



**UN Partnership to Promote the Rights of Persons with Disabilities**

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ILO | OHCHR | UNDESA | UNDP | UNESCO | UNFPA | UNICEF | WHO

MULTI-PARTNER TRUST FUND OF THE UNITED NATIONS PARTNERSHIP  
ON THE RIGHTS OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES (UNPRPD)

# UNPRPD FUND

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## 2013 ANNUAL REPORT

JOINTLY PREPARED BY THE TECHNICAL SECRETARIAT OF THE UN PARTNERSHIP ON THE RIGHTS OF PERSONS WITH  
DISABILITIES AND THE MULTI-PARTNER TRUST FUND OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

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# 1. INTRODUCTION

## 1.1. Partnership-building for disability rights

According to the World Report on Disability, over a billion people, or about 15 percent of the world's population, live with some form of disability. Among them, between 110 and 190 million people (2.2 to 3.8 percent of the world's population) encounter very significant difficulties.

Disability disproportionately affects vulnerable populations, with a higher prevalence shown in lower income countries, people from the poorest wealth quintile, women, children and older people. At the same time, evidence shows that, compared to overall national averages, persons with disabilities systematically experience poorer health outcomes, lower educational achievements, less economic, political and cultural participation, higher rates of poverty, increased dependency and less legal protection.

The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, adopted in 2006 by the United Nations General Assembly, represents a remarkably innovative human rights treaty and a development instrument with great potential to generate breakthroughs for persons with disabilities. However, at present, few countries have the capacity needed to ensure its full implementation. Against this background, a number of United Nations entities have decided to join hands in the United Nations Partnership on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNPRPD).

The UNPRPD is a unique collaborative effort that brings together UN entities, governments, disabled people's organizations and the broader civil society to advance disability rights around the world. The UNPRPD supports the full implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) by facilitating coalition-building and capacity-development at country, regional and global levels. In doing so, it leverages the comparative advantage of multiple stakeholders to contribute to the realization of a "society for all" in the 21st century.

The UN entities participating in the UNPRPD are the International Labour Organization (ILO), the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), the United Nations Department for Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the World Health Organization (WHO).<sup>1</sup>

The UNPRPD also works closely with multiple civil society organizations, including the International Disability Alliance (IDA) and the International Disability and Development Consortium (IDDC).

The UNPRPD Multi-Partner Trust Fund (hereinafter referred to as UNPRPD Fund) was formally established in June 2011 and officially launched in December of the same year to mobilize resources for

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<sup>1</sup> UNESCO and UNFPA joined the Partnership in December 2013

the Partnership. The UNPRPD Fund is administered by the UNDP Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTF Office) and builds on the experience developed by the MPTF Office in managing over 65 Multi-Partner Trust Funds and 40 joint programmes.

## 1.2. Strategic Framework of the UNPRPD

The goal of the UNPRPD is to develop the capacities of national stakeholders, particularly governments and organizations of persons with disabilities, for the effective implementation of the CRPD, including through promoting disability-inclusive internationally agreed development goals. In order to achieve this goal, the UNPRPD focuses on the following thematic priorities:

**Table 1. Enabling factors and thematic priorities**

Enabling factor	Thematic priority
Enabling legislation and policy frameworks	A. Promote the ratification of the CRPD, whenever relevant, and the development (or reform) of legislation and policies (disability-specific and not) as well relevant strategies and plans of actions
Empowering cultural norms	B. Reverse stigma, prejudices and negative stereotypes, while promoting supportive and empowering attitudes
Capable and inclusive institutions	C. Strengthen national disability architecture by developing the capacity of national authorities on disability as well as that of disabled people’s organizations, and by enhancing dialogue between the representative organizations of persons with disabilities and key actors
Access to services (mainstream and targeted)	D. Improve access to mainstream as well as targeted services by strengthening their design and delivery modalities, and by promoting measures that will increase availability and affordability
Access to justice	E. Increase access to justice for persons with disabilities and the capacity of the justice sector to appropriately respond to circumstances specific to persons with disabilities
Application of accessibility standards to products, environments and processes	F. Promote the application of accessibility standards to products, environments and processes, including non-disability-specific interventions undertaken by development partners
Access to rehabilitation, habilitation including assistive technology	G. Improve access to rehabilitation and habilitation – including assistive technology – by strengthening the availability and affordability of services and the identification of appropriate designs of assistive technologies.
Adequate data and evidence	H. Improve disability-specific data and support research on different aspects of disability as well as the codification of evidence

The UNPRPD Strategic and Operational Framework (SOF), outlines the UNPRPD overall objectives, governance arrangements and operating modalities. The UNPRPD Quality Assurance Framework (QAF) identifies the quality control mechanisms needed to ensure the efficient and effective implementation of projects, as well as the monitoring and evaluation strategies needed to maximize the learning

potential of UNPRPD work. Both the SOF and the QAF are available on the UNPRPD page of the [MPTF Office](#) web site. Box 1 briefly describes the UNPRPD governance structure.

#### **Box 1. UNPRPD governance structure**

The governance of the UNPRPD is based on two mechanisms. The UNPRPD Policy Board is a high-level body that meets once a year to set the strategic direction of the Partnership. The UNPRPD Management Committee is a working-level, standing committee of the Policy Board that reviews proposals submitted to the UNPRPD Fund and makes decisions on the allocation of UNPRPD resources within the parameters set by the Board.

The Board and the Management Committee are supported in their work by a Technical Secretariat, currently hosted by the UNDP Poverty Practice. In addition to supporting the Policy Board and Management Committee governance functions, the Technical Secretariat facilitates coordination among Participating UN Organizations and undertakes external relations work on behalf of the Partnership members.

The UNPRPD Policy Board and its Management Committee are based on four key constituencies—UN, CRPD States Parties, donors, persons with disabilities and the broader civil society. Each Board member is expected to act also as a representative of its constituency peers. In addition, the Chair of the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Special Rapporteur on Disability of the UN Commission on Social Development are invited to advise the Board, together with two other appointed eminent persons, distinguished for their work in promoting disability rights. The criteria regulating selection and rotation of Members are laid out in the UNPRPD’s Strategic and Operational Framework.

## **2. PROGRESS IN 2013**

### **2.1. Overview**

After foundational work carried out in 2012 with a focus on the mobilization of resources and the development of a strategic framework for the Partnership, the UNPRPD was able to move into a more operational phase in 2013. During this time, significant progress was made on a number of fronts, as detailed below.

#### **Implementation of projects selected under the first UNPRPD Funding Round**

The first UNPRPD Funding Round was launched in May 2012 and completed in September 2012 through a rigorous assessment process involving all UNPRPD Management Committee members. The results of the process were officially communicated at the end of September and resources transferred to UN Country Teams between October and November. In the majority of countries, project implementation started in earnest in January 2013. However, a few countries (Palestine, Tunisia, South Africa and Viet Nam) received funding only in the second quarter of 2013 – when additional resources became available – and started implementation in the second half of the year. Section 2.2 provides illustrative examples of the results achieved by First Round projects during the course of 2013. Section 3 offers some direct

testimonies of people who have been involved with UNPRPD projects. Annex 1 gives detailed information on each of the UNPRPD Round 1 projects.

**Figure 1. UNPRPD Round 1 projects**



[A world map with an indication of UNPRPD Round 1 projects]

AFRICA	ARAB STATES	ASIA AND THE PACIFIC	EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA	LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN
Mozambique Togo South Africa	Palestine Tunisia	Indonesia Pacific Islands <sup>2</sup> Viet Nam	Moldova Ukraine	Costa Rica

### “KnowUNPRPD”: the UNPRPD knowledge management programme

A knowledge management and quality assurance programme for UNPRPD country-level projects – “KnowUNPRPD” – was launched in 2013, in collaboration with the Center for Global Health (CGH) of Trinity College Dublin and with dedicated funding from the Irish Government. The “KnowUNPRPD” programme is a mechanism to strengthen relevant technical competencies of staff involved in the implementation of UNPRPD-funded joint UN programmes, foster exchange of experience among programmes and document lessons learnt through work implemented in the context of the UNPRPD at the country level. The first two sessions of the “KnowUNPRPD” programme took place in Dublin, Ireland on 20-24 May 2013 and 6-10 January 2014 with the participation of focal points for all the UNPRPD Round 1 projects.

<sup>2</sup> Cook Islands, Fiji, Vanuatu, Papua New Guinea

## Launch of the second UNPRPD Funding Round

A call for expressions of interest was shared with all UN Country Teams on the occasion of the International Day of Persons with Disabilities on 3 December 2013. A total of 75 UN Country Teams responded to this call and indicated an interest in implementing a joint UN programme on disability rights in the context of the UNPRPD. Based on the analysis of the expressions of interest, 36 UN Country Teams were subsequently invited to submit full-fledged proposals that will be assessed in the first part of 2014. It is expected that the identification of UNPRPD Round 2 proposals will be completed in June 2014, and that implementation of the selected projects will start in the second part of the year.

