration of views of OPDs in planning, implementation and monitoring and evaluation of national programs (hence better addressing needs and issues of persons with disabilities).

## 5.3 Geographic scope

Max 200 words

*Please describe the geographic scope of the intervention.*

The interventions will not be limited to a specific geographical region, but rather comprehensively cover the entire country. Specifically, the institutional strengthening, capacity building and all activities meant to foster disability-inclusion aim at improving outcomes for all persons with disabilities, irrespective of where they are (rural or urban locations).

## 5.4. Sustainability

Max 500 words

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

Various measures will be put in place to ensure the sustainability of the results of the project beyond its completion. To begin with, by strengthening the legal and policy framework and aligning it with CRPD, the project will have created a strong foundation for disability-inclusion advocacy, knowledge awareness and programming by UN, government and other stakeholders. By improving the legal and policy framework around disability inclusion, the project will stimulate political will and stakeholder willingness and capacity to participate in the longer-term disability inclusion agenda. By mainstreaming disability across government and UN programs as well as across sectors, the project will build a culture of joint implementation and stakeholder coordination as well as ownership and accountability regarding disability inclusion across government and non-government institutions, and this culture is anticipated to continue beyond the project’s life. The multi-stakeholder approach will ensure that government and nongovernment stakeholders (particularly UN agencies) continue implementing their programs with a disability inclusion lens. By adopting disability-inclusive budgeting processes across government and non-government institutions, the disability inclusion principles of CRPD will be upheld in programs of government and non-government institutions, ensuring continued funding and implementation of disability inclusion activities beyond the project’s life. Finally, enhancing the capacity of stakeholders to embrace evidence-based advocacy, research, participation in decision making and reporting will ensure these principles are continued as institutional weaknesses that limit effective delivery of disability inclusion agenda will have been resolved. Evidence-based disability programming will be incorporated into the mandates and routine operations of partnering stakeholders and monitoring and evaluation structures established.

## 5.6 Innovation

Max 400 words

*How will the project promote and develop innovative resources and practices?*

As part of the efforts under the multi-partner disability inclusion platform, dialogues will be conducted with private sector and partnerships will be established to ensure unlocking of private sector’s corporate social responsibility funds for disability inclusion. This will help to build a sustainable and innovative resource basis for the empowerment of persons with disabilities and for disability inclusion advocacy efforts.

Furthermore, linkages will be built with existing partners and efforts of PUNOs, such as resources mobilized for disability inclusive employment as part of a comprehensive programme on enhancing business opportunities of vulnerable groups (resources mobilized from the Government of Belgium by UNDP).

## 5.7 Complementarity with other ongoing initiatives.

Max 400 words

*Please describe how the programme will be complementary and coordinate with other initiatives UN MPTFs, Donors, International CSOs.*

The project will work closely with other stakeholders in the disability sector. The existing disability inclusion platform already includes UN agencies, DPs and CSOs, including but not limited to the US Embassy, EU delegation, USAID, GIZ, among others. The premise of the multi-stakeholder disability inclusion platform is to complement efforts and to avoid duplication; this will continue.

