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**END OF PROJECT REPORT**

**Title of Project- Advancing Disability Rights in Malawi**

**Name of Country - Malawi**

**Project Duration (From-To) - March 2018 to March 2021**

**DISCLAIMER**

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# Introduction

The United Nations in Malawi started implementing the project, ‘Advancing Disability Rights Together in Malawi’ in 2018 consisting of the following four agencies: UNDP, UNFPA, UN Women and UNICEF with the technical support of OHCHR through the Malawi Senior Human Rights Adviser. Malawi remains one of the poorest countries in Sub Saharan Africa. People with disabilities in Malawi and households with disabled persons are among the poorest and most disadvantaged in society. People with disabilities in Malawi experience significant barriers in accessing health services, education, employment, justice and other services. They are frequently excluded from mainstream society and often do not actively participate in decision making processes. The enactment of the Disability Act demonstrates the commitment of the Government of Malawi in guaranteeing the rights of persons with disabilities as it domesticates the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities; however, implementation on the ground remains an issue.

The overall goal of the project is to advance disability rights in Malawi whilst at the same time promoting the implementation of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD) as well as relevant national laws and policies. The project involves the Government, disability organizations, persons with disabilities, and the Malawi Human Rights Commission.

The main outcomes of the project are:

1. The capacity of the Malawi Human Right Commission (MHRC) and Disability Department to monitor and report on disability rights, on implementation of the UNCRPD is enhanced.
2. Increased knowledge and awareness on the rights of persons with disabilities including persons with albinism and the myths surrounding albinism.
3. The capacity of the National Statistics Office to collect disaggregated data on persons with disabilities is enhanced.
4. The Capacity of the Government and the Disability Fora to ensure participation of persons with disabilities in decision making, and coordination in disability rights is enhanced.

To achieve the above outcomes, five areas of intervention have been selected, which include evidence generation, capacity building, awareness raising and policy advocacy. These are:

1. Strengthened monitoring and public reporting on disability rights, leading to strengthened generation, analysis and use of evidence on disability for advocacy and interventions to ensure social inclusion of persons with disabilities;
2. Strengthened knowledge and awareness on disability rights, through an awareness campaign, and training on the UNCRPD for duty bearers, rights holders (disability organizations and an awareness campaign on the myths related to albinism and strengthened engagement and follow up by rights holders and duty bearers with the UN Human Rights mechanisms, including the UNCRPD Committee, and the Committee’s recommendations;
3. Strengthened collection of disaggregated data on disability in the 2018 census and strengthened analysis of data gathered;
4. Strengthened and meaningful participation of persons with disability, particularly women in development and political decision-making processes (inter alia through the district Disability Forum, National Disability fora) and strengthened coordination on disability issues;
5. Strengthened capacity to include persons with disabilities in the delivery of sexual and reproductive health services.

This report covers the entire project period. Significant advancements have been recorded from in 2019 to 2021 under the UNPRPD in Malawi.

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-2)

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.

# 1. Overall progress

Through this project several key achievements have been made. Firstly, there has been strengthened institutions, laws and policies that promote rights of persons with disabilities. The National Policy on the Equalization of Opportunities of Persons with Disabilities and the Older Persons Bill were finalised. The Malawi Human Rights Commission role as the National Human Rights Institution was further strengthened which ensure investigations of human rights violations of persons with disability in six districts. District disability forums were established as key structures where persons with disabilities participates in decision making.

Secondly, the execution of the 2018 Malawi Housing and Census survey with inclusion of Washington group of disability statistics questions and publishing of report which provided disaggregated data on persons living with disabilities. There is a general dearth of data to inform programming for persons with disabilities in Malawi, so this is a significant piece of work.

Thirdly, a Situation Analysis of Children with Disabilities in Malawi (SitAn) was conducted using secondary analysis of the 2008 and 2018 Malawi Population and Housing Surveys and the 2016 Living Conditions. This analysis revealed a six per cent prevalence of disability in children below 17 years and a wide range of challenges in accessing services. The situation analysis has revealed the plight of children with disabilities and their challenges in accessing social services and thus has informed programme and policy. This has supported a paradigm shift of interventions from focusing on the albinism as the main type of disability.

Fourthly, strengthened the coordination of Organizations of Persons with Disabilities (OPDs) especially of the Association of Persons with Albinism (APAM) and the Federation of Disabled Persons Association (FEDOMA) contact awareness raising and sensitization meetings were key in promoting the rights and well-being of persons with disabilities including with albinism in Malawi. This resulted in increased knowledge on the rights of persons with albinism through awareness campaigns that were conducted in the targeted districts.

# 2.Progress towards impact and specific outcomes

## Table 1. Progress against impact indicators

| **Impact** |
| --- |
| Persons with disabilities enjoy their rights and duty bearers meet their obligations[[2]](#footnote-3) |

### Impact Indicators

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

*\* Please provide sex disaggregation here.[[3]](#footnote-4)*

## Table 2. Progress against outcome indicators

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

| **Outcome 1** |
| --- |
| Malawi has institutions, laws and policies which promote rights of persons with disabilities |
| **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** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Number of legal and policy frameworks that are aligned to the UNCRPD | 0 | 1 Draft Policy | 1 (National Policy on the Equalization of opportunities for Persons with Disabilities has been finalized and is yet to be printed). | Draft National Policy |
| Production of annual progress reports towards implementation of UNCRPD by MHRC | 0 | 1 | 1 (although the MHRC investigated human rights violations of PWDs in Malawi in 2020, they are yet to produce a specific report on their findings. They however reported on the activity in the general Human Rights Project with UNDP MW). | 2020 MHRC Annual Report |
| Revised policy and draft bill aligned to UNCRPD in place | 0 | 1 Policy  1 Draft Bill | 1 Policy  1 Draft Disability Bill | Report Annexes |

*\* Please provide sex disaggregation here.[[4]](#footnote-5)*

| **Outcome 2** |
| --- |
| Persons with disability including persons with albinism have increased knowledge and awareness on their rights and are able to demand them |
| **Type of Lever:** |