## Involving persons with disabilities in discussions on the post-2015 development agenda

During the course of 2013, the UNPRPD supported various activities aimed at promoting the full and meaningful inclusion of persons with disabilities in global and country debates on the post-2015 development framework. As part of this effort, the UNPRPD Fund provided funding for an online consultation under the theme 'A disability-inclusive development agenda towards 2015 and beyond,' conducted by UNICEF and DESA in preparation for the General Assembly High Level Meeting on Disability. The consultation (summarized [here](#)) took place in seven languages (Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Portuguese, Russian and Spanish) between March and April 2013. A total of 1087 contributions were received from 88 countries, from a total of 395 individual participants. In addition to the participants, 3,749 individuals visited the consultation web page to follow the discussions between 8 March and 5 April 2013.

In addition, the publication *Towards an inclusive and accessible future for all. Voices of persons with disabilities on the post-2015 development framework* (available [here](#)) was produced, jointly with the International Disability Alliance and the International Disability and Development Consortium, to document the perspectives of persons with disabilities on the future of development cooperation. The publication was presented on 24 September 2013 by the Chairperson of the International Disability Alliance, Mr Yannis Vardakastanis with an official ceremony hosted by UNICEF Executive Director, Mr. Anthony Lake, with the participation of several high-level government representatives, including the Minister of International Development of Finland and the Minister of Disability and Elderly Affairs of Malawi. The views expressed in *Towards an inclusive and accessible future for all* were summarized in seven key messages, listed in Box 2 below.

## **Box 2. Towards an inclusive and accessible future for all: key messages**

1. A new approach is needed—an approach that recognizes human rights, not charity, as the basis for the inclusion of girls and boys, women and men with disabilities.
2. Disability is an expression of human diversity. Combating stereotypes and prejudices towards persons with disabilities is a key step towards building an inclusive and sustainable society for all.
3. Disability-disaggregation of data and the generation of reliable information on persons with disabilities are critical elements of a disability-inclusive development agenda.
4. Accessibility of the physical environment, transportation, information and communication infrastructure is indispensable to the sustainable inclusion of persons with disabilities and a fundamental prerequisite for disability-inclusive development.
5. “Nothing about us without us” is as valid as ever. The meaningful participation of persons with disabilities and their representative organizations must be ensured in the formulation and implementation of development policy at all levels.
6. Disability is a cross-cutting issue, relevant to all domains of human life. A disability-inclusive perspective must therefore be applied to all areas of development. An inclusive society is a better society for all.
7. The political leadership of governments is indispensable to the realization of the rights of persons with disabilities, but must be accompanied by mechanisms to facilitate multi-stakeholder engagement and strong channels of accountability.

## **2.2. Highlights of results achieved by UNPRPD Round 1 projects**

Projects funded under the first UNPRPD Funding Round started implementation in 2013. During this time, they delivered significant results in relation to several of the UNPRPD thematic priorities. This section provides some highlights of the shifts to which UNPRPD Round 1 projects have contributed during the reporting period.

### **Economic, social and cultural rights for persons with disabilities: education and work**

In **Togo**, OHCHR, UNICEF and WHO have been implementing a joint programme on inclusive education in the Savanes and Kara regions. Under this programme, Braille and sign language manuals were developed and tested together with a training manual on inclusive education endorsed by the Ministry of Education in 2012 and used to train a total of 244 teachers and administrators to date. As a result of the support provided by the project, primary and pre-primary enrollment rates in the schools monitored under the programme went up 132 percent (from 150 to 348). A total of 539 children living with a disability, out of the 640 identified in Kara and Savanes, took their exams and 388 were successful (71 percent). Options to scale up this work to other regions of Togo are currently being explored. The Education Sector Development Plan was revised in 2013 and, for the first time, it now contains inclusive education as an objective. A full set of recommendations on harmonizing the Child Code with the CRPD was developed in collaboration with the Togolese Federation of Persons with Disabilities. These



recommendations will be used as an advocacy platform in the context of a comprehensive review of the Code, which is planned to take place in 2014 or 2015.

In **Moldova**, a joint programme implemented by OHCHR, UNDP, UNICEF and WHO supported the operationalization of the National Center for Pedagogical Assistance and of district-level Psycho-Pedagogical Assistance Services, established by the Moldovan Government to promote the right of children with disabilities to receive education on an equal basis with others. After the pilot phase of the programme, the government decided to extend Psycho-Pedagogical Assistance Services to each of the 35 districts and municipalities of Moldova with support from the UNPRPD. Furthermore, the allocation of adequate resources, including funding from the state budget, was identified as a priority by the Ministry of Education for 2013. In order to further institutionalize these advancements, a study of the regulatory framework for inclusive education was conducted and a series of changes introduced to the Code on Education. Additionally, a national curriculum on inclusive education was developed and more than 500 teachers and educational administrators were trained at national and local levels. Indicators on inclusive education and guidelines to support improved data collection were adopted by the National Bureau of Statistics and will assist, over time, in monitoring the progress engendered by the project interventions.

In **Costa Rica**, ILO and UNDP have been collaborating with the Ministry of Labour, other parts of government and social partners to promote the right to work of persons with disabilities. In the context of the project, targeted efforts were made to make employment facilitation and enterprise development services more responsive to the circumstances of persons with disabilities. These efforts have already started to show significant signs of impact: during the course of 2013, 116 persons with disabilities found employment through employment facilitation services directly supported by the project (compared to 30 in 2012), while 42 persons with disabilities were able to start their own business. The experience of promoting a disability-inclusive network of employment facilitation services at the local level in Pococi, Limon (Atlantic Region) was used as a basis for the development of a toolkit on disability-inclusive employment facilitation services, which will be rolled out in four more localities in 2014: Heredia, Santa Ana, San José and Alajuela. During the reporting period, a total of 1,106 persons with disabilities increased their employability profile through access to vocational training and other employment-oriented programmes supported by the project, such as training courses offered by the National Institute for Vocational Training and the self-employment programme “Empleate”. Furthermore, the project facilitated the development of a national coordination protocol between the Ministry of Labour and the Ministry of Education on ensuring access to technical education for persons with disabilities.

### **Independent living and political participation**

In **Moldova**, joint work was carried out to advance implementation of CRPD Article 19 (Living independently and being included in the community). As a result of this work, in December 2013, the Moldovan Ministry of Labour Social Protection and Family began the review of a National Strategy and Action Plan on Adult Deinstitutionalization (developed in consultation with representative organizations

of persons with psycho-social and intellectual disabilities and with support from the UNPRPD project). Due to Ministry's commitments undertaken in the context of this work, new admissions to residential institutions significantly slowed down and a number of residents have been already reintegrated in their communities of origin. In parallel to the work on deinstitutionalization, extensive support was provided to the Ministry of Health in advancing the implementation of the National Mental Health Program 2012-2016. A major milestone in this process was the decision – adopted by the Ministry of Health Collegium – to create Community Mental Health Centers in all districts of the country, starting from 1 January 2014. The Centers will play a key role in the decentralization of psychiatric care and the integration of mental health services into the primary health care system.

Due to extensive advocacy efforts carried out by the UNPRPD project, the Deputy Prime-Minister of **Moldova** took, in February 2013, a firm commitment to place the implementation of CRPD Article 12 on the governmental agenda. Subsequently, an inter-ministerial working group developed, with assistance from the project, a Draft Law on Support in Exercising Legal Capacity, which proposes to replace the current guardianship system with supported decision-making. The draft law is currently being reviewed by the government. Influenced by the findings of research carried out by the project, the President of the Supreme Court of Justice, the highest judicial body in Moldova, initiated the elaboration of an explanatory judgment on the right to legal capacity for persons with psychosocial and intellectual disabilities. Civil Code reform of guardianship provisions is slated to be carried out in the context of wider Civil Code reform during 2014, and is a Government commitment within Moldova's current National Human Rights Action Plan. In November 2013, for the first time in Moldovan history, a judge from the Cahul court of justice dismissed the application of incapacitation lodged by the parents of an 18-year-old girl on the grounds of intellectual disability. The free legal aid lawyer representing the interests of the girl and the judge assigned to the case had both participated in trainings on CRPD Article 12 organized within the framework of the project.

