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**END OF PROJECT REPORT**

**Title of Project- Mainstreaming Disability Inclusion in Implementing SDGs in India**

**Name of Country- India**

**Project Duration (From-To)- 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022**

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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]](#footnote-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]](#footnote-2)

# 1. 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.

The growth of India’s cities is fueling the world’s largest urban transformation. India’s urban population is projected to increase from about a third of the total population to almost 40% by 2030 - that would mean 600 million people living in India’s urban centers. Moreover, the number of persons with disabilities living in cities, who now number roughly 8 million (or a third of all persons with disabilities in India) is set to increase. Persons living with disabilities, women and girls, the elderly and other vulnerable populations already face increased difficulties in accessing transport services, sanitation, health, education, and other public services. And these projections suggest increasing levels of stress on the existing overburdened infrastructure of Indian cities which has been exacerbated by the impact of COVID-19. Therefore, the UNRPPD project has been anchored at the National Institute of Urban Affairs (NIUA), a think tank of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs in India to promote accessible and inclusive social and physical infrastructures for persons with disabilities in India.

Considerable progress has been made during the current project period to further the rights of persons with disabilities in India in line with the implementations of the SDGs, RPWD Act, 2016, and the CRPD Convention under the four broad categories:

1. **Legislative policy advocacy**:
* ***Study on Legislative Gap Analysis on the rights of persons with disabilities in India*** – India was one of the first countries in the world to have ratified the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD). The Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act 2016 (hereinafter RPWD Act) was enacted by the Indian Parliament in December 2016, in keeping with India’s commitment to the CRPD. Further, three additional laws deal with the rights of persons with disabilities in India: The National Trust for the Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities Act, 1999; Rehabilitation Council of India Act, 1992; and the Mental Healthcare Act, 2017. Even though India has consistently affirmed its commitment to disability issues globally, there continue to be lacuna and challenges either at the policy and legislation level or at the implementation and monitoring level. Therefore, the disability sector felt the need to outline the current profile of disability issues in the country, identify challenges and barriers to inclusion, learn from the experiences both within the country and globally, devise a roadmap and make requisite plans for the implementation of the new legislation, and make available opportunities and facilities as envisaged in the law. To support the disability sector, a study on the legislative gap analysis on the rights of persons with disabilities in India has been undertaken in partnership with the Centre for Women and the Law, The National Law School of India University in consultation with experts, persons with disabilities and organizations of persons with disabilities. The study is taken up thematically on the following 5 key areas: Children with Disabilities, Women with disabilities, right to work and employment of persons with disabilities, right to health of persons with disabilities; and the Access to Information, justice and environment including assessing the impact of COVID-19 on persons with disabilities and providing recommendations based on the findings. The draft report is under the consideration of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment and the NITI Aayog. - (***See Draft Study at Annexure 1)***
* ***Policy Brief on Gender and Disability Inclusion in Urban Development*** - Although there is a commitment to advance gender equality and disability inclusion in urban development, urban planners, project managers, and practitioners often lack awareness on the importance of prioritizing gender equality and disability inclusion in the urban design process either due to lack of specific on-ground knowledge/ tools or legal mandate from decision makers. Therefore, to effectively implement gender and disability-inclusive strategies, policy level changes are required to facilitate on-ground implementation. To take this forward, a policy brief is being developed in partnership with NIUA, UN-Habitat, UNICEF, UN Women, UNESCO, and Vidhi Centre for Legal Policy in consultation with universal design experts and OPDs to provide recommendations that would assist policy makers in determining future approaches to address the key issues identified in urban planning and design while bridging the gap between policy and practice, and intention and action, by suggesting priority areas for intervention and making recommendations for incorporating gender and disability inclusion into urban planning and design. ***(See Inception Report at Annexure 2)***
* ***Inclusion of disability-related indicators in the National Indicator Framework*** - The current National Indicator Framework (NIF) only includes 3 disability specific indicators in comparison to the 11 global indicators explicitly mentioning persons with disabilities. Also, the earlier version of the NIF contained 4 indicators however, the 4th indicator on ‘Number of employed persons with disabilities in public services’ was removed even though the data for this indicator is available with the Government as there is a mandatory 4% reservation is present in government and public sector jobs for persons with disabilities. Therefore, to support the disability community, partnership has been developed with Sightsavers India to promote data driven decision-making on disability inclusion including meaningful participation of women and girls, and persons with disabilities in policy discussions through identification of disability indicators to be included in the NIF. To take this forward, a Focus Group Discussion (FGD) with select disability rights experts was organized by Sightsavers to discuss and deliberate on disability-specific Indicators for SDGs in India. An outcome document has been prepared from the FGD deliberations proposing 113 disability related indicators to be included in the NIF. Further, these proposed indicators have been prioritized and classified in tiers and another exercise highlighting indicators within the NIF for which disaggregated data can be collected based on gender and disability has been undertaken. The document has been shared with the larger disability community for feedback and inputs. The draft report and agenda are under consideration and a national consultation, and a validation workshop has been planned in April/May. Advocacy with NITI Aayog and Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment in this regard is also being undertaken - ***(See Draft Report, Tier Classification of proposed indicators and indicators within the National indicator Framework for collecting disaggregated data, and Agenda for the Consultation at Annexure 3)***
* ***A 10-point advocacy on follow up to the VNR 2020 recommendations and post COVID-19 recovery of persons with disabilities*** - Among the fourteen-population groups of the CSO led community-centric consultations that provided recommendations on the Voluntary National Review (VNR) were also persons with disabilities. In addition to this, the current pandemic has had a disproportionate impact on persons with disabilities putting them at the risk of being further left behind and falling into poverty by laying bare and exacerbating the systemic inequalities especially with regards to social protection policies, availability of disaggregated data, digital divide, and difficulties in accessing vital services and opportunities in education and employment, among other issues. Therefore, to support the disability sector in preparing a follow-up action plan on the recommendations presented in the second VNR and recommendations for pathways to a more resilient recovery from COVID-19 and to reach out a larger network of grassroot organizations and diversity of disabilities, five regional consultations were organized in partnership with 5 OPDs ((Amar Seva Sangam, National Platform for the Rights of the Disabled, Swabhiman, Rising Flame, and National Centre for Promotion of Employment for Disabled People) in the months of January and February 2022. These consultations were OPD-led and participants from the UN system attended the consultations as observers providing inputs and guidance on the programme design. The outcome from the regional reports will lead to the development of a 10-point advocacy charter to inform on the work of the Government and the UN agencies, including advocacy strategies to be taken up by the disability sector for the next 2-3 years. ***(See concept note, agenda, suggestive questions and survey, and Regional Consultations Report at Annexure 4)***
1. **Capacity building:**
* ***Thematic modules on Inclusive and Accessible Urban Development*** – NIUA through its ‘Building Accessible Safe Inclusive Indian Cities (BASIIC)’ programme has prepared a self-paced e-course on the ‘Fundamentals of Disability Inclusion’ for urban practitioners for which inputs have been provided by domain experts and UN system through the UNPRPD project. However, there continues to be limited information available for urban practitioners on accessibility and inclusion needs of persons with disabilities, and women and girls. Therefore, building on NIUA’s e-course which gives only a baseline understanding of disability and disability inclusion in the urban context, modules giving sector-specific guidance on ICTs and access to Public Spaces are being developed to break down the complex issues and provide a deeper learning and understanding on accessibility and inclusion related matters designed to suit the work profile of city officials. The thematic modules on *‘Inclusive, Accessible and Safe Public Spaces for All’* being developed in partnership with IIT Kharagpur and the thematic module on *‘ICTs for Inclusive and Accessible Urban Development’* being developed in partnership with IIT Roorkee will be offered as an e-courses on the National Urban Learning Platform (NULP) to urban practitioners from countries within the region. ***(See Inception Report for Thematic Module on Public Spaces at Annexure 5)***
* ***Guidance and Digital Toolkit on Accessible, Inclusive, Safe and Resilient Urban Development*** – The ‘Guide on Inclusive, Accessible, Safe, and Resilient Urban Development’ has been designed as an easy reckoner and will help build capabilities of urban practitioners to embed the principles of Universal Design and Inclusion in planning, implementing, monitoring and evaluation of public infrastructure projects. The Guide will cover four sections: 1) Project Cycle, 2) Sector-Specific Guidelines, 3) Monitoring and Evaluation (Audit Toolkit), and 4) Inclusive Resilience Strategies, each of which will provide a basic understanding and the minimum required standards and technicalities to be adopted by urban practitioners across all States / UTs in India on Gender Sensitive Disability Inclusion for ensuring compliance with accessibility guidelines and standards set forth by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Government of India. Further, the Guide will be made available in English, Hindi, and 15 other regional languages for better outreach to local authorities through the Ministry. In addition to this, a digitized version of the Guide is also being developed as a visual reference / guide through technical drawing / isometric sketches and reference images to ensure technical accuracy in understanding and implementation. ***(See Draft Guide (in 17 languages) and the isometric sketches for the Digital Toolkit at Annexure 6)***
* ***Training module on gender and disability inclusion in urban development*** – The two-day exposure visit-cum-training workshop on gender and disability inclusion will be delivered by a universal design experts and government empaneled access auditor who has worked with Ministry of Social justice and Empowerment and Ministry of Culture, among others. Further, a trifold pedagogy will be applied for conducting the training programme which will essentially cover three modes of learning: Theoretical, Practical and Discursive. In the theoretical phase, participants shall be given a discourse on What ? Why ? How ? of Universal Access and Design covering the NIUA’s e-course on ‘Fundamentals of Disability Inclusion’ as the base document, MoHUA’s Harmonized Standards and Guidelines for Universal Accessibility in India 2021, UN toolkits and case studies such as the New Urban Agenda Toolkit - Habitat III, and learnings from UNFPA’s 'Socially Smart Cities' project while also looking at national and international urban developments such as RPWD Act 2016, URDFI, UNCRPD, Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, 2030 Agenda and the SDGs, Age-friendly and Child-friendly Cities Framework along with the experience and expertise of the Training Partner for a 10-12 hour training programme. In the practical phase, site visits shall be arranged, and participants shall be engaged in a role play / simulation by moving around the venue/ exposure spots using assistive aids observing and documenting obstacles / barriers etc. as well as using their own experiences which are eye-opening in nature and insightful adding immensely to understanding nuances of designing for all. In the discursive phase of the workshop, participants will be grouped into teams for engaging into intense brainstorming and discussions for coming up with action plans, and designing initiatives etc. The ideas and solutions generated through such collective thinking and discussions will then be presented by respective teams in a time bound session.
* ***National Conclave for sharing of good practices and exploring innovative solutions and cross-learnings*** - The National Conclave on Gender and Disability Inclusion in Indian Cities is a 3-day event that will be organized in the fourth week of April 2022. Day 1 of the Conclave will include thematic discussions and knowledge sharing through case studies for facilitating meaningful dialogue on the most pressing issues of access and inclusion between various stakeholders involved in shaping the development of urban areas/spaces including disseminating of the learnings and knowledge products developed through the current collaboration - launch of the Guide and Digital Toolkit on Accessible, Inclusive, Safe and Resilient Urban Development, and the Smart Solutions Challenge and Inclusion Awards which seeks to address the city-level accessibility and inclusion challenges as well as to innovate and foster novel home-grown solutions and approaches through citizen-centric and participatory approaches for finding new ways to bridge the digital divide in urban development while the Inclusive Cities Awards will acknowledge and recognize good practices to facilitate peer learning within cities. This will be followed by a two-day national-level exposure visit-cum-training workshop on gender and disability inclusion for city officials from 15-20 smart cities on Day 2 and 3 of the National Conclave. ***(See Concept Note and brief presentation on Challenge and Training programme, Concept Note and Draft Agenda for National Conclave at Annexure 7)***
1. ***Roadmap on Assistive Technologies in India and advocacy and awareness on the issue*** -