### Outcome 2 Indicators

| **Indicator\*** | **Start level**  Baseline  (Beginning of the project reporting period) \* | **Target level\*** | **End level**  End line  (End of the project reporting period) \* | **Means of Verification** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Number of Duty Bearers conducting awareness campaigns | 2 | 3 | 3 | A key duty bearer conducting the awareness campaigns included the department of disability |
| Number of awareness campaigns conducted by Duty bearers | 0 | 6 | 6 | Two awareness campaigns were conducted to address emerging issues i.e. attacks on PWA in Phalombe |
| Number of districts covered by awareness campaigns | 0 | 4 | 4 | All target districts were reached |
| Number of Knowledge Products distributed on rights and entitlements  Number of people that access information on their rights and entitlements | 0 | 1 Knowledge product developed (Albinism National Action Plan)  750 disseminated to key stakeholders | 2 | One knowledge product Albinism National Action Plan |

| **Outcome 3** |
| --- |
| NSO generate disaggregated data on PWDS for evidence-based decision making and programming |
| **Type of Lever:** |

### Outcome 3 Indicators

| **Indicator\*** | **Start level**  Baseline  (Beginning of the project reporting period) \* | **Target level\*** | **End level**  End line  (End of the project reporting period) \* | **Means of Verification** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Census with disaggregated data on disability produced and disseminated | 0 | 1 | 1: 2018 Malawi Population and Housing census with disaggregated data on disability produced | Main Census Report |
| Thematic report on disability produced and disseminated | 0 | 1 | 1: Malawi Housing and Census Thematic Report on Disability finalised and launched | Disability Thematic Report |
| Situation Analysis (SitAn) report on children with disabilities | 0 | 1 | 1 A Situation Analysis Report on Children with Disabilities in Malawi drafted and undergoing review | Finalised SitAn report |

| **Outcome 4** |
| --- |
| Persons with disabilities participate in decision making structures |
| **Type of Lever:** |

### Outcome 4 Indicators

| **Indicator\*** | **Start level**  Baseline  (Beginning of the project reporting period) \* | **Target level\*** | **End level**  End line  (End of the project reporting period) \* | **Means of Verification** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Existence of structures with representation of PWDs | Partial existence | Full existence | Partial existence. The MHRC’s role in monitoring implementation of Disability laws, policies and obligations strengthened so that they are able to provide data on inclusion of PWD in structures. | Report |
| % of District Development Plans incorporating issues of disability in target districts | 0 | 75% | 28.5%  There were 8 Councils out of 28 with District Development Plans which incorporate issues of disability.  There were no developments on this in 2020 due to COVID-19. | Report |
| Number of functional engagement platforms for persons with disability and government | 0 | 1 National  1 District Level | 1 National  8 Districts (Kasungu, Mchinji, Ntchisi, Salima, Machinga, Chitipa, Mzimba (Mzuzu) and Chiradzulu) | Department of Disability Report |
| % of ADCs with representation of PWDs in participating districts | 0 | 20% | 0%  2019: The Ministry of Gender, Community Development and Social Welfare - Department of Disability capacity was strengthened to monitor incorporation of disability issues at the district level and at area level.  2020: Nothing was done due to COVID-19 | Report |

| **Outcome 5** |
| --- |
| Persons with disabilities have increased access and utilization of sexual and reproductive health services |
| **Type of Lever:** |

### Outcome 5 Indicators

| **Indicator\*** | **Start level**  Baseline  (Beginning of the project reporting period) \* | **Target level\*** | **End level**  End line  (End of the project reporting period) \* | **Means of Verification** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| [# of HSAs and nurses trained on issues of disability…] | [0…] | [60…] | 60 providers (38 HSAs and 22 nurses) from 2 districts (Mchinji and Chikwawa) | [Training reports] |

# 3. Progress towards specific outcomes

**Outcome 1: Malawi has institutions, laws and policies which promote rights of persons with disabilities**

Significant progress that has been made towards Outcome 1. The National Policy on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities (2006) was reviewed and finalized. The Policy was developed to promote the rights of persons with disabilities and to integrate them in all aspects of society in order to enable them to play a full and participatory role. The purpose of the review was to integrate emerging issues and challenges in areas of social, economic and cultural participation, access to services and self-representation with respect to disability. The underlying guidance in this policy is that persons with disabilities can no longer be treated as targets and beneficiaries of charity work but as active and equal agents of their own development and the development of their households and communities.The Policy review was also necessitated so that it aligns itself with the current legal framework such as the Constitution, Gender Equality Act and Disability Act 2012. The taskforce comprising of key government ministries, departments and agencies, disability experts, human rights institutions, academia and disabled people’s organizations validated the review that was done by a consultant. The final copy of the policy is yet to be published. The reviewed Policy provides a framework of inclusion of persons with disabilities in all aspects of life and consequently an accountability of duty bearers and stakeholders.

The drafting of the Disability Bill (2019) supported by this joint programme is a good development in ensuring that national laws comply with the UNCRPD. The draft Bill spells out the rights of persons with disabilities, it provides for the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) as the independent mechanism to promote, protect and monitor implementation of the Convention of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. In addition, the NHRC shall have powers to investigate any violation of the Disability Act and shall periodically review compliance with the Act by all the relevant authorities or institutions. This mandate requires an effective NHRC that is capacitated to undertake such a responsibility. The Disability Bill was supposed to be tabled in Parliament but due to scheduling and COVID-19 related challenges it is yet to be tabled.

The Malawi Human Rights Commission mandate was also strengthened as it conducted an Accessibility Audit on human rights situational analysis on the treatment of person with disabilities in Malawi from 10th to 19th October, 2020 in fifteen districts namely Nsanje, Chikwawa, Thyolo, Mulanje, Chiradzulu, Salima, Nkhotakota, Kasungu Mchinji, Dedza, Chitipa, Karonga, Rumphi Mzimba and Nkhatabay. Among many salient issues that transpired was the inadequate adhering of human rights standards regarding persons with disabilities by public and private service providers. The scarcity of knowledge on human rights instruments and disability related policies of implementing agencies has worsened the non-compliance to disability rights instruments hence many programmes and projects discriminate persons with disabilities.

