

END OF PROJECT REPORT

# Title of Project - Advancing the Rights of People with Disabilities in Bhutan Name of Country - Bhutan

 **Project Duration (From-To) - 28 June 2018 to 31 January 2021**

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**Introduction**

The purpose of this report – which is consistent with the UNDG Standard Progress Report format – is to provide information on the progress made by the project towards the realization of its stated objectives. In keeping with the UN system on-going efforts to strengthen result-orientation, the report should focus on systemic, structural transformation rather than process, highlighting how the different elements of the result chain described in the approved project document contributed to advance the rights of persons with disabilities in keeping with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. 1

Reporting teams are encouraged to attach annexes containing additional relevant information (including assessments, evaluations and studies undertaken or published) and share videos, photographs (high resolution image files) or other multi-media materials illustrating the work and impact of the project. It is recommended, however, that all annexes be clearly referenced, using footnotes or endnotes within the body of the narrative.

Please note the report should be accessible.2

1 The following definitions, which are based on the UN Development Group Harmonized RBM Terminology, were used in the “Template for Programme Proposals”, utilized by UN Country teams to developed the approved project documents:

* 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.

2 **Prior to the submission of this report, please check that the document is accessible to persons using screen readers.** In a window system it is possible to do this by going to the File Menu, clicking Check for Issues and then Check Accessibility. If errors, warnings and tips show up in the report of the accessibility checker, please follow the instructions in the checker to make the necessary corrections. On a Mac, click on review and select check accessibility. When the document is accessible the checker will display a report stating *“No accessibility issues found. People with disabilities should not have difficulty reading this document.”* Please see [Windows Accessibility Checker](https://support.office.com/en-us/article/Use-the-Accessibility-Checker-on-your-Windows-desktop-to-find-accessibility-issues-a16f6de0-2f39-4a2b-8bd8-5ad801426c7f) ; [Apple Mac Accessibility Checker](https://support.office.com/en-us/article/Use-the-Accessibility-Checker-on-your-Mac-to-find-and-resolve-accessibility-issues-3b84295e-d55b-49f1-b443-523ec45a5232) for more information.

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Background:

The latest Population and Housing Census of Bhutan (PHCB) 2017 reported that the prevalence rate for disability in Bhutan is 2.1%, which corresponds to 15,567 persons. Out of the 15,567 persons, 8,111 are female and 7,456 are male. This is the first Census in 12 years that included the Washington Group set of short questions on disabilities. Due to success of the current UNPRPD project, National Statistics Bureau has now integrated Washington Group Questions (Short Set) in all censuses and surveys.

The Vulnerability Baseline Assessment conducted by the Gross National Happiness Commission (GNHC) Secretariat with support from UNDP identifies persons with disabilities as one of the 14 vulnerable groups in need of additional interventions from the Royal Government of Bhutan (RGoB).

In 2018, for the first time Bhutan received UNPRPD funds for a joint project between UNICEF, UNDP and WHO to support the RGoB’s efforts in further creating an enabling environment for the ratification of UNCRPD. This is a significant cross-sectoral and multi-agency initiative in line with “One UN” to address disability through a more convergent approach involving persons with disabilities themselves.

In January 2019, the Technical Committee for the Implementation of UNPRPD project was formed by GNHC and includes all members of the Multi-Sectoral Task Force for the formulation of the National Disability Policy. Through UNPRPD support, the first National Disability Policy was developed involving consultation between GNHC, relevant Ministries, civil society organizations and development partners including the Austrian Development Agency. The policy was presented and approved by the Cabinet in 2019. The project permitted much needed investment in a new policy environment for Bhutan and in the meaningful engagement of people with disabilities in the development and implementation of policy reforms focused on leaving no-one behind, to advance the rights of people with disabilities.

Significant progress was made in inclusive education over the last years to ensure equitable access for children with special educational needs. From just one school in Thimphu integrating special educational needs (SEN) in 2004, there are now 24 schools in Bhutan with trained teachers providing Special Educational Needs programme. In addition, there are two institutes providing specialized educational services: the Muenselling Institute and Wangsel Institute.

New and crucial partnerships were established with CSOs, for example with the ‘Disabled People’s Association of Bhutan’ (DPAB). The initial project activities during late 2018 and early 2019 included a multi-sectoral inception workshop with participation of GNHC, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, National Statistical Bureau, National Commission for Women and Children and CSOs, to develop an action plan and a Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) framework that were submitted to the UNRPRD Secretariat.

## Overall progress

Please describe the progress made during the reporting period towards the realization of the project’s expected impact. Please make sure to capture, in your description, relevant shifts in capacity development as well as in the wider disability inclusion agenda and implementation of the SDGs in the country. Please also comment, as appropriate, on the variations in impact indicators reported in Table 1.

In 2019 the National Policy for Persons with Disabilities was endorsed by the Cabinet. Building on this achievement, the first National Action Plan for implementation of the policy was finalized in 2020 by the leading agency (GNHC) based on the plans and policies of the Ministry of Health, Education, NCWC, DPO/CSOs (DPAB, ABS, Draktsho).

The National Consultations on the development of the Policy were attended by PWDs (more than 50), caregivers and parents of CWDs and PWDs, local government functionaries and stakeholders from various parts of the country.

Advocacy on disability in collaboration with DPOs had started in August 2019 through Disability Equality Training (DET) that was first piloted in August 2019. The facilitation resource persons for the DET are PWDs themselves. DET is used as a strategy to plan, programme and advocate for the rights and inclusion of PWDs through using their real experiences, as well as to develop concrete action plans that could be implemented by the participants. Accordingly, the slogan “nothing about us without us-making the right real” paved the way for the DET approach. Between August 2019 and November 2020, more than 200 participants (100F) joined the DET, facilitated by 11 persons with disabilities in total. DET has since gained incredible momentum, with further sessions organized for public transport service providers, frontline workers, teachers, among other target groups. More PWDs are joining the first cohort of DET facilitators. GNHC, in collaboration with the Disabled Persons’ Association of Bhutan (DPAB), recently organized a DET for development partners.

One of the biggest achievements of the project is the formalization of DPAB as the first DPO in Bhutan in 2020. The official launch of the Disabled People’s Organization of Bhutan (DPOB) was on the 1st of March 2021 (Kuensel national newspaper article attached). The DPOB will provide a collective and common voice for people living with different disabilities in the country and will further advocate and facilitate the ratification of UNCRPD.

The National Statistics Bureau (NSB) has standardized the data collection and analysis on disabilities by incorporating the Washington Group of Short Set and Extended Set of Questions in all censuses and surveys to be conducted in the future. The disability data collection, analysis and reporting were aligned to the SDGs. This will ensure that henceforth there is a single, credible source of information on disability data in the country.

To provide equal opportunities for children with profound deafness, UNICEF continues to provide technical support to the ‘Wangsel Institute for the Deaf’ to develop Bhutan Sign Language, enabling more than 100 deaf children (45 female) to access education using a more standardized sign language. A separate curriculum for Wangsel Institute is being finalized. Due to the lack of expertise in developing sign language in Bhutan, UNICEF is supporting the MoE’s engagement of an International Sign Language specialist to document and develop a sign language for Bhutan.

WHO in collaboration with the Ministry of Health has finalized the Assistive Technology list along with the Way Forward based on a guidance to finalize the list (apps.who.int/medicinedocs/document/s22396en.pdf). The finalization workshop was attended by all the relevant partners including participants from DPOs and PWDs.

Thimphu Thromde and Bhutan Olympics Committee are currently constructing accessible infrastructures at the Memorial Chorten and Lungtenzampa Athletics Ground. The sites were chosen following extensive consultations with PWDs. These pilot sites will help promote awareness on physical accessibility of public spaces as well as the importance of mainstreaming international accessibility standards in the country’s programmes and policies.