In **Tunisia**, joint UN work carried out by ILO, OHCHR, UNICEF and WHO focused on promoting the social inclusion of persons with disabilities from a human rights perspective, in the context of the political transition currently taking place in the country and in keeping with the motto of the Tunisian organizations of persons with disabilities: 'the new Tunisia won't be built without us.' As part of this work, technical assistance was provided to advocacy efforts carried out in relation to the drafting of the new electoral law, which, as a result, protects the right to political participation of persons with disabilities in much clearer terms than the previous one. The mobilization process started around the electoral law will be taken into a longer-term advocacy campaign that will engage all Tunisian political parties around the adoption of a "Pact to protect and promote the rights of persons with disabilities." It is expected that the Pact will be developed through 12 round tables to be organized in Tunis and other regions of the country and will be formalized at the end of 2014.

### **Persons with disabilities and access to justice**

In **Viet Nam**, ILO, UNDP, and UNICEF joined hands to ensure that persons with disabilities are meaningfully involved in the process of ratification of the CRPD (currently under way) and fully

empowered to claim their rights. In the context of this project, a partnership Agreement has been signed with the Vietnamese non-governmental organization Action to the Community Development Center (ACDC) to establish disability rights clinics. Over the period of October to December 2013, a total of 390 requests for legal assistance were addressed by the ACDC legal experts, through remote assistance (i.e. through phone, email, and social media platforms) or face-to-face interactions. At this rate, it is expected that the Clinic will be providing support to more than 1,000 requests in 2014. A collaboration framework was established, with facilitation from the project, between ACDC, the Hanoi Association of persons with disabilities (DP Hanoi) and Hanoi Law University. Under this framework, law students will be assigned to do internships and field visits in various organizations of persons with disabilities.

In **Moldova**, the UNPRPD supported the piloting of an Ombudsperson for Psychiatry - an independent complaint and monitoring mechanism intended to ensure that persons in psychiatric facilities have access to effective remedy in case of violations of their rights. The impact of the Ombudsperson was noted at the level of individuals (who were able to successfully bring forward complaints about abuses they had experienced) as well as across the broader psychiatric system (where awareness of CRPD provisions significantly increased). In September 2013, at the end of her visit to Moldova, UN Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights, Magdalena Sepulveda, stated: "I was favorably impressed with the pilot Ombudsperson for Psychiatry arrangement, as well as with the positive changes and human rights scrutiny provided by the arrangement. I urge the Government to swiftly formalize and fully institutionalize the position of Ombudsperson for Psychiatry." Based on the positive changes brought about in the Moldovan psychiatric system by the Ombudsperson, the Government committed to the full formalization of the position (with a fully independent mandate and adequate resources from the State budget) from July 2014.

### **Strengthening disability statistics and knowledge about disability**

ILO, UNICEF and WHO, in collaboration with UNESCAP and UNV, have been implementing a multi-country project, called 'Pacific Enable,' to promote disability rights throughout the **Pacific region**. Thanks to joint analytical and advocacy work carried out within the framework of the project, the issue of disability statistics was tabled as a priority topic during the 4<sup>th</sup> Regional Meeting of Heads of Planning and Heads of Statistics (HOPS) hosted by the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC) on 22-26 July 2013. As a result, the HOPS agreed to conduct a reassessment of existing census and survey datasets to obtain richer information on disability and to include disability as a theme in the SPC's online National Minimum Development Indicator Database (NDMI). The implications of this decision are twofold. On the one hand, it is anticipated that the shift towards standardization and harmonization of disability statistics across Pacific Island Countries will gain strength. On the other hand, data consumers (such as planners, policy makers, civil society and development partners) will have access to a 'one-stop-shop' repository of disability statistics to support their advocacy, planning and programming.

In **Mozambique**, the joint UNPRPD programme – which is being implemented by UNDP and UNICEF – partnered with the Ministry of Women and Social Action (MMAS), the National Council for Disability

(CNAD), RAVIM (the Mozambican Network of Mine Victims), Handicap International and other partners to support the first-ever needs and capacity assessment of survivors of mines and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW). The survey documents the challenges and disadvantage experienced by mine/ERW survivors, but also the coping strategies successfully adopted by survivors to overcome adverse circumstances. As such, it will provide all relevant stakeholders with the information necessary to strengthen victim assistance in Mozambique within a broader disability framework – that is, in ways that are inclusive and supportive of people with disabilities due to other causes as well. The assessment and its recommendations will feed into, and be used as the basis of, the Mozambique National Action Plan on Victims Assistance, which is currently under development and is expected to be finalized during the course of 2014.

### **Strengthening organizations of persons with disabilities**

In November 2013, the UNPRPD programme in **Indonesia** – jointly implemented by ILO, UNESCO, UNFPA and WHO – facilitated a multi-stakeholder meeting on the harmonization of Indonesian disability legislation with the CRPD. As a result of this meeting, which took place under the auspices of the Speaker of the House, a representative group of organizations of persons with disabilities was invited, for the first time in Indonesian history, to make a presentation before the Parliament. In an effort to strengthen the capacity of organizations of persons with disabilities at the local level as well as their ability to access relevant policy makers, the project organized joint trainings on a range of topics, such as for instance, financial education and budgeting, monitoring and evaluation, leadership and participation. Training evaluations repeatedly pointed to the transformative effects of bringing together local-level policy makers and persons with disabilities. A senior representative of the Ambon City Government, for instance, remarked “It’s really good that UNESCO organized this eye-opening training. Now I understand why people with disabilities should take part in the drafting of government policy.” Former Governor of DKI Jakarta, Joko Widodo, while closing a training programme in East Java, commented: “this is the first time I see all heads of DPOs coming and staying together for four days of training. This has never happened before. Thanks to ILO for the efforts to date.”

In **Viet Nam**, the UNPRPD promoted the involvement of representative organizations of persons with disabilities – such as Viet Nam Federation on Disability, the Ha Noi Disabled Persons Organizations and the Action to the Community Development Center – in a study that assisted the Ministry of Labour, Invalids, and Social Affairs, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and other relevant ministries in determining the readiness for CRPD ratification of the current legislative framework and administrative machineries as well as the impact that the ratification would have on the work of the various line ministries. As part of this conversation, a workshop titled ‘The CRPD and the Role of DPOs’ was jointly organized by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and UNDP on behalf of the UNPRPD programme with the participation of international high profile disability experts such as Mr. Hyung Shik Kim, UNCRPD Committee Member and Ms. Branka Meic, Advisor to the Disability Ombudsman, Croatia. Commenting on the workshop and the changes brought about by the UNPRPD joint programme, a representative of the Action to the Community Development Center noted, “this makes a truly meaningful change in government’s attitudes when DPOs can be considered equally with respect from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.”

Even in the cases where the project started late in the year and is still in the initial phases, encouraging dynamics have been observed with respect to the strengthening of organizations of persons with disabilities and the facilitation of multi-stakeholder policy dialogues. In **South Africa**, UNDP and UNICEF assisted in bringing together stakeholders in government and representative organizations of persons with disabilities on specific policy options and issues, such as discussions towards the finalization of the National Disability Rights Policy, which commenced following the release of a Discussion Document at the end of September 2013. In **Palestine** – in the context of a joint programme with the participation of ILO, UNDP, UNESCO, UNICEF and WHO – preparatory work was carried out for a series of workshops expected to bring together representatives of key Ministries, persons with disabilities and UN staff to discuss the International Classification of Functions (ICF) and its implications for service delivery.

### **Innovative partnerships for disability rights**

In **Ukraine**, ILO, UNICEF, UNDP and WHO have been working together to promote the application of accessibility and universal design standards as enablers of inclusion and participation for persons with disabilities. As a result of project activities, over 70 representatives of 31 State bodies (including the Ministries of Education, Health, Social Policy, Infrastructure, Regional Development and Justice) have a clearer understanding of what is involved in universal design and how it can benefit society as a whole. Furthermore, 78 representatives of local communities have been trained on the strategic planning processes necessary to ensure the accessibility of constructions and services. Further to the training, 35 representatives of local communities, including local administrators, representatives of organizations of persons with disabilities and service providers have formed working groups in the communities targeted by the project (Chuhuyiv town and Valky raion). These working groups will lead the design and operationalization of local-level pilot initiatives on universal design which will be supported by the project.

In **Indonesia**, an initiative led by UNESCO in the context of the UNRPD joint programme supported three nationwide high-level policy dialogues with Mayors and the creation of a Network of Inclusive Cities aimed at promoting disability rights at the municipal level. Despite its fairly recent establishment, the Network has already started to make an impact. For instance: at the 3<sup>rd</sup> High Level Meeting of Mayors for Inclusive Cities (Banjarmasin, 20-21 September 2013) the Mayors of 35 municipalities made an official, public commitment to increase municipal budgets for disability and work to improve attitudes towards persons with disabilities in their cities; significant exchange of experiences and resources across cities has already started to take place in a range of fields, such as employment, education and political participation; an initial framework to assess the inclusiveness of cities in Indonesia has been developed and tested with several municipalities, resulting in policy and budgetary changes to advance the social inclusion of persons with disabilities. The Network, which is entirely self-funded, also demonstrates the leveraging potential of UNRPD resources: it is estimated that approximately USD 300,000 was contributed by the Municipalities for the organization of the High Level Meetings of Mayors for Inclusive Cities, against an initial investment by the project of less than USD 10,000.

