

| **Title:** Advancing the rights of persons with disabilities in Djibouti |
| --- |
| **Country:** Djibouti |
| **Duration (max. 36 months):** 36 months |
| **Total Budget:** $400,000 |
| **Participating UN Organizations:** UNICEF, UNFPA & UNDP |

# Executive summary

Max 250 words.

The UNDAF for Djibouti emphasizes to focus on “leaving no one behind” and has identified people with disabilities as the “invisible” vulnerable group, given their precarious situation and the limited attention and support received. UNICEF, UNFPA and UNDP agreed to join forces in this area.

The Government of Djibouti committed to ensure the disabled persons rights and ratified the CRPD and its protocols in June 2012 and submitted its initial report in 2015.

In addition, at the initiative of SEAS, the government promulgated in February 2018 a law on the promotion and protection of the rights of persons with special needs that concretize and strengthen the legislative work. Result of long months of reflection and fruit of a close collaboration with the RNPH, this very ambitious law intend to cover all the aspects of the life of the handicapped persons: access to healthcare, education, employment, trainings and accessibility to housing, transport and also an easy access to any public buildings.

One year after its adoption, the decrees of applications remain, this law raised a lot of hope but its implementation has a considerable cost.

On 3rd January 2010, the Republic of Djibouti ratified the International Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the optional protocol thereto, and this Act on the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities is an answer, a commitment, and a strong will to promote and ensure to all disabled people the fundamental rights and freedoms. Within the framework of this law, its elaboration, its drafting and its validation have been the subject of a wide consultation of all the actors of the handicap and particularly of the National Network of the Disabled People. It aims to eliminate all forms of discrimination against persons with disabilities and put a priority on the child and the woman with disabilities this law also enhance accessibility to buildings and public transport; social facilities, education, health and communication. It gives particular deadlines for the accessibility of public buildings. It highlights the question of disability at the center of social assistance policies with the National Strategy for Social Protection to promote the participation, integration and equal opportunities of people with disabilities in all areas of social life.

At the institutional level, it also creates a public institution called the National Agency for Persons with Disabilities (ANPH), which coordinates, in collaboration with relevant sectorial departments, the entire disability system. The agency carries out a mission of reception, information, support, and advice to the disabled persons and monitor the implementation of the convention.

To achieve this noble goal of promotion and protection of the rights of persons with disabilities, an institution called National Agency for Persons with Disabilities (ANPH) has been established; whose primary missions are to raise awareness of respect for the fundamental rights of people with disabilities and to promote equal opportunities to coordinate and unify national multiform and international actions, ensure participation in citizenship and the necessary support for people with disabilities and their families, to ensure the guarantee of basic social rights (health, education, training of propose and advise on draft legal texts and implementation of decrees related to persons with disabilities).

Finally, it is expected, knowing that this project was conceived before the creation of the ANPH in a participatory way, that this new institution joins the process.

This project aims to create a catalytic, transformative and systemic social change to promote the full implementation of the CRPD to ensure the rights of persons with disabilities in Djibouti and to facilitate awareness raising, political dialogue, coalition building and development capacities.

***Results:***

1) National profile of people with disabilities and approved by rights holders and duty bearers

The purpose of this Act is to guarantee and strengthen the fundamental rights and freedoms of persons with disabilities by providing a legal definition of this category of population.

A person with a disability, according to this Law is defined as any person who is unable to complete one or more activities in his or her daily life as a result of permanent or occasional impairment of his or her sensory, mental or motor functions of origin, congenital or acquired. SEAS, in collaboration with MDCD, conducted a survey to profile and count those persons with disabilities living throughout the country.

According to this census, the number of people with disabilities is estimated at 10,040, which represents 1.1% of the population of Djibouti (37% has a physical disability 24% visual impairment 7% hearing loss 15% polyhandicapé 12% mental 3% Psychic Based on the results of this count, it is important to lead additional studies including a survey on the severity of disability in Djibouti to know the degree of disability.

Presentation of the methodology:

• The method is based on the call for demonstration / declaration of people with special needs in the form of an individual interview directly with people with disabilities or with his or her guardianship.

• Mass communication actions via radio and television and communication of proximity with community were conducted;

• Establishment of fixed and mobile teams;

• The tools of work:

• Enumeration questionnaire form;

• Use of tablets with ODK software for data collection;

• Map of Djibouti;

• SPSS and Stata software for data processing and analysis.

# Background and reasons

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

Max 750 words.