An important result of this work support for strengthening institutions, legal and policy frameworks was the selection and appointment of two Commissioners of the Malawi Human Rights Commission (MHRC) who are also persons with disabilities. One Commissioner, Mr. Boniface Massah, is a long-standing champion of the rights of persons with albinism, while a second Commissioner, Ms. Scader Louis, is a person with a physcial disability. This is a significant recognition by the Government of Malawi of the principle “Nothing about us without us” – that indeed the institution with primary responsibility for protecting and promoting the rights of persons with disabilities must properly represent PWDs in its statutory appointments. Since the Commissioners begun their tenure in May 2020, an increased focus on the rights of PWDs in the work of the MHRC has been seen, including in the MHRC’s work on the COVID-19 response.

**Outcome 2: Persons with disability including persons with albinism have increased knowledge and awareness on their rights and are able to demand them**

A total of three events were supported that aimed at promoting the rights of persons with disabilities. The International Day of Disabled Persons was commemorated in 2018 in Salima where persons with disability were involved. Taking advantage of this, the UN joint programme supported issues of human rights, access to SRHR information and services, how to seek redress when rights are violated and policy issues on disability were covered. Use of interactive drama or whatever other modes of message dissemination were used. Awareness raising around the rights of persons with disabilities is vital in Malawi, including for PWDs themselves, their care givers, service providers, policy makers and for the general public. The UNPRPD provided important opportunities to support the government to undertake this task. Funds were provided to the Malawi Government through of Ministry of Gender, Community Development and Social Welfare to key international disability related days namely, International Albinism Awareness Day (IAAD) and the International Day for Disabled Persons. A total of three events were supported that aimed at promoting the rights of persons with disabilities. The International Day of Disabled Persons was commemorated in 2018 in Salima where persons with disability were involved. Taking advantage of this, the UN joint programme supported issues of human rights, access to SRHR information and services, how to seek redress when rights are violated and policy issues on disability were covered. Use of interactive drama or whatever other modes of message dissemination were used.

Figure 1: Illustration of production of brail materials during International Day of Disabled Persons Commemorations

In 2018 the need to promote the rights of persons with albinism became critical in Malawi due to several the attacks on PWA due to myths and beliefs surrounding the ritual use of their body parts. The International albinism awareness day saw the launch of the National Albinism Action Plan (2018-2022) a huge milestone in the efforts to address attacks against PWA (Annex 1) with support from the project. The Department of Disability was supported with a press release aimed at raising national awareness on the rights of persons with albinism in the country. Additionally, support was provided in the production of event information, education and communication (IEC) materials. The commemoration reached out to 43 persons with albinism with materials that protect them against effects of sun on their skin such as Hats and Umbrellas donated by other key stakeholders.

*Figure 2 District Stakeholders: Meeting APAM, FEDOMA and Malawi Police Service in Ntcheu: Photo by Malawi Police Service*

Following the attacks on persons with albinism in the district of Phalombe were a 12-year old boy Joseph Kachingwe went missing in July 2018 after attending independence celebrations and the abduction of a 5-year-old boy with albinism who narrowly escaped abduction in Chikwawa, mass awareness campaigns and district stakeholders meeting were conducted in the two target districts coordinated by APAM with support of this project. The awareness campaigns also contributed to the implementation of the National Action Plan on Persons with Albinism under pillar 1 - Education, awareness raising and training which has a strategic objective on promoting interventions that will intensify awareness on the rights of persons with albinism in order to change mindsets and foster behaviour change among affected communities and throughout the country.

Additionally, with support of the project, the Federation of Disability Organizations in Malawi (FEDOMA) conducted a disability awareness campaign in Ntcheu and Mulanje under the theme “**A violence free Malawi for persons with disabilities starts with you**”[[5]](#footnote-6). The awareness campaign which took place at Chigodi primary school reached out to a total of 170 persons with disabilities (93 males, 77 females) and a total of 2,612 community members. Messages focused on the rights of persons with albinism, complementing the theme for the awareness.

District stakeholder meetings were also conducted by APAM, FEDOMA and Malawi Police Service to review and plan on disability related interventions. Key outcomes of these meetings were: increased collaboration with district disability forums to improve community coordination of interventions, mainstreaming of the Albinism National Action Plan in district plans and updating education curriculum which commonwealth is leading to accommodate persons with albinism.

Through the technical and financial support provided by this project, APAM has been able to meet and engage with Malawi Government, Malawi Parliament, Malawi Police, donors, Civil Society organisations, faith-based organizations, media and other interested stakeholders in its advocacy. For example, APAM engaged and collaborated with the Commission of Enquiry established by Malawi Parliament and the Public Affairs Committee on violence against people with disabilities. For the first time APAM now manages a database on cases of human rights violations targeting persons with albinism cases according to districts, place of occurrence, details of the victim, circumstances and progress being achieved.

The project has also supported APAM holding its annual review and planning meetings, coordination meetings and advocacy particularly towards development and launch of the Albinism National Action Plan 2018-2023 which was launched in 2018. The Malawi Government has now committed to fund the National Action Plan. The Malawi Government has further sanctioned a presidential commission of inquiry to unearth the causes of the attacks and identification of the market.

Additionally, knowledge of 500 nurses and midwives from Machinga and Zomba were enhanced on their understanding of albinism as they attend to PWA in hospitals through capacity building sessions which were conducted. The training was conducted in November 2018 at St Lukes College of Nursing in Zomba. Facilitators were drawn from APAM Secretariat, APAM National Executive Council Members, APAM Zomba District Members and St Lukes College students and staff. St Lukes College of Nursing and Midwifery is one of the Christian Health Association of Malawi (CHAM) training colleges in Malawi.