In **Costa Rica**, the National Business Association has supported the Costa Rica Network of Inclusive Enterprises. The Network can count today on a membership of 45 businesses (compared to 27 in 2012) with a total workforce of more than 20,000 employees across Costa Rica. In collaboration with key public sector institutions and civil society organizations, the members of the Network are working to create job opportunities for persons with disabilities and will take steps to make their business processes more inclusive and accessible. As part of its engagement with the Network, the project supported the development of a toolkit for employers on hiring persons with disabilities as well as a range of trainings for companies' managers and human resources focal points. Moreover, for the first time in Costa Rica a Prize called "Costa Rica Incluye" was launched, with support from the project and under the auspices of the Ministry of Labour, to recognize companies' good practices in promoting disability-inclusion as a business strategy, in six categories: "accessibility", "inclusive hiring processes", "community and inclusion", "accessibility (media and web site)", "inclusive products" and "inclusive consumer service".

### **2.3. Recognition of UNPRPD's work by the United Nations General Assembly**

The overall impact of projects funded under the first UNPRPD Funding Round was recognized by several speakers during the General Assembly High Level Meeting on Disability and Development (HLMDD) as exemplified by Box 4 below. In addition, the Outcome Document of the HLMDD specifically calls on Member States and other partners to support the UNPRPD Fund and its objectives (see Box 3).

#### **Box 3. The UNPRPD in the Outcome Document of the HLMDD**

***"We, the Heads of State and Government [...] resolve to undertake the following commitments leading to 2015 and beyond: [...] support the objectives of the United Nations Partnership to Promote the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Multi-Donor Trust Fund, including through voluntary contributions, and encourage other stakeholders to do so."***

Outcome document of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the realization of the Millennium Development Goals and other internationally agreed development goals for persons with disabilities: the way forward, a disability-inclusive development agenda towards 2015 and beyond – paragraph 4 (q).



#### Box 4. Selected statements on the UNPRPD during the GA High Level Meeting on Disability and Development



*"We are most grateful to development partners for their financial and technical support in progressing the disability inclusive development agenda in the Pacific [...]. Also worthy of mention are the technical support provided by the [...] United Nations entities including the United Nations Partnership for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, which have been invaluable to Pacific Island Countries."*

H.E. Christopher Jorebon Loek, President of the Republic of Marshall Islands – as Chair of the Pacific Islands Forum



*"South Africa supports the mandate of the United Nations Partnership on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNPRPD). Many countries, including South Africa have benefited from the work undertaken by the UN Partnership to support capacity-building. This has enriched our capacity to deliver on key outcomes for persons with disabilities."*

H.E. Bathabile Dlamini, Minister for Social Development, South Africa



*"Thanks to the support provided by the UNPRPD, Costa Rica has been able to develop a National Plan for the Labour Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities. This kind of inter-institutional coordination with support from the international cooperation is what is needed to find medium-term effective solutions in the context of the post-2015 agenda."*

H.E. Roberto Gallardo, Minister of Planning, Costa Rica



*"The Republic of Moldova highly values the partnership with the United Nations and the UN Country Team through the United Nations Partnership on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in advancing our efforts to combat discrimination on grounds of disability and remove legal and practical obstacles that prevent or limits the persons with mental or intellectual disabilities to fully exercise their fundamental human rights on an equal basis with others, including the right to exercise their legal capacity."*

H.E. Valeriu Chiveri, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs and European Integration, Republic of Moldova



*"Creative thinking will be required to overcome obstacles and, importantly, to move forward under the guidance of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the human rights-based approach framed by it. The UN Partnership to Promote the Rights of Persons with Disabilities is a key mechanism to promote innovative practices, as we have seen in the 13 countries already benefiting from it. I hope that Member States will continue supporting these practical efforts."*

Navanethem Pillay, United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

### 3. STORIES FROM THE FIELD

#### *Alphonse, Togo*

Ten-year-old Alphonse lives in Kara, 400km north of the capital Lomé, and is in the third grade. Quite a practical joker, despite chronic neurological problems affecting his left arm and leg, this young boy is one of many children living with disabilities who experience discrimination. He sometimes has no control over the abrupt movements of his left arm and leg, and ends up involuntarily hitting or kicking his nearby classmates. This makes him even less popular.

“My limbs moved uncontrollably and prevented me from speaking or writing. My classmates made fun of me, so I dropped out of school. My mother left us and my father took care of me. Members of the Kara Association for Persons with Disabilities [APHAK] came to register me one day. They helped me get care and enrolled me into the Tchanadè school. I enjoy playing with my new schoolmates. I can even read and write”, he says as his father watches on with pride.

Alphonse’s story is proof that children living with a disability can be enrolled in public schools if the necessary means and adequate follow-up is made available for both their families and their teachers. In Alphonse’s case it has been made possible through APHAK members raising awareness within communities, and resisting prejudice and customs that label disabled children as pariahs that ought to be kept hidden from society.

For the children living with a disability, the mere idea of going to school and being with other children offers the necessary stimulation and motivation to show tremendous progress and reveal capacities ignored even by their own parents.

Alphonse’s father believed his son was doomed. “When I had no choice but to take him out of school because his teacher was unable to provide the necessary support, it was painful to have to leave him at home to tend to his own, as nobody else was available to look after him. The whole day I would worry about him while at work. My family and my wife’s family were convinced Alphonse would die soon. I had to force feed him with a spoon because his tongue was curved. I wondered whether God was punishing me for a sin I may have committed in the past.”

Today however, things have changed. “When we go to the village everyone considers Alphonse to be a miracle. He sings, dances, plays and weeds the field with me. He is worth more than five children combined and most of all he listens to and understands me. People credit my efforts for his transformation when the project is responsible for the success. Alphonse is a real blessing from God.”

*Alphonse is one of the children supported by the UNPRPD joint programme on inclusive education in Togo in the Kara and Savanes regions of Togo*



## ***Miguel, Costa Rica***

Miguel is a talented and friendly 30-year-old man. After completing his Elementary and Secondary School in Private Education Centers in Costa Rica, he obtained through the school the opportunity to get work experience in different trades, but despite several attempts, he never succeeded in finding a job because of his disability.

Today, through the support provided by the Project “A Job Opportunity” of the National University of Costa Rica, a local partner of the UNPRPD programme “National Plan for Labor Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities”, Miguel got a job at a large, upscale hotel in downtown San Jose, the capital city of Costa Rica .

Miguel is the assistant of the Principal Baker of the Hotel. He prepares rooms for events, organizes the cafeteria tables, and gives support on the cuisine in various roles. He has a special talent to decorate cakes because he gives very attention to the details. In his own words: “I feel happy to work, meet new people every day and get a good salary”.

Miguel has been working for ten months in his current job on a full time schedule. His supervisor says: “Miguel demonstrates everyday his responsibility sense, his capabilities and motivation to work. It is great to have him with us”. And his co-workers think: “He is a great person, always projecting enthusiasm and joy for life and work”.

The story of Miguel is an example of how the “Job Coach Process” with adults with intellectual disabilities and with employers can unlock the talents of persons with disabilities and support their effective and sustainable labor inclusion.

***Miguel is one of many persons with disabilities who found employment in Costa Rica thanks to training and employment facilitation services supported by the UNPRPD.***

## ***Ivan, Moldova***

“I will never forget how I first opened the door to the little house which became my home; I clearly remember it was 20th of May 2013. During the winter of the same year, Ms. Jana came to the Balti internat and said that it was finally possible for me to leave the institution and move into the city together with the person which I loved the most but I couldn’t believe my ears at the time.” These are the words of Ivan, a 27 year-old man who had to fight hard for his right to live independently in a place of his own and be surrounded by friends of his choice.

Ivan’s earliest memories go back to the times when he was living in the Balti Children’s Home, an outdated residential place for children left without parental care. Later on, he was transferred to the Ceadir-Lunga boarding school for children with psycho-social and intellectual disabilities.

At the age of 16, he had hoped to graduate and then find a place to settle down and engage in farming activities. However, immediately after graduation he was confined to the Chisinau Psychiatric Hospital. At the admission he was told that this was a regular medical check-up, instead he was locked into a ward for men with acute psychiatric conditions, physically restrained for hours and heavily medicated. From the hospital he was escorted to the Balti psycho-neurological internat. “No human being should ever experience the dehumanizing treatment which I’ve been through”, Ivan says, recalling those days. “It was not only the extremely poor and hazardous living conditions which traumatized me the most, but the un-dignifying attitude of the staffs and the powerlessness we felt every day.”