Djibouti is a small country of 818,000 inhabitants (2009) located at the Horn of Africa, a region characterized by recurrent humanitarian crises caused by wars, droughts, hunger, terrorism, piracy and migratory waves. Djibouti is also the least developed Arab country in the world, with worse indicators than any other crisis country in the region such as Syria, Afghanistan, Iraq, Sudan or Yemen (Human Development Report 2016). About 41% of the population is poor, 23% are extremely poor and the unemployment rate reaches 39% (IMF, 2017).

Djibouti committed to ensure the rights of persons with disabilities and ratified the CRPD and its protocols in June 2012. The country also submitted its initial report to the CRPD Committee in 2015.

The poorest, most vulnerable and most excluded among the poor in Djibouti are often parts of the "invisible" group: people with disabilities (UNDAF 2018-2022). Everyone sees them in streets, in houses, in remote villages, but there is such limited information on their situation that they simply do not count in public policies or decision-making. There are very limited services to meet their needs, and they are often separated from communities and usually treated as passive objects of charity (National report to CRPD, 2015).

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Based on the results of this count, it is important to carry out additional studies including a survey on the severity of disability in Djibouti to know the degree of disability.

According to available information and representative of public administrations such as civil society groups, international development partners, technical agents (see next section for more details), some of the most critical issues are listed below:

- Limited, obsolete and incomplete data on people with disabilities

- Stigma, prejudice and social discrimination

- Limited and uncoordinated actions in this area

- No incentive for dedicated private investment

- Lack of educational programs and limited training

Several strategic frameworks such as the 2035 Vision, the National Strategy for Social Protection and the National Development Strategy (SCAPE 2015-2019). In addition, some ministries, such as the Ministry of Women and the Family, have shown genuine interest in this proposal and have added important elements and clues. In addition, several disability organizations (DPOs) have recently been created (March 2017). The network played a role in the formulation of this proposal and also participated in its implementation.

PNUAD 2018-2022. Three UN agencies – UNICEF, UNFPA and UNDP - are committed to working in this area. Several multilateral donors (EU and USAID) and bilateral donors (Egypt, Morocco and Azerbaijan) have the opportunity to support this initiative. The Ministries of Economy, Finance and Foreign Affairs are also committed to raising awareness among other partners.

**1.2. Proposal development process**

Max 500 words.

The forthcoming UN Development Assistance Framework for Djibouti (UNDAF 2018-2022) emphasizes the focus on “leaving no one behind” and identifies people with disabilities as the “invisible” vulnerable group, given their precarious situation and the little attention and support they have received.

Three UN agencies (UNICEF, UNFPA and UNDP) joined forces to face this situation and contacted the Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, who designated the Secretariat of State for Social Affairs (SEAS, in French) as focal point to lead this new area of collaboration. The Ministry of Women and Family (MFF) was also invited to ensure that gender aspects were fully considered. The National Network of Persons with Disabilities, recently created as umbrella organization, co-led these discussions. Six working sessions were held in the first half of 2017 to discuss priorities and means for the realization of the rights of persons with disabilities. Several technical experts, international partners such as EU and USAID, and the focal points of South-South Cooperation of the governments of Egypt, Morocco and Azerbaijan were also consulted.

In addition, 3 national workshop days were organized from May 21th to 23th to expand the discussion to many other actors, including line ministries and public administrations, development partners and several associations representing groups with different types of disability (visually impaired, hearing impaired, and physical disabilities). This proposal builds on the discussions and recommendations of these session’s consultations and workshops.

Nine areas of work were identified. However, given the limited available funding, stakeholders agreed to prioritize the following four criterias for proposals:

1. A national definition to profile persons with disabilities through collection and analysis of data
2. Development and implementation of public campaign to reduce stigma
3. Promotion and capacity building of associations of persons with disabilities, including the National Network of Persons with Disabilities
4. Formulation of national strategy to empower and respond to their rights and needs.

All these components will be implemented in close collaboration with the National Network and other civil society organizations, ensuring that persons with disabilities are not only rights-holders but also decision-makers and active change-agents.

To ensure a full participation during the consultation process, all relevant documents were made available in English and in French, verbally presented to visually impaired persons, and discussed in Somali and Afar (local languages) when needed. Special attention was given to the principle of gender equality to ensure full participation of men and women in the discussions.

During the entire process, the team analysed data and evidences from existing sources, including the analysis of previous experiences. Technical experts and duty bearers also made comments on the plausibility of the suggested theory of change.

In short, the development of the proposal has been evidence-based, inclusive and participatory, including representatives of public administrations, civil society groups, international development partners, UN agencies and technical experts. People with disabilities played a key role in the development and discussion-decision-making process. The implementation of the project will answer to guiding principles to ensure the appropriation and the sustainability.

# Project approach

**2.1 Focus of the project – “What is the project about?”**

Max 100 words; Please refer to the UNPRPD SOF Sections 2.2, page 31.