# 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)\* |
| *Proportion of population living below the national poverty line by sex and age (SDG indicator 1.2.1) and disability.*  | Building the capacities of government to coordinate and implement the National Disability Policy will enable more persons to graduate from poverty as they will be able to access more services provided by government | National poverty rate: 38.2% (EICV5, 2018)27% of persons with disabilities belonged to Rwanda’s lowest socio-economic stratification category (Ubudehe category 1) compared to 12% of persons without disabilities. Source: EICV 5 |
| *Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions (SDG indicator 1.2.2) disaggregated by disability, before and after social transfers.*  | As no direct economic empowerment activities are planned under this funding round, the focus will be on building the capacity of MINALOC and NCPD to implement policies and programs in a disability-inclusive manner, including inclusion of persons with all types of disability in existing budgeting processes as well as social protection programs like the Vision Umurenge Program (VUP). This will ensure reduced rates of poverty among persons with disabilities whose representation in such anti-poverty programs will have been increased. | National poverty rate: 38.2% (EICV5, 2018)27% of persons with disabilities belonged to Rwanda’s lowest socio-economic stratification category (Ubudehe category 1) compared to 12% of persons without disabilities. Source: EICV 5 |
| *Rates of children with disabilities out of school, rate of enrolment, attendance, promotion by grade, completion, and drop out in mainstream primary, secondary, tertiary educational institutions, vocational training, lifelong learning courses, as compared to others, disaggregated by sex, age, disability.* | Improving coordination of and ensuring roll out of the new national disability policy will contribute to this indicator. UNICEF will advocate with MINEDUC to ensure budgeting and planning processes in the education sector consider greater inclusion of children with disabilities in primary, secondary and tertiary levels of education. This will be meant to resolve underlying issues that limit children with disabilities from enrolling and/or remaining in school including, among others, the lack of facilities for inclusive education in schools.  | Net attendance rate (NAR) in primary: 60.9% for children with disabilities; 88.1% for children without disabilities10.7% of children with disabilities aged 7-8 years not attending school, compared to 41.3% among similar-aged children without disabilities29.3% of children with disabilities attending primary school in 2015 repeated class, compared to 22.3% for children without disabilitiesPromotion rate (primary): 64.2% for children with disabilities; 75% for children without disabilitiesNAR (secondary): 13.9% for children with disabilities; 23.4% for children without disabilitiesPromotion rate: 79% (86%) for children with (without) disabilitiesSource: [NISR (2018), EICV 5 Thematic Report on Education.](https://www.statistics.gov.rw/publication/eicv5thematic-reporteducation-0) |
| *Proportion of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex (SDG indicator 4.1.1), age and disability.*  | Improving coordination of and ensuring roll out of the new national disability policy will contribute to this indicator. Advocacy will be conducted by UNICEF for disability-inclusive education across primary, secondary and higher levels of education, ensuring teachers have the necessary capacity and attitude to offer disability-inclusive education to students with disabilities as a means to improving their learning outcomes, including proficiency in reading and mathematics. | Information not found |
| *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)* |  There will be a contribution to this indicator through the roll out of the disability inclusion policy, which has a strategic objective on inclusive health. The training of disability focal points in relevant ministries, including the ministry of health, will also contribute to this.  | 87% of persons with disabilities had health insurance in 2012, compared to 85% of persons without disabilities (Rwanda Population and Housing Census 2012). |
| *Percentage of persons with disabilities employed as compared to other persons and to overall employment rate, disaggregated by type of employment (public, private, self-employed), age, sex and disability* | Building the capacity of local governments, MINALOC and NCPD to implement the National Disability Policy at local and national levels will ensure targeted interventions to empower persons with disabilities to access employment and entrepreneurship opportunities. | Labor force participation rate (56% among persons with disabilities; 75% among persons without disabilities)Unemployment rate among persons with disabilities in 2019: 14.3Unemployment rate among overall population in 2019: 15.2Source: [Labor Force Survey (2020)](https://www.statistics.gov.rw/datasource/labour-force-survey-2020) |
| *Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities (SDG indicator 8.5.1).* | N/A |  |
| *SDG indicator 11.2.1 Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities.* | Capacity of MINALOC and NCPD will be built to ensure effective implementation the national legal frameworks relating to transport, for example the provision of free public transport to persons with disabilities as stipulated in the Law No. 01/2007 of 20/01/2007.  | **No information found** |
| *#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 programme will contribute to this by ensuring coordination and roll out of the national disability policy which has provisions for the on-going categorization efforts in line with the Ministerial Order No. 20/18 of 27/7/2009 determining the modalities of classifying persons with disabilities into basic categories based on the degree of disability.  | 400 persons with disabilities categorized in 2019, representing 0.09% of the 446,453 people who reported having disabilities in the 2012 census. Source: [NUDOR (2019)](https://www.nudor.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/Report-of-Study-on-the-categorization-of-persons-with-disabilities-in-Rwanda-and-its-impact-on-persons-with-disabilities-social-and-economic-living-conditions-2019.pdf) Note: It is unlcear whether the categorized persons with disabilities were issued certificates |
| *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 programme will contribute to this by building capacity of NCPD to implement the national disability policy and adopt disability-sensitive budgeting processes at national and local government levels | Budget allocations for disability amounted to 2.99% of the budet for the Ministry of Local Government (MNALOC) in 2020/2021 fiscal year.0.65% of the national health budget allocated to special health services (including those for persons with disabilities) in 2020/2021 Source: MINECOFIN, State Finance Laws, 2020/2021. |
| *Increase of disability data/disaggregation (including by sex) within standard data and CRPD compliant collection processes.* | As part of developing monitoring mechanisms for the disability inclusion policy, the programme will contribute to the on-going efforts on the Disability Management Information System, which will be instrumental in availing disability disaggregated data.  | Many datasets/surveys have no disability module. However, the number of surveys/datasets with disability information is increasing. Disability is captured in the FinScope survey (2020), labor force surveys (2020 and previous versions), albeit having scanty information that does not allow for effective disaggregation as per CRPD  |
| *SDG indicator 16.7.2 Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age and population group.* | The contribution of the program will be in form of building capacity and encouraging OPDs and their members to contribute towards national planning processes and implementation and monitoring of disability-inclusive programs across government and UN institutions.  | Citizen participation with service delivery: 78% (no disability-disaggregated information). Source: MINECOFIN, Vision 2020 M&E Matrix, based on RGB Rwanda Governance Scorecard |