Overall the efforts to advance the rights of persons with disabilities and albinism under the project has helped increase the awareness on the myths surrounding PWA in Malawi which saw the appointment of Former APAM president Mr. Overstone Kondowe as Senior Advisor to the President of the Republic of Malawi on albinism related matters. Additionally, former officer from APAM was also appointed on secondment to the Honorable Minister of Education as Personal Assistant. Despite these strides in awareness raising which contributed to the reduced attacks against PWA, the country has reported 4 new cases (1 killing, 1 survivor of abduction and 2 grave exhumation cases) over the past 12 months which highlights the continued need for sensitization and awareness raising on the rights of persons with albinism at both national and community level.

**Outcome 3 NSO generate disaggregated data on PWDS for evidence-based decision making and programming**

The Malawi 2018 Population and Housing Census adopted the Washington group definition in the data collection for the first time. NSO launched the main census report on 7th June 2019. The main focus of NSO in 2019 has been the analysis of disability data collected and a descriptive disability thematic report has been produced with a further analysis of what the collected data shows in areas of disability of number of persons with disabilities; prevalence of disabilities; numbers per type as well as prevalence of each type in all the districts and regions of the country. This has greatly contributed to the evidence generation on PWDS data aligning with global definition for decision making and programming

This programme further supported a workshop to review and validate data in the thematic report on disabilities. Participants to the workshop include Disabled Peoples Organizations (DPOs)-FEDOMA and its 12 affiliates, MACOHA, Department of Disability and NSO. The workshop provided an opportunity for the thematic group on disabilities and other stakeholders to review disability data in the census report as some data was being queried by stakeholders. The workshop reached an understanding of the main data issues that were raised and agreed on an action plan for addressing the issues. The workshop discussed: discrepancies between 2008 and 2018 data which has limited comparisons of disability data and identification of particular trends; adoption of Washington set of questions and its implications on the definition of disability in relation to the International Classification of Function, Disability, and Heath (ICF) which until now has been used in the description of disabilities; missing data on children with disabilities from 0 to 5 which was not collected. This meant that the report was not a true reflection of disability data since a certain population group had been left out.

The thematic report for persons with disabilities and the rest of the thematic reports were finalized and disseminated by the Government in 2020. The thematic reports are being used for decision making and inform targeted programming on disability issues. To make sure the report is accessible to persons with visual impairment, braille and large print version are being made available through engagement with the Malawi union for the blind. In particular, the Disability Report indicated that out of a population of 17,563,748, overall, 1,556,670 are persons with disabilities aged 5 and above, (701,484 males and 855,186 females). The disability prevalence rate is 10.4 per cent of the population, with a prevalence rate of 9.7 per cent for males and 11.0 per cent for females, while 134,636 people (representing 0.8 percent) are living with albinism. The report further indicated that 237,429 persons (representing 1.4 per cent) experience epilepsy seizures. (2018 MPHC, Thematic Report). Availability of such detailed data is key for targeted programming for persons with disabilities.

Through support of UNPRPD, a Situational Analysis of Children with Disabilities in Malawi was conducted. A secondary analysis of data from a) the 2018 Population and Housing Census; b) the Education Management Information System data from 2009 to 2019; c) the 2016/17 Living Conditions amongst persons with disabilities and d) the 2015/16 Demographic and Health Survey. The overall prevalence of disability was six per cent and the most common disabilities were hearing (25 per cent), visual impairments (24 per cent), self-case (16 per cent) and intellectual impairments (15 per cent) respectively based on 2018 PHS. The analysis shows that 16.5 per cent of the children aged 5-17 years had at least one reported functioning problem or disability with the highest being in Blantyre (36.9 per cent), Mchinji (23.4 per cent), Machinga (21 per cent) and the lowest in Likoma at 7.6 per cent. The analysis further showed that of the total number of 894,534 children aged 0-17 years, 79,032 were children with albinism (0.9 per cent) and 138,712 (1.5 per cent) had epilepsy. Karonga had the highest prevalence of albinism at 1.5 per cent. The analysis further showed that learners with special needs are taught together with their colleagues without disabilities in mainstream schools.

In addition, the Ministry of Education (MoE) has established resource centres where children with disabilities receive additional support. The MoE collects routine data on enrolment in both primary and secondary schools including on the number of children with special needs. Between 2009 and 2018 the number of learners with special needs in primary school increased from 83,666 to 173,651. The total enrolment in primary schools also increased from about 3.7 million to 5.1 million between 2009 and 2018. The proportion of children with special needs attending school remained at about two per cent between 2009 and 2015 and it slightly increased to 3 per cent over the period 2016-2019. In primary school the three most common types of disability over the period 2009-2018 were learning difficulties, poor vision and hard of hearing.

The Ministry of Gender, Community Development and Social Welfare – Disability Department successfully disseminated the SitAn which applauded by various stakeholders for unearthing ills in the society on disability. The SitAn has been a key advocacy tool for the new government and was also used during the UN75 Dialogue and Consultations with Organizations of Persons with Disabilities. To ensure further advocacy and mainstreaming disability in programming, UNICEF has established an officewide Disability Taskteam, key in implementation of the UNCT Disability Scorecard plans.

**Outcome 4: Persons with disabilities participate in decision making structures**

Progress has been made towards the achievement of Outcome 4 on ensuring that Persons with Disabilities participate in decision making structures. The National Policy, the Disability Act (section 5(2) establishes the NACCODI as a Committee mandated to advance disability issues as an integral component of Government’s national development agenda. The Government launched the National Disability Mainstreaming and Implementation Strategy in 2016 but the Committee was not yet operationalized. Between September and October 2019, with the support of the UNPRPD, the NACCODI Committee and the National Technical Working Group on NACCODI were oriented on the National Disability Mainstreaming Strategy and its implementation modalities; equipped on the functions of the Committee on their duties and responsibilities. A total of 11 people (9 male, 2 female) from the following institutions attended the orientation workshop for NACCODI: Ministry of Gender, Community Development and Social Welfare, Ministry of Industry Trade and Tourism, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Economic Planning and Development, Ministry of Local Government, Ministry of Transport and Public Works, Ministry of Agriculture, FEDOMA and the Malawi Council for the Handicapped (MACOHA). Twenty-one people from the above institutions attended the orientation workshop for NACCODI’s National Technical Working Group.