This project aims to create a catalytic, transformative and systemic social change to promote the full implementation of the CRPD by improving awareness raising, policy dialogue, coalition building and capacity development to advance the rights of persons with disabilities.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Levers of change / Enabling factors | Specific entry points |
| Cultural norms | * National behaviour and social change campaign |
| Legislative norms | * National policy * Report to Universal Period Review |
| Partnerships | * Coalition building * Coordination group |
| Capacity | * Collection/analyzis of data & Read of statistic * Capacity of umbrella organization and DPOs * Empowerment of people with disabilities, especially women/children * Resource mobilization |

* 1. **Theory of change of the intervention – “How will the project produce positive change?”**

This project aims to create a catalytic, transformative and systemic social change to promote the full implementation of the CRPD to advance the rights of persons with disabilities in Djibouti by improving awareness raising, policy dialogue, coalition building and capacity of development.

More specifically, based on analysed evidences and preliminary discussions with representatives of right holders and duty bearers, the following rights may need higher attention:

* Right to an adequate standard of living for themselves and their families (CRPD Art. 28)
* Right to work (Art. 27)
* Right to education (Art. 24)
* Right to health (Art. 25)
* Right to live independently and being included in the community (Art. 19)
* Right to participation in political and public life (Art 29)
* Right to freedom of expression and opinion, and access to information (Art. 21)
* Right to personal mobility (Art. 20)
* Rights with respect to family life (Art. 23)

All Djiboutian citizen with disabilities and their families are expected to benefit from this initiative. However, given their higher vulnerability, the rights of women, youth and children with disabilities will be given a special care and attention.

Promoting the rights of persons with disabilities in Djibouti, based on a human rights-based theory of change, would basically entail:

1. Empowering persons with disabilities, their families and their organisations (**rights holders**) with hope, assertiveness, knowledge, skills, tools etc. enabling them to claim their rights as stipulated in national laws and UN conventions.
2. Supporting and demanding accountability of those in power (**duty bearers**) to respect and respond to these legitimate claims.

The duty bearers, led by the Secretariat of State for Social Affairs, the rights holders, led by the National Network of People with Disabilities, and many other multiple partners, led by the UN system, will join forces to activate several means of change.

During the analysis and consultation process, persons with disabilities that needed the most urgent attention identified the following factors as the barriers for the full enjoyment of human rights:

* Lack of data and evidence
* Inadequate legislation and policies
* Harmful prejudices and cultural norms
* Limited participation of persons with disabilities in decision-making processes
* Limited capacities to provide access to services

As a response to address those challenges, this proposal considers the following assumptions:

1. The National Statistics Division could be trained to collect and analyse quantitative and qualitative data to define a national profile of persons with disabilities and their context, which could be officially validated by the rights holders and the duty bearers *[Outcome 1].*
2. A public campaign, led by persons with disabilities and DPOs, and supported by development partners and the Government, could use that evidence to inform the civil society and improve cultural norms, beliefs, attitudes and values, increasing awareness of the situation and their potential role to become change agents. This campaign could also empower the persons with disabilities and make them aware of their rights and their opportunities to change their own reality. Specific efforts could be invested to empower women, youth and children with disabilities, given their higher vulnerability. In addition, the campaign could influence duty bearers and increase their understanding and their acceptance of responsibility *[Outcome 2].*
3. Capacity of building activities, supported by development partners, could assist DPOs to develop a clear vision and effective strategies, build their capacity to sustain and develop their operations, and develop their skills to influence duty bearers, who would share information and discuss issues in a new coordination group. *[Outcome 3].*
4. A commission of the Government, led by its Secretariat of State for Social Services, and supported by DPOs and development partners, could be trained to use collected and analysed information to formulate the first national policy to promote and protect the rights of persons with disabilities, which could be jointly validated by rights holders and duty bearers. *[Outcome 4].*
5. The accomplishment of these results could generate a catalytic, transformative and systemic social change that could promote the full implementation of the CRPD to advance the rights of the persons with disabilities in Djibouti *[Impact].*

Moreover, the project would aim to mobilize additional financial and technical resources to eventually increase the capacity of the duty bearers to implement the national policy and provide better access to services *[complementary interventions].*

The main actors and their potential features to become change-agents have been summarized in the following figure:

There are six boxes interlinked with arrows. Their content is as follows: 1. Persons with disabilities and their families (right holders) must be empowered and know their rights. 2. Civil society members (social context) must be informed and be aware of their attitudes and their rights and obligations. 3. Disabled People's Organizations (representative bodies) must have a clear vision, effective strategies, capacity to sustain and develop their operations, and skills to influence duty bearers. 4. Government officials/professionals (duty bearers) must understand and accept their responsibility, be afforded the authority and have the capacity to carry out their obligations. 5. Development partners (facilitators) must advocate for respect and protection of rights, and provide technical and financial support. 6. Fulfilling the right of persons with disabilities.