*\*For most of the required disaggregation categories, reliable statistics are not available. The newly designed DMIS has no indicators monitored so far.*

# Cross cutting approaches

Max 700 words; Please refer to the briefing on [Cross Cutting Approaches](http://unprpd.org/sites/default/files/library/2020-08/Annex%203%20UNPRPD%204th%20Funding%20Call%20Cross%20Cutting%20ApproachesACC.pdf)

The project will systematically address the three main cross approaches to advance disability inclusion on gender equality and advancing the rights of women and girls with disabilities; inclusion of the most marginalized and underrepresented groups and the effective participation of OPDs.

## 6.1 Equality between men and women

*While describing how gender equality will be advanced through the initiative please include the following information:*

* *How will the project take into account differences in the barriers faced by men and women with disabilities?*
* *Which strategies will be put in place by the project to advance gender equality?*
* *Which of the specific actions to be undertaken by the project will contribute directly to the empowerment of women and girls with disabilities? (Kindly note that in the budget section projects are requested to state the overall funding to be allocated for these activities).*

Consideration of differential challenges between men and women with disabilities started with the consultations made during the situational analysis. During focus group discussions, two organizations of women with disabilities were invited and participated fruitfully, sharing their specific challenges as women with disabilities. Based on the challenges, recommendations were made for action to ensure inclusion of women with different types of disabilities in economic, political and social aspects of life. Going forward during the implementation of the program, data disaggregated by disability and gender will be used to continually understand the dynamic challenges of women with disabilities and ensure interventions adequately respond to them. Additionally, all organizations of women with disabilities will be consulted regularly, as will be the case with other OPDs, to ensure that programs are planned and implemented jointly between UNCT and OPDs including those of women with disabilities.

Various measures will be put in place to ensure gender mainstreaming in the disability inclusion agenda. A gender audit will be conducted among OPDs, followed by training for NCPD and OPDs on gender mainstreaming in disability inclusion and advocacy for women and girls with disabilities. The OPDs of women with disabilities will also be part of the OPDs to be trained on policy analysis and advocacy which will contribute to strengthening their voice capacities to promote the rights of women and girls with disabilities.

To address the gender equality barriers affecting women and men with disability will be addressed through policy strengthening for more gender sensitivity at national level and OPDs gender strategy strengthening. The institution capacity strengthening on gender mainstreaming for addressing the gender equality barriers of women and men as well as owning the gender disability inclusion planning, implementation, monitoring and reporting. The project will conduct a gender audit of OPDs to assess and check the institutionalization of gender equality in the OPDs including their policies, programmes and projects, provision of services, structures, procedures and budgets. The OPDs will be supported technically to develop and implement the gender mainstreaming strategy and organize the capacity building of the Government, OPDs, NCPD, MINALOC and UN on gender mainstreaming in disability inclusion in programming, budgeting and policies that protect the rights of person with disabilities as well as advocating for women and girls with disabilities

Finally, the program will adopt a gender transformative approach in the implementation of the national disability policy and the legislative revisions to ensure recognition and full respect of the differential needs and challenges of women with disabilities.

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

*Please describe how the project will ensure the full and effective participation of persons with disabilities and their representative organizations. Kindly include the following information:*

* *How will persons with disabilities be involved in the project governance as well as in the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation phases of the project cycle?*
* *Which of the specific actions to be undertaken by the project will contribute directly to strengthen the capacity of organizations of persons with disabilities?*

The programme will be implemented in close collaboration with OPDs. A range of activities will be implemented directly by OPDs, while also being targeted at increasing their capacities for participation in policy- and decision-making processes. The programme also targets to ensure systematic participation of OPDs in the development, implementation and evaluation of the UNSDCF and related UN programmes by appointing an OPD focal point for UN. Furthermore, some of the capacity building workshops for local government, disability inclusion focal points in various ministries, and for UN are expected to be conducted by DPOs themselves.