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), more than one billion people around the world require the use of at least one assistive technology (AT); by 2050, the need is expected to double due to ageing global population, increased prevalence of non-communicable diseases, and other factors. In India, which is home to 70-100 million people with disabilities, this would translate into millions of people with disabilities who as of today do not have access to basic technology that would enable them to have independent lives. A greater and sustained focus on provision of assistive technology would also help address the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on persons with disabilities, particularly in terms of livelihoods, access to education and disaster risk reduction strategies. Therefore, an exercise has been undertaken in collaboration with WHO Geneva, WHO SEARO, WHO India Country Office, in partnership with IIT Delhi, Social Alpha and with the support of Atal Innovation Mission (AIM), NITI Aayog to develop a robust strategic roadmap with the view of assisting the government for enabling an ecosystem for innovations and promoting the production and access to quality-assured and affordable assistive technologies in India by leveraging cross-sectoral partnerships to create systemic changes that will ensure the implementation of the mandate on accessibility as enshrined in the UNCRPD and the RPWD Act 2016 which are crucial in achieving the SDGs and fulfilling the pledge to ‘Leave No One Behind’. It was decided to undertake the comprehensive AT Roadmap in a phased manner and under the UNPRPD project, Phase 1 is aimed at policy and decision makers and focused on building competencies of global scales, build awareness and sensitization for encouraging local innovations and products, funding support and incentives, compliance and legal support, regulation and standardization of assistive technologies, industry-academia partnership and incubation (to ensure technology is brought to scale),insurance and financing schemes, and specifying roles and activities of different institutions and responsibilities. A scoping survey has been developed and disseminated covering various aspects to around 110 identified user groups and stakeholders including several one-on-one meetings are being undertaken by the resource persons. The information from the survey will feed into the Draft report which will be submitted to NITI Aayog for consideration and a national consultation workshop will be organized in the third week of April to validate the report. ***(See AT scoping survey questionnaire at Annexure 8)***

1. ***Strengthening intuitional mechanisms with MoHUA to address issues related to gender and disability*** - Currently, there is limited dedicated technical expertise on critical issues such as accessibility, digital inclusion, gender and intersectionalities, disability inclusive programming etc. to inform urban development programmes on a continual basis. Therefore, under the current partnership with NIUA, an advisory committee has been put in place to capacitate NIUA to provide high quality technical support to the MoHUA to further rights of women and girls, children, and persons with disabilities in urban planning and practices including *facilitating meaningful participation of persons with disabilities, and women and girls in policy discussions for* greater access and inclusion. The committee has representation from of experts from five key domains - Policy and Research, Universal Accessibility, Digital Accessibility, Mobility and Gender. Representation from related government agencies, civil society and NGOs, business and industry, research and academic institutions, and international organizations who work to analyze, understand, present, and propagate ideas related to building accessible, safe, inclusive cities for the persons with disabilities are included. Members of the committee are engaged in the ongoing collaborations on gender and disability inclusion at NIUA at various stages including planning, implementation and review process including participating in outward facing activities for collaboration, and contribution to webinars, conferences, workshops, publication, etc. ***(See Concept Note, ToR and list of members of the Advisory Committee at Annexure 9)***

# 2.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**  |
| --- |
| [Persons with disabilities have enhanced access to their rights as a result of the operationalization of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act 2016 and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities] |

### Impact Indicators

| **Indicator\*** | **Start level** (Beginning of the project reporting period) \* | **Target\*** | **End level** (End of the project reporting period) **\*** | **Means of Verification** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| [Mainstream disability in SDG implementation particularly for SDG 11] | [An estimated 377 million people were residing in the urban habitats of India in 2011, comprising about 31 per cent of the total population. India’s urban population is expected to rise to around 606 million by 2030. To move ahead on the SDG 11, GOI has developed a comprehensive Smart Cities Mission (SCM), which has identified 100 cities across the country for focused development. The strategic components in the Smart Cities Mission are city improvement (retrofitting), city renewal (redevelopment) and city extension (greenfield development), plus a pan-city initiative in which Smart Solutions are applied covering larger parts of the city. Since the launch of the Mission, 5,151 projects worth more than INR 2 trillion (USD 26.7 billion) are at various stages of implementation. However, OPDs have expressed a strong demand to make Smart Cities Mission disability inclusive, especially as at least, 25% of India’s population needs universal accessibility to live independently and with dignity.] | [Smart Cities Mission furthers rights of person with disabilities through required changes in its strategies and budgets.] | [Through the UNPRPD project, Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) and Smart city officials are being capacitated through training and sensitization workshops/programmes and issuance of relevant guidelines, knowledge products including ready reckoner for urban practitioners on accessibility standards and guidelines and important steps to be followed during the project cycle to ensure gender and disability inclusion in the implementation of SDG 11 in line with Rights of Persons with Disabilities (RPwD) Act, 2016 and the UN CRPD.] | [Annual reports of government-Ready reckoner on accessibility and inclusion available for smart city officialsIncreased budgetary allocation in budget plans on disability-Specific Budget is allocated by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) to the National Institute of Urban Affairs (NIUA) for the Inclusive Cities Center (ICC) working on Building Accessible, Safe and Inclusive Indian Cities (BASIIC)] |

*\* Please provide sex disaggregation here.[[3]](#footnote-3)*

## Table 2. Progress against outcome indicators

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

| **Outcome 1** |
| --- |
| [Enhanced capacity among rights implementers to address the rights of persons with disabilities through a cross-sectoral approach] |
| **Type of Lever:** |

### Outcome 1 Indicators

| **Indicator\*** | **Start level** Baseline(Beginning of the project reporting period) \* | **Target\*** | **End level** End line(End of the project reporting period) \* | **Means of Verification** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| [1.1 Gender sensitive advisories issued by the Smart Cities Mission for greater inclusion on PWDs in their programmes and budgets.] | [Currently there is limited dedicated technical expertise on critical issues such as accessibility, law, gender, disability inclusive programming etc. to inform the Smart Cities Mission on a continual basis] | [1.1 (a) National Institute of Urban Affairs (think tank of the Ministry of Urban and Housing Affairs) capacitated to provide high quality technical support the Ministry to further Rights of persons with disabilities within the Smart Cities Mission1.1 (b) Smart Cities Mission issues advisories and monitors implementation to make the programmes gender and disability inclusive. 1.1 (c) At least 5 Smart Solutions\*\* demonstrated for disability inclusion through a Challenge process among the Smart Cities.] | (a) 1. Disability Coordinator has been hired and placed at National Institute of Urban Affairs (NIUA) to provide technical assistance. Disability Rights Network is in place at NIUA, Ministry of Housing and Urban affairs (MoHUA) consisting of gender and disability rights experts, and sector experts (architects and universal design experts). Additionally, * PDF and web accessibility training programme have been designed and developed to build capacities of 30 NIUA staff on Digital Inclusion (Communications, Design, Research, and IT teams). These trainings are currently underway.
* Technical support has been made available to make the National Urban Learning Platform (NULP) and NIUA websites accessible.