Apart from the NACCODI orientation, there were two capacity building sessions for district councils for District Disability Forums (DDFs) on disability mainstreaming reaching out to 43 participants from key stakeholders (25M,18F). The capacity building meetings happened in 2 districts: Kasungu and Mchinji where twenty-four members were reached. This is to ensure that disability issues are integrated at all levels of governance. District Disability Forums are structures of persons with various forms of disability and elderly people at the district council level and they comprise of at least 16 people. They were established with an aim of advocating for the rights of persons with disabilities through engagement with Government development structures at the district as well as at community levels. Currently, 23 District Disability Forums have been established. The crucial aspect of their work is to ensure that all the District Development Plans are disability mainstreamed. The challenge is that at present only eight District Development Plans out of 28 have been developed and mainstreamed. The 8 are for: Blantyre, Mulanje, Zomba, Machinga, Balaka, Lilongwe, Kasungu, and Mzimba (28.5 per cent). The development of Development Plans is beyond the scope of this project but is being undertaken under the Local Government Project within UNDP. The Disability Project through the Ministry of Disability will ensure that the remaining Development Plans incorporate issues of disability.

Capacity building sessions for District Disability Forums on mainstreaming disability issues were conducted in six districts namely Chitipa, Mzuzu, Salima, Ntchisi, Machinga and Chiradzulu. Building on the progress of establishing district disability forums in 2 districts that was done in 2019, 6 District Disability Forums were established. These forums are established with the aim of advocating for the rights of persons with disabilities through engagement with stakeholders at the district level as well as the community level.

**Outcome 5: Persons with disabilities have increased access and utilization of sexual and reproductive health services**

The programme supported the Department of Disability who organized an orientation workshop for District Management teams comprising of the Director of Planning and Development (DPD), Director of Health and Social Services (DHSS), Monitoring and Evaluation Officer (M&EO), and District Nursing Officer (DNO) and Health Surveillance Assistance (HSAs) supervisors. The purpose of the orientation workshop was to familiarize the District teams with the training content for health surveillance assistants and nurses, seeking team input as well as devising monitoring mechanisms and reporting to ensure proper service delivery and feedback. Health Surveillance Assistants (HSA) are front line workers based in communities with a key function of awareness creation and community mobilization for communities to access health services.

The orientation was followed by actual training for HSAs and nurses in inclusive service delivery from Mchinji and Chikwawa districts. The purpose of the training was to equip health service providers with knowledge and expertise in assisting persons with disabilities to access quality health care services like any other citizen. A total of 60 providers (38 HSAs and 22 nurses) were reached. The training objectives were to: 1) Increase knowledge of HSAs and Nurses in inclusive service delivery; 2) Provide inclusive and accessible sexual reproductive health care services to persons with disabilities; and 3) Reduce communication barrier between persons with disabilities and service providers. It is expected that the trained health personnel will improve their attitude towards people with disabilities especially to adolescent girls as well as mobilize them as a matter of right to access the services.

These training incorporated a session on how to use sign language, for what reason and its importance to both the community and the people who are deaf. The objective of this session was for participants to be able to use sign language, to interpret signs from a deaf person/doctor/nurse and to interpret sign language to address barriers of language in access to services by persons with hearing impairment. Follow up and monitoring on the trained personnel is planned for 2021. The project supported procurement of assistive devices for persons with disabilities which include 28 wheelchairs, 16 tricycles, 58 elbow walking sticks and 29 crutches. It is expected that the assistive devices and technologies help to maintain or improve an individual’s functioning and independence to facilitate participation and access to SRHR services and information ultimate aim being to enhance overall wellbeing.

# 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?*

The disaggregation of census data by sex already subscribes to the inclusiveness principle of this project. Likewise, deliberate efforts were made to engage both genders at the validation of the disability data from the census. Project activities took deliberate actions to involve 50 per cent men and 50 per cent women in all its undertakings. For female specific services like access to hospital delivery under skilled attendance, the partners of the affected women are part of the continuum of care.

To advance gender equality in project interventions persons with disabilities targeted were sensitized with information on effects on harmful social norms that affect women and girls with disabilities. UN Women mainstreamed the HeForShe initiative and barbershop to engage community members on the gender roles and how they affect the realization of full human rights. Awareness raising sessions conducted by FEDOMA in Mulanje and Ntcheu focused on adolescent girls with physical disabilities, specifically challenges with sanitation and menstrual hygiene. These sessions were led by a woman with a physical disability from FEDOMA.

A person standing in front of a crowd

Description generated with very high confidence

Figure 4: Capacity Building session conducted in Mulanje targeting district stakeholders on Rights and Protection of PWD

Figure 3: Person with albinism directing the community awareness campaign in Chikwawa, Malawi. Photo credit: UN Women

* *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.*

Mobility devices are key in the access of care for pregnant women and those seeking family planning, HIV prevention and treatment services, essential services for GBV and among others. It is expected that women with disabilities will be treated with dignity and will be given correct information on their reproductive health and given opportunity to access services at the facility. Awareness creation on the other hand has led to increased reported cases and seeking redress on human rights abuses.

# 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?*

Meeting that was held to iron out concerns on the 2018 Malawi Housing and Population Census Report involved Disabled Peoples Organizations (DPOs)-FEDOMA and its 12 affiliates, MACOHA, Department of Disability which is under the Ministry of Gender and Social Welfare.