Ivan had never regarded his detention as consensual and had unequivocally objected to it throughout the entire duration of his stay in the hospital, but there were no means to complain to anyone or ask for help.

However, in May 2013, his dream of living an independent life in the community became true. The newly created local NGO focused on providing services for persons with psychosocial and intellectual disabilities assisted him and his partner through the whole process of moving from the internat to a protected home in Balti and helped them obtain a job to gain sufficient means for a decent living. When asked about how his life has changed since moving to the community, Ivan’s reply was as follows: “I feel like having control over my life and I know that I am walking towards a better future. The way to happiness lies in those small day-to-day decisions that I am able to make.”

### *Gabriela, Moldova*

Gabriela, or Gabi - as she likes to be called by her friends, is a young woman who, despite having both parents alive, was raised in a residential home for children with disabilities. “I was born in a stricken family poverty – she recalls – and, forced by the social protection system, my parents had to make the hard decision to place me in a residential home. They thought that this was the only solution for me to get the minimum subsistence and some basic education but they didn’t realize that this was a sentence for lifetime exclusion and pain.”

The experience of being secluded in a residential facility was a deeply de-humanizing one for Gabi. She explains: “The atmosphere of the internats, both for children and adults, breaks down the human spirit and destroys hope. In the Balti internat, I experienced psychological abuse, rape, neglect and other forms of violent torture at the hands of the staffs. I was stripped of my legal capacity, and placed under the full control of the administration. I called the police to complain of rape and forced abortion but I was told that because of my disability I cannot issue valid testimonies and because being under guardianship the institution was responsible for all the health decisions, including the ones related to the reproductive privacy. I could not even go to court, because incapacitated persons are non-existent in the eyes of the law.”

In 2013, when the deinstitutionalization process started, Gabi requested the local public administration to be discharged from the internat and applied for receiving supports in the community. Now she talks with great joy about the transition and her life after institution. “The first thing that I did was getting an ID card and restoring my capacity to independently exercise rights. It was a burdensome bureaucratic procedure, but with the adequate supports I regained control over my life. There are decisions which I would make on my own, however, when there are more complicated choices to make I would consult myself with my partner and still, if I have doubts, I would go for help to Ms. Irina.”

When asked about the biggest change that has happened in her life she answered without any second thought: “I have a family now and that’s my greatest happiness. Our friends helped with organizing the religious ceremony and we had a modest party afterwards, all these moments are captured on our wedding’s photos. We are now attending a family planning consultant in the hope of getting our own children one day.” The other thing Gabi was excited about, were the autumn elections of 2014 when she will be able to exercise her voting rights for the first time.

*Gabriela and Ivan are two of the two people who regained their ability to live independently thanks to the process of deinstitutionalization supported by the UNPRPD joint programme in Moldova.*

### ***Vo Thi Hoang Yen, Viet Nam***

In the opinion of Vo Thi Hoang Yen, “injustice comes from misconception of people towards people with disabilities. Some think that people with disabilities are useless, others worry that people with disabilities cannot do anything, and view us as in need of protection and care for. Stigma and misconception are causes that make people with disabilities invisible.”

Vo Thi Hoang Yen is at the forefront of the human rights movement for persons with disabilities in Viet Nam. She is both the founder and director of the Disability Research and Development Center (DRD), and lecturer at Ho Chi Minh City Open University for future social workers in Southern Vietnam. In 2010 she received The President’s Call to Service Award of the US Government (2010), in recognition of those individuals who make a difference through volunteer service, and in 2009 was named winner of the Kazuo Itoga Prize for her outstanding work in developing resources to enable persons with disabilities in Viet Nam to participate in society and promote their equal opportunities.

She was a born fighter. Neither the polio she contracted at the age of three nor the obstacles she confronted while growing up in Viet Nam could keep her down. Unlike most people with disabilities, she completed high school in Viet Nam and then earned her master’s degree abroad. Since then, Yen has been at the forefront of the human rights movement for persons with disabilities in Viet Nam.

Established in 2005, DRD provides leadership training, job counseling and scholarships for young women and men with disabilities. It also links disabled job seekers to mainstream job placement centers and employers. In addition, DRD helped to set up a women’s entrepreneurs club and provide technical

support with a marketing strategy, business development and networking with clients. Today, DRD has over 3,500 beneficiaries and welcomes new people every day.

In Yen's view, to achieve a more equal and inclusive society, "policymakers should be more aware of the barriers facing persons with disabilities, especially women with disabilities, and make the proper adjustments to meet their needs." Her advice to peers is to believe "that you are just as capable as other people, be more confident in expressing yourself and be insistent in asking for what you deserve."

Yen's dream is to have an inclusive, barrier-free society where people with disabilities can participate in all activities equally and equitably and be able to enjoy a quality life.

*DRD has received both technical and financial support from the UNPRPD programme in Viet Nam to work with employers, disabled job seekers and media to promote access to employment and vocational training for persons with disabilities.*

## **4. NEXT STEPS**

In the period January-December 2014, the focus of UNPRPD activities will be on four priorities:

### **Continued implementation of Round 1 projects**

Projects supported under the first Funding Round will move into the second year of implementation of their work plans. Issues of financial sustainability and potential for scaling up will be addressed in this context.

### **Implementation of Round 2 projects**

The projects to be supported under the second UNPRPD Funding Round will be identified by summer 2014. It is expected that 10-15 projects will be supported under this Funding Round and that these projects will be able to move into implementation in the second part of 2014.

### **Implementation of the KnowUNPRPD programme**

The implementation of the KnowUNPRPD programme will continue with sessions for both Round 1 and Round 2 projects. The possibility of holding a global UNPRPD meeting with participation of representatives of government, civil society and the UN system involved in the implementation of UNPRPD projects will also be explored.

## **Global level activities**

In the course of 2014, the UNPRPD will undertake a number of global level activities, in addition to ongoing efforts aimed at strengthening the voice of persons with disabilities in discussions on the post-2015 development agenda. This work will include activities to strengthen national capacity for disability data collection and support to regional disability platforms.

ANNEX 1

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# **SUMMARY OF UNPRPD ROUND 1 PROJECTS**

## COSTA RICA

### National Plan for Labour Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities

In Costa Rica, despite the ratification of the CRPD in 2008 and significant advancements in the realization of a broad range of disability rights, persons with disabilities still face great difficulties in their efforts to secure adequate livelihoods through work and employment. Sixty-four percent of persons with disabilities are non-active in the labour market (i.e. they do not work for a wage and are not looking for a job), while persons with disabilities who actively seek employment are confronted with significant additional challenges in comparison to persons without disabilities. Overall, persons with disabilities experience higher unemployment rates and higher unemployment duration as well as higher poverty rates (32% as compared to 24% for persons without disabilities). This programme aims to complement the implementation of the Plan for Labour Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities, which was developed through the application of the Millennium Development Goals Acceleration Framework (MAF) to target 1.2 of MDG 1: 'Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people.' The Plan is in line with article 27 of the CRPD, which emphasizes the right of persons with disabilities to work on an equal basis with others, including the right to the opportunity of earning a living by working in a freely chosen job and in a workplace that is inclusive and accessible. The programme builds on existing initiatives and proposes concrete ways to remove the bottlenecks preventing persons with disabilities from obtaining an adequate income through employment or entrepreneurship. It focuses, in particular, on five strategic areas: 1) improve the employability profile of persons with disabilities through education and training services; 2) expand the demand for workers with disabilities; 3) improve job facilitation services; 4) promote entrepreneurship; and 5) improve institutional coordination and governance.

#### IMPLEMENTING ORGANIZATIONS

Overall focal point	UN Resident Coordinator's Office
UNPRD organizations	ILO, UNDP
Other UN organizations	UN Habitat
National counterparts	Inter-Institutional Technical Committee on the Employability for Persons with Disabilities, Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Labor, Ombudsman's Office, National Council for Rehabilitation and Special Education (CNREE), National Technical Institute (INA), FEREPRODIS (DPO), FECODIS (DPO), AED - Inclusive Business Network (Business Association)

#### BUDGET

UNPRPD Fund contribution	350,000 USD
Project cost-sharing	542,800 USD

## INDONESIA

### Promoting the Rights of People with Disabilities in Indonesia

During the last decade, Indonesia has experienced steady progress in raising per capita income and alleviating poverty. However, the country still faces challenges in ensuring equitable access to development gains. Persons with disabilities, in this context, are often socially excluded and face considerable discrimination. At the same time, despite the relatively recent ratification of the CRPD, disability still does not get enough attention in policy debates. As Indonesia moves towards the full operationalization of the CRPD, the need is felt to put in place a more articulated national disability architecture, including strong institutions, capable of adequately representing persons with disabilities; a vibrant disability movement based on the effective coordination of disabled people's organizations; and well-functioning mechanisms for the generation of strategic data and evidence. In view of the above, this programme aims to achieve the following key outcomes: 1) the institutional capacity of the governmental focal point institution on disability rights is strengthened; 2) collaboration between the governmental focal point institution on disability rights on and disabled people's organizations is improved; and 3) capacity for the collection of disability data, able to support efficient planning and budgeting, is further developed. The programme will address these issues, building on the comparative advantage of the UN system in Indonesia, including technical, thematic expertise, programmes and initiatives, as well as the UN's overall mandate on normative and operational work at the country level.