(b) 1. A Guide on Accessible, Inclusive, Safe and Resilient Urban Development (Project Cycle Checklist, Integrated Sectoral Checklist, Audit Toolkit, and Inclusive Resilient Strategy) has been prepared. Towards this, technical inputs have been provided through the UNPRPD project, including the addition of gender and resilience perspectives to make the document more comprehensive.Additionally,* The Guide has been translated into 16 regional languages. These will be submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) to ensure better and deeper outreach within cities and municipal departments.
* The Guide is also being converted into an e-learning module / digital toolkit that will be made available on the NIUA and UN India websites for urban practitioners. The e-learning module /digital toolkit covers - i) six sectors (residential development, public/recreational spaces, street design projects, public buildings, educational buildings, and larger gatherings spaces) in urban development, ii) project cycle to-do list, and iii) audit toolkit, and (iv) inclusive resilience strategies.

(b) 2. In collaboration with NIUA, a policy brief on gender and disability inclusion in urban development is being drafted together with inputs from UN systems and consultations with domain experts and user groups. Towards this, a consultation and validation workshop with NIUA and UN agencies is being organized in April 2022.(c) A 40-day Open Challenge has been designed as a joint initiative between Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA), NIUA, and UN India to seek innovative solutions to city-level accessibility and inclusion challenges. The challenge will seek 3 winning market-ready solutions that can be incorporated by cities and 3 early-stage innovations that can be incubated. MoHUA will encourage cities to pilot test the solutions and provide incubation support. Further, the Inclusion Awards will acknowledge and recognize cities working towards accessibility needs and inclusion of women and girls, the elderly, and people with disabilities.Towards this effort:- Two focus group discussions have been organized with persons with disabilities and sector experts with the support of NIUA and UN in India. Five key areas and problems statements (i) Policy & Governance, ii) Mobility & Transportation, iii) Health & Sanitation, iv) DRR and v) Disaggregated Data) have been identified and will form the thematic basis of the Challenge.- Technology partner for the initiative (UN-OICT) and knowledge partners (WHO-SEARO and Social Alpha) have been onboarded to develop the platform and for partnerships.The Challenge will be launched in April and completed by June 2022.] | [Disability Rights Network of experts (including architects) in place along with a UNV Coordinator on Disability at NIUA. - Disability Rights Network of experts (including architects) in place along with a Disability Coordinator at NIUA.Checklists/guidance notes available to ensure inclusion of gender and disability in the Smart Cities Mission.-Draft Guide is available and isometric sketches for the digital toolkit are available.Report by Smart Cities Mission.-The Challenge has been designed and the platform has been deployed] |
| [1.2 Rights implementers across select Smart Cities have knowledge and skills to support implementation of the RPD Act and the CRPD Convention and SDGs.] | [India is yet to harmonize the provisions of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act 2016 (RPDA), Mental Healthcare Act 2017 (MHCA), The Rehabilitation Council of India Act, 1992 (RCIA) and The National Trust Act, 1999 (NTA) with the UNCRPD to remove contrary stands like guardianship, legal capacity, etc.] | [1.2 (a) Training curriculum prepared on gender and disability inclusion in context of SDGs.1.2 (b) Rights implementers trained in at least 25 Smart Cities on Rights of PWDs particularly on inclusive habitats, education, employment, health, WASH, nutrition services and gender equality.] | [ (a) Training module is in place for the trainings of the rights implementers at the sub-national level. The substance for the training module will be based on NIUA’s Fundamentals of Disability Inclusion for which technical inputs were provided through the UNPRPD project, Government of India’s Harmonized Guidelines and Space Standards for Barrier Free Built Environment for Persons with Disability and Elderly Persons, and will also draw upon existing knowledge available with UN agencies on the subject matter such as UN-Habitat’s New Urban Agenda toolkit, and UNFPA’s knowledge material from disability and inclusion related projects.Additionally,* Technical inputs have been provided, including through UN-Habitat for the NIUA’s training curriculum, ‘Fundamentals of Disability Inclusion’ that is in place at the NULP.
* Through the UNPRPD project, two e-modules on ‘ICTs for Inclusive and Accessible Urban Development’ and ‘Inclusive and Accessible Public Spaces’ are currently being prepared. These will be offered by NIUA as a certificate course for urban practitioners.

(b) The capacity building programme is being rolled out for participants from 25 smart cities through a 2-day National-level exposure visits-cum-training workshops in New Delhi in April 2022. The agenda and technical expertise for the programme has been finalized in partnership with NIUA, UN-Habitat, and UNFPA. The support from the UNPRPD project includes content generation, design, and delivery of the workshops through training partner (Universal Design Expert) who has been onboarded. | [ Training Curriculum available at the National Urban Learning Platform. -Inception report on the thematic module on Public Spaces is availableCapacity evaluation reports will be available-Capacity evaluation of participants for the training workshop will be made available post the training.] |

*\* Please provide sex disaggregation here.[[4]](#footnote-4)*

| **Outcome 2** |
| --- |
| [Promote accessibility as a driver for inclusion and enabler for other rights of persons with disabilities] |
| **Type of Lever:**  |

### Outcome 2 Indicators

| **Indicator\*** | **Start level** Baseline(Beginning of the project reporting period) \* | **Target\*** | **End level** End line(End of the project reporting period) \* | **Means of Verification** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| [2.1 Study on legislative gaps to ensure rights of the PWDs (with special focus on women with disabilities) available.] | [According to the CSO consultation report prepared by the PWD community for the Second VNR, there are around 100+ existing laws that discriminate against people with disabilities, especially those affected by leprosy, speech and hearing disabilities, and psychosocial disabilities. Further, the 2020 Union budget allocates around Rs 251 crore towards the implementation of the 1995 Act, which only covered seven disabilities and not 21 as mentioned under the new Act.] | [ Disability Rights Network of experts at NIUA guide the (a) preparation of TORs for legislative gap study (b) lead the process to undertake the study (c) undertake quality assurance role for the study and (d) disseminate and advocate the findings of the study.] | [The legislative gap analysis is in place. Efforts are being made to collaborate with Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment and NIITT Aayog to take this forward.] | [ Study available in public domain.-Draft Study report is available and will be made available in public domain after consultation with MSJE] |
| [2.2 By 2021, national roadmap developed towards promoting access to quality and affordable assistive devices, including addressing unique challenges faced by girls and women with disabilities.] | [There are gaps in accessing assistive products and accessible ICT in India due to lack of availability, accessibility, affordability and information on assistive products and accessible technologies and their maintenance. As per the CSOs, quality of assistive aids and appliances distributed through the ADIP Camps[[5]](#footnote-5) are a cause for concern. 15%-40% of beneficiaries do not use their aids and appliances as they are not suitable to their disability needs, or of low quality.] | [Roadmap developed and submitted to the government towards promoting gender sensitive access to quality and affordable assistive devices] | [(a) Currently there is no systematic roadmap in India to guide the Government on Assistive Technologies. Assessing the situation and the work, it has been decided to develop the AT Roadmap in a phased manner. Through the UNPRPD project, in the 1st phase, the roadmap will address the decision and policy makers outlining the, the existing gaps, broad area of intervention and the access to quality assured and affordable technologies. The 1st phase of the roadmap is being developed in partnership with WHO Geneva, WHO-SEARO and WHO India Country Office, IIT Delhi, Saksham and Social Alpha. To further, institutionalize the AT roadmap and build the ecosystem around it for further development, collaboration with Atal Innovation Mission [a flagship initiative fostering innovation and entrepreneurship across sectors] in NITI Aayog has been envisaged.Additionally,* An AT advocacy video is being developed to create awareness about the importance of Assistive Technology in Enhancing the Quality of Life of All highlighting areas of inclusion for children, women, and persons with disabilities.]
 | [Roadmap available on UN in India website.-AT scoping survey questionnaire is available.] |
| [2.3 By 2021, indicators on disability identified by the PWD community for further collection by the government.] | [Census and NSSO Disability Survey, the most important sources of disaggregated data on disability, are infrequent. The Census happens once in 10 years, and prior to the 2018 edition, the NSSO Disability Survey was conducted over 15 years ago. Not all government departments, at the state and central level, collect and report disaggregated disability data. Sometimes there is no disaggregated data for schemes or policies introduced for people with disabilities. For e.g.: There is no data with the Directorate General of Income Tax (DGIT) on the number of taxpayers taking income benefits for disability, employment/unemployment surveys.The Unique Disability Identity Card (UDID) is one of the most important sources for data-collection for persons with disabilities. Still, the initiative has been slow to take-off and challenging to access.] | [Disability indicators are included in the National Indicator Framework (NIF)] | [The current National Indicator Framework (NIF) comprises of very few indicators on disability through the UNPRPD project, in partnership with Sightsavers India several rounds of consultations were held with sectoral experts and organizations of persons with disabilities (OPDs) to identify disability related indicators to be included in the NIF. The proposed indicators have been classified into different tiers and a draft report has been prepared for submission to the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI). The report is currently under consideration of the Ministry and a national consultation and validation workshop with MoSPI and Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (MSJE) is planned in April 2022. | [Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI).-Draft Report available with tier classification of the proposed indicators] |
| [2.4 By 2021, follow-up action plan on the recommendations of the Voluntary National Review including forward looking strategies to inform recovery from COVID-19 pandemic.] | [PWDs community was consulted for the preparation of the VNR (report shared separately) Select recommendations were included in the VNR 2020 report of the GOI.] | [National Consultation organized on PWDs and SDGs to prepare the follow up on the recommendations presented in the VNR 2020 and to provide recommendations for the pathways to recovery from COVID -19 pandemic.] | [Towards this, and through the UNPRPD project, five multi-stakeholder regional (Northern, Western, Eastern, Southern and North-Eastern) consultations in partnership with organizations of persons with disabilities (Amar Seva Sangam, National Platform for the Rights of the Disabled, Swabhiman, Rising Flame, and National Centre for Promotion of Employment for Disabled People) were organized in January-February 2022.The regional consultation reports are being consolidated to prepare a National Roadmap and an Advocacy Charter.] | [Consultation Report available on UN in India website.-Regional Consultation Reports are available.] |