The key interventions during the project implementation were: development of the National Disability Policy and implementation plan; review of the gender equality policy through the lens of disability; empowering DPAB to be a full-fledged DPO through staff capacity building on proposal writing, project management and design of accessible office space; empowering of seven PWDs for employment though livelihood-based trainings; support for early intervention kits; training of families and Caregivers of CWDs; and development of Life skills curriculum for PWDs.

## Progress towards impact and specific outcomes

Using the table format provided below, please provide information on the progress towards impact and the achievement of outcome indicators that took place during the reporting period. Where it has not been possible to collect data on indicators, additional narrative information should be provided detailing why that was the case and what plans have been put in place to ensure that the relevant data will be provided.

# Table 1. Progress against impact indicators

|  |
| --- |
| **Impact** |
| The rights of PWDs in Bhutan, through their capacity to engage in development, are advanced. |

**Impact Indicators**

During UNPRPD Monitoring and Evaluation Framework development it was agreed that the Impact level indicators will not be developed as outcome level indicators are sufficient to show the progress. Bhutan’s UNPRPD therefore does not have impact level indicators.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicator\*** | **Start level**(Beginning of the project reporting period)\* | **Target\*** | **End level**(End of the project reporting period)**\*** | **Means of Verification** |
| […] | […] | […] | […] | […] |
| […] | […] | […] | […] | […] |

*\* Please provide sex disaggregation here.3*

# Table 2. Progress against outcome indicators

*(Add a table for each outcome in the approved project document)*

|  |
| --- |
| **Outcome 1** |
| The policy environment in Bhutan strengthens the realization of rights of people with disability. |
| **Type of Lever:** |

# Outcome 1 Indicators

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicator\*** | **Start level** Baseline (Beginning of the project reportingperiod)\* | **Target\*** | **End level**End line(End of the project reporting period)\* | **Means of Verification** |
| % of people with disabilities who voted in the 2018. | 0 | 5 | 5 | Policy papers/ Programme document/ECB |
| No. of persons with disabilities consulted during the policy and Action Plan for Disability Policy. | NA | 100 | 100 | Programme document |

3 As relevant and appropriate, kindly please also disaggregate by type of disability, age, ethnicity, rural/urban location.

*\* Please provide sex disaggregation here.4*

|  |
| --- |
| Outcome 2The Capacity of People with Disabilities participate meaningfully in the development and implementation of the policy framework |
| Type of Lever: |

# Outcome 2 Indicators

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicator\*** | **Start level** | **Target level\*** | **End level** | **Means** | **of** |
|  | Baseline |  | End line | **Verification** |  |
|  | (Beginning of the |  | (End of the project |  |  |
|  | project reporting |  | reporting period)\* |  |  |
|  | period)\* |  |  |  |  |
| No. of | NA | 3 | 3 | Programme |
| CSOs/DPOs with |  |  |  | document |
| increased |  |  |  |  |
| capacities to |  |  |  |  |
| advocate and |  |  |  |  |
| provide services |  |  |  |  |
| to persons with |  |  |  |  |
| disabilities |  |  |  |  |
| National Quality | NA | Standards are | Standards are used | Programme |
| Standards for |  | developed and | for procurement | document |
| procurement, |  | agreed | and maintenance |  |
| distribution and |  |  |  |  |
| maintenance of |  |  |  |  |
| assistive |  |  |  |  |
| augmented |  |  |  |  |
| devices and |  |  |  |  |
| technologies |  |  |  |  |
| available |  |  |  |  |

## Progress towards specific outcomes

Please describe the progress made during the project period towards the realization of each of the outcomes envisaged in the approved project document. To the extent that is possible, clearly outline the link between the outputs delivered

4 As relevant and appropriate, kindly please also disaggregate by type of disability, ethnicity, age, rural/urban location.

by the project and the described outcome-related progress. Please also comment, as appropriate, on the variations in outcome indicators reported in Table 2.

**Outcome 1: Policy Framework strengthened to include rights of persons with disabilities.**

**Output 1.1: Provide technical consultation, and advocacy support to the development of Bhutan’s first National Disability Policy, and**

**to the consideration of women and girls with disabilities in the development of Bhutan’s first Gender Equality Policy.**

The first National Policy for Persons with Disabilities in Bhutan was developed through consultation between GNHC, relevant Ministries, civil society organizations, development partners and people with disabilities. The policy was presented and approved by the Cabinet in 2019. Building on this achievement, the first National Action Plan for implementation of the policy has been finalized in 2020 by the lead agency (GNHC).

National consultations on the development of the Policy were attended by PWDs (more than 50), caregivers and parents of CWDs and PWDs, local government functionaries, and stakeholders from various parts of the country. The consultations were also covered by media where PWDs, who participated in the consultations, shared their experiences and views. UNDP provided support to disseminate the Policy to a wide audience in accessible formats, including through the publication of pamphlets and a braille version of the Policy. The first National Action Plan for implementation of the policy was developed based on the plans and policies of the Ministries of Health and Education, NCWC and DPOs (DPAB, ABS, Draktsho), and consultations to finalize the Plan were held with multiple sectors to ensure that their perspectives were reflected. For example, the education part of the National Action Plan is based on the Ten-Year Roadmap for Inclusive and Special Education in Bhutan which was approved in December 2018.

The Action Plan includes chapters on: Education; Health; Economic Security; Protection and Access to Justice; Disaster Risk Reduction and Mitigation; Built Environment; Information, Communication and Technology; Participation in Culture, Spiritual, Recreation, Leisure and Sport Activities; Policy and Planning; Political Participation; Institutional Arrangements; NGOs/CSOs/Disabled People's Organizations; Data and Information; Finance; Monitoring and Evaluation with specific focus on Removal of Attitudinal Barriers; Employment, Support and Enabling Environment for business opportunities; Awareness and Advocacy; Support for family and caregivers; Early Identification, Intervention and rehabilitation; Healthy Ageing; and Inclusion in Decision Making.

**Output 1.2: Provide technical support to develop a strategy to implement the National Disability Policy, and to take forward priority actions related to women and children (including improved awareness of duty bearers).**

According to the national neonatal death review report 2012-2014, birth defect is one of the main causes of neonatal mortality in Bhutan. The National Action Plan for Prevention and Control of Birth defect (2016) recommended the establishment of a birth defect surveillance system as an important task for reducing birth defect related death in Bhutan. Therefore, the UNPRPD Project supported the training of health workers on birth defect surveillance. The main objectives were to enhance the capacity of health workers for smooth reporting/data entry into the system and to make the BD system effective.

The Ministries of Health and Education have partnered as well to institutionalize the Bhutan Child Development Screening Tool (BCDST) into the Maternal and Child Health (MCH) Handbook. Health Workers and ECCD Facilitators have been trained to use BCDST for early identification and intervention of children with disabilities. BCDST is aligned with the current Rapid-Neuro Developmental Assessment (RNDA) tool that is being used by teachers teaching in schools with Special Education Needs (SEN) programme. Accordingly, a child will be screened at least 11 times from birth till the age of five years. For suspected cases of children with disabilities, referral and support mechanisms have also been mainstreamed.

Access to assistive technology (AT) is essential for many people to maintain and improve function, health and wellbeing, to participate in education, work and social activities. Older people, people with disability and people living with chronic conditions are amongst those who commonly need AT. In line with the WHO Resolution WHA71.8, improving access to AT, Bhutan is in the process of carrying out a national survey on assistive technology. The survey is expected to obtain

data to understand the need, the demand and the barriers to access AT in the population. The UNPRPD project supported the Technical Working Group (TWG) consultation meeting, and in developing the survey deployment plan, developing ToR for recruiting consultant for AT survey with the aim of advancing the rights of person with disabilities in Bhutan.