#### IMPLEMENTING ORGANIZATIONS

Overall focal point	UN Resident Coordinator's Office
UNPRD organizations	ILO, WHO
Other UN organizations	UNESCO, UNFPA
National counterparts	Ministry of Education and Culture, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration, Ministry of Social Affairs, National Development Planning Bureau (Bappenas), National Human Rights Institutions, Disabled Persons' Organizations

#### BUDGET

UNPRPD Fund contribution	327,473 USD
Project cost-sharing	29,960 USD



## MOLDOVA

### Paradigm Shift: UNCT Moldova Strategic Action Supporting CRPD Implementation

This programme builds on the strong political will of the Government of Moldova to bring domestic law, policies and practices into line with international human rights standards as well as constructive dialogue between national authorities, the broader civil society and social partners. Specific attention is given to the following CRPD provisions particularly as they relate to persons with mental and intellectual disabilities: 1) Article 12 ‘Equal recognition before the law;’ 2) Article 13 ‘Access to justice;’ 3) Article 19 ‘Living in the community’ with a focus on deinstitutionalization; 4) Article 24 ‘Right to education;’ and 5) Articles 29 and 33, with a focus on government, ombuds and civil society monitoring and oversight of CRPD implementation. These provisions are taken as strategic entry-points for interventions aimed at significantly advancing the implementation of the CRPD, which was ratified by Moldova in 2010. In keeping with the above, the specific goals of this programme are: 1) increase the effective exercising of key CRPD rights by children and adults with disabilities, especially those with mental or intellectual disabilities; 2) promote the conditions for relevant state institutions to ensure that all persons with disabilities enjoy legal capacity on an equal basis with others in all aspects of life; and 3) build capacity of civil society as well as peer support mechanisms and networks to advocate for the realization of the rights of persons with disabilities as set out in the CRPD. The intervention is envisioned as a kick-off action under the new United Nations-Republic of Moldova Partnership Framework (UNPF) 2013–2017.

#### IMPLEMENTING ORGANIZATIONS

Overall focal point	OHCHR
UNPRD organizations	OHCHR, UNDP, UNICEF, WHO
Other UN organizations	–
National counterparts	Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Social Protection, Labour and Family, Parliament, National Ombuds Institution, National Network of Mayors (CALM), Disabled Persons Organizations, Academia

#### BUDGET

UNPRPD Fund contribution	349,890 USD
Project cost-sharing	22,680 USD

## MOZAMBIQUE

### United Nations Partnership to Promote the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in Mozambique

This joint UN programme will employ a twin-track approach involving targeted as well as mainstreamed interventions in Mozambique. The work proposed with the National Institute of Statistics is an example of mainstreaming, whereby indicators on issues related to people with disabilities will be incorporated in a quarterly, national survey to improve data collection as a prerequisite for defining more accurate policies and programmes. On the other hand, the collaboration between UNDP, Handicap International and *Rede de Assistência as Vitimas de Minas* (RAVIM) is a targeted intervention, which seeks to empower the often marginalized group of mine survivors to claim their rights. Finally, the support to the Mozambican Association of People with Disabilities (FAMOD) is an example of an intervention with an inherently dual nature, as the stronger representation of a disabled people's organization in national fora will contribute to the advancement of the creation of a "society for all." FAMOD will receive capacity building support for the "Mozambicanisation" of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities through a review of the existing legislative/policy framework and for monitoring its implementation.

#### IMPLEMENTING ORGANIZATIONS

Overall focal point	UNICEF
UNPRD Organizations	UNDP, UNICEF
Other UN organizations	–
National counterparts	Ministry of Women and Social Action, National Council on Disability, National Demining Institute, National Institute of Statistics (INE), Mozambican Association of People with Disabilities (FAMOD), Mines Victims Assistance Network (RAVIM), National Disability Platform

#### BUDGET

UNPRPD Fund contribution	340,046 USD
Project cost-sharing	179,300 USD

## PALESTINE

### Strengthening Respect for the Human Rights of Persons with Disabilities through Legislation, Services and Empowerment

This programme aims to raise awareness of the rights of persons with disabilities and develop capacities to mainstream disability in the education, health, employment, and social sectors in Palestine. In the past, most programmes for persons with disabilities in Palestine have been charitable in character and segregated in their approach. This programme prepares the ground for all future interventions to be rights-based and inclusive. The goal is to strengthen the respect for the human rights of persons with disabilities through legislation, services, and social and economic empowerment in compliance with the Palestinian Disability Law and the CRPD. This will be achieved through a close partnership between government ministries, UN agencies, international donors, Disabled Persons Organizations (DPOs), and other key stakeholders. Based on the above, the three main outcomes of this programme will be: 1) legislation, policies and practices of six key ministries reviewed for their compliance with the CRPD and the Palestinian Disability Law; 2) equal opportunities created for children with disabilities in select pilot schools (selected by the Ministry of Education) – as a first example of good practice; 3) improved access to job creation programmes and business development schemes for women and men with disabilities – as a second example of good practice. The programme partners recognize that women and girls with disabilities are subject to multiple and overlapping forms of discrimination, and will therefore take all appropriate measures to ensure their full participation in all programme activities.

#### IMPLEMENTING ORGANIZATIONS

Overall focal point	UN Resident Coordinator's Office
UNPRD Organizations	ILO, UNDP, UNICEF, WHO
Other UN organizations	FAO, UNESCO, UNFPA, WFP
National counterparts	Higher Council for People with Disabilities, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Higher Education, Ministry of Labour, Ministry of Local Government, Ministry of Social Affairs; Al-Azhar University, Al-Quds University, Al-Quds Open University, Atfaluna Centre for the Deaf, Bethlehem University, Birzeit University, Islamic University (Gaza)

#### BUDGET

UNPRPD Fund contribution	349,890 USD
Project cost-sharing	390,000 USD

## PACIFIC ISLAND COUNTRIES<sup>3</sup>

### “Pacific Enable”

“Pacific Enable” will implement a range of activities with the overall goal of improving the lives and opportunities of persons with disabilities in selected Pacific Island Countries (PICs). Assistance with legislative drafting and policy development will be provided to countries that have ratified, or are about to ratify, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD). This will be the catalyst for those countries to undertake further work related to the CRPD. Employment opportunities and building sustainable livelihoods are critical for persons with disabilities. Proposed work in this area will be both at the policy and programme level – including advocacy with employers as well as service provision through targeted skills development and a community based rehabilitation approach. The lack of reliable data on disability prevalence in the Pacific is addressed through work on statistics, in particular through census and national surveys processes. This will draw from global and regional expertise and strengthen ongoing work by the Pacific Statistics Steering Committee. In addition, research will be conducted to explore the barriers to the ratification of the CRPD. This research will support the development of a regional advocacy strategy to increase ratification of the Convention. Early identification and detection of disabilities is fundamental to improving the lives of children with disability. Pilot work in early detection systems will provide a strong basis for this to be replicated throughout the Pacific.

### IMPLEMENTING ORGANIZATIONS

Overall focal point	UN Resident Coordinator’s Office
UNPRD organizations	ILO, UNICEF, WHO
Other UN organizations	UNESCAP, UNV
National counterparts	Government partners together with Employers’ and Workers’ Unions and national DPOs in Vanuatu and Fiji (employment), Government partners and national DPOs in Vanuatu and PNG (legislation), Government partners in Cook Islands and Vanuatu (child policy), Pacific Statistics Steering Committee/SPC, Government of Vanuatu (DHS-MICS), Pacific Disability Forum (PDF) and the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS)

### BUDGET

UNPRD Fund contribution	350,000 USD
Project cost-sharing	105,000 USD

<sup>3</sup> Cook Islands, Fiji, Vanuatu, Papua New Guinea

## SOUTH AFRICA

### Accelerating the implementation of the UNCRPD in South Africa

This joint United Nations programme was developed by UNCT in collaboration with the Department of Women, Children and Persons with Disability (DWCPD). The programme is aimed at achieving three complementary outcomes to: (1) strengthen M&E capacity for effective oversight and advocacy for the promotion of rights of persons with disabilities; (2) establish a CRPD compliant legal and policy framework to implement provisions of the Convention in South Africa; and (3) reduce economic vulnerability of persons with disabilities. UNDP will be the lead agency and responsible for the overall coordination and M&E technical support of the programme, while UNICEF will provide technical expertise on child-disability issues, and OHCHR will focus on international standards and legislations on the rights of people with disabilities. Technical expertise on the needs for women with disabilities will be sourced from UNFPA and UN Women. These agencies have been individually supporting the DWCPD based on their respective mandates and comparative advantages. UNPRPD funding will bring together the UN agencies to collaborate on this joint programme for promoting the rights of persons with disability in South Africa.