The main flow of the main drivers of change is also summarized in the following figure:

This graph is similar to the previous one, but has some additional arrows indicating the change drivers: awareness, data, policy advice and capacity. The arrows connect the provider and the recipient of each change driver.

* 1. **Other programmatic considerations**

Max 650 words. Please refer to Technical Note Section 3 and 4.

**Table 1.**

|  |
| --- |
| 1. ***Mix of targeting and mainstreaming***   *How will the proposed project mix targeting and mainstreaming strategies to generate structural transformation?* |
| This proposal aims to create a catalytic, transformative and systemic social change combining several targeting and mainstreaming interventions.  Examples of targeting interventions:   * Capacity building of National Statistics Division for collection and analysis of data * Empowerment of people with disabilities, especially, women, youth and children * Capacity building of National Network of Persons with Disabilities and other DPOs * Creation and support of technical coordination group on rights of persons with disabilities * Support to Government and civil society for the formulation of national policy and preparation of Universal Period Review   Examples of mainstreaming interventions:   * Implementation of evidence-based national behaviour and social change campaign * Launching of national policy * Technical and financial resource mobilization from key financial partners, including South-South Cooperation |
| 1. ***Scalability***   *How will the project create the conditions for scalability of results and successful approaches tested through project activities?* |
| The collection and analysis of data through a formative research would generate a solid, internationally comparable baseline, which will provide an evidence-based foundation for the public behaviour and social change campaign and national policy, as well as for monitoring and evaluating the impacts of these and other future interventions.  In order to build a sound behavioural and social change campaign, a formative research will be undertaken to inform the social and individual determinants around disability, positive or negative social norms around disability. A stronger analysis of meta norms such as gender inequities, socialization, family roles and perception of the disabled child in families. Communication emergent alternatives like social movements and opinion trends around disability and attitudes around values, aspirations, beliefs around disability, efficacity level such as support, mobility level confidence and self-image of disabled individuals should inform our social change campaign. Community dynamics within disabled people groups such as their level of collective self-efficacy, social cohesion, social influences and analysis of reference groups should be analysed and inform the social and behaviour change national communication.  Raised awareness and capacity building of DPOs could also activate new hidden opportunities for scalability (e.g., more volunteers, higher political influence, new partners, etc.)  Within the formative research, an analysis of government entities such as the policies and regulations, fiscal measures and groups of persons with disabilities grievances against authorities will be analysed. The national policy could eventually lead to mainstreaming of rights to sectoral strategies of line ministries and other stakeholders.  Finally, mobilization of additional financial and technical resources would eventually increase the capacity of duty bearers to implement the national policy and provide better access to services. |
| 1. ***Sustainability***   *How does the project intend to create the conditions for the long-term sustainability of the project results?* |
| The project is fully aligned with Government’s commitments in the CRPD and with the priorities of the national development strategy (SCAPE 2015-2019), particularly in its Section 6.8 on social protection.    Since its inception, the project has generated a strong institutional foundation that promotes ownership and accountability at different levels (rights holders, duty bearers and development partners). These stakeholders, who will participate in the sectorial coordination group, will be also engaged in the implementation and M&E of this project, as well as in the maintenance and potential expansion of achieved results.  Capacity building activities targeting DPOs to develop their vision, strategies, operations and skills to influence duty bearers, would also promote the scalability and sustainability of project results.  Finally, the mobilization of additional financial and technical resources would probably facilitate the long-term sustainability of achieved results. |

**Table 1.1**

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

| ***Type of risk\****  ***(contextual***  ***programmatic, institutional)*** | ***Risk*** | ***Likelihood (L, M, H)*** | ***Impact on result*** | ***Mitigation strategies*** | ***Risk treatment owners*** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Programmatic | Lack of validation of collected and analysed data by the Government | Medium | High – Weak evidence base and validation for public campaign and national policy, and for measuring results | Ensure that duty bearers, rights holders and development partners are fully engaged in the process to maximize their ownership and accountability, and facilitate the prompt validation of information | Coordinating entities (SEAS, the National Network and UN agencies) |
| Programmatic | Low acceptance or even backfiring rejection of messages conveyed in public campaign | Low | High - Potential damage to the image of persons with disability, increasing stigma | Careful design of the campaign based on evidence and best practices, preliminary testing in focal groups and periodic monitoring of public reactions to adapt approach, channels and messages, if required | Coordinating entities (SEAS, the National Network and UN agencies) |
| Contextual | Major humanitarian crisis caused by conflict, drought, hunger, terrorism or migratory waves. | Low | High – Limited engagement of duty bearers, rights holders and development partners due to establishment of other priorities | Constant monitoring of contextual risks, effective planning of actions considering the availability of stakeholders, and mainstreaming of humanitarian-development nexus in every outcome | Coordinating entities (SEAS, the National Network and UN agencies) |
| Programmatic | Limited resources to achieve all the results and/or, after project finalization, implement the national policy | Medium | Medium – Limited achievement of results and reputational damage *(NOTE: Project results facilitate the enabling environment for the subsequent implementation of the policy, which is not included here due to financial and time constraints of this call for proposals)* | Engagement of development partners from the beginning to promote ownership and accountability and facilitate resource mobilization to support the implementation of the national policy.  Definition of ambitious but realistic targets in the national policy and continuous management of expectations | Coordinating entities (SEAS, the National Network and UN agencies) |