In collaboration with National Statistical Bureau (NSB), the Participating UN Agencies (PUNOs) successfully integrated Washington Group of Questions on Disability Data (both short set and extended set) into Bhutan’s National Census and Surveys. This way the country has now harmonized and standardized the definition of disability based on WHO-IFC definition. Any future national census on population and housing will have a module on WG Questions. All studies or surveys undertaken by agencies, sectors and the nation in future must also follow the standardized and harmonized data collection.

Further, to strengthen disability data collection, the Ministry of Education is deep diving into raw data of the 2017 Population and Housing Census of Bhutan to produce a Thematic Analysis report. The report once finalized will help in development of evidence-based policies, planning and programming for education, health and employment sectors.

With UNPRPD support, UNICEF assisted the Ministry of Education to further provide quality inclusive education. Capacity of teachers at Muenselling Institute (for Blind and Low Vision) was enhanced to develop tactile-based teaching learning materials (TLM). These teachers can now prepare tactile maps and other TLM to make the learning of children more sensory and meaningful.

The Paro College of Education trained its six faculty members to teach Inclusive Education in Braille and Bhutanese Sign Language. They are now better equipped to integrate the learning needs of children with low vision, blindness and deafness into their teacher training programme. Samtse College of Education is undertaking research on Inclusive Education Policies of tertiary education institutes in Bhutan. The research will inform the Royal University of Bhutan in developing an evidence-based policy on inclusive education at higher and tertiary levels. The Royal Education Council is aligning its Technical and Vocational Education and Training curriculum to meet the needs of children with disabilities, particularly adolescents with deafness.

During the COVID-19 lockdown, the instructors and teachers of Draktsho Vocational Training Institute for Special Children and Youth faced difficulties keeping themselves meaningfully engaged. This was due to shortage of raw materials to produce souvenirs and handicraft products. UNICEF through UNPRPD funds supported the procurement of raw materials for Draktsho.

**Outcome 2: The Capacity of People with disabilities participate meaningfully in the development and implementation of the policy framework.**

**Output 2.1: Support civil society working with and for people with disabilities, including developing the membership and institutional capacities of potential DPOs (with an objective to support development of DPO)**

UNICEF supported the institutional capacity development of Disabled Person’s Association of Bhutan (DPAB) including staff training on management of the organization as an Organization of Persons with Disabilities (OPD) in areas such as Human Resources, Information Technology, Finance and Administration. In addition, UNICEF provided technical support to develop a Strategy Document for DPAB, which was submitted to Civil Society Organization Authority (CSOA) for upgrading DPAB as a Disabled Persons Organization of Bhutan (DPOB). DPAB thus became the first Disabled Persons’ Organization in the country in 2020. DPOB will now represent the voices and issues of persons with disabilities across the whole country. UNICEF also supported DPOB in raising its membership base through an advocacy drive and to mobilize funds for greater sustainability of the organization.

The DPAB in partnership with the Ability Bhutan Society and Wangsel Institute conducted a one-day DET sensitization workshop to the Technical Committee Members of the UNPRPD project, followed by a one-week DET for Disability CSOs. The workshop was facilitated by PWDs themselves including visually impaired, low vision, hearing impaired and a wheelchair user. The three disability CSOs, led by the DPAB, have successfully demonstrated their capacity to facilitate

such workshops, and have developed an action plan to roll out the DET programme, including training and increasing the number of PWD facilitators as well as advocating for the active involvement of PWDs themselves as agents of change, rather than mere recipients of assistance. Furthermore, a DET was conducted for 200 public transport personnel (100 taxi drivers and 100 city bus drivers) by disability CSOs. While city bus services and taxis are often used by PWDs, the existing transport service system in Thimphu lacks adequate inclusiveness and accessibility. The training equipped participants with appropriate skills in providing required support to persons with different types of disabilities.

## Equality between men and women

* + *How did the project take into account differences in the barriers faced by men and women with disabilities?*
	+ *In what way did the project advance gender equality?*
	+ *How have the specific actions undertaken by the project contributed directly to the empowerment of women and girls with disabilities? Please include here baseline and end line data on how women with disabilities were included and impacted while implementing the project. Kindly note that in the expenditure section below projects are requested to state the overall funding spent on these activities.*

According to a Violence Against Children study conducted in Bhutan more than 60% of violence prevalence in the country is against children. CWDs are more vulnerable to various child protection issues than their non-disabled peers. Under the UNPRPD project, a review of the Gender Equality Policy through the lens of disability was conducted to ensure equal participation between women and men.

The National Policy for Persons with Disabilities, developed with the support of the UNPRPD, acknowledges the risks that women and girls with disabilities face, and calls on relevant stakeholders to ensure their fundamental rights. For instance: the Policy calls on the Ministry of Education to take into consideration the advancement of the rights of the children and women with disabilities in all education policies, plans and programmes; the Ministry of Health is urged take appropriate additional measures to ensure women and children with disabilities have full and equal access to the highest available standard of health services; the Ministry of Labor and Human Resources shall develop self-employment programs and introduce vocational and need based training programmes for persons with disabilities taking into consideration the needs of women and girls; and the Government is to encourage the participation of women and girls with disabilities as leaders and decision makers.

Recognizing the unique challenges faced by women and girls with disabilities (vis-à-vis men and boys with disabilities), UNDP and OPDs organized a DET for Government agencies and CSOs working for women in order to mainstream disability inclusion in their plans, budgets and daily operations.

There are civil society organizations for persons living with disabilities such as Draktsho, Phensem, Ability Bhutan Society, Disable Persons Association of Bhutan, which provide services to women with disabilities. As a part of the implementation of the Gender Contingency Plan in response to COVID-19, the OPDs partnered with the National Commission for Women and Children to train front-line officials on GBV in response to COVID-19, with a focus on women and girls with disabilities. This partnership has been initiated through the UNPRPD project, which has scope to grow further if resources are provided.

## Full and effective participation of persons with disabilities

*Please describe how the project ensured the full and effective participation of persons with disabilities and their representative organizations. Kindly include the following information in your response:*

* + *How were persons with disabilities involved in the project’s governance as well as in the planning,*

*implementation, monitoring and evaluation phases of the project cycle?*

* + *Please provide details on how OPDs were engaged in project implementation and describe how OPDs participated and contributed on specific outcomes and outputs.*
	+ *How did the project support OPD engagement in national policy and systems as a result of the UNPRPD project actions?*
	+ *Which specific actions were undertaken by the project that contributed directly to strengthening the capacity of organizations of persons with disabilities including underrepresented groups? (Kindly note that in the budget section below projects are requested to state the overall funding spent on these activities).*
	+ *In addressing the above points, please elaborate as appropriate on how the heterogeneity of the various groups of persons with disabilities, and their experience of multiple and compound discrimination, was taken into account throughout the project cycle.*
	+ *Please provide information on the level of representation of type of Organization of persons with disabilities involved.*

Representatives from Disability CSOs, many of whom are PWDs, are members of the UNPRPD Technical Committee and were involved in the planning and decision-making process of the project. Furthermore, PWDs facilitated workshops and trainings on DET, which directly contributed to enhanced capacity of the disability CSOs. The DET considered the different challenges that persons with various types of disability face daily. The DET was facilitated by persons with speech and hearing impairment, visual impairment, low vision as well as a wheelchair user. The training of public transport operators, for instance, was a success in sensitizing the participants on how best to provide adequate support for different groups of PWDs.

The National Consultation Meeting on the draft National Policy for Persons with Disabilities was attended by Persons with Disabilities. The meeting was also covered by media where persons with disabilities who participated in the consultation shared their experiences and views. The persons with disabilities who are also task force members spoke with media on behalf of the committee.

DPAB has been upgraded to the first DPO of Bhutan. UNICEF through the UNPRPD funds contributed towards the capacity development of DPAB in areas of HR, ICT, Finance and Administration. DPAB also needed a Strategy Document to pitch for its registration as the DPO, which UNICEF supported in the form of technical and financial support. Membership drives and fund raising were also supported for DPOB. When DPAB’s Strategy Document was developed, the needs of various groups of disabilities were discussed to ensure that DPOB represented the voices and concerns of all types of disabilities across the country.