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

*Please describe how the project will ensure the full and effective participation of persons underrepresented groups of persons with disabilities including persons with intellectual and psychosocial disabilities, deaf blind persons etc.*

* *How will underrepresented groups be involved in the project implementation, monitoring and evaluation phases of the project cycle?*

Inclusion of marginalized and underrepresented groups of persons with disabilities will be enhanced through targeted capacity development for advocacy for underrepresented groups such as persons with psychosocial or intellectual disabilities

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[[9]](#footnote-9) 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 | UNICEF: Leon Muwoni, Child Protection Specialist. lmuwoni@unicef.org UNDP Nadine Rugwe, Head of Governance Unit, nadine.rugwe@undp.org UN Women Schadrack Dusabe | MINALOCNCPDEmmanuel Mureraemurera@ncpd.gov.rw | NUDOR  |  |
| 1.2 | UNDPNadine Rugwe, Head of Governance Unit, nadine.rugwe@undp.org  | NCPDMINIJUST |  |  |
| 1.3 | UNDPNadine Rugwe, Head of Governance Unit, nadine.rugwe@undp.org UN WomenUNICEF: Bernadine Mukakizima, Education Specialist. bmukakizima@unicef.org  |  | NUDOROPDs |  |
| 1.4 | UNDPNadine Rugwe, Head of Governance Unit, nadine.rugwe@undp.org  | NCPD | NUDOR | RCO, UN |
| 2.1 | UNDPNadine Rugwe, Head of Governance Unit, nadine.rugwe@undp.org  | RLRCNCPDMINALOC |  |  |
| 2.2. | UNICEF:Charlotte Taylor, Chief Social Policy and Research Section. ctaylor@unicef.org UNDP | NCPDMINALOCNCDA |  |  |
| 2.3 | UNICEF:UNDPNadine Rugwe, Head of Governance Unit, nadine.rugwe@undp.org  | MINALOCNCPD |  |  |
| 2.5 | UNDPNadine Rugwe, Head of Governance Unit, nadine.rugwe@undp.org UNICEF: UN Women |  |  | EUUSAIDOther development partners |
| 3.1 | UNDPNadine Rugwe, Head of Governance Unit, nadine.rugwe@undp.org  | NCPD | NUDOR | RCO, UN |
| 3.2 | UNDPNadine Rugwe, Head of Governance Unit, nadine.rugwe@undp.org  | NCPD | NUDOR | RCO, UN |

*Also, provide a description of (max 500 words):*

* *Overall coordination arrangements and roles and the way in which the project will ensure a streamlined, efficient flow of communication with partners.*
* *The overall governance structure of the programme (e.g. role and composition of the country-level programme Steering Committee).*
* *Role of the RC and RCO in the implementation and coordination of the programme.*

To ensure effective governance, the programme will establish a programme steering committee (inclusive of government and OPDs) which oversees implementation of all related activities and monitoring of progress against the outputs and outcomes. At the level of the different agencies, activities will be embedded within existing programmes so governance arrangements and steering committees of these programmes will also apply. This dual governance framework will ensure effective management and oversight of programme implementation.

Additionally to the programme steering committee where information will be exchanged and decisions related to the programme will be made, the activities of the programme will also be discussed in the UN diversity and inclusion task team, which will guide on any technical aspects related to the programme implementation.

The Resident Coordinator and the Resident Coordinator Office (RCO) will provide overall oversight of the programme, liaising with all PUNOs to ensure the effective implementation of the programme activities by each agency. The steering committee will be chaired by government (NCPD) and co-chaired by UNDP. The technical committee will be NCDP and co-chaired by UNDP. The committees will draw Terms of Reference for their functioning. Moreover, the UN Facilitation Task Team on Diversity and Inclusion will closely follow up on the implementation of the programme.

# Partnership-building potential

Max 400 words

*Please describe the way in which the proposed project will establish new connections among relevant international, regional and national stakeholders and promote partnership-building within and outside state institutions, including for instance between state institutions working in different areas, among non-governmental organizations (including organizations of persons with disabilities) and between governmental and non-governmental actors, organizations of persons with disabilities and other stakeholders.*

The multi-stakeholder disability inclusion platform will be formally established with the objective of expanding partnerships and coordinating efforts for the benefit of the disability inclusion agenda. It will also serve as a platform for joint resource mobilization from external donors. The platform also seeks to attract private sector partners and unlock corporate social responsibility funds for OPDs and persons with disabilities. In this regard, the UNPRPD programme will serve as see funding for bigger investments in the disability inclusion agenda.

UN agencies were already trying to coordinate disability inclusion efforts by for example organizing joint advocacy events. By formally working together in this programme, collaboration will be enhanced, and there will be less risk of duplicated efforts. UNDP, UNICEF and UN Women will be implementing the programme, with support of UNFPA and UNHCR. Other UN agencies will be consulted when needed.

The programme will also help to strengthen the existing relationships with national disability inclusion stakeholders such as NCPD, MINALOC and OPDs.