#### IMPLEMENTING ORGANIZATIONS

Overall focal point	UNDP
UNPRD organizations	OHCHR, UNDP, UNICEF
Other UN organizations	UNFPA, UN WOMEN
National counterparts	Department of Women, Children and Persons with Disability, Statistics South Africa, Department of Social Development Department of Basic Education, Department of Health, South Africa Social Security Agency, National Treasury, Department of Social Development, Department Public Service and Administration, Department of Labour, Department of Transport, Department of Health

#### BUDGET

UNPRPD Fund contribution	349,890 USD
Project cost-sharing	235,400 USD

## TOGO

### Promoting the Rights of Children with Disabilities

Children living with disabilities are among the most vulnerable of all of Togo's population. Young people with disabilities face not only poverty, but also social isolation and discrimination. Despite the rights guaranteed to them by the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child and national legislation, they are often prevented from meaningfully participating in their communities. They regularly lack basic health care and are often not allowed to attend school or to find work. This project offers a comprehensive approach to the integration of children living with disabilities into mainstream education. It expands on an already successful programme of providing suitable educational opportunities to primary school-aged children living with disabilities in the Savanes and Kara regions. It will also work to build national capacity and ensure that government fulfills its national and international obligations towards protecting the rights of children living with disabilities. By combining the capacities of three agencies, the United Nations Human Rights Office of the High Commissioner (OHCHR), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and the World Health Organization (WHO), and forging effective partnerships with government and non-governmental organizations alike, this programme will strive to put in place not only a collaborative and efficient response to the challenge of providing education to children living with disabilities, but also a sustainable one. This holistic human rights-based response, touching at the same time on health, education and protection, will serve as a model to be replicated in other development strategies across Togo and beyond.

#### IMPLEMENTING ORGANIZATIONS

Overall focal point	UNICEF
UNPRD organizations	OHCHR, UNICEF, WHO
Other UN organizations	–
National counterparts	Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, Ministry in charge of Human Rights, Ministry for Social Action, Primary schools in the Savanes region, Teachers in the Savanes and Kara regions, Parent-Teacher Associations in the Savanes region, Rehabilitation and Physiotherapy Centers, Rehabilitation Centre in Kara, l'Hôpital Des Enfants in the Savanes region; local and International NGOs and associations of people living with disabilities

#### BUDGET

UNPRPD Fund contribution	350,000 USD
Project cost-sharing	310,000 USD

## TUNISIA

### “The new Tunisia won’t be built without us”

Following recent political changes, Tunisia is still facing challenges in establishing the rule of law and fully mainstreaming human rights into a new inclusive development process. The programme’s main objective focuses on the inclusion of persons with disabilities from a human rights perspective. It aims at strengthening stakeholders’ capacities in advocating, respecting and fulfilling the rights of persons with disabilities as well as developing a common new national vision on disability in Tunisia. The programme was developed through a participatory and consultative process involving public authorities, civil society representatives and representatives of persons with disabilities. The programme focuses on two enabling factors and two specific rights coupling them with two in-focus groups as entry points. Pursuing its objectives through a twin track approach involving targeted as well as mainstream actions, it will help increase capacities of right-holders (persons with disabilities and their representatives) as well as duty-bearers (main institutional actors concerned with the rights of persons with disabilities). The main outcomes of the programme are organized around the following four thematic priorities: rights-based advocacy for persons with disabilities; survey, statistics and assessment of social protection mechanisms for persons with disabilities; school inclusion and protection of children with disabilities; and employment of youth with disabilities. It is expected that by 2014 the programme will have a significant impact on the rights of persons with disabilities in general as well as the most vulnerable children, young people and women with disabilities, in particular.

#### IMPLEMENTING ORGANIZATIONS

Overall focal point	UN Resident Coordinator Office
UNPRD organizations	OHCHR, ILO, UNICEF, WHO
Other UN organizations	UNFPA, UN Women
National counterparts	Ministry of Human Rights, Ministry of Social Affairs, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Planning, National Statistics Office, Universities, local and International NGOs and associations of people living with disabilities

#### BUDGET

UNPRPD Fund contribution	350,000 USD
Project cost-sharing	220,000 USD

## UKRAINE

### Promoting Mainstream Policies and Services for People with Disabilities in Ukraine

Persons with disabilities constitute one of the largest vulnerable groups in Ukraine, and according to recent estimates, may represent as high as 15% of the total population. Over the past years, the Government of Ukraine became a party to the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD), signed the Optional Protocol and adopted important legislations protecting the rights of the disabled persons. However, the implementation of such laws remains poor and the persons with disabilities still face inaccessible environments and continue to be excluded from various spheres of life. The United Nations System in Ukraine has an extensive experience in working on disability issues, which is among the priority areas of the UN-the Government of Ukraine Partnership Framework for 2012-2016. The proposed joint programme, developed by UNDP, UNICEF, ILO and WHO in cooperation with the government and civil society organizations in Ukraine, aims to promote the application of accessibility and universal design standards as enablers of inclusion and participation of persons with disabilities. It focuses on existing barriers that prevent or limit equal access to services and facilities intended for the general public. The programme will work at sub-national (Kharkiv Oblast) and national levels, and will support comprehensive capacity development and awareness raising efforts. It will use a mix of mainstream and targeted approaches to benefit persons with disabilities directly through improved services and indirectly, by making the surrounding environment more accessible and disability-friendly.

#### IMPLEMENTING ORGANIZATIONS

Overall focal point	UNDP
UNPRD Organizations	ILO, UNDP, UNICEF, WHO
Other UN organizations	–
National counterparts	Ministry of Health, Ministry of Social Policy, State Service on Persons with Disabilities and Veterans, Trade Unions and Employers Organizations, National Assembly of People with Disabilities of Ukraine and its regional branches, CSOs of persons with disabilities that are not members of the National Assembly

#### BUDGET

UNPRPD Fund contribution	333,600 USD
Project cost-sharing	100,800 USD



## VIET NAM

### Strengthening the role of Disabled Persons Organizations to advance disability rights in Viet Nam

Viet Nam is actively considering ratification of CRPD, as well as the ILO Convention concerning Vocational Rehabilitation and Employment of Disabled Persons (No. 159). It is also currently finalizing a National Action Plan to support people with disabilities. While it will be important to further develop the national legal framework that is compliant with international standards, an effective implementation of the CRPD and the national Law on Persons with Disabilities will only be possible with the active engagement of Disabled People’s Organizations (DPOs) and the partnership between the State and DPOs. Only when people with disabilities (including children) are included in every step of the decision-making processes and in monitoring activities, will they be empowered to speak for themselves, and only then will the legal framework materialize into the realization of rights. The project will support the mainstreaming of participation of DPOs in ratification, developing implementation legislation and policies, monitoring, and reporting on disability rights. It will ensure that the process of ratification and implementation of CRPD results in a rights-based legal and policy framework that can be used to support the realization of disability rights, in particular through the empowerment of DPOs to play a strong and continuing role in policy advocacy, monitoring and claiming their rights. This will set the stage for follow-up programming, firmly based in the current One UN Plan, to build the capacity of all actors in this framework to realize disability rights.