* 1. **Result chain of the intervention**

Max 750 words; Please refer to UNPRPD SOF Sections 2.2 page 34.

*Based on the information in the previous section, provide a concise formulation of the project objectives (expected impact, intended outcomes and outputs) utilizing the table format provided below.* **[[1]](#footnote-1)**

**Table 2. Expected impact**

| **Impact:**  What rights will be advanced? For whom? |
| --- |
| This project aims to create a catalytic, transformative and systemic social change to promote the full implementation of the CRPD to advance the rights of persons with disabilities in Djibouti by facilitating awareness raising, policy dialogue, coalition building and capacity of development.  More specifically, based on some analysed evidence and preliminary discussions with representatives of right holders and duty bearers, the following rights may need higher attention:   * Right to an adequate standard of living for themselves and their families (CRPD Art. 28) * Right to work (Art. 27) * Right to education (Art. 24) * Right to health (Art. 25) * Right to live independently and being included in the community (Art. 19) * Right to participation in political and public life (Art 29) * Right to freedom of expression and opinion, and access to information (Art. 21) * Right to personal mobility (Art. 20) * Rights with respect to family life (Art. 23)   All the persons with disabilities and their families in Djibouti are expected to benefit from this initiative. However, given their higher vulnerability, the rights of women, youth and children with disabilities will receive special attention. |

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

| **Outcome 1**  What structural shifts will be achieved? |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Outcome formulation** | **Type of lever\*** |
| 1. National profile of persons with disabilities developed and officially validated by rights holders and duty bearers | *CAP – Capacity of key actors* |
| **Output formulation** | **Type \*\***  (Only for capacity outcomes) |
| * 1. Increased technical knowledge of the staff of the National Division of Statistics about specific methodologies to collect and analyse data related to the rights of people with disabilities | *TOO & PRO – Tools & procedures* |
| * 1. Data collected with the engagement of rights holders and duty bearers | *KNO – Knowledge* |
| * 1. Data analysed with the engagement of rights holders and duty bearers | *KNO – Knowledge* |

| **Outcome 2**  What structural shifts will be achieved? |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Outcome formulation** | **Type of lever\*** |
| 1. Cultural norms, beliefs, attitudes and values of civil society members in relation to persons with disabilities improved | *CUL – Cultural norms, beliefs, attitudes and values* |
| **Output formulation** | **Type \*\***  (Only for capacity outcomes) |
| * 1. Public campaign designed based on evidence collected and engaging rights holders and DPOs |  |
| * 1. Public campaign tested and validated by focal groups |  |
| * 1. Public campaign launched |  |
| * 1. Changes of cultural norms, beliefs, attitudes and values evaluated |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Outcome 3**  What structural shifts will be achieved? |  |
| **Outcome formulation** | **Type of lever\*** |
| 1. Improved corporate strategies, tools and procedures adopted by DPOs to sustain and develop their operations, and increased their influence on duty bearers | *CAP – Capacity of key actors* |
| **Output formulation** | **Type \*\***  (Only for capacity outcomes) |
| * 1. DPOs’ technical knowledge on strategic, managerial and operational practices increased | *KNO – Knowledge* |
| * 1. DPOs’ procedures and tools designed to sustain and develop their operations and influence | *TOO & PRO – Tools & procedures* |
| * 1. Sectoral technical committee established and operative | NET *–* Networks |

| **Outcome 4**  What structural shifts will be achieved? |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Outcome formulation** | **Type of lever\*** |
| 1. National policy to promote and protect the rights of persons with disabilities formulated and officially validated by rights holders and duty bearers | *LEG – Legislation and policy* |
| **Output formulation** | **Type \*\***  (Only for capacity outcomes) |
| * 1. Technical support for training on the CRPD to ensure that the policy complies with the CRPD |  |

In parallel (not included in any specific outcome), the project will aim to mobilize additional financial and technical resources to eventually increase the capacity of duty bearers to implement the national policy and provide better access to services.