# Long-term UN engagement in the area of disability

Max 400 words

*Please describe in which ways the project intends to improve the mainstreaming of a disability rights perspective into the broader work of the UN System*

The mainstreaming of disability in the broader work of the UN system will be ensured in several ways. First, the program will build the capacity of UN staff on gender and disability, disability inclusive programming and budgeting, and policies that protect the rights of persons with disabilities. This will augment the way they relate with government and OPDs in planning, implementing and monitoring and evaluating national programs to ensure they are as disability inclusive as stipulated in CRPD. The existing UN Diversity and Inclusion Task Team will also be strengthened to ensure their championing role as advocates for disability inclusion in UN programmes and operations. This task team will become the UN in Rwanda’s watchdog for disability inclusion.

Additionally, by conducting a disability inclusion thematic evaluation of the UNSDCF and formulating concrete recommendations for improved disability inclusion in the UNSDCF II, it will be assured that UN agencies will implement their programmes within a disability inclusive framework.

# Knowledge Management

Max 500 words

*Please describe:*

* *The way in which the proposed project plans to document good practices and lessons learnt the way as well in*
* *which the project will involve multi-stakeholders in the process.*
* *Measures to ensure joint implementation of KM activities.*

*Please fill in the table below on knowledge products expected to be produced under the programme*

Various knowledge products will be developed and disseminated among various stakeholders. To guide in gender mainstreaming of the national disability policy, a gender mainstreaming module will be developed and used in training of MINALOC, NCPD and OPDs in gender mainstreaming of the national disability policy and national programs. A gender audit will also be conducted, resulting in the production of a gender audit report highlighting the deficiencies in gender mainstreaming among OPDs. This will be disseminated through workshops with OPDs and their umbrella organization, NUDOR to discuss findings and recommendations of the audit report. This will be complemented by the gender mainstreaming strategy that will be developed and used to guide gender mainstreaming across programs on OPDs and NUDOR as well as advocate for gender mainstreaming across programs of partners, including the UN. An additional knowledge product is an assessment report on education practices of children with disabilities. This will be disseminated (led by UNICEF) to the Ministry of Education, MINALOC, NCPD, OPDs and partners in Education, through the multi-stakeholder disability inclusion platform. A summary report on the most significant reforms in the legal framework will also be developed. This will be disseminated on websites on key stakeholders like MINALOC, NCPD and the Ministry of Justice and presented during regular convenings of the multi-stakeholder disability inclusion platform and UNSDCF II. The purpose will be to enhanced public knowledge and awareness of the legal framework protecting the rights of persons with disabilities. To further promote knowledge and awareness of the national legal frameworks, the national disability policy will be translated into Kinyarwanda. Translated versions to be presented during regular meetings of the multi-stakeholder disability inclusion platform and posted on websites on MINALOC, NCPD, Ministry of Justice and districts. OPDs will use the translated versions in enlightening their members of their rights and advocating for their respect and protection. A report will also be produced on the state of implementation of the CRPD. The report will be used in the regular monitoring and reporting of UN, NCPD and OPDs (NUDOR) on the milestones achieved by each stakeholder in the disability inclusion agenda and identify gaps to be addressed for greater disability inclusion. Results will be discussed during the disability coordination forum and other dissemination channels. An alternative report on the implementation of CRPD will be produced by NUDOR. OPDs will develop the report and present it to the technical committee on the implementation of the CRPD. The findings of the report will also be used in advocacy and disseminated through workshops and meetings of the multi-stakeholder disability inclusion platform as well as through various media outlets. Finally, a disability inclusion thematic evaluation of the UNSDCF I with recommendations for improved disability inclusion in UNSDCF II, yielding a thematic evaluation report as a knowledge product. The assessment report will be used to highlight gaps in disability inclusion and suggest strategies to fast-track the same. The findings will be discussed during regular meetings of the multi-stakeholder disability inclusion platform. Where appropriate, reports will be posted on websites of NUDOR, MINALOC and NCPD and their partners.