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

In order to achieve Outcome 1, ‘Enhanced capacity among rights implementers to address the rights of persons with disabilities through a cross-sectoral approach’, UN in India has developed a strong partnership with the National Institute of Urban Affairs (NIUA), a think tank of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) that works closely with the Ministry to further the implementation of urban development programmes by providing technical expertise to cities as well as capacitating 4000+ Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) in India.

Towards this, UN in India has embedded a resource person at NIUA and is institutionalizing the advisory committee on gender and disability inclusion to support NIUA in providing technical expertise to the Ministry on accessibility and inclusion needs for marginalized and vulnerable population groups. The advisory committee with experts on gender and disability inclusion, architects and urban planners, and representation from user groups will continue to help strategize and align the commitment on gender and disability inclusion with India’s urban agenda and key programmes.

Further, to address the gap in limited availability of information on gender and disability inclusion in urban planning and practice, knowledge products such as thematic modules on ICTs and Public Spaces are being developed by universal design experts which will further be delivered as e-course by NIUA to the right implementers across the country. In addition to this, a guide and digital toolkit has been developed as an easy reckoner for urban practitioners to embed the principles of Universal Design and to ensure compliance with accessibility guidelines and standards set forth by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA), Government of India. A capacity building programme has also been designed in the form of exposure visits-cum-training workshop using a trifold pedagogy for conducting the training covering theoretical, practical, and discursive learning modes. The training will include simulation exercises and sharing of lived experiences from persons with disabilities for sensitization of city officials from 20-25 smart cities. Further, to adopt a participatory approach to addressing accessibility and inclusion at the city-level, a Smart Solutions Challenge and Inclusive City Award will be established and implemented in partnership with NIUA and with the support of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs to crowd-source innovative solutions to address city-level accessibility and inclusion challenges and encouraging cities to adopt accessibility and inclusive development by acknowledging and recognizing cities doing good work as good practices. A compendium of winning solutions will be prepared and possible match-making between cities and winning solutions will be undertaken for pilot testing market ready solutions and incubating early stage innovations with the Smart Cities Mission. Further, the to influence decision and policy makers to include gender and disability inclusion in the legal and regulatory framework, an evidence-based policy brief is also being developed. Thus, creating knowledge platforms, conducting evidence-based research and advocacy, and forming partnerships between various development partners and cities for capacity building initiatives and technical expertise, and co-creations for a participatory approach to achieving the urban development agenda will ultimately result in achieving the intended outcome.

Outputs:

1.1 National Institute of Urban Affairs (governed by the Ministry of Urban and Housing Affairs) has dedicated capacity to further work on the Rights of PWDs. To provide

(a) technical advice to Smart Cities Mission on disability inclusion

(b) guide development of training content on disability inclusion and SDG 11 and

(c) prepare guidance to mainstream the rights of persons with disabilities in key urban development programmes,

1.2 Trainings conducted at the sub-national level to build capacity of rights implementers on the implementation of the RPD Act and the CRPD Convention and SDGs.

1.3 Partnerships created with private sector, disabled people’s organisations, and civil society on co-curating Smart Solutions for increased disability inclusion

In order to achieve Outcome 2, ‘Promote accessibility as a driver for inclusion and enabler for other rights of persons with disabilities’, a participatory approach has been undertaken and OPDs have been consulted on the planning of the activities and peer-reviewing the outcome. Further, various UN agencies have also been providing guidance and insights on the activities and the products developed through which the accessibility agenda will be taken up beyond the project period.

Towards this, UN in India has undertaken a study on the legislative gap analysis on the rights of persons with disabilities to identify policy level issues and suggest recommendations for better compliance of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (RPwD) Act, 2016 with the CRPD Convention to be submitted to Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (MSJE) with the support of UNFPA. UN in India is also developing a Roadmap on Assistive Technologies to ensure access to quality-assured and affordable locally manufactured assistive technologies led by WHO India country office, WHO SEARO and WHO Geneva in partnership with Indian Institute of Technology Delhi, Social Alpha and Saksham and support from Atal Innovation Mission at NITI Aayog. UN in India has also partnered with Sightsavers India to support the disability community in identifying disability indicators for inclusion in the National Indicators Framework through formation of an expert group of disability rights experts and domain experts. Further, the report has been submitted to the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) and the proposed indicators have also been prioritized by classification through the tier criteria including identification of indicators within the National Indicator Framework where disaggregated data can be collated by disability. UN in India has also developed strong partnerships with organizations of persons with disabilities and organized 5 regional multi-stakeholder consultations as a follow-up to the Voluntary National Review (VNR) 2020 recommendations given the impact of COVID-19 pandemic and forward-looking strategies with the support of various UN agencies in India. Gender and Accessibility were cross-cutting and ran through all thematic discussions and the outcome of these OPD-led consultations will feed into the work of the UN agencies in India which will further promote accessibility as critical to advancing human rights of persons with disabilities.

Outputs:

2.1 Support legislative gap analysis

2.2 Develop a roadmap to ensure that quality and affordable assistive devices and technology are locally manufactured and available

2.3 Undertake an exercise to support identification of indicators by the PWD community to track progress on the SDGs

2.4 Create a multi-stakeholder platform to follow -up on the recommendations of the VNR for PWDs and identify pathways for COVID-19 recovery

# 4. 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.*

# The activities under the UNPRPD project seeks to amplify the needs and voices of women and girls’ with

# disabilities including transgenders and non-binary gender identities.

# [Advisory Committee] The advisory committee being institutionalized at NIUA includes domain experts and universal design experts who will provide technical guidance on both gender and disability inclusion in urban development.

1. **[Study on Legislative Gap Analysis]** The legislative gap analysis has an entire chapter dedicated to Women with Disabilities in India using an intersectional approach to capture the lived experience of women living at the cross section of various intersectionalities: patriarchy, disability, humanitarian situation such as refugee or migrant situation and violence within the home especially with the impact of COVID-19 pandemic, reproductive and sexual rights, etc. to ensure targeted action to remove the intersectional barriers faced by them.
2. **[Assistive Technologies Roadmap and Advocacy Video]** The scoping survey for the AT Roadmap includes questions for addressing the unique challenges faced by women and girls with disabilities including highlighting access and availability related discrimination faced by them. The advocacy video on AT further highlights areas of inclusion for children, women, and persons with disabilities.
3. **[Capacity Building Programme]** The training workshop has embedded gender inclusion into the programme agenda, training modules including learnings from UNFPA’s gender inclusion project for slum upgradation through the Socially Inclusive Cities initiative.
4. **[Guide on Accessible, Inclusive, Safe and Resilient Urban Development**] The Guide contains recommendations on the specifications and requirements for gender inclusive toilets as well as safety guidelines and requirements that urban practitioners should adhere to while planning and implementing public projects.
5. **[Policy Brief on Gender and Disability Inclusion]** The policy brief will look at gaps and recommendations for institutionalizing both gender and disability inclusion in urban development.
6. **[Thematic Modules on Gender and Disability inclusion in Urban Development (ICTs and Public Spaces)]** The thematic modules will address the lack of understanding, and the needs and requirements for gender and disability inclusion in urban development.
7. **[Smart Solutions Challenge and Inclusion Awards]** The Challenge seeks innovative solutions to city-level accessibility and inclusion challenges being faced by women, elderly, and persons with disabilities.
8. **[VNR & COVID-19 Regional Consultations]** The regional multi-stakeholder consultations have taken up gender as a thematic issue and the discussion on access and gender has been cross cutting and running through all the thematic sessions.
9. **[Identification of Disability Indicators for National Indicator Framework]** The recommendations for disaggregated data collection also includes data collection by age, gender, and disability. Further, the Consultation and validation workshop will be organized with gender and equity as the overall lens.