The Ability Bhutan Society (ABS) has been working closely with parents and professionals to enhance their capacities to protect children with disabilities as have other CSOs in enabling children with disabilities to achieve their potential. Additionally, UNICEF had supported the Ministry of Education (MoE) through a consultative process that included people with disabilities to develop a multi-pronged C4D strategy and action plan on disability to address knowledge gaps and social norms around disability. To support implementation of the C4D strategy, messages, materials and tools have been developed by all stakeholders in a coordinated harmonized approach.

# Table 3. Meaningful participation of persons with disabilities

|  |
| --- |
| **Meaningful participation objective** |
| The Capacity of People with disabilities participate meaningfully in the development and implementation of the policy framework |

## Indicators- Meaningful participation of persons with disabilities

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicator\*** | **Baseline\*** | **Target\*** | **End line\*** | **Means of verification** |
| No. of CSOs/DPOs with increased capacities to advocate and provideservices to | 1 (DPAB) | 3 (DPAB, ABS,Draktsho) | 3 (DPAB, ABS,Draktsho) | Programme document |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicator\*** | **Baseline\*** | **Target\*** | **End line\*** | **Means of verification** |
| persons with disabilities |  |  |  |  |
| No. women networks sensitized on the needs of WWD (women with disability) | 0 | 5 | 5 | Programme document |

*\* Please provide sex disaggregation here as relevant or include indicators on meaningful participation of representative organizations of women and girls with disabilities as well as disaggregate by type of disability.*

## Partnership-Building

How has the project contributed to partnership-building across key constituencies? Please describe the different stakeholders involved and how they worked together. Please indicate if new partnerships (formal and informal) with OPDs have been established.

The Technical Committee for Disability was formed in 2019 to guide and coordinate all disability related work in the country. The technical committee is comprised of all implementing agencies, UN agencies, as well as those agencies who are already part of the Multi-Sectoral Task Force for the formulation of the National Policy for Persons with Disabilities. The Technical Committee members have the following functions:

1. Review and endorse planned activities and ensure that they are technically sound and well-coordinated.
2. Ensure there is integration and synergy between the various project activities and that they are broadly aligned with the intents of the disability policy.
3. Provide technical support to ensure that project activities are planned and implemented as per the standards.
4. Provide guidance, and/or clarifications, where technical issues are confronted.

The Technical Committee members were also actively involved in the formulation of the action plan for the National Disability Policy for Persons with Disability.

UNICEF has signed a workplan with DPOB, Draktsho and Ability Bhutan Society to support the cause of PWDs.

UNICEF supported the Bhutan Council for School Examination and Assessment in the development of Bhutan’s first ever National Education Assessment Framework. National Education Assessment Framework (NEAF) 2020 is inclusive and was developed through consultative process with Children with Disabilities, People with Disabilities and organizations working with people with disabilities. The NEAF includes inclusive education to address special education needs through various means such as making appropriate accommodations and adaptations in the tools, allocation of extra time, provision of suitable seating, presentation and response format, administration and assessment. The support for NEAF development was done together with the Global Partnership for Education (GPE).

To reach the estimated 32,135 children who could not access online and broadcast learning due to remoteness or lack of devices and connectivity during COVID-19 related nationwide school closures, UNICEF supported the development of Self- Instructional Materials (SIM), which were also adjusted for SEN children through the SG MPTF to support education continuity. Due to an increase in the number of targeted children to be reached by SIM, additional funding for SIM was received from the GPE COVID-19 Accelerated Funding.

## Promoting ONE UN approach to disability Inclusion

How has the project contributed to greater UN inter-agency collaboration to advance the rights of persons with disabilities in the country? How has it contributed towards disability mainstreaming within your offices and at the broader UNCT level? Please describe how the UNPRPD project has contributed directly to the UNDIS scorecard reporting and has contributed towards progress against the UNDIS indicators. How has the project contributed to disability mainstreaming within the UN system including the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks/ UNDAFs.

The UNPRPD joint project led to enhanced coordination and collaboration between PUNOs (UNICEF, WHO and UNDP) on the issue of disability inclusion, such as jointly planning the IDPD programme with Government counterparts. The implementation plan for National Disability Policy was developed jointly by the Research and Development Division of Gross national Commission, the same agency responsible for the development of the policy. The PUNOs contributed to ensure that the implementation plan was truly cross-sectoral and multi-sectoral in nature.

United Nations Sustainable Development Partnership Framework (UNSDPF) for Bhutan articulates the collective vision of the UN system in Bhutan for 2019-2023 and aims to achieve results in four outcome areas as part of a universal action to leave no one behind. UNSDPF Outcome One is on enhanced access to and use of reliable and timely data for inclusive and evidence-based policy and decision making. Outcome Two is to support vulnerable and unreachable people to have access to and receive quality health, nutrition, protection, education, water, sanitation and hygiene services. Outcome three aims to ensure national stakeholders provide equal opportunities for all, particularly women and vulnerable groups. Outcome Four aims to make Bhutan’s communities and its economy more resilient to climate-induced and other disasters and biodiversity loss as well as economic vulnerability. UNSDPF has specific outputs which are directly linked to the UNPRPD project, for example, Output 3.1 Improved enabling environment for civil society to advance opportunities for and increase resilience of targeted vulnerable groups and Output 3.2: Parliament and justice sector capacities and approaches are strengthened with increased inclusion, transparency and accountability. The Royal Government of Bhutan has identified persons with disabilities as being a vulnerable socio-economic group.

The UNPRPD contributed to raising the awareness level on disability agenda within the UNCT. Led by RCO a proposal for the 4th round of UNPRPD was submitted. UNICEF presented the UN Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) to RCO during UNCT and UN Operations Team meetings. The UNDIS was also presented to the Technical Committee for Disability and influenced discussions on the National Disability Policy Implementation Plan. Disability will be a standing agenda during UNCTs. The recommendation to form a multi-agency Task Team on Disability has been made to UNCT that might further strengthen the partnerships amongst UN agencies as well as partners.

## Linkages to national development agenda

Please reflect on the project’s influence on and linkage to the national development agenda and initiatives including SDGs

implementation, monitoring, budgeting etc.

The UNPRPD was aligned to Bhutan’s 12th FYP which has 17 National Key Results Areas (NKRAs), UNSDPF (2019-2023) and Ten-year roadmap for Inclusive and Special Education (2018-2028). The Implementation Plan for National Disability Policy is based on multisectoral collaboration, led by GNHC.

The National Key Result Areas (NKRA 3) is solely for the vulnerable groups including PWDs:

1. Skills and Capacity of Vulnerable Groups Enhanced - Number of PWDs completing the skills development programme annually - Target: 100
2. Number of skills development programmes for PWDs - Target: 2
3. Equitable access to quality education enhanced: Number of schools with Special Education Needs programme -

Target:28

1. Health and wellbeing of vulnerable groups improved: Proportion of health infrastructure accessible to PWD: Number (referral hospitals) of health infrastructure accessible to PWD: Target:3
2. Fiscal and Monetary Measures to reduce poverty and Inequality: Adoption of financial inclusion policy, Proportion of budget allocated to vulnerable groups.

NKRA\_14: Healthy and Caring Society Enhanced - targeted programme for community-based rehabilitation for people with disability.