Table 4 Knowledge products

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| ***Product*** | ***Type of knowledge product*** | ***Expected dissemination and use*** |
| *Training module on gender mainstreaming in disability inclusion*  | *Training module*  | *Module to be used in training of NCPD,MINALOC and UN staff in gender mainstreaming in the national disability policy, and OPDs in gender mainstreaming in general for gender-sensitive advocacy.* |
| *Assessment of OPD capacities to identify technical capacity gaps*  | *Assessment report*  | *Dissemination via workshops with OPDs* |
| *Gender audit of OPDs* | *Audit report*  | *Dissemination via workshops with OPDs* |
| *Gender mainstreaming strategy for OPDs* | *Strategy document*  | *Dissemination via workshops with OPDs* |
|  |  |  |
| *Summary document of the most significant revisions in the legal framework protecting persons with disabilities*  | *Reports* | *Summary report to be disseminated on websites of key stakeholders like MINALOC, NCPD and the Ministry of Justice and presented during regular convenings of the multi-stakeholder disability inclusion platform*  |
| *Translated policy document in Kinyarwanda*  | *Translation* | *To be posted on websites on MINALOC, NCPD, Ministry of Justice and districts, and to be disseminated for use mainly at the local level*  |
| *State report on the implementation of the CRPD*  | *Reports* | *State report will be submitted to the UNCRPD committee of experts*  |
| *Alternative report on the implementation of the CRPD*  | *Reports* | *Alternative report will be submitted to the UNCRPD committee of experts* |
| *Disability inclusion thematic evaluation of the UNSDCF I with recommendations for improved disability inclusion in UNSDCF II*  | *Assessment / Reports* | *The assessment report will be used to highlight gaps in disability inclusion and suggest strategies to fast-track the same. The findings will be discussed during regular meetings of the multi-stakeholder disability inclusion platform. Reports will be availed on UN websites*  |

1. Communications and visibility

Max 500 words

* *Please describe how the programme will ensure wide communication and visibility of the programme and results achieved.*
* *Please describe how the programme will ensure wide communication and visibility of the programme and results achieved.*

The project will pursue a comprehensive strategy to ensure effective communication of the programme and its results, with various communication products to be developed and disseminated via alternative channels. Among the knowledge products are articles and op-ed’s which will be published in various forms of media like newspapers (e.g. The New Times). The articles and op-ed’s will also be posted on websites of UN agencies. As another communication product, summary messages from the programme’s key achievements will be posted on social media platforms of UN agencies, MINALOC, NCPD and OPDs. Finally, several workshops will be organized, bringing together stakeholders from government, UN and other institutions to deliberate on the programme’s findings, challenges and recommendations. Communications requiring the attention of specific audiences will be addressed to the respective intended audiences while general communications will be disseminated to a broader range of audiences via comprehensive traditional media and social media platforms.

Table 5 Communications products

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| ***Product*** | ***Type of communication product*** | ***Expected dissemination and use*** |
| Articles and op-ed’s  | Online articles, newspaper articles  | UN agencies’ websites, newspapers such as The New Times  |
| Social media messaging (tweets, facebook posts, ..) | Social media content  | UN agencies’ social media accounts, OPDs’ accounts, GoR accounts  |
| Workshops, dialogues  | Online and physical events (with use of RSL)  | Addressed to the targeted audience and partners  |

1. Monitoring and Evaluation

Max 500 words

*Please describe in detail the M&E plan including external and internal evaluations. Please also make sure these activities are costed in the budget and reflected in the workplan.*

Various mechanisms will be established to ensure effective monitoring and evaluation of the program activities. The mechanisms include:

* Convening regular consultative meetings with OPDs, local and central government and UN to deliberate on identified gaps in the National Disability Policy and CRPD
* Establishing a coordination committee to implement the concluding observations and reporting process for CRPD principles, building upon the implementation roadmap already developed by NCPD
* Conducting a disability inclusion thematic evaluation of UNSDCFI and lay the foundation for UNSDCF II. Specifically, this will entail convening regular consultative meetings with OPDs to evaluate the inclusion of the rights of persons with disabilities in UNSDCF I and ensure their appropriate consideration in UNSDCFII

Additionally, UNDP as the lead agency will ensure coordination of the entire programme and will ensure continuous monitoring of the timely implementation of all activities. PUNOs will contribute by taking responsibility for the monitoring of activities under their implementation.

The activities of the programme will also be incorporated into the UNSDCF joint annual workplans anchored in UNINFO, where possible, ensuring that the UNSDCF monitoring frameworks are also applied to this programme. With this, the activities will also be part of the UN annual reporting processes.