# 5. 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?*

Disability Rights experts and activists with lived experience are members of the advisory committee on gender and disability inclusion and have been providing guidance and technical expertise on the project activities being implemented in partnership with the National Institute of Urban Affairs (NIUA). In addition to this, consultations with persons with disabilities and organizations of persons with disabilities for understanding the current situation and the issue and challenges faced by them has been an important aspect for finalizing the design of the programme and the implementation of the activities. Further, persons with disabilities and experts are being consulted for final vetting of the products developed as an outcome of the activities.

Most importantly, the formal and informal partnerships formed with organizations of persons with disabilities during the project planning, implementation and evaluation will also be carried forward beyond the project period to scale up the project activities and advocate on policy level implementation and change.

 *Please provide details on how OPDs were engaged in project implementation and describe how OPDs participated and contributed on specific outcomes and outputs.*

**[Advisory Committee]** Organizations for persons with disabilities, gender and disability experts and domain experts have been engaged as members of the committee.

**[Study on Legislative Gap Analysis]** The legislative gap analysis has been developed through consultation with organizations of persons with disabilities in India and domain experts. Further, the document has been vetted by a member of the Human Rights Law Network who is also a person with disabilities and an expert on disability rights.

**[Assistive Technologies Roadmap and Advocacy Video]** Apart from the scoping survey being disseminated to several organizations of persons with disabilities and user groups, Saksham, an organization of persons with disabilities working on accessibility and inclusion is partnering with us along with IIT Delhi and Social Alpha in developing the AT Roadmap.

**[Capacity Building Programme]** The training workshop will include sharing of live experience of persons with disabilities including stimulation exercises including an entire session on understanding gender equality and disabilities and disability inclusion with the support of organizations of persons with disabilities and organizations working on gender rights and inclusion in urban space.

**[Guide and Digital Toolkit on Accessible, Inclusive, Safe and Resilient Urban Development]** Inputs on the Guide were sought from domain experts, and organization for persons with disabilities on accessibility and inclusion particularly safety of women and girls with disabilities in cities.

**[Policy Brief on Gender and Disability Inclusion]** Persons with disabilities as user groups and organizations of persons with disabilities and domain experts are being consulted through Focus Group Discussions and one-on-one meetings to understand the on-ground experiences and suggestions for possible solutions and recommendations from the disability sector for policy makers.

**[Thematic Modules on Gender and Disability inclusion in Urban Development (ICTs and Public Spaces)]** Universal design experts engaged in the development of the thematic modules will also consult with organizations of persons with disabilities to understand the city-level challenges before finalizing the structure and content for the thematic modules.

**[Smart Solutions Challenge and Inclusion Awards]** Focus Group Discussions were organized with organizations of persons with disabilities and domain experts to understand the on-ground challenges, gaps and needs of persons with disabilities which further led to the development of the challenge design. Further, organizations of persons with disabilities and individual experts with disabilities will also be engaged for the assessment of the applications and the entries received for the Challenge and Inclusion Awards.

**[VNR & COVID-19 Regional Consultations]** Formal engagements were formed with organizations of persons with disabilities to organize the regional multi-stakeholder consultations which were designed, implemented, and led by OPDs. Further, the outcome of the stakeholder consultations will be peer-reviewed by a larger network of persons with disabilities.

**[Identification of Disability Indicators for National Indicator Framework]** Formal engagement has been formed with Sightsaver India who has put together an expert group from the disability sector to identify the proposed indicators. Further, the draft report is being reviewed by organizations of persons with disabilities and individuals’ experts with disabilities.

*How did the project support OPD engagement in national policy and systems as a result of the UNPRPD project actions?*

The study on the legislative gap analysis done under the UNPRPD project involved engagement with organizations of persons with disabilities to understand the on-ground issues and challenges in India as well as reviewing of the final draft. The Policy Brief on Gender and Disability Inclusion in Urban Development also advocates for a participatory approach to urban development and engages user groups – persons with disabilities, OPDs, organizations working on women rights, women with disabilities and sectoral experts, among others for setting the context and providing recommendations for developing an inclusive urban development agenda. Further, the AT Roadmap is being developed through consultations with OPDs and user groups and in partnership with Saksham, an organization of persons with disabilities.

In addition to this, through the UNPRPD project, OPDs have been involved in developing disability related indicators to be included in the National Indicator Framework and the 10-point advocacy charter that will help inform and advocate further for visibility of and inclusive policies and social protection measures for persons with disabilities. Formal and informal partnerships formed with OPDs and domain experts will continue beyond the project period to take forward the agenda and advocacy initiatives with the government.

*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).*

Under the UNPRPD project, two activities, in particular, have contributed directly to strengthening the capacity of organizations of persons with disabilities including underrepresented groups on monitoring and evaluating the implementation of SDGs in India.

Identifying disability indicators for inclusion in the National Indicator Framework, and

Regional multi-stakeholder Consultations on follow-up action on the Voluntary National Review (VNR) and the OCVID-19 forward looking strategies.

Both the above-mentioned activities involved partnerships with organizations of persons with disabilities (OPDs). The activities were OPD-led, and UN agencies in India remained in the supporting role as observers, listening in and contributing wherever necessary by way of providing feedback and comments. The activities were entirely planned, designed, and implemented by organizations of persons with disabilities (OPDs) capacitating them to monitor and evaluation the progress against the SDG indicators for better reporting and feedback mechanisms.

* *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.*

*The Rights of Persons with Disabilities (RPwD) Act, 2016 in India recognizes 21 types of disabilities. Inclusion of a diversity of disabilities has been an important aspect of the project activities. A case in point has been the regional multi-stakeholder consultations led by OPDs which have included representation from all disabilities including the underrepresented groups such as psycho-social disabilities and organization of acid attack survivors, and multiple level of discrimination faced by women and girls, and transgender with disabilities.*

* *Please provide information on the level of representation of type of Organization of persons with disabilities involved.*

*Organizations of persons with disabilities have been closely associated in the planning, implementation, and the review of the project activities. The organizations involved in the project are both national-level organizations as well as grassroot organizations with access to a large network of organizations of persons with disabilities. These organizations include federations, coalitions and / or organizations working with and representing diversity of disabilities. Examples:*

***[Advisory Committee]*** *Gender and disability experts with disabilities and organizations of persons with disabilities have been engaged as members of the committee.*

***[Study on Legislative Gap Analysis]*** *Domain experts with disabilities and organizations of persons with disabilities were engaged during the study and provided inputs, insights, and anecdotes to understand the current situation in India including reviewing of the final draft and providing comments.*

***[Assistive Technologies Roadmap and Advocacy Video]*** *The AT roadmap is being developed in partnership with Saksham, an organization of persons with disabilities and other OPDs and user groups (families of persons with disabilities and care givers) are being consulted through surveys and one-on-one meetings. Further, OPDs will also be involved in the Stakeholder Consultations and validation workshop.*

***[Capacity Building Programme]*** *The training workshop will include domain experts, OPDs and persons with disabilities on various aspects of the training programme such as understanding of gender equality and disability inclusion in urban development, sensitization of city officials through sharing of lived experiences, among others.*

***[Guide and Digital Toolkit on Accessible, Inclusive, Safe and Resilient Urban Development]*** *Inputs were sought from domain experts, and organization for persons with disabilities while developing the Guide.*

***[Policy Brief on Gender and Disability Inclusion]*** *Persons with disabilities as user groups and organizations of persons with disabilities and domain experts are being consulted through Focus Group Discussions and one-on-one meetings to understand the on-ground experiences and suggestions for possible solutions and recommendations from the disability sector for policy makers.*

***[Thematic Modules on Gender and Disability inclusion in Urban Development (ICTs and Public Spaces)]*** *Universal design experts engaged in the development of the thematic modules will also consult with organizations of persons with disabilities to understand the city-level challenges before finalizing the structure and content for the thematic modules.*

***[Smart Solutions Challenge and Inclusion Awards]*** *Focus Group Discussions were organized with organizations of persons with disabilities and domain experts to understand the on-ground challenges, gaps and needs of persons with disabilities which further led to the development of the challenge design. Further, organizations of persons with disabilities and individual experts with disabilities will also be engaged for the assessment of the applications and the entries received for the Challenge and Inclusion Awards.*

***[VNR & COVID-19 Regional Consultations]*** *Formal engagements were formed with organizations of persons with disabilities to organize the regional multi-stakeholder consultations which were designed, implemented, and led by OPDs. Further, the outcome of the stakeholder consultations will be peer-reviewed by a larger network of persons with disabilities.*