Link <https://www.gnhc.gov.bt/en/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/12FYP-Volume-II-Central-Plans.pdf>

Ten-year roadmap for Inclusive and Special Education (2018-2028):

The Ministry of Education’s 10-year roadmap for inclusive and special education is a priority area. This was developed through a consultative process with persons with disabilities, development partners and stakeholders within and outside the Ministry of Education. The roadmap provides direction to the Ministry for the development of inclusive and special education for the next ten years by improving access to inclusive education for children with disabilities in Bhutan, improving the quality of inclusive education, strengthening systems for support services at national and provisional levels, improving coordination of all sectors working towards providing services for CWDs, and ensuring sustainability of programmes and goals. The roadmap has goals and strategies that are both cross-cutting and targeted which are to be achieved through multisectoral coordination, over a period of ten years. The roadmap has three phases for its implementation: 2019-2021, 2022-2025 and 2026-2028.

## COVID-19

Please indicate if the project has contributed directly to disability inclusion in COVID-19 response and recovery plans. Please list specific products and activities.

In 2020, due to COVID-19 outbreaks, Bhutan had two nationwide lockdowns in August-September 2020 and December 2020-January 2021. Even between lockdowns, there were movement restrictions and quarantine requirements. It influenced greatly the implementation of planned activities as the project team had to adapt and to make changes in planned activities. Bhutan had kept in mind vulnerable groups including people with disabilities while preparing the national response plan to COVID-19. Mapping of people with disabilities was done by the Ministry of Health with a view to provide focused support in terms of both medical needs and livelihood (food). Continuous Education planning is ongoing with multiple scenarios and additional curriculum and materials are being developed which are inclusive. Posters were developed and distributed to PWDs on prevention of COVID-19.

The Ministry of Health organised the mapping of people with disabilities through their health centres around the country so that special attention could be given to people living with disabilities and prevent them from getting COVID-19 infection and reduce morbidity and mortality.

In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, WHO supported provision of inclusive handwashing and drinking water stations in all hospitals to help prevent or reduce COVID-19 transmission. In line with this, WHO also provided handwashing and drinking water stations to four institutes for PWDs supported by the UNPRPD Project. The institutes are Draktsho Vocational Training Centre for Special Children and Youth, Thimphu and Trashigang, Wangsel Institute for the Deaf and Muenseling institute for visually impaired.

Self-Instructional Materials (SIM) during school closure were modified to suit the needs of children with disabilities. Drakthso received support from the project funds during COVID-19 institute closure.

UNPRPD Project supported the observation of the International Day of Persons with Disabilities on 3 December 2020. The theme of the day was “Building Back Better: toward a disability-inclusive, accessible and sustainable post COVID-19 World” was apt and fitting as the day was observed during ongoing COVID-19 pandemic. The main objectives of the observation of the day were: to promote an understanding of disability issues and mobilizing support for the dignity, rights and well- being of persons with disabilities; to increase awareness of gains to be derived from the integration of persons with disabilities in every aspect of political, social, economic and cultural life; and empowerment of persons with disabilities for inclusive, equitable and sustainable development as enshrined in the 2030 SDG Agenda for Sustainable Development,

which pledges to ‘leave no one behind’ and recognizes disability as a cross-cutting issues. The observation of the day was organized by the Disability Prevention and Rehabilitation Program in collaboration with the CSO - Ability Bhutan Society and the Disabled People's Association of Bhutan.

## Creation of knowledge and communications materials

How has the project contributed to generating new knowledge on how best to promote the rights of persons with disabilities to support policy and system changes? Please also describe in this section any unique expertise and products developed by the project that could be used to support other countries within a south-south cooperation framework. Please list type of knowledge products.

UNICEF Bhutan Country Office participated in UNICEF Headquarter (Disability Section’s) initiative to advocate for the protection, wellbeing and development of children and adolescents with disabilities. Voices of Mon Bahadur and Tshering from Changangkha Middle Secondary School and Wangsel Institute respectively featured in video clips in which they spoke the 10 Principles in English and Bhutanese Sign Language, asserting their rights to protection, wellbeing and development. The link is provided below: <https://www.dropbox.com/s/a6hdn190t5hifxl/10%20Principles%20MIX%20ISL%20AD%20v2.mp4?dl=0>

National Policy for Persons with Disabilities 2019 has been developed and endorsed. The National Action Plan to implement the policy is finalized.

UNDP led the production of a series of non-fiction videos on Disability Equality Training (DET). All five videos were aired (full- length) on national TV at the occasion of IDPD celebrations.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Name of product** | **Type of product (report, guidelines, assessment etc.)** | **Purpose and process Describe what was the purpose of the product who participated in the development of product (OPDs, NGOs, Academia etc) and if the product****was tested/ validated.** | **Link****/attach ment** | **Access ible format s** | **Validation****Has the product been validated by national actors. If yes by whom?** |
| National Policy for Persons with Disabilities | Policy | The policy was developed in consultation with OPDs, PWDs, all ministries, development partners and the leading agency was GNHC | Link [https://w](https://www.gnhc.gov.bt/en/?page_id=3905) [ww.gnhc](https://www.gnhc.gov.bt/en/?page_id=3905)[.gov.bt/e](https://www.gnhc.gov.bt/en/?page_id=3905) [n/?page\_](https://www.gnhc.gov.bt/en/?page_id=3905) [id=3905](https://www.gnhc.gov.bt/en/?page_id=3905) | no | The policy was validated by all relevant ministries and approved by the Cabinet in 2019. |
| […] | […] | […] | […] | […] | […] |

* + What communications strategies did the project adopt?
	+ Please list type of communications materials.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Name of Product** | **Type of Product (Toolkit, Video, Poster, publication etc.)** | **Purpose** | **Dissemination** | **Links/ Attachments** | **Language** | **Accessible formats** |
| […] | […] | […] | […] | […] | […] | […] |
| […] | […] | […] | […] | […] | […] | […] |
| […] | […] | […] | […] | […] | […] | […] |

## Challenges

Please describe any major challenges that arose during the project’s implementation. Please indicate specifically if due to the COVID 19 emergency the project implementation has been affected.

COVID-19 and the subsequent lockdowns and movement restrictions hampered the implementation of activities. Specifically, the pilot accessible infrastructure could not be completed within the original project end date of 30 June 2020 due to the unavailability of workers.

The independent evaluation of the UNPRPD project is underway and expected to be completed by 10 April 2021. The project evaluation work was awarded to IQVIA Consulting and Information Services India Private Limited, based in India, through competitive bidding. The work was delayed due to the second nationwide lockdown from December 2020- January 2021.

To ensure that UN staff improve capacity and understanding of disability, the DET training for UN staff was planned for 2020 but due to lockdowns and teleworking, the training was postponed for 2021. Development partners were included into DET training that was organized in 2020 by GNHC.

Establishment of a multi-sectoral coordination committee is critically needed to ensure proper partnerships and discussion and is planned within the implementation plan for the National Policy for People with Disabilities.

## Project follow up and Sustainability

Please provide an overview of initiatives planned by various stakeholders in order to follow up on activities initiated by the project. Kindly make sure to cover at least the following stakeholders: relevant parts of Government, organizations of persons with disabilities, UN system, and other development partners operating in the country. Please outline how the medium-to-long term sustainability of the work initiated by the project will be ensured after the end of the Project.

The UNPRPD project follow-up will be aligned with the implementation of the National Policy for People with Disabilities Action Plan, which was finalized in August 2020. As the National Policy and Action Plan are in place as well as sectoral action plans and roadmaps are addressing disability issues, there is strong medium-term sustainability of the work initiated by the project.

There is agreement that disability points will be discussed at UNCT to ensure proper coordination within UN system.

The DET training for UN stuff was postponed due to COVID-19 pandemic to 2021 and will be organized to follow up on DET implementation.