1. Risk Management

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

 Table 6 Risks Management Strategy

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***Type of risk\*******(contextual******programmatic, institutional)*** | ***Risk*** | ***Likelihood (L, M, H)*** | ***Impact on result*** | ***Mitigation strategies*** | ***Risk treatment owners*** |
| Programmatic | Lack of buy in and ownership by key institutions  | Low  | Delays and implementation of planned activities and limited sustainability | Ensure active engagement at all level  | UN |
| Contextual | Covid-19 pandemic impedes project implementation  | High  | Medium/high impact. Covid-19 prevention and control measures may delay project implementation (eg. capacity building trainings, etc) | UN has gained substantial experience in ensuring continuous project implementation throughout the pandemic. Online tools and technology will be used to mitigate this risk.  | UN |
| Programmatic  | GoR partners and DPOs are not receptive to capacity building interventions | Low Partners have continuously demonstrated their interest and proactiveness when it comes to their own professional development | Medium/High impact. The effectiveness of the project would be significantly impacted if partners are not willing to benefit and/or actively engage in capacity building activities | Engage CSOs through their umbrella platforms for additional accountability | UN, OPDs, GoR |
| Contextual  | Country becomes politically unstable through external/regional shocks | Low  | Low. It depends on the magnitude, but even if regional conflict emerges, there is a high chance that internally it will be ‘business as usual’ | Review and assess regional developments systematically | UN |
| Programmatic  | Funding will not reach intended recipients or will be used for purposes other than intended due to corruption | Low. There is zero-tolerance to corruption on the part of GoR, and it is not a common phenomenon | Medium/High impact. The effectiveness of the project would be significantly reduced if corruption proved a problem, at the level of government counterparts as well as at the level of CSOs  | Disbursement subject to UN audit processes, and progress/impact assessment part of M&E process | UN |

\* 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

*Please use the template attached (annex 2) to fill in the budget based on the format approved by the UNDG Financial Policy Working Group. (please refer to the* [*2015 ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORTING AND THE UNDG REPORTING CATEGORIES*](http://mdtf.undp.org/document/download/5489)

*While developing the budget please ensure that appropriate allocations are made for project including the following:*

* *Full time coordination costs*
* *Monitoring and Evaluation activities*
* *Accessibility and reasonable accommodation costs*
* *Communication and visibility costs*

*Please note the UNPRPD will not cover the following costs:*

* *The direct provision of services, e.g., assistive devices, educational services, or rehabilitation services*
* *Acquisition of land or buildings or reconstruction or renovation of physical spaces*
* *Equipment costs, such as computers, vehicles, furniture etc.*
* *Operating costs for running an office e.g. rent.*
* *Grants for filling a ‘funding gap’ for fulfilling the mandates of UN entities*
* *Re-granting activities*
* *Scholarships*
* *Infrastructure work*
* *Travel to countries outside of the target country unless it is part of capacity building*
* *Regional activities, unless it is part of UNPRPD MPTF knowledge management programs*

*Please also note that:*

* *Minimum amount received by each PUNO should be of 100.000USD*
* *No funds transfer between PUNOs is allowed*

**13.1 Value for money**

*Please describe value for a money approach including key cost drivers. Use as a guidance the questions below. (max 500)*

1. *Economy: What are the project’s major costs categories and what drives the pricing of those costs? What actions can you take to control those costs? What cost categories will be subject to a competitive procurement process, and how robust is that process?*

*The major cost categories are: full-time coordination costs by PUNOs; monitoring and evaluation (including research), and communication and visibility. For services to be provided by external service providers, for example training, transport and logistics, research consultancy, advocacy campaigns, conference rooms, etc., competitive bidding will be applied and a proper balance between price and quality established using standard weighting methods for the technical and financial offers of the respective bidders. For coordination costs. For coordination costs, the prices will be derived mostly from the number of staff days to be devoted by each PUNO.*

1. *Efficiency: What controls will you put in place to ensure that you are delivering the goods or services in the most efficient manner?*

*Alternative approaches to delivering upon the project’s activities will be explored by each PUNO and the most efficient method adopted accordingly, considering the balance between cost, value and coverage (reach) of the program activities. For services of external suppliers, a competitive process will be used to scrutinize alternative suppliers and the one who promises the greatest value for money will always be selected for all contractual services. Where direct transfers will be applied, implementing capacity assessments will be conducted and audits /spot-checks will be conducted by external firms.*

1. *Effectiveness: What elements of the theory of change are the weakest and have you considered project activities to overcome these weaknesses? If your project will be delivered in a fragile state, how can you demonstrate your capability to deliver in difficult environments? Can you demonstrate clearly that you cannot carry out the project without support from UNPRPD? If not, how much of the programme could you have achieved on your own without support?*

The project’s major cost categories are coordination costs by UNDP (as lead agency) and receiving UN agencies UNICEF and UN Women. The other major cost categories are on Contractual Services and Grants and Transfers to be disbursed mainly to OPDs. Any Contractual services will be subject to UN’s procurement guidelines and competitive bidding processes in line with UN Procedures, which will help to ensure cost efficiency. Audits and spot-checks will be conducted where national Implementation modality id applied.