**\*** Please specify here the type of lever of change to which each proposed outcome corresponds. Regarding Table 1, page 33 of the SOF, for each outcome select one of the following options:

- LEG: Legislation and policy

- CUL: Cultural norms, beliefs, attitudes and values

- PAR: Partnership

- CAP: Capacity of key actors (duty bearers or right holders)

**\*\*** For capacity-related (CAP) outcomes only: please specify here the type of capacity driver to which each proposed output corresponds. Regarding Technical Note Section 2.1, for each output select one of the following options:

- KNO: Knowledge

- ACC: Access

- HUM: Human Resources

- FIN: Financial resources

-TOO: Tool

-PRO: Procedures

-NET: Networks

-ACC: Access

-ACV: Accountability Venues

# Elements of project design

*Equality between men and women*

The project considers a dual inclusion of gender and disability, with particular attention to discrimination against women with disabilities.

The results of the project will aim to ensure that the gender identity of the men and women with disabilities with whom the project is implemented is not faulsed by their disability. Depending on the contexts, cultures and sectors in which the project will take place, its implementation will take into account gender and disability, which may lead to double or multiple discrimination, particularly for women with disabilities.

As a result, the project focuses on disability, women's and men's policies, practices and representations to better identify inequities, reduce vulnerabilities and combat discrimination. The project takes into account the different impacts of interventions on women with disabilities, especially in the areas of social protection to ensure the participation of women with disabilities in all activities.

*Full and effective participation of persons with disabilities*

Although the exact number of people with disabilities is unknown, it is important to keep in mind that this category of people is discriminated against and stigmatized because of their disability.

That is why the State Secretariat for Social Affairs (SEAS) strongly encouraged the establishment of the National Network of Special Needs People (RNPH in French) to protect the fundamental rights and interests of people with disabilities.

SEAS will now ensure that (i) any development project or program integrates and meets the needs of persons with disabilities, as in the case of this proposal; (ii) the RNPH is consulted by the authorities for any program or project; a second (iii) at the heart of the profiling and development of the strategy for the promotion of the rights of persons with disabilities in Djibouti. This strategy should consider the professional integration of people with disabilities.

Indeed, the socio-professional integration of disabled people necessarily involves the integration of disability issues (which is probably transversal) at the center of policies: employment (reintegration of disabled people into the labour market to which they are excluded.

Training of disabled health personnel, Braille school materials for the visually impaired, presence of a sign language interpreter for the hearing impaired, etc. These points, listed below, will be taken into account in the strategy document that will be developed as part of this proposal.

The project will ensure the full and effective participation of people with disabilities in the different stages. The network of people with disabilities will play a key role in implementation.

*Accessibility*

In terms of accessibility, people with disabilities have difficulty to access public places due to the lack of simple architectural structures such as ramps. This was taken into account during the working sessions and consultations held during the formulation process. In addition, the most relevant documents were translated into French and explained orally to people with reading difficulties.

The provision of means to improve the accessibility of people with disabilities will be an integral part of the future capacity building activities. This includes translating documents into different languages, but also printing in Braille and providing sign communication services, as appropriate. In addition, the choice of building for events will take into account the accessibility of people with special physical needs and adequate transportation services will be provided to participants as needed.

# Partnership-building potential

In addition to the partnership established between the United Nations agencies in Djibouti (UNICEF, UNFPA and UNDP), the Government of Djibouti, through the State Secretariat for Social Affairs (SEAS), has been designated focal point for the project by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the National Network of Persons with Disabilities, the project will contribute to the establishment of a broader partnership.

Thus, at the governmental level, the Ministry of Women and the Family, at the request of the President, will play a role targeting children with disabilities. The Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Education and Vocational Training will participate in the different areas of work. The National Human Rights Commission will ensure the implementation of the human rights-based approach and the connection with regulatory frameworks.

At the level of civil society, local NGOs have also been identified (Live Stronger, Sounah Al Haya, Deka and Action Handicap) and will be part of the implementation at all levels.

At the donor level, a potential partnership has been identified to develop the project and take into account the other 5 priorities identified by the actors. The European Union expressed its preliminary interest in this proposal and indicated that it could explore the possibility of providing financial resources of up to € 1 million. USAID is also interested in supporting this initiative as part of its literacy program, but this will not imply the transfer of financial resources into the joint program as its regulations do not allow it. However, we will coordinate our actions to optimize results and identify specific areas that could benefit from in-kind support (for example, technical assistance for the provision of appropriate educational services to children with disabilities).