1. **Detailed expenditure in relation to sections 5 and 6 above.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Category** | **Activity (please describe)** | **Budget Allocated** | **Total Expenditure** |
| **Direct impact on empowerment of women and girls with disabilities** | Support to the development of Bhutan’s first National Disability Policy, and to the consideration of women and girls with disabilities in the development of Bhutan’s first Gender Equality Policy | 14,463.61 | 14,463.61 |
| **Direct Impact on****DPOs’ capacity** | Capacity dev of staff of DPAB to run the org as a full- fledged DPO | 10,114.73 | 10,114.73 |
| Skill development and employment of 7 adolescents with disabilities | 4,574.50 | 4,574.50 |
| ITA to design an accessible centre for DPAB | 5,057.36 | 5,057.36 |
| Formalisation of DPAB as a DPO | 13,437.64 | 3,437.64 |
| Capacity Development of Persons with Disabilities to participate meaningfully in the development and implementation of the disability policy framework (development of the DET programme and roll out) | 100,633.25 | 100,633.25 |
| **Accessibility costs** | Classification of procurement of assistive devices for SEN schools | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 |
| Conduct workshop to develop priority assistive technology/product list and AT action plan for Bhutan | 8,048.00 | 8,048.00 |
| Training of physiotherapy technicians and therapist on WHO basic Wheelchair Service Package Training | 4,714.00 | 4,714.00 |
| ToT on WHO Wheelchair Service Training Package (Ex- country) | 5,500.00 | 5,500.00 |
| Provision of hand washing and drinking water station to institutes of persons with disabilities | 8,216.00 | 8,216.00 |
| Develop a strategy to improve access to public spaces for engagement in decision-making and pilot a model “accessible” meeting space | 12,893.31 | 12,893.31 |
| **Increased capacities to advocate and provide services to persons with disabilities** | Training and development of tactile graphic dev for teachers of MIK | 15,000.00 | 15,000.00 |
| Orientation on handbook for parents and caregivers | 9,573.05 | 9,573.05 |
| Proc of intervention toys for children with disabilities | 8,340.84 | 8,340.84 |
| Development of training package on IE for Dzongkhag and Thromdes | 6,675.52 | 6,675.52 |
| Procurement of raw materials for vocational arts for PWDs | 6,793.50 | 6,793.50 |
| IE faculty training on sign language and braille | 2,407.78 | 2,407.78 |
| Alignment of TVE programme for students with deafness | 3,023.89 | 3,023.89 |
| Observation of world disability day | 3,336.60 | 3,336.60 |
| Preparatory work and consultation on assistive technology survey | 2,376.94 | 2,376.94 |
| Training of health care workers on birth defect surveillance | 12,128.57 | 12,128.57 |
|  | Support to data literacy related to disability | 15,000.00 | 15,000.00 |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Harmonisation of data for effective mainstreaming of disability** | Research on inclusive education in higher education in consultation with RUB | 8,501.36 | 8,501.36 |
| Generation and segregation of disability specific data | 10,068.82 | 10,068.82 |
| Evaluation of the project | 29,800.00 | 29,800.00 |
| Project monitoring | 1,600.00 | 1,600.00 |

# Life stories and testimonies

Please provide one or more life stories or direct testimonies to illustrate the results described in sections 2-6. To the extent that is possible, reporting teams are encouraged to share photos, video and other materials to accompany the stories described in this section. Also include testimonies from other stakeholders involved in the project and their perception of the value added of the UNPRPD intervention- representatives of government, civil society including organization of persons with disabilities (DPOs) and private sector as relevant.

During UNPRPD project the frontline workers were equipped with skills to support Persons with Disabilities during COVID-19 to ensure Bhutan’s response to the ongoing pandemic is inclusive. DET training was organized for frontline workers. Please see below the stories as well as in the annexes with pictures from one of the project partners Ability Bhutan Society.

**Leaving no one behind during uncertain times by UNDP Bhutan - Exposure story:** <https://undp-bhutan.exposure.co/leaving-no-one-behind-during-uncertain-times> **DET training for frontline workers:**

[DET Training Paro.mp4 - Google Drive](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1V3ldFmutXA6oRhdJkUD7g3ybcw04TLbh/view)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Name** | **Sex** | **Designation and Organization** | **Is this a testimony from a person with a disability? If so, what kind of disability do they have?5** | **Testimony** | **Photo Shared (Y/N)6** | **Consent for Use of Photo obtained (Y/N)** | **Photo Caption** | **Photo Credit** |
| […] | […] | […] | […] | […] | […] | […] | […] | […] |
| […] | […] | […] | […] | […] | […] | […] | […] | […] |
| […] | […] | […] | […] | […] | […] | […] | […] | […] |

# Photos depicting Project related impact and outcomes7

*Please share photos depicting project related impact and outcomes in high resolution image files with appropriate consents of subjects having been taken as well as with the associated credits and along with permission for use in UNPRPD*

5 Efforts should be made to capture the voices of persons with different types of disabilities including a balance between men and women with disabilities.

6 If yes, please share the photo in a high resolution image file given they have shared consent to their photograph being used in UNPRPD publications and communications materials including website. For photos of children due protocols should be followed for ensuring safety and obtaining consent.

7 Please see Annex 5 UNPRPD Quality Assurance Framework photography notes.

*publications and communications materials including website. For photos of children due protocols should be followed for ensuring safety and obtaining consent. Kindly list below the following for photos shared.*

UNDP led the production of a series of non-fiction videos on Disability Equality Training (DET), below are the links to five videos that were aired (full-length) on national TV at the occasion of IDPD celebrations:

[https://drive.google.com/file/d/1EhGCYL\_7MLFZwM6LMGVTKzZqHC1X5AXW/view?usp=sharing,](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1EhGCYL_7MLFZwM6LMGVTKzZqHC1X5AXW/view?usp=sharing) [https://drive.google.com/file/d/1MrIIqBMesA-39-fqC7t0wdeCz8MvqNpA/view?usp=sharing,](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1MrIIqBMesA-39-fqC7t0wdeCz8MvqNpA/view?usp=sharing) [https://drive.google.com/file/d/1ZpPWfnNl20yiRsA55kg-9YdjCGmIquTr/view?usp=sharing,](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1ZpPWfnNl20yiRsA55kg-9YdjCGmIquTr/view?usp=sharing) [https://drive.google.com/file/d/1ejTa21hFKnSllq-\_gkOXa17BTZaHD45y/view?usp=sharing,](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1ejTa21hFKnSllq-_gkOXa17BTZaHD45y/view?usp=sharing) <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1h_GA5b1p7mBkuKte5e24TVZPJy3AwbvZ/view?usp=sharing> <https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/17MMB9SFaOvWykVHPX-18l1WUJ8Hw-YCI?usp=sharing> <https://www.dpab.org.bt/dpab-upgrades-to-disabled-peoples-organization-of/>

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Photo No.** | **Photo description for use in alternative text for images to enable persons with visual impairments using screen readers to understand and perceive the image.** | **Consent for Use of Photo obtained (Y/N)** | **Photo Caption** | **Photo Credit** |
| 1. | WHO consultative workshop on Assistive technology product list at Paro in 2019 | No | Consultation Workshop on priority AT product list | WHO Bhutan |
| **2.** | Disabled Persons’ Association ofBhutan upgrades to DisabledPeople’s Organization of Bhutan | **Yes** | DisabledPersons’ Association of Bhutan upgrades to DisabledPeople’s Organization of Bhutan | DPOB Bhutan |

## Risk Reporting

Please describe any risks to the project’s implementation experienced during the project’s implementation and how these

were managed. If other risks were identified during the project implementation period, please add them to the table.

During previous annual reports the risks were identified as:

* DPOs are not established and
* Construction of model accessibility pilot unfinished.