In achieving results under Outcome 2, Persons with disabilities were actively engaged in the designing of the workplan and implementation of awareness raising activities that were led by OPDs namely, FEDOMA and APAM with UN Women providing direct financial support. Representatives from OPDs during awareness campaign played key roles in facilitating capacity building sessions during district stakeholder meeting, facilitating dialogues amongst participants during awareness raising campaigns. The approach helped community members learn about rights of disabilities from PWDs with a total of 68 PWDs (46M, 25F).

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

The project is spearheaded by the Department of Persons with Disabilities which is anchored under the Ministry of Gender and Social Welfare. Implementation of programmes is done by OPDs.

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

All policies on disability are led by the Department of Disability and OPD network organisations.

* *Which specific actions were undertaken by the project that contributed directly to strengthening the capacity of organizations of persons with disabilities including underrepresented groups? (Kindly note that in the budget section below projects are requested to state the overall funding spent on these activities).In addressing the above points, please elaborate as appropriate on how the heterogeneity of the various groups of persons with disabilities, and their experience of multiple and compound discrimination, was taken into account throughout the project cycle.*
* *Please provide information on the level of representation of type of Organization of persons with disabilities involved.*

Training targeted HSAs and nurses and midwives, those with disabilities were included in the training, for example District trainings in Mchinji and Chikwawa.

Following the contention of disability data, UNFPA supported NSO to engage stakeholders on the same. The planning of this activity was led by NSO in collaboration with FEDOMA, MACOHA, Ministry of Gender, Community Development and Social Welfare. Thus, it predominantly involved the leadership of persons with disabilities.

The FEDOMA awareness session in Mulanje was led by a woman with a physical disability in Mulanje in the school focusing on menstrual hygiene and WASH. Sessions were delivered with the girls.

## Table 3. Meaningful participation of persons with disabilities

| **Meaningful participation objective** |
| --- |
| [Inclusiveness of people with disabilities and representative organisations of persons with disabilities….] |

### Indicators- Meaningful participation of persons with disabilities

| **Indicator\*** | **Baseline\*** | **Target\*** | **End line\*** | **Means of verification** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Number of organisation dealing with issues of disability engaged | 0% | 80%…. | 61% | Head count/Registration forms |
| Number of DDFs[[6]](#footnote-7) trained in disability mainstreaming | 0 | 2 DDFs | 8 DDFs (2 in 2019 and 6 in 2020) | Annual Progress Report |
| Number of PWD engaged in meaningful participation | 0 | 50 | 68 | Attached partner reports on stakeholder meetings and awareness campaigns |

*\* 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

The UNPRPD in Malawi has enhanced the engagement of a wide range of stakeholders working on disability issues. Key partners included the Ministry of Gender, Community Development and Social Welfare (Department of Disability and Elderly Affairs), Federation of Disability Organizations in Malawi (FEDOMA), Malawi Council for the Handicapped (MACOHA), the National Statistical Office (NSO), Malawi Human Rights Commission and relevant district councils.

It is the mandate of the Malawi Human Rights Commission as a National Human Rights Institution under the UNCRPD to monitor the implementation of the CRPD as well as the constitution to handle issues relating to violations of all forms of human rights including the rights of persons with disabilities. The work of the Malawi Human Rights Commission is further strengthened by an Act of parliament: the Human Rights Commission Act, which defines the scope, status and functions of the Malawi Human Rights Commission. The Act thus mandates the Malawi Human Rights Commission ‘to promote more particularly the human rights of vulnerable groups such as children, illiterate persons, persons with disabilities and the elderly.” The MHRC has in the last year coordinated with the Department of Disability in conducting a situational analysis on the treatment of persons with disabilities by service providers.

Meanwhile, the project worked with the Ministry of Gender, Community Development and Social Welfare to coordinate implementation of initiatives relating to PWD and PWA at national level and to ensure that policies and frameworks provide conducive environments to PWA and adequately address their needs. The project also worked hand in hand with FEDOMA and APAM in coordinating interventions targeting beneficiaries at community level. In delivering services at grassroot level, the project works with the following partners: -

* **Association of Persons with Albinism in Malawi (APAM) –** as the coordinating body of albinism related interventions, APAM was key in the mobilization of PWA through the district structures.
* **Federation of Disability Organizations in Malawi –** as the coordinating body for disability intervention, FEDOMA played a key role in the messaging and mobilization of PWD during awareness raising campaigns**.**
* **Ministry of Local Government -** played a key role in the coordination of traditional leaders who were vital in spearheading the project within the communities and the district with focus on promoting rights of PWA and PWD.
* **Ministry of Gender, Community Development and Social Welfare -** through the Department of Disability was critical in the coordination of albinism and disability related interventions.

# 7. Promoting ONE UN approach to disability Inclusion

The UNPRPD has been instrumental in bringing together key UN agencies to collaboratively advance the rights of persons with disabilities in Malawi. In addition to bringing positive results to advance the rights of persons with disabilities in the country, the design and delivery of the activities has built important relationships between OPDs and the UN, and raised awareness of UN staff on the needs, opportunities and challenges of integrating disability needs and perspectives into mainstream programming. This positive exchange of skills was visible during the pilot implementation of the UNDIS indicators during 2020. The four participating UNPRPD agencies brought their experiences to the action planning phase as well as the implementation phase. One example was the informed discussion that went on during the first UN wide consultation with OPDs on how to better integrate PWDs into all stages of UN programming and delivery. All UN agencies were represented but, for example, the discussion included exchanges on data collection, better methods of communication to reach more diverse types of disabilities, and how to improve grassroots collaboration with PWDs. The need for more strategic and coordinated advocacy with government entities was also discussed.

**8. COVID-19**

The support was also provided within information and communication services, accessibility (for audio and visual, including on Radio, TV) been considered to enable persons with disabilities to allow universal use of key information as regards to COVID-19. Materials were printed in braille so that persons with seeing impairment can access it. In addition, sign language interpreters were present for the TV infomercials about COVID-19 and in meetings of COVID-19 awareness.