SEAS are exploring the interest of other potential partners, including Arab states and companies with a real interest in corporate social responsibility, including private banks. SEAS will also seek to tap into additional internal funding opportunities by mobilizing resources from the national budget.

Potential non-resident partners, such as international foundations and disability support NGOs, will also be contacted.

The United Nations country team and the Ministry of Finance will integrate the Sustainable Development Goals into the National Strategy for Accelerated Growth and Employment Promotion (2015-2019), which is a national development strategy. This initiative will facilitate the review of indicators, objectives and budgets related to the rights of persons with disabilities.

# Long-term UN engagement in the area of disability

The United Nations country team in Djibouti has designated UNICEF, UNFPA and UNDP as part of a joint program as participating United Nations organizations. The division of business areas and associated resources will depend on their comparative advantages.

As stated in the UNPRD strategic and operational framework, the UNDP Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF) office will act as the administrative agent of the UNPRPD Fund. The UNDP country office based in Djibouti will also serve as the organizer of the joint program, which will follow the transfer modality.

# Management arrangements

This project will adopt the joint programme’s pass-through modality. The UNDP Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF) Office will act as Administrative Agent (AA), the UNDP country office in Djibouti will serve as Convening Agency (CA), meanwhile UNICEF and UNFPA country offices will be additional Participating UN Organizations (PUNOs). All agencies will work together in all areas and will report together to the UNCT, but each agency will lead as focal point at least one outcome based on its comparative advantages (see table 4). The UN Resident Coordinator will retain the ultimate programmatic oversight of the project.

The Project Board will be constituted by the National Network of People with Disabilities (NNPD), as focal point of DPOs, the Secretariat of State for Social Affairs (SEAS), as focal point of Government, and the three UN agencies. Any donor contributing with additional funding may become also member of the Board.

The Implementation team will be formed by the Project Coordinator, the Technical Advisory Committee and the UN focal points distributed per outcomes (UNICEF for 2, UNFPA for 3, UNDP for 1 & 4). SEAS, NNPD, other DPOs and individual technical experts will be represented at the Technical Advisory Committee, will play a very active role in implementation and/or monitoring of activities, and may act as responsible parties. The Project Coordinator will also act as Technical Advisor.

The members of the Project Board and the Implementation Team will be represented at the Sectoral Coordination Group on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, which is a thematic group of the National Aid Coordination Framework with representatives of the main line ministries, civil society groups and development partners.

**Table 4. Implementation arrangements**

| **Outcome number** | **UNPRPD Focal Point** | **Implementing agencies** | **Other partners** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1 – National profile | UNDP | UNFPA  UNICEF UNDP | Secretariat of State for Social Affairs (SEAS), National Institute of Statistics (INS) and National Network of Persons with Disabilities (NNPD). |
| 2 – Public campaign | UNICEF |  | SEAS, Ministry of Women and Family (MEFF), other line ministers, NNPD and other DPOs |
| 3 – Capacity building | UNFPA |  | SEAS, NNPD and other DPOs |
| 4 – National policy | UNDP |  | SEAS, other ministries, NNPD and other DPOs |

The following diagram summarizes the management arrangements:

This figure represents the management arrangements as described in this section.

# Knowledge Management

Good practices and lessons retained will be included in annual progress reports and in the final evaluation. These reports will be presented to the Project Board and shared with the Sectorial Coordination Group. The analyses will consider the different situation of men and women, as well as the different barriers of various disability groups.

Each leading UN agency will conduct specific knowledge management activities for its outcome. Moreover, the UN Coordination Office and the UNCT will facilitate the exchange of knowledge and experience with other countries facing similar challenges, as well as replication and scaling up of the most successful elements**.**

# Inception Activities

Several activities will be implemented to ensure the quality of the program:

- Initiation and establishment workshop of the coordination mechanism between United Nations agencies, SEAS and the National Network of Disabled People with regular meeting, sharing of documents and exchange around implementation issues. The coordination mechanism will also focus on the validation of the census and the policy.