As one of the biggest achievements of the UNPRPD project, DPAB had become DPO in 2020, so that risk was fully addressed. Due to COVID-19 lockdowns in Bhutan and movement restriction, the construction of the pilot was not fully finished but with the lifting of lockdowns, it will be finalized.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***Type of risk\* (contextual******programmatic, institutional)*** | ***Risk*** | ***Occurrence (Y/N)*** | ***Impact on result*** | ***Mitigation strategies*** | ***Risk treatment owners*** |
| ***Programmatic*** | ***COVID-19 and******subsequent delays in implementation*** | ***YES*** | ***Delays experienced due to restrictions on gatherings and movements.*** | ***Proactive planning to enable quick mobilization of workers as soon as lockdown is lifted and movement restrictions eased.*** | ***UNDP (Sangay Wangmo, Tomoki Matsuura*** |
| ***[…]*** | ***[…]*** | ***[…]*** | ***[…]*** | ***[…]*** | ***[…]*** |

\* 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.

# Annex 1.

**The UNPRPD MPTF approved in June 2020 it’s New Strategic and Operational Framework 2020-2025. As the Fund has now the obligation to report against the new results framework, we are requesting projects that were approved before June 2020 to reflect on which Fund’s outcome/outputs/indicators their project is contributing.**

|  |
| --- |
| **REPORTING AGAINST UNPRPD MPTF RESULTS****FRAMEWORK** |
| **Outcome 1: National Stakeholders are equipped with the knowledge and practical tools for disability****inclusive policies and systems** | **Yes/No** | **Brief Description** |
| **Outcome indicators** |  |  |
| 1.1 # of stakeholders in UNPRPD supported countries8 with increased knowledge andcapacities to design/reform and deliver inclusive | **Yes** | **The first policy and action plan were developed with full involvement of Gov/UN/OPDs** |

8 Throughout all the Logframe countries will always have to be disaggregated by *(disaggregation lower- and middle-income countries, fragile and humanitarian contexts, least-developed countries and countries within the bottom 50 of the Human Development Index*

|  |
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| **REPORTING AGAINST UNPRPD MPTF RESULTS****FRAMEWORK** |
| policies and systems (disaggregation by stakeholder Gov/ UN/OPDs/other) |  |  |
| 1.2 # of stakeholders in UNPRPD supported countries with strengthened evidence-based knowledge and capacities to assess and respond to gaps in relation to preconditions to CRPD implementation and inclusive SDGS achievement | **Yes** | **Through development of the policy, discussions and endorsement of the first DPO in Bhutan further preconditions to CRPD implementation are in place.** |
| 1.3 # and % of UNPRPD supported countries that have developed and/or strengthened national guidelines, protocols, and/or standards to design and implement policies and systems | **Yes** |  |
| 1.4 # of stakeholders in UNPRPD supported countries used UNPRPD’s situational analysis to inform their future actions around disability inclusion. (disaggregation by stakeholder Gov/ UN/OPDs) | **No** |  |
| 1.5 # and % of UNPRPD supported countries that undertook multi stakeholder capacity building initiatives on disability inclusive policies and systems | **Yes** |  |
| **Output 1.1 - Capacity of the national stakeholders is enhanced to develop and implement gender responsive and disability inclusive policies and****systems for the CRPD and SDGs implementation** | **Yes/No** | **Brief Description** |
| **Output Indicators** |  |  |
| 1.1.1. # of trainings developed and delivered to support national CRPD /inclusive SDG implementation disaggregated by geography (country, regional and global), topic(thematic area, specifics modules on women with disabilities and underrepresented groups needs and rights, and specific modules on instruments for planning and implementation of UN development activities both in development and humanitariansettings). | **No** |  |
| 1.1.2. # of participants (disaggregated Gov (type of ministry)/ UN/OPDs/other) (disaggregated by sex/type of disability/rural urban) participating in capacity building activities funded or provided by UNPRPDprogrammes | **Yes** |  |

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| --- |
| **REPORTING AGAINST UNPRPD MPTF RESULTS****FRAMEWORK** |
| 1.1.3. # of OPDs (disaggregated by type umbrella- disability specific- women-other) that benefitted from capacity building activities (type of activities) funded by UNPRPD programmes to strengthen the capacity oforganizations of persons with disabilities. | **Yes** | **Capacity building on management and strategy development for DPO.** |
| 1.1.4. # of OPDs that have been trained to participate in planning and monitoring of national developmentplans related to UN/government /other | **Yes** | **OPDs participated in the plan development.** |
| 1.1.5. # of capacity building activities (disaggregated by type of capacity building) 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. (Number of participants, disaggregated by age, disability andgeographical location. | **Yes** |  |
| **Output 1.2- Knowledge products are developed and piloted, particularly to address gaps on the preconditions to implement CRPD and disability****inclusive SDGs** | **Yes/No** | **Brief Description** |
| **Output Indicators** |  |  |
| 1.2.1. #of knowledge products (disaggregated by product: tools, guidelines, protocols, reports) developed, piloted and disseminated to the relevantstakeholders to inform inclusive practices | **Yes** | **Policy, Action Plan, Strategy document DPOB, C4D Strategy on disability.** |
| 1.2.2 # of knowledge products developed that address gaps related to inclusion of women and girls withdisabilities and underrepresented groups of persons with disabilities | **No** |  |
| 1.2.3. # of actors involved in developing and testing of knowledge products (disaggregated by product tools, guidelines, protocols, reports) disaggregated by actor (GOV/ OPDs (disaggregated by type ofrepresentation)/ NGOs/Other) | **No** |  |
| **Output 1.3 - Evidence generation, learning and exchange mechanisms are developed and functional, based on country level experiences, to increase****understanding and inform innovative practices.** | **Yes/No** | **Brief Description** |
| **Output Indicators** |  |  |
| 1.3.1. # of learning and evidence generated to inform inclusive policies and systems disaggregated by typee.g. situational analysis, thematic reports, peerreviewed evidence evaluations and assessments, learning reports, case studies etc. | **No** |  |
| 1.3.2. # actors involved in learning and evidence generated to inform inclusive policies and systemsdisaggregated by actor (GOV/OPDs, NGOs, etc) | **No** |  |
| 1.3.3. # of established mechanisms/ instancespromoting learning and exchange across countries | **No** |  |

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| --- |
| **REPORTING AGAINST UNPRPD MPTF RESULTS****FRAMEWORK** |
| (disaggregation by region/ group of countries/ theme and participants (disaggregation by sex, disability,representation of OPDs, UN ,GOV/other) |  |  |
| 1.3.4. # of reports, case studies and/or other sources of evidence addressing the situation of women with disabilities and underrepresented groups of persons with disabilities disaggregated by disability specific ormainstream and women or underrepresented) | **No** |  |
| **Outcome 2: Gaps in achievement of essential building blocks or preconditions to CPRD Implementation in development and humanitarian (gender equality, data accessibility, support services, etc.) are****addressed** | **Yes/No** | **Brief Description** |
| **Outcome indicators** |  |  |
| **2.1.**# and % of UNPRPD supported countries with inclusive and non-discriminatory laws, nationalpolicy/plan for persons with disabilities. | **Yes** |  |
| **2.2.**# and % of UNPRPD supported countries withinclusive service delivery systems and processes across the sectors. | **Yes** |  |
| **2.3.**# and % of UNPRPD supported countries with enhanced or newly established mechanisms supporting formal participation of OPDs tosupport CRPD implementation. | **No** |  |
| **2.4.**# and % of UNPRPD supported countries with enhanced and or newly established multi- stakeholder national and/or sub-national coordination and monitoring mechanisms established to monitor CRPD and include multi- sectoral representation and representation ofOPDs | **No** |  |
| 2.5. # and % of UNPRPD supported countries that have mechanisms in place to support quality, disaggregated and globally comparable data on disability in line with international standards toinform laws, policies and programmes | **Yes** |  |
| **Output 2.1 - Legislative and policy frameworks are newly developed, reviewed, or reformed to promote equality and non-discrimination, based on CRPD****standards, and are translated into plans as relevant.** | **Yes/No** | **Brief Description** |
| **Output Indicators** |  |  |
| 2.1.1. # of newly produced, reviewed, or reformed laws and policies disaggregated by type (disability specific /mainstream) disaggregate by reviewreformed and developed | **Yes** |  |
| 2.1.2. # of developed and or adopted national action plan/strategy to ensure that persons with disabilities,have access to quality and affordable services,(disaggregation by service) | **Yes** |  |