# 9. Creation of knowledge and communications materials

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **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?** |
| COVID-19 Braille Brochure | Brochure | Assist persons with seeing impairment to access information on COVID-19 | PDF | Braille in English and Chichewa | Yes, the Ministry of Gender, Community Development and Social Welfare through the Department of Disability vetted the contents of the brochures |
| 2020 A Situation Analysis Report on Children with Disabilities in Malawi | Situation Analysis Report | Analysis was aimed at providing a comprehensive situation analysis of children with disabilities in order to contribute towards the development of interventions that would ensure the existence of an inclusive Malawian society. | PDF | Print & Web | Yes |
| 2018 Housing and Census Report | Full report on population data including persons with disabilities | A full report to provide the status of the population. Include disability data for context within the population. | [PDF] | Print & Web | Yes |
| 2019 Disability Thematic Report | Disability specific Report | Assist in programming for people with disabilities to have evidence-based data. | [PDF] | Print & Web | Yes |
| Albinism National Plan of Action 2018-2023 | Policy Document | National and District stakeholders i.e. Ministry of Gender (Department of Disability). | See link below. | PDF, Physical copy | Yes. Validation was conducted through a multi-stakeholder meeting. |

* What communications strategies did the project adopt?

2018 HPC Report and 2019 Disability Thematic Reports were launch at a hotel where key stakeholders were invited to the event. Hard copies of the reports were distributed to those present, while a web link was shared on NSO Facebook page. Furthermore, the link has been shared to different stakeholders via emails and in different meetings.

* Please list type of communications materials.

1. 2018 HPC Report
2. 2019 Disability Thematic Report.
3. 2020 A Situation Analysis Report on Children with Disabilities in Malawi.

| **Name of Product** | **Type of Product (Toolkit, Video, Poster, publication etc.)** | **Purpose** | **Dissemination** | **Links/ Attachments** | **Language** | **Accessible formats** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Panel Discussion on rights of persons with disabilities | Video recording | The panel discussion was conducted as part of the Albinism Awareness month that was undertaken in the month of June 2020. Key stakeholders participated were from Department of Disability, APAM. The recording was aired live and repeated on National Television | National media outlets | Link to be provided once MBC shares the video for uploading | English | Mp4 |

**10. Challenges**

During the reporting period the main challenge related to Covid-19 and the impact on activities. As it has been a new pandemic, travel limitations led to people staying home to avoid contracting and spreading the virus. This has affected and contributed to delays in implementation of project activities.

Due to Covid-19 and the restrictions imposed by authorities there was risk of engagement of national partners in decision making and this led to a failure in organizing national and regional meetings such as NACCODI. However, using other resources, there was an increased number of meetings conducted with few participants so that the restricted numbers were not surpassed. For example, instead of 1 stake holder meeting for the National policy that had 100 participants, there were three meetings that had 35 participants each. This meant extra funds for certain activities than planned.

Part of 2020, political instability affected implementation of activities. The country went through disputed presidential elections results, demonstrations, court cases, re-elections and finally change of government. People's efforts focused on political issues and fears and this process affected programme implementation.

Leadership gaps amongst partners: Key partners in the project have experienced major capacity challenges. For example, MHRC did not have commissioners during part of the reporting period undermined how the initial delivery of planned interventions was anticipated. Furthermore, current leadership at MHRC (secretariat level) has conducted few disability interventions as compared to how they are supposed since they are an institution mandated by law to monitor issues of disability in Malawi. The resource allocations greatly affected planning and implementation of interventions.

Federation of Disability Organizations in Malawi (FEDOMA) was been embroiled in financial mismanagement that has led to the suspension and firing of its key leadership including the Executive Director. Considering FEDOMA was expected to play a leading role in organizing persons with disability (Disability Fora), its current weak position undermined mobilization of disability fora and subsequently the planned engagements with local councils.

# 11. Project follow up and Sustainability

The Disability Department under the Ministry of Gender, Community Development and Social Welfare provides the policy direction and standards on disability issues. The department is working closely with OPD networks to fully operationalize the policies.

Since the UNCT adopted the Accountability Scorecard on Disability Inclusion such that action plans are developed and implemented by all UN agencies. Such that the UN system does undertake disability scorecard assessment and consultations with OPDs as one of the UNCT actions. These actions are part of the sustainability mechanisms the project will be building on in the project follow-up.

With the establishment of District Disability Forums, DPOs at community and grassroot level can now follow up on issues related to PWD as well having appropriate representation at district level. PWDs now have an established channel for communication of their issues.

**12. 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 | Capacity building sessions on rights of PWD/PWA and awareness raising | 4,000 | 3,800 |
| District stakeholder meeting on with Police, FEDOMA, APAM and DEC members  International Disability Day and Albinism Awareness Day Commemoration | 20,000 | 24,091 |
| Malawi has institutions, laws, policies which promote rights of persons with disabilities | Capacity development for monitoring and reporting | 2019:17,485  2020:14,778 | 2019:5136  2020:15,523 |
| Regulatory framework | 2019: 48,000  2020: 27,812 | 2019:26,714  2020: 18,940 |
| Persons with disability including persons with albinism have increased knowledge and awareness on their rights and are able to demand them | Increased knowledge and awareness | 2019: 30,000  2020:22,023 | 2019:30,000  2020:29,854 |
| Persons with disabilities participate in decision making structures | 6 district platforms for participation | 31,239 | 29,264 |
| **Direct Impact on DPOs’ capacity** | Multi-stakeholder consultative meetings to finalize and validate the Albinism National Action Plan | 6,000 | 5,500 |
| Printing and dissemination of the NAP | 5,000 | 5,300 |
| APAM review, planning and capacity building session | 15,000 | 12,100 |
| **Accessibility costs** |  |  |  |
| NSO generate disaggregated data on PWDS for evidence-based decision making and programming | Support printing of the Census Disability Thematic Report. | 25,000 | 8,362.04 |
| Persons with disabilities have increased access and utilization of sexual and reproductive health services. | Support training HSAs and CBDAs in provision and supervision of SRHR for the disabled adolescents and youth (at district level). | 25,000 | 19,366.95 |
| Procurement of training stationery |  | 592.24 |
| Procure assistive devices for persons with disabilities | 25,000 | 21,270.00 |
|  | In addition to the capacity building sessions and multi-stakeholder consultative meetings awareness campaigns on PWA and PWD were done in collaboration with APAM and FEDOMA | 40,0000 | 40,000 |
|  | Recording and airing of Panel Discussion | 5,000 | 8,600 |