- Finalization of supporting documents and planning of monitoring and evaluation activities: monitoring and evaluation will be very important during the projects. Partners will ensure that a mechanism is in place to track all planned activities at different stages and to take appropriate action, as appropriate. At the end of the project, an evaluation will be carried out to measure the progress made

# Budget

*Please use the template below, based on the format approved by the UNDG Financial Policy Working Group, to provide overall budget information. Please also utilize the attached Excel spreadsheet to provide a budget breakdown by fund recipient (Sheet 1) and by outcome (Sheet 2).*

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

* *Portion of the requested budget that will be allocated to project inception activities (up to 15,000 USD).*
* *Portion of the requested budget that will be allocated to monitoring and evaluation (including final external evaluation).*
* *Portion of the requested budget that will be allocated to covering accessibility costs.*
* *Total budget value of activities that will have a direct impact on strengthening the capacity of organizations of persons with disabilities (based on section 4 of the project narrative).* **Table 5. Project Budget**

| **Category** | **Item** | **Unit Cost** | **No units** | **Total cost** | **Request from UNPRPD Fund** | **UNPRPD POs cost-sharing** | **Other partners cost-sharing** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Staff and Personnel Costs** | Project Coordinator & Technical Advisor |  |  | 75,000 | 75,000 | […] | […] |
| **Supplies, commodities and materials** | Supplies for public campaign |  |  | 20,000 | 20,000 | […] | […] |
|  | Supplies for capacity building |  |  | 7,750 | 7,750 | […] | […] |
|  | Supplies for policy development and printing costs |  |  | 10,000 | 10,000 | […] | […] |
| **Equipment vehicles, furniture depreciation** | IT equipment |  |  | 5,000 | 5,000 | […] | […] |
| **Contractual Services** | Consultancies for data collection/analysis and national profiling |  |  | 145,000 | 145,000 | […] | […] |
|  | Consultancies for public campaign |  |  | 23,000 | 23,000 | […] | […] |
|  | Consultancies for capacity development |  |  | 17,000 | 17,000 | […] | […] |
|  | Consultancies for policy formulation |  |  | 50,000 | 50,000 | […] | […] |
| **Travel** | Travel costs |  |  | 5,000 | 5,000 | […] | […] |
| **Transfers and grants** |  |  |  | 0 | 0 | […] | […] |
| **General Operating expenses** | GOE |  |  | 16,082 | 16,082 | […] | […] |
| **Subtotal** |  |  |  | 373,832 | 373,832 | […] | […] |
| **Indirect costs (7%)** |  |  |  | 26,168 | 26,168 | […] | […] |
| **Total** |  |  |  | 400,000 | 400,000 | […] | […] |

**NOTE: Additional resources (cost-sharing) have not been confirmed yet, so they have not been included in this budget table. Future changes will be communicated to UNPRD**

From the above information please specify the following:

**Table 6. Detailed Costs**

| **Category** | **Activity (please describe)** | **Total cost** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Inception activities | Initiation workshop | $10,000 |
|  | Finalization of project and supporting documents | $5,000 |
| Monitoring and Evaluation[[2]](#footnote-2) Costs | Monitoring of activities | $10,000 |
|  | Project evaluation | $10,000 |
| Direct impact on empowerment of women and girls with disabilities | Collection and analysis of gender-disaggregated data | $145,000 |
|  | Gender analysis and support to technical discussions and events in the public campaign | $45,000 |
|  | Empowerment of women, youth and children with disabilities (mentoring, training sessions and a networking event) | $20,000 |
| Direct Impact on DPOs’ capacity | Capacity building of the National Network of Persons with Disabilities and other DPOs | $54,000 |
|  | Support to technical discussions and events | $45,000 |
|  | Resource mobilization | $20,000 |
| Accessibility costs | Transport, translation, printing & language interpretation services (including sign language and braille) | $30,000 |

1. *In defining the above, please refer to the following definitions based on the UNDG Harmonized RBM Terminology.*

   ***Impact:*** *Positive and negative long-term effects on identifiable population groups produced by a development intervention, directly or indirectly, intended or unintended. These effects can be economic, socio-cultural, institutional, environmental, technological or of other types.*

   ***Outcome:*** *The intended or achieved short-term and medium-term effects of an intervention’s outputs, usually requiring the collective effort of partners. Outcomes represent changes in development conditions which occur between the completion of outputs and the achievement of impact.*

   ***Outputs:*** *The products and services which result from the completion of activities within a development intervention.*

   *When articulating the result chain, the following should be noted with reference to the level of control the project can have over the envisaged short, medium and long term results of the planned intervention.*

   ***Outputs*** *are elements within the direct sphere of influence of the organizations implementing the project. Implementing partners are therefore directly accountable for this component of the result chain.*

   ***Outcomes*** *are higher-level structural shifts, which are not fully within the control of the project. For this reason, projects cannot be directly accountable for outcome-level transformation, although it is expected that successful projects will be able to demonstrate high rates of outcome-level achievement.*

   ***Impact*** *- as a significant change in conditions of life - is not intended to be achieved solely by the project and in most cases will not be fully observable within the project implementation time span. However, within an appropriate timeframe it should be possible for the project to show a plausible link between the outputs delivered, the outcomes facilitated and relevant improvements in conditions of life.* [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Please include costs for a final external evaluation of the project. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)