***[Identification of Disability Indicators for National Indicator Framework]*** *Formal engagement has been formed with Sightsaver India who has put together an expert group from the disability sector to identify the proposed indicators. Further, the draft report is being reviewed by organizations of persons with disabilities and individuals’ experts with disabilities.*

## Table 3. Meaningful participation of persons with disabilities

| **Meaningful participation objective** |
| --- |
| [People with disabilities are part of the decision making, implementation and monitoring of implementation of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act 2016] |

### Indicators- Meaningful participation of persons with disabilities

| **Indicator\*** | **Baseline\*** | **Target\*** | **End line\*** | **Means of verification** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| [Persons with disabilities including organisations of and for women and girls with disabilities are represented in the Smart Cities Mission discussions] | [So far formal mechanisms to consult PWDs does not exist] | [All Smart Cities advisory group include people with disabilities] | [The Advisory Committee on Gender and Disability Inclusion being instituted at NIUA has persons with disabilities including organisations of and for women and girls with disabilities as members.] | [Meeting reports] |
| [Subgroup on data on leave no behind population groups with participation from PWDs created under the Data for Development Committee (a mechanism co-chaired by the NSO and the UN)] | [Data on LNOB limited to SDG 10 and indicators not chosen by the community] | [National Indicator Framework includes more indicators on LNOB] | [An expert group of persons with disabilities has been formed which has resulted in the identification of proposed indicators for inclusion in the NIF. Sightsavers India representing the expert group along with experts from UN system is working on refining the proposed indicators and working with NSO on inclusion in the NIF] | [NIF] |

*\* 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.*

# 6. 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.

Several collaborations for implementation of the project activities have been undertaken with government bodies, academia, sectoral experts, international funding organizations, private sector, and CSOs and OPDs.

Under the project, strong partnership has been established with National Institute of Urban Affairs (NIUA) to ensure gender and disability inclusion is the urban agenda of India especially focusing on accelerating the implementation of SDG 11. Partnerships have also been established with several academic organizations such as National Law School India University, Indian Institute of Technology Roorkee, Indian Institute of Technology Kharagpur, Indian Institute of Technology Delhi, Dr. B. N. College of Architecture, independent think-tanks such as Vidhi Centre for Legal Policy, and innovation curation and venture development platforms such as Social Alpha as technical and knowledge partners. Government empaneled access auditors and universal design experts from Design Bridge Consultancy have also been engaged as training partners to undertake capacity building for rights implementers across the Smart Cities Mission.

The project has also led to formal engagements with six organizations of persons with disabilities (Sightsavers India, Saksham, Amar Seva Sangam, National Platform for the Rights of the Disabled, Swabhiman, Rising Flame, and National Centre for Promotion of Employment for Disabled People) for three interventions under the project namely, the Assistive Technologies Roadmap, the identification of disability indicators for the National Indicator Framework and the regional consultations on Voluntary National Review and the COVID-19 pandemic. In addition to this, several informal engagements with persons with disabilities, sector experts and OPDs has been established in support in planning, designing, implementation and monitoring of the project activities.

Most importantly, the project has led to collaboration between UN in India and several other Ministries and / or departments such as Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA), Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (MSJE), NITI Aayog, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI), etc. for furthering the rights for persons with disabilities in India.

# 7. 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 project has contributed significantly to strengthen UN inter-agency collaboration to advance the rights of persons with disabilities and gender inclusion. Through the project, a greater level of coordination between the UNCTs and the Disability Rights Focal Points from various UN agencies in India has been achieved including some direct collaborations between UN agencies for implementation of the project activities.

The Advisory Committee on Gender and Disability Inclusion being instituted at NIUA includes representative from United Nations. Technical input is provided to the advisory committee by the Disability Rights Focal Points. The UN-Habitat in India provides guidance on the inclusion of disability in the urban agenda. UN-OICT has been involved as technology partners. UNFPA has also supported the design of the training workshop to include gender equality into the programme and UNFPA’s State representative has been engaged as a resource person for the trainings of city officials. WHO SEARO, WHO Geneva and WHO India Country Office are collaborating and guiding the development of the AT Roadmap and the AT advocacy awareness and will take the AT agenda forward in the post project period. In addition to this, UNICEF, UN Women, UNESCO, WFP, UNHCR, ILO, UNFPA, UN-Habitat have all been providing critical feedback, guidance and insights on the programme design and implementation.

**8. 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.

Through the partnership developed with the National Institute of Urban Affairs, the project aims to influence the national urban agenda and the aspirational vision for India@2047 to incorporate the tenets of accessibility and inclusion in line with the RPWD Act 2016, CRPD Convention, and the 2030 Agenda. A systemic and institutional approach has been undertaken to ensure gender and disability inclusion within the national development agenda by setting up a gender and disability inclusion advisory committee, development of knowledge products, policy brief, guide, and toolkits, and capacitating right implementers across the country on the subject matter which will ultimately influence the national development agenda.

The study on the legislative gap analysis on the rights of persons with disabilities attempts to inform the national policy on persons with disabilities on areas of importance such as inclusive education, employment opportunities for children and youth with disabilities, protection from all forms of violence and upholding sexual and reproductive rights of women and girls with disabilities, among others. The AT Roadmap and the Smart Solutions Challenge seek to influence and enhance the ecosystem of innovations in the country to address accessibility and inclusion challenges and ensure good quality and affordable Assistive Technologies in collaboration with Atal Innovation Mission at NITI Aayog and the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs. The outcome from the VNR and COVID-19 consultations and the identification of the disability indicators for inclusion in the National Indicator Framework will lead to agenda-setting, and better data on persons with disabilities and their participation and engagement in realizing the SDGs in India.

**9. 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.

The UNPRPD project is contributing towards COVID-19 recovery of persons with disabilities in India through collaboration, partnerships, and advocacy with the government and other stakeholders. The focus areas are advocacy of development of disaggregated data on gender and disability, understanding the impact of COVID-19 on person with disabilities, existing challenges, and recovery needs. Following are some of the products and activities that will be contributing either directly or indirectly towards this goal:

1. The Study on the Legislative Gap Analysis includes a separate section on analyzing the impact of COVID-19 on the persons with disabilities with particular focus on the obstacles and barriers faced in accessing health-care facilities and essential services, especially isolation centres for persons with disabilities traced with COVID infections, limited or no access to livelihood and education resulting in learning loss for persons with disabilities especially girls with disabilities, and protection of persons with disabilities from violence especially the rise in violence against women with disabilities during lockdown.
2. Given that the COVID-19 pandemic highlighted the inadequacy in urban infrastructures and services to fulfil the needs of the urban population, specifically persons with disabilities, the Policy Brief on gender and disability inclusion in will also assess the impact of COVID-19 on public space design, use and perceptions, and proposed strategic directions for a gender and disability friendly urban development.
3. Among other aspects, the AT roadmap will also assess AT during emergencies and disasters situations by understanding the present status of empowering persons with disabilities through ATs during disasters and emergencies and whether the pandemic posed any new challenges and the need for new ATs for people with special needs which will help the policy makers better understand the current situation and the need for better response and recovery plans and policies.
4. The regional multi-stakeholder consultations on follow-up action plan on the recommendations made in the VNR 2020 assessed the current situation on various thematic issues considering the impact of COVID-19 and the existing or emerging new challenges while recommending inclusive COVID-19 forward looking strategies that will support in advocating with the government for a participatory approach to formulating social protection policies and programmes with better provisions for persons with disabilities.