# 13. Life stories and testimonies

| **Name** | **Sex** | **Designation and Organization** | **Is this a testimony from a person with a disability? If so, what kind of disability do they have?[[7]](#footnote-8)** | **Testimony** | **Photo Shared (Y/N)[[8]](#footnote-9)** | **Consent for Use of Photo obtained (Y/N)** | **Photo Caption** | **Photo Credit** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Symon Munde | Male | Acting Chairperson of FEDOMA | Yes- Seeing Impairment | […] | […] | […] | […] | […] |

**A group of people posing for a photo

Description automatically generated**

**Symon Mude is a disability campaigner and Executive Director for the Federation of Disability Organisations in Malawi, (FEDOMA). He is pictured here with Commissioner Bonface Massah and Commissioner Scader Louis from the Malawi Human Rights Commission.**

"Some people just don’t know that not all disabilities are visible outwardly. There are many invisible disabilities, such as chronic pain, epilepsy, anxiety disorders, learning disabilities, diabetes, arthritis or deaf blindness. Hidden disabilities increase vulnerability and subsequently create barriers to inclusion of women and girls in society.

In Malawi, women and girls with disabilities experience discrimination and remain at the margins. Women with disabilities face increased risk of violence, including sexual violence; are at lower economic and social status; harmful or gender-based discriminatory practices; and limited access to education, health care, information, services, justice, and political participation. Specific needs of women with disabilities have been invisible, both to the advocates of women’s rights and those of disability rights. It is worse when needs of women and girls are not recognised because a person does not ‘look’ disabled. important to recognise the challenges that disabled people can face and to translate such recognition into action to remove barriers or reduce their impact.

Our organisation has been working with UN Women to promote disability inclusion through raising awareness. Awareness is important. If we understand that not all disabilities are visible this insight can help us craft a more inclusive, compassionate, and accessible solutions to benefit people living with hidden disability. We are strengthening partnerships, consulting women with disabilities so that they are actively participating in decision-making and importantly, we are creating platforms where the voices of girls and women with both visible and invisible disabilities are amplified.

I am so happy that we are seeing positive change where there is more understanding and fostering of a welcoming environment in the organisations we work with, in workplaces, in communities.

There is still a long journey to go, we still need to make more visible and better understand the societal barriers that disable people, especially in these COVID-19 times”

*UN Women Malawi supported the International Disability Day national dialogue event in December 2020. The event bought together 183 persons with disabilities, including 112 women from the four persons with disability empowerment organisations in Malawi. The country office also supported awareness raising on the disability inclusion before and during the International Disability Day dialogue event to spread awareness on disability-inclusiveness, even during the COVID-19 pandemic.*

# 15. Photos depicting Project related impact and outcomes[[9]](#footnote-10)

*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** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **1.** | District Disability Forum members during the establishment of the DDF in Ntchisi (Picture 1) | Y | District Disability Forum members during the establishment of the DDF in Ntchisi | UNDP |
| 2. | UNDP Representative handing over covid-19 braille related materials to members of DDFs in Chiradzulu (Picture 2) | Y | UNDP Representative handing over covid-19 braille related materials to members of DDFs in Chiradzulu | UNDP |
| **No.1** | Awareness raising on the production of brail materials during awareness raising initiative | **Y** | Representative from Malawi Union of the Blind illustrating how brail machines are used | Limbani Msiska UN Women Malawi |
| **No.2** | District Stakeholder meetings on prevention and response to attacks against PWA organized by APAM | Y | Malawi Police Service district officer | APAM |
| **No.3** | Community outreach events aimed at sensitization members on the myths and beliefs surrounding PWA which help fuel attacks | **Y** | Person with albinism directing the community awareness campaign in Chikwawa, Malawi. Photo taken by UN Women Malawi | Limbani Msiska UN Women Malawi |

# 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*** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Contextual | COVID-19 | Y | High and affected implementation of activities as it led to absentee | Programme adjustment | All stakeholder |
| Institutional | Risk to donor agency | Y | Delayed implementation of institution specific activities | Direct Payment of activities |  |

\* 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[[10]](#footnote-11) 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 | Yes | The review of the National Policy on Equalization of Opportunities for persons with disability |
| 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. | **Yes** | 1 capacity building session conducted targeting members from the Association of Persons with Albinism in Malawi |
| **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 | Yes | 1000 copies of Albinism National Action Plan disseminated to Partners (APAM, FEDOMA) and district council |
| 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 | Yes | 1 Panel discussion recorded and aired on national TV stations |
| 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) | **Yes** | Albinism National Plan of Action 2018- 2022 |
| 2.1.3. # of national strategies and plans with measures in place to ensure disability sensitive budgeting and financial management | **Yes** | National Disability Mainstreaming Strategy |
| 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-2)
2. Including the rights to equality, non-discrimination, adequate health and participation in political and cultural life and the obligations on data collection and statistics, awareness raising, monitoring and implementation under the UNCRPD (articles 3, 4, 8, 25, 29, 31, 33) [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. As relevant and appropriate, kindly please also disaggregate by type of disability, age, ethnicity, rural/urban location. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
4. As relevant and appropriate, kindly please also disaggregate by type of disability, ethnicity, age, rural/urban location. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
5. Awareness Campaigns report from Implementing Partners - see Annex [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
6. District Disability Forums [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
7. 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-8)
8. 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-9)
9. Please see Annex 5 UNPRPD Quality Assurance Framework photography notes. [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
10. 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-11)