|  |
| --- |
| **REPORTING AGAINST UNPRPD MPTF RESULTS****FRAMEWORK** |
| 2.1.3. # of national strategies and plans with measures in place to ensure disability sensitive budgeting andfinancial management | **Yes** |  |
| 2.1.4. # laws and policies (mainstream and targeted) changes addressing rights and inclusion of most marginalized groups (disaggregation women andunderrepresented by different groups) | **Yes** |  |
| 2.1.5. # of laws and policies and plans on VAWG and or SRHR that adequately respond to the rights of women and girls with disabilities (disaggregation by plan-laws-policies and VAWG-SRHR) | **No** |  |
| 2.1.6. # of developed/strengthened multi-stakeholder coordination mechanisms supporting legal, policy and plans changes (disaggregation by stakeholder Gov/UN/OPDs/other). | **No** |  |
| 2.1.7. # of organizations of persons with disabilities taking part in consultation processes related to legislative and policy changes, disaggregated by kind of organization of persons with disability, constituency represented among persons with disabilities andgeographical location. | **Yes** |  |
| **Output 2.2 –Service delivery systems implementation and processes across the sectors are reviewed/reformed/developed to ensure disability****inclusion** | **Yes/No** | **Brief Description** |
| **Output Indicators** |  |  |
| 2.2.1. # of reviewed, newly developed or strengthened service delivery systems and processes disaggregated by precondition (add as footnote) type of change(reviewed developed or strengthened) and sector. | **No** |  |
| 2.2.2. # of reviewed, newly developed or strengthened national implementation systems and processes addressing the rights for women with disabilities in particular around Sexual and Gender Based Violenceand SRH services. | **No** |  |
| 2.2.3. # of reviewed, newly developed or strengthened national implementation systems and processes addressing the rights the most marginalized groups of persons with disabilities (disaggregation by group(women, underrepresented, etc) | **No** |  |
| 2.2.4. # of supported multi-stakeholder coordination mechanisms supporting targeted services delivery systems and processes changes (disaggregation bystakeholder Gov/ UN/OPDs/other). | **No** |  |
| 2.2.5. #and of organizations of persons with disabilities taking part in consultation processes, disaggregated by kind of organization of persons with disability, constituency represented among personswith disabilities (including Women and | **Yes** |  |

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| **REPORTING AGAINST UNPRPD MPTF RESULTS****FRAMEWORK** |
| underrepresented groups) and geographicalrepresentation e.g. national/local. |  |  |
| **Output 2.3 National data collection systems, accountability and monitoring mechanisms, and inter-ministerial coordination systems are reviewed/reformed/developed to ensure disability****inclusion** | **Yes/No** | **Brief Description** |
| **Output Indicators** |  |  |
| 2.3.1. # of strengthen /developed national and/or sub- national coordination and monitoring mechanisms forCRPD implementation in line with article 33 | **No** |  |
| 2.3.2. # of OPDs involved in government monitoring and accountability mainstream mechanisms (disaggregation by type of OPDs and type ofgovernment mechanism) | **No** |  |
| 2.3.3. # of national mechanisms, institutions, services, programmes, collecting disaggregated data on persons with disabilities (disaggregated by mechanisminstitution service) according to international standards | **Yes** |  |
| 2.3.4. # of national coordination, accountability and monitoring mechanisms related to GBV and SRHmainstreaming disability. | **No** |  |
| **Outcome 3: National development and humanitarian plans and monitoring processes include disability****mainstreaming** | **Yes/No** | **Brief Description** |
| **Outcome 3 Indicators** |  |  |
| **3.1.**% # of UNPRPD supported countries with instruments for planning, implementation and monitoring of UN development and humanitarian activities inclusive of disability (disaggregation byprocess planning-implementation and monitoring) | **No** |  |
| **3.2.**% # of UNPRPD supported countries with adopted national SDGs plans and budgets that are inclusive to persons with disabilities including women withdisabilities and underrepresented groups | **No** |  |
| **3.3.**% # of UNPRPD supported countries with formal participation of persons including women and underrepresented groups with disabilities in mechanisms for planning implementing and monitoring the SDGs and/or UN development and humanitarian Instruments (disaggregation UNinstruments and SDGs national plans) | **No** |  |
| 3.4. % # of UNPRPD supported countries with inclusive national implementation and monitoring of COVID19 response and recovery plans | **Yes** |  |
| **Output 3.1 - Disability inclusion is strengthened in****instruments for planning and implementation of UN** | **Yes/No** | **Brief Description** |

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| **REPORTING AGAINST UNPRPD MPTF RESULTS****FRAMEWORK** |
| **development activities at the country level including****in humanitarian settings** |  |  |
| **Output Indicators** |  |  |
| 3.1.1. # of Common Country Analysis (CCA) including disaggregated data and analysis of the situation of persons with disabilities. Disaggregated by type of analysis e.g. thematic focus versus cross cuttingcomprehensive inclusive analysis | **Yes** |  |
| 3.1.2. #UNSDCF where disability inclusion has beenmainstreamed and/or targeted | **Yes** |  |
| 3.1.3. # of UNSDCF with at least 3 indicators related todisability | **Yes** |  |
| 3.1.4. # of UNSDCF related financial tools with explicitallocations for disability inclusion | **Yes** |  |
| 3.1.5. # of joint programmes funded through MPTFs funds where the rights of persons with disabilities have been addressed (disaggregation by disability group) through collaboration with UNPRPDprogrammes | **Yes** |  |
| **Output 3.2 - 'Disability Inclusion in National Development and Humanitarian Planning,****Implementation and Monitoring mechanisms is strengthened.** | **Yes/No** | **Brief Description** |
| **Output Indicators** |  |  |
| 3.2.1. # of national and subnational SDGs implementation plans integrating targeted andmainstream actions towards persons with disabilities. | **No** |  |
| 3.2.2 # of adopted/ implemented COVID 19 inclusive response and recovery plans and frameworks containing systematic mainstreaming of persons withdisabilities including the most marginalised. | **Yes** |  |
| 3.2.3. % and # Humanitarian Response Plans (HRPs) and Humanitarian Needs Overviews (HNOs)addressing persons with disability needs and rights; | **No** |  |
| 3.2.4. # of SDGs implementation data collection, monitoring and accountability processes assessingprogress against specific disability-inclusion targets | **No** |  |
| **Output 3.3 - Systematic engagement of OPDs is strengthened/enhanced in the national development coordination mechanisms and accountability****frameworks (government/UN/Independent) around SDGs** | **Yes/No** | **Brief Description** |
| **Output Indicators** |  |  |
| 3.3.1. # of UN led national and/or regional coordination mechanisms with established consultation processes undertaken to ensure the active involvement of persons with disabilities, including through their representative organizations,in the design, implementation and monitoring of | **Yes** | **In process** |

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| **REPORTING AGAINST UNPRPD MPTF RESULTS****FRAMEWORK** |
| instruments for planning and implementation of UNdevelopment activities at the country level |  |  |
| 3.3.2. # of governmental coordination mechanisms with established consultation processes undertaken to ensure the active involvement of persons with disabilities, including through their representative organizations, in the planning, implementation andmonitoring of SDGs | **Yes** |  |
| 3.3.3. # of OPDs formally participating in UN supported development processes and national SDGs coordination, planning and implementation processes.(disaggregation by type of OPD and process) | **Yes** | **In process** |
| 3.3.4. # of identified persons with disabilities including through their representative organizations participating in the State’sformulation/implementation of COVID-19 policy responses affecting them | **Yes** |  |