# 10. 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.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **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 /attachment**  | **Accessible formats** | **Validation****Has the product been validated by national actors. If yes by whom?** |
| [Guide on Inclusive, Accessible, Safe and Resilient Urban Development] | [Guide / Checklist] | [The Guide has been designed as an easy reckoner for urban practitioners to embed the principles of Universal Design and Inclusion in planning, implementing, monitoring and evaluation of infrastructure projects. The document was prepared by NIUA with inputs from UN agencies and domain experts.] | [On-going.] | [Yes] | [NIUA, UN agencies and Universal Design Experts and OPDs] |
| [Digital Toolkit for Inclusive, Accessible, Safe and Resilient Urban Development] | [Guide / Checklist] | [The digital toolkit is being developed to provide reference to urban practitioners through isometric sketches and images from good practices within India for better compliance with Universal Design Principles and Indian accessibility guidelines and standards. The digital toolkit is being prepared with the support of NIUA, UN-OICT, UN-Habitat, and Universal Design Experts.] | [On-going. ] | [Yes] | [NIUA, UN agencies and Universal Design Experts] |
| [Policy Brief on Gender and Disability Inclusion in Urban Development] | [Policy Brief] | The policy brief aims to clear the gap between policy and practice, intention, and action, by suggesting priority areas for intervention and making recommendations to assist policy makers for incorporating gender and disability inclusion into urban planning and design. The brief is being developed by Vidhi Centre for Legal Policy in consultation with user groups – gender and disability activists and specialists and OPDs, organizations working on gender inclusion in urban development, and inputs from UN system. The final policy brief will be submitted to Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs.] | [On-going] | [Yes] | [A National Stakeholder Consultation and validation workshop will be organized in May 2022.] |
| Thematic Module on Accessibility and Inclusion in Urban Development: Inclusive and Accessible Public Spaces for All | [Module] | The module is being developed to address the issue of scarce information regarding access to essential services for persons with disabilities and their general disability-specific everyday needs within an urban environment. It will provide a deep dive into the concept of inclusion and accessibility needs at the city-level by providing contextual understanding on the thematic issue, detailing inclusion and accessibility needs, gaps, and opportunities including global standards and specifications to be adopted, with practical applications and diagnosis of urban accessibility and recommendations to render easy strategy implementation by practitioners. The module is being developed by Indian Institute of Technology Kharagpur (IIT KGP)’s Architecture and Urban Planning Department. User groups will be involved in the initial discussion for understand the on-ground challenges faced by them. Further, building on the South-South cooperation, this e-course will also be available and open to urban practitioners from other countries in the region.] | [On-going] | [Yes] | [NIUA, IITs, UN agencies and Universal Design Experts] |
| Thematic Module on Accessibility and Inclusion in Urban Development: ICTs for Inclusive and Accessible Urban Development | [Module] | The module is being developed to address the issue of scarce information regarding access to essential services for persons with disabilities and their general disability-specific everyday needs within an urban environment. It will provide a deep dive into the concept of inclusion and accessibility needs at the city-level by providing contextual understanding on the thematic issue, detailing inclusion and accessibility needs, gaps, and opportunities including global standards and specifications to be adopted, with practical applications and diagnosis of urban accessibility and recommendations to render easy strategy implementation by practitioners. The module is being developed by Indian Institute of Technology Roorkee (IIT Roorkee)’s Architecture and Urban Planning Department. User groups will be involved in the initial discussion for understand the on-ground challenges faced by them. Further, building on the South-South cooperation, this e-course will also be available and open to urban practitioners from other countries in the region.] | [On-going] | [Yes] | [NIUA, IITs, UN agencies and Universal Design Experts] |
| Study on the Legislative Gap Analysis on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in India | [Report] | [The purpose of the document is to identify gaps and suggest recommendations for better compliance with UN CRPD with special focus on women and girls with disabilities. The document was developed by the Centre for Women and the Law, The National Law School of India University with inputs from experts and organizations of persons with disabilities and the UN system. The document is being submitted to the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (MSJE)]. | [On-going] | [Yes] | [UN system, disability rights experts and the government - MSJE] |
| National Roadmap for access to quality-assured and affordable Assistive Technologies | [Report] | [The purpose of the report is to develop a strategy to build competencies of global scales, build awareness and sensitization for encouraging local innovations and products, funding support and incentives, compliance and legal support, regulation and standardisation of assistive technologies, industry-academia partnership and incubation (to ensure technology is brought to scale), insurance and financing schemes, and specifying roles and activities of different institutions and responsibilities for government to enhance the AT ecosystem in the country. The document is being prepared in partnership with WHO Geneva, WHO SEARO, WHO India Country Office, IIT Delhi, Saksham and Social Alpha with the support of the Atal Innovation Mission at NITI Aayog.] | [On-going.] | [Yes] | [Two stakeholder consultations and validation workshops (one virtual and one physical) will be organized in April.] |
| India’s Indicators for Sustainable Development Goals for Persons with Disabilities  | [Report] | [The purpose of the document is to identify disability Indicators to be included in the National Indicator Framework for better data availability for persons with disabilities. The document was prepared by Sightsavers with the support of experts from the disability sector and with inputs from the UN system. The document has been submitted to Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) and has now been submitted to MSJE.] | [On-going] | [Yes] | [A National Stakeholder Consultation and validation workshop will be organized in April/May.] |
| Advocacy Charter and National Roadmap  | [Report] | The objective of the regional consultations with persons with disabilities, sector experts, academia, and other relevant stakeholder was to take stock and follow-up on the recommendations presented in the second Voluntary National Review (VNR) and to provide recommendations for the pathways to recovery from COVID -19 pandemic. The regional consultation and organized and the reports were prepared by 5 partner organizations of persons with disabilities: Amar Seva Sangam, National Platform for the Rights of the Disabled, Swabhiman, Rising Flame, and National Centre for Promotion of Employment for Disabled People and the final Advocacy Charter and the National Roadmap / Consolidated Report will be prepared by Sightsavers India. | [On-going] | [Yes] | [The document is peer-reviewed by the disability community, regional partners and participants.] |

* What communications strategies did the project adopt?

Following digital communication strategy has been adopted to inform on our work and reach a larger network of persons with disabilities and end beneficiaries including sensitization and awareness raising among the general public:

* Social media Updates: Facebook and Twitter updates through posts and collaterals related to activities including polls and quizzes for awareness and sensitization.
* Advocacy and Awareness videos: An AT awareness advocacy video is underway. In addition to this, video on the Smart Solutions Challenge and the Inclusion Awards (teaser and launch video) is also underway.
* Please list type of communications materials.

| **Name of Product** | **Type of Product (Toolkit, Video, Poster, publication etc.)** | **Purpose** | **Dissemination** | **Links/ Attachments** | **Language** | **Accessible formats** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| [Promotion of Regional multi-stakeholder consultations on VNR and COVID-19 recovery] | [Posters and Images] | [To promote and inform on the work on VNR and COVID-19 recovery strategies] | [Twitter & Facebook] | [https://twitter.com/UNinIndia/status/1489817350329143296][https://www.facebook.com/UnitedNationsIndia/photos/1905402696326385][https://twitter.com/UNinIndia/status/1489547555121680388][https://www.facebook.com/UnitedNationsIndia/photos/1898628737003781/][https://twitter.com/UNinIndia/status/1487351723702185989][https://www.facebook.com/UnitedNationsIndia/photos/1894165737450081/][https://twitter.com/UNinIndia/status/1486994607041028099][https://twitter.com/UNinIndia/status/1484824180449505284] | [[EN] | [Yes] |
| [Schedule of Regional multi-stakeholder consultations on VNR and COVID-19 recovery] | [Poster and GIF] | [To make the disability community aware of the of the regional consultations] | [Twitter] | [https://twitter.com/UNinIndia/status/1489139346460459008] | [EN] | [Yes] |
| [Awareness building initiatives] | [Polls] | [To build awareness and Sensitization around persons with disabilities] | [Twitter] | [https://twitter.com/UNinIndia/status/1487366712588922924][https://twitter.com/UNinIndia/status/1487010479054614529][https://twitter.com/UNinIndia/status/1484864343120711683][https://twitter.com/UNinIndia/status/1484840793978605571] | [EN] | [Yes] |

# 11. 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.

Following are the major challenges faced during the project implementations:

1. Ministerial changes and lack of capacity: The project was initially anchored with the MSJE but, due to lack of capacity in the government the project activities were not implemented.
2. COVID-19 pandemic: The COVID-19 pandemic from March 2020 significantly affected the implementation of the project activities with lockdowns and strict protocols imposed by the government and health and well-being of individuals associated with the project activities and their availability.

# 12. 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.

1. The Advisory Committee being institutionalized at NIUA will continue to provide guidance and capacitate NIUA to provide technical expertise to the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs to further the agenda on gender and disability and gender inclusion in the implementation of SDG 11.
2. The National Roadmap and the 10-point Advocacy Charter, an outcome from the regional consultations on follow-up action plan for the VNR recommendations and the COVID-19 recovery strategies, will not only help the disability sector re-align their advocacy strategies but, also provide a mid-term analysis on the situation of the disability community considering the COVID-19 impact and their recovery needs. More importantly, the outcome from these consultations will inform the work of the UN in India to help build disability-inclusive programmes and further the rights of persons with disabilities in India.
3. UN in India along with the disability sector will continue to work closely with the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation to include the identified disability indicators into the National Indicator Framework.
4. WHO India Office and WHO SEARO will support in furthering the discussion about enhancing the AT ecosystem in India with the support of the Atal Innovation Mission at NITI Aayog. Using the AT Roadmap as a basis, a side-event will be organized at the Conference of State Parties 2022 in June to start a dialogue on technology for advancing the rights of persons with disabilities and use the platform for knowledge sharing and peer learning for gaining insights and guidance and possible collaborations and partnerships on the way forward with the AT Roadmap for India.
5. UNFPA India will use the Study on the Legislative Gap Analysis on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the finding and recommendation to advocate with the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment to review the National Policy on Persons with Disabilities in India and ensure on-ground implementation of the provisions under the RPwD Act, 2016.
6. Post the Smart Solutions Challenge, NIUA will advocate with the Smart Cities Mission to onboard the cities to pilot test and provide incubation support to the winning innovative solutions for addressing city-level accessibility and inclusion challenges. It is planned to showcase the winning solutions through a ONE UN event at the World Urban Forum June 2022 and provide a platform for in-country sharing of good practices and solutions with potential for replication.
7. NIUA will use the training design and the thematic modules being developed under this project to continue to capacitate and sensitize rights implementers across the Smart Cities and provide them with the necessary information and guidance through the Guide and Digital Toolkit on Accessible, Inclusive, Safe and Resilient Urban Development. Further, NIUA will submit the Policy Brief to the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs and advocate for policy level change for furthering the agenda.