The UNPRPD’s focus on disability inclusion system change at the policy and legal framework level is complementary to the UN’s ongoing efforts at the level of grassroots empowerment, service delivery and direct support to persons with disabilities. This complementarity is crucial since both levels of transformation are equally important and necessary. A combination of these 2 approaches will ensure catalytic work on disability inclusion in Rwanda.

**13.2 Co-funding**

*Please indicate if the programme will be co-funded and from which partner. Please fill in the table below.*

*Table 7 Co-funding arrangements*

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***Output*** | ***Funding source*** | ***Amount*** | ***% of total output*** |
| ***1.3 OPDs have strengthened technical capacities to undertake research to inform revision of the legal framework, contribute to CRPD monitoring mechanisms, support evidence-based planning and coordination, and advocate for vulnerable groups such as persons with psychosocial disabilities and women and girls with disabilities*** | ***Government of Belgium (through UNDP)******Technical support to OPDs to implement grassroots empowerment projects and to advocate for their members***  | ***100,000*** | ***33%*** |
| ***1.3 OPDs have strengthened technical capacities to undertake research to inform revision of the legal framework, contribute to CRPD monitoring mechanisms, support evidence-based planning and coordination, and advocate for vulnerable groups such as persons with psychosocial disabilities and women and girls with disabilities*** | ***UNDP*** ***Technical support to OPDs to implement grassroots empowerment projects and to advocate for their members***  | ***50,000*** | ***16%*** |
| ***2.5 The multi-stakeholder disability inclusion platform, consisting of UN, civil society and government and private sector partners, is formally established to support coordination of programs informed by the disability inclusion national policy***  | ***UNDP*** ***Support to joint advocacy efforts under the disability inclusion platform to reduce stigma and discrimination***  | ***40,000*** | ***35%*** |

#  Safeguarding

Max 500 words

*Please describe and provide links to relevant guidelines and policies on which existing safeguards are in place to: 1. prevent unethical behavior (including sexual exploitation and sexual abuse); 2. protect victims and witnesses (including through appropriate protocols on reporting and cooperation with investigations); and 3. ensure that corrective measures are taken without delay in order to end violations [For UN to fill or provide further information…]*

*The* United Nations System has **a no-tolerance policy** towards Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA). As such, all programme supported by the UN must comply with *existing and regulations on prevention of unethical behaviours, protections of victims and witnesses and corrective measures to violations and abuse of such human rights.*

*The following UN policies and protocols will guide the implementation of the programme:*

* [*ST/SGB/2019/8*](https://undocs.org/ST/SGB/2019/8)[*Addressing discrimination, harassment, including sexual harassment, and abuse of authority*](https://undocs.org/ST/SGB/2019/8) *(10 September 2019)*
* [*ST/SGB/2017/2/Rev.1*](https://undocs.org/ST/SGB/2017/2/Rev.1)[*Protection against retaliation for reporting misconduct and for cooperating with duly authorized audits or investigations*](https://undocs.org/ST/SGB/2017/2/Rev.1) *(28 November 2017)*
* [*ST/SGB/2003/13*](https://undocs.org/ST/SGB/2003/13)[*Special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse*](https://undocs.org/ST/SGB/2003/13) *(9 October 2003)*
* [*UN Protocol on the Provision of Assistance to Victims of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse*](https://www.un.org/en/pdfs/UN%20Victim%20Assistance%20Protocol_English_Final.pdf)
* [*UN Protocol on Allegations of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse involving Implementing Partners*](https://www.un.org/en/pdfs/UN%20Protocol%20on%20SEA%20Allegations%20involving%20Implementing%20Partners%20-%20English_Final.pdf)

*All the above policies and protocols guide the UN and implementing partners work throughout the implementation of the project. Similarly, national policies and strategies for the prevention of SGBV and other forms of abuse and misconduct will be observed.*

# Workplan

*Please attach a detailed workplan using annex 3.*

*Please refer to Annex 3 attachment*

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; gender-based violence) 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 Information and Communications Technology (ICT); Deinstitutionalization; Legal Capacity; Independent living; Awareness raising; OPDs capacity building [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. The statistics presented in this section are derived from the fifth wave of the Integrated Household Living Conditions Survey (EICV5) and the Finscope Survey of 2020, both collected by the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR). [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. Training (in person/online), workshops, seminars etc. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. 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-6)
7. Organizational development (technical or financial support) specific training to participate in processes such as SA, CCA, UNSDCF etc. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. Governments (type of ministry), OPDs (type of OPDs) UN (RCO, Un agency), other [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. Please note minimum amount of UN Participating Agencies is 2 and maximum is 3. [↑](#footnote-ref-9)