**13.** **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  | [Study on Legislative Gap Analysis] | [15,000] | [6766.66] |
|  | [Assistive Technologies Roadmap and Advocacy Video] | [15,000] | [20,000] |
|  | [Capacity Building Programme / Training Workshop] | [50,000] | [18,666.66] |
|  | [Thematic Modules on Gender and Disability inclusion in Urban Development (ICTs and Public Spaces)] |  | [34,000] |
|  | [Guide and Digital Toolkit on Accessible, Inclusive, Safe and Resilient Urban Development] | [20,000] | [19,742] |
|  | [Policy Brief on Gender and Disability Inclusion] |  | [5629.94] |
|  | [Smart Solutions Challenge and Inclusion Awards] |  | [17715.33] |
| Direct Impact on DPOs’ capacity | [VNR & COVID-19 Regional Consultations] | [11,000] | [10,856.8] |
|  | [Identification of Disability Indicators for National Indicator Framework] | [15,000] | [7933.33] |
|  | […] | […] | […] |
| Accessibility costs | […] | […] | […] |
| ***[Accessibility costs - cost of making documents accessible, using sign languages interpreters for meetings and consultations, etc. has been included as part of the activity budget.]*** | […] | […] | […] |
|  | […] | […] | […] |

# 14. 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.

| **Name**  | **Sex** | **Designation and Organization** | **Is this a testimony from a person with a disability? If so, what kind of disability do they have?[[6]](#footnote-6)** | **Testimony** | **Photo Shared (Y/N)[[7]](#footnote-7)** | **Consent for Use of Photo obtained (Y/N)** | **Photo Caption** | **Photo Credit** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| […] | […] | […] | […] | […] | […] | […] | […] | […] |
| […] | […] | […] | […] | […] | […] | […] | […] | […] |
| […] | […] | […] | […] | […] | […] | […] | […] | […] |

# 15. Photos depicting Project related impact and outcomes[[8]](#footnote-8)

*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 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.*

| **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** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| […] | […] | […] | […] | […] |
| […] | […] | […] | […] | […] |
| […] | […] | […] | […] | […] |
| […] | […] | […] | […] | […] |
| […] | […] | […] | […] | […] |
| […] | […] | […] | […] | […] |

# 16. 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.

| ***Type of risk\*******(contextual******programmatic, institutional)*** | ***Risk*** | ***Occurrence******(Y/N)*** | ***Impact on result***  | ***Mitigation strategies*** | ***Risk treatment owners*** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***[…]*** | ***[…]*** | ***[…]*** | ***[…]*** | ***[…]*** | ***[…]*** |
| ***[…]*** | ***[…]*** | ***[…]*** | ***[…]*** | ***[…]*** | ***[…]*** |

\* 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 countries[[9]](#footnote-9) with increased knowledge and capacities to design/reform and deliver inclusive 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 |  |  |
| 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 |  |  |
| 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) |  |  |
| 1.5 # and % of UNPRPD supported countries that undertook multi stakeholder capacity building initiatives on disability inclusive policies and systems |  |  |
| **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 humanitarian settings). |  |  |
| 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 UNPRPD programmes |  |  |
| 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 of organizations of persons with disabilities. |  |  |
| 1.1.4. # of OPDs that have been trained to participate in planning and monitoring of national development plans related to UN/government /other |  |  |
| 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 and geographical location.  |  |  |
| **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 relevant stakeholders to inform inclusive practices |  |  |
| 1.2.2 # of knowledge products developed that address gaps related to inclusion of women and girls with disabilities and underrepresented groups of persons with disabilities |  |  |
| 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 of representation)/ NGOs/Other) |  |  |
| **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 type e.g. situational analysis, thematic reports, peer reviewed evidence evaluations and assessments, learning reports, case studies etc. |  |  |
| 1.3.2. # actors involved in learning and evidence generated to inform inclusive policies and systems disaggregated by actor (GOV/OPDs, NGOs, etc) |  |  |
| 1.3.3. # of established mechanisms/ instances promoting learning and exchange across countries (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 or mainstream and women or underrepresented) |  |  |
| **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**  |  |  |
| * 1. # and % of UNPRPD supported countries with inclusive and non-discriminatory laws, national policy/plan for persons with disabilities.
 |  |  |
| * 1. # and % of UNPRPD supported countries with inclusive service delivery systems and processes across the sectors.
 |  |  |
| * 1. # and % of UNPRPD supported countries with enhanced or newly established mechanisms supporting formal participation of OPDs to support CRPD implementation.
 |  |  |
| * 1. # 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 of OPDs
 |  |  |
| * 1. # 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 to inform laws, policies and programmes
 |  |  |
| **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 review reformed and developed |  |  |
| 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) |  |  |
| 2.1.3. # of national strategies and plans with measures in place to ensure disability sensitive budgeting and financial management |  |  |
| 2.1.4. # laws and policies (mainstream and targeted) changes addressing rights and inclusion of most marginalized groups (disaggregation women and underrepresented by different groups)  |  |  |
| 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) |  |  |
| 2.1.6. # of developed/strengthened multi-stakeholder coordination mechanisms supporting legal, policy and plans changes (disaggregation by stakeholder Gov/ UN/OPDs/other).  |  |  |
| 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 and geographical location. |  |  |
| **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. |  |  |
| 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 Violence and SRH services.  |  |  |
| 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) |  |  |
| 2.2.4. # of supported multi-stakeholder coordination mechanisms supporting targeted services delivery systems and processes changes (disaggregation by stakeholder Gov/ UN/OPDs/other).  |  |  |
| 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 persons with disabilities (including Women and underrepresented groups) and geographical representation 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 for CRPD implementation in line with article 33 |  |  |
| 2.3.2. # of OPDs involved in government monitoring and accountability mainstream mechanisms (disaggregation by type of OPDs and type of government mechanism) |  |  |
| 2.3.3. # of national mechanisms, institutions, services, programmes, collecting disaggregated data on persons with disabilities (disaggregated by mechanism institution service) according to international standards |  |  |
| 2.3.4. # of national coordination, accountability and monitoring mechanisms related to GBV and SRH mainstreaming disability. |  |  |
| **Outcome 3: National development and humanitarian plans and monitoring processes include disability mainstreaming** | **Yes/No** | **Brief Description**  |
| **Outcome 3 Indicators** |  |  |
| * 1. % # of UNPRPD supported countries with instruments for planning, implementation and monitoring of UN development and humanitarian activities inclusive of disability (disaggregation by process planning-implementation and monitoring)
 |  |  |
| * 1. % # of UNPRPD supported countries with adopted national SDGs plans and budgets that are inclusive to persons with disabilities including women with disabilities and underrepresented groups
 |  |  |
| * 1. % # 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 UN instruments and SDGs national plans)
 |  |  |
| * 1. % # of UNPRPD supported countries with inclusive national implementation and monitoring of COVID 19 response and recovery plans
 |  |  |
| **Output 3.1 - Disability inclusion is strengthened in instruments for planning and implementation of UN development activities at the country level including in humanitarian settings** | **Yes/No** | **Brief Description**  |
| **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 cutting comprehensive inclusive analysis |  |  |
| 3.1.2. #UNSDCF where disability inclusion has been mainstreamed and/or targeted |  |  |
| 3.1.3. # of UNSDCF with at least 3 indicators related to disability  |  |  |
| 3.1.4. # of UNSDCF related financial tools with explicit allocations for disability inclusion |  |  |
| 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 UNPRPD programmes |  |  |
| **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 and mainstream actions towards persons with disabilities. |  |  |
| 3.2.2 # of adopted/ implemented COVID 19 inclusive response and recovery plans and frameworks containing systematic mainstreaming of persons with disabilities including the most marginalised.  |  |  |
| 3.2.3. % and # Humanitarian Response Plans (HRPs) and Humanitarian Needs Overviews (HNOs) addressing persons with disability needs and rights; |  |  |
| 3.2.4. # of SDGs implementation data collection, monitoring and accountability processes assessing progress against specific disability-inclusion targets |  |  |
| **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 instruments for planning and implementation of UN development 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 and monitoring of SDGs  |  |  |
| 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) |  |  |
| 3.3.4. # of identified persons with disabilities including through their representative organizations participating in the State’s formulation/implementation of COVID-19 policy responses affecting them |  |  |

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. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
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.

 . [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. As relevant and appropriate, kindly please also disaggregate by type of disability, age, ethnicity, rural/urban location. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. As relevant and appropriate, kindly please also disaggregate by type of disability, ethnicity, age, rural/urban location. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fitting of Aids and Appliances (ADIP) Scheme by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Government of India. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. Efforts should be made to capture the voices of persons with different types of disabilities including a balance between men and women with disabilities. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. 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. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. Please see Annex 5 UNPRPD Quality Assurance Framework photography notes. [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. 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* [↑](#footnote-ref-9)