#### IMPLEMENTING ORGANIZATIONS

Overall focal point	UNDP
UNPRD Organizations	ILO, UNDP, UNICEF
Other UN organizations	–
National counterparts	Ministry of Justice (MOJ), the Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs (MOLISA), Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA), Ministry of Public Security (MPS) and the Office of Government (OOG), the National Coordination Committee on Disability (NCCD), Vietnamese Federation of Persons with Disabilities (VFPWD), Provincial associations of People with Disabilities under VFPWD and other DPOs

#### BUDGET

UNPRPD Fund contribution	350,000 USD
Project cost-sharing	168,000 USD

ANNEX 2

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**UNPRPD FUND 2013  
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL  
REPORT**

**Consolidated Annual Financial  
Report of the Administrative Agent  
of  
the UN Partnership on the Rights of Persons with  
Disabilities Multi-Partner Trust Fund (UNPRPD  
Fund)  
for the period 1 January to 31 December 2013**

Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office  
Bureau of Management  
United Nations Development Programme  
[GATEWAY: http://mptf.undp.org](http://mptf.undp.org)

## PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATIONS<sup>4</sup>



International Labour  
Organization



Office of the UN High  
Commissioner for Human  
Rights



UN Department of Economic  
and Social Affairs



United Nations Development  
Programme



United Nations Educational,  
Scientific and Cultural  
Organization



United Nations Population  
Fund



United Nations Children's  
Fund



World Health Organization

## CONTRIBUTORS<sup>5</sup>



Australia, Government of



CYPRUS, Government of



FINLAND, Government of



ISRAEL, Government of



MEXICO, Government of



NORWAY, Government of



SWEDEN, Government of

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<sup>4</sup> UNESCO and UNFPA joined the UNPRPD only at the very end of 2013. Therefore they are not covered in this section of the report.

<sup>5</sup> The Government of Ireland made a contribution to the UNPRPD of 50,000 USD per year for a three year period starting in 2013. This contribution, however, was earmarked for knowledge management purposes and channeled through Trinity College Dublin. It is therefore not reflected in this report, which covers contributions made directly into the UNPRPD Fund.

## DEFINITIONS

### **Allocation**

Amount approved by the Management Committee for a project or programme.

### **Approved Project/Programme**

A project or programme, including budget, which is approved by the Management Committee for fund allocation purposes.

### **Contributor Commitment**

Amount(s) committed by a donor to a Fund in a signed Standard Administrative Arrangement with the UNDP Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTF Office), in its capacity as the Administrative Agent. A commitment may be paid or pending payment.

### **Contributor Deposit**

Cash deposit received by the MPTF Office for the Fund from a contributor in accordance with a signed Standard Administrative Arrangement (SAA).

### **Delivery Rate**

The percentage of funds that have been utilized, calculated by comparing expenditures reported by a Participating Organization against the 'net funded amount'.

### **Indirect Support Costs**

A general cost that cannot be directly related to any particular programme or activity of the Participating Organizations. UNDG policy establishes a fixed indirect cost rate of 7% of programmable costs.

### **Net Funded Amount**

Amount transferred to a Participating Organization less any refunds transferred back to the MPTF Office by a Participating Organization.

### **Participating Organization**

A UN Organization that is an implementing partner in a Fund, as represented by signing a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the MPTF Office for a particular Fund.

### **Project Expenditure**

The sum of expenses and/or expenditure reported by all Participating Organizations for a Fund irrespective of which basis of accounting each Participating Organization follows for donor reporting.

### **Project Financial Closure**

A project or programme is considered financially closed when all financial obligations of an operationally completed project or programme have been settled, and no further financial charges may be incurred.

### **Project Operational Closure**

A project or programme is considered operationally closed when all programmatic activities for which Participating Organization(s) received funding have been completed.

### **Project Start Date**

Date of transfer of first instalment from the MPTF Office to the Participating Organization.

### **Total Approved Budget**

This represents the cumulative amount of allocations approved by the Management Committee.

## 2013 FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

This chapter presents financial data and analysis of the UNPRPD using the pass-through funding modality as of 31 December 2013. Financial information for this Fund is also available on the MPTF Office GATEWAY, at the following address: <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/RPD00>.

### 1. SOURCES AND USES OF FUNDS

As of 31 December 2013, seven contributors have deposited **US\$ 6,322,644** in contributions and **US\$ 14,273** has been earned in interest, bringing the cumulative source of funds to **US\$ 6,336,917** (see respectively, Tables 2 and 3).

Of this amount, **US\$ 4,032,980** has been transferred to six Participating Organizations, of which **US\$ 1,462,226** has been reported as expenditure. The Administrative Agent fee has been charged at the approved rate of 1% on deposits and amounts to **US\$ 63,226**. Table 1 provides an overview of the overall sources, uses, and balance of the UNPRPD as of 31 December 2013.

**Table 1. Financial Overview, as of 31 December 2013 (in US Dollars)\***

	Annual 2012	Annual 2013	Cumulative
<b>Sources of Funds</b>			
Gross Contributions	2,941,495	3,381,149	6,322,644
Fund Earned Interest and Investment Income	6,797	7,477	14,273
Interest Income received from Participating Organizations	-	-	-
Refunds by Administrative Agent to Contributors	-	-	-
Fund balance transferred to another MDTF	-	-	-
Other Revenues	-	-	-
<b>Total: Sources of Funds</b>	<b>2,948,292</b>	<b>3,388,626</b>	<b>6,336,917</b>
<b>Uses of Funds</b>			
Transfers to Participating Organizations	2,401,010	1,631,970	4,032,980
Refunds received from Participating Organizations	-	-	-
<b>Net Funded Amount to Participating Organizations</b>	<b>2,401,010</b>	<b>1,631,970</b>	<b>4,032,980</b>
Administrative Agent Fees	29,415	33,811	63,226

Direct Costs: (Management Committee, Secretariat...etc.)	183,000	254,400	437,400
Bank Charges	(8)	174	166
Other Expenditures	-	-	-
<b>Total: Uses of Funds</b>	<b>2,613,417</b>	<b>1,920,356</b>	<b>4,533,772</b>
<b>Change in Fund cash balance with Administrative Agent</b>	<b>334,875</b>	<b>1,468,270</b>	<b>1,803,145</b>
Opening Fund balance (1 January)	-	334,875	-
<b>Closing Fund balance (31 December)</b>	<b>334,875</b>	<b>1,803,145</b>	<b>1,803,145</b>
Net Funded Amount to Participating Organizations	2,401,010	1,631,970	4,032,980
Participating Organizations' Expenditure	-	1,462,226	1,462,226
<b>Balance of Funds with Participating Organizations</b>			<b>2,570,754</b>

\* Due to rounding of numbers, totals may not add up. This applies to all numbers in this report.

## 2. PARTNER CONTRIBUTIONS

Table 2 provides information on cumulative contributions received from all contributors to this Fund as of 31 December **2013**. In 2014, the Government of Finland deposited an additional contribution of US\$ 1,907,169 and the Government of Australia a contribution of US\$ 936,700.

**Table 2. Contributors' Deposits, as of 31 December 2013 (in US Dollars)\***

Contributors	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2012	Current Year Jan-Dec-2013	Total
Australia, Government of	2,079,200	2,103,400	4,182,600
CYPRUS, Government of	5,160	-	5,160
FINLAND, Government of	77,685	761,525	839,210
ISRAEL, Government of	-	20,000	20,000
MEXICO, Government of	20,000	10,000	30,000
NORWAY, Government of	-	486,224	486,224

SWEDEN, Government of	759,450	-	759,450
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>2,941,495</b>	<b>3,381,149</b>	<b>6,322,644</b>

### 3. INTEREST EARNED

Interest income is earned in two ways: 1) on the balance of funds held by the Administrative Agent ('Fund earned interest'), and 2) on the balance of funds held by the Participating Organizations ('Agency earned interest') where their Financial Regulations and Rules allow return of interest to the AA. As of 31 December **2013**, Fund earned interest amounts to **US\$ 14,273** while no interest was received from Participating Organizations. Details are provided in the table below.

**Table 3. Sources of Interest and Investment Income, as of 31 December 2013 (in US Dollars)\***

Interest Earned	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2012	Current Year Jan-Dec-2013	Total
<b>Administrative Agent</b>			
Fund Earned Interest and Investment Income	6,797	7,477	14,273
<b>Total: Fund Earned Interest</b>	<b>6,797</b>	<b>7,477</b>	<b>14,273</b>
<b>Participating Organization</b>	-	-	-
<b>Total: Agency earned interest</b>	-	-	-
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>6,797</b>	<b>7,477</b>	<b>14,273</b>

### 4. TRANSFER OF FUNDS

Allocations to Participating Organizations are approved by the Management Committee and disbursed by the Administrative Agent. As of 31 December **2013**, the AA has transferred **US\$ 4,032,980** to six Participating Organizations (see list below). Table 4 provides additional information on the net funded amount for each of the Participating Organizations.



**Table 4. Transfer, Refund, and Net Funded Amount by Participating Organization, as of 31 December 2013 (in US Dollars)\***

Participating Organization	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2012			Current Year Jan-Dec-2013			Total		
	Transfers	Refunds	Net Funded	Transfers	Refunds	Net Funded	Transfers	Refunds	Net Funded
ILO	386,605	-	386,605	229,900	-	229,900	616,505	-	616,505
OHCHR	107,624	-	107,624	240,170	-	240,170	347,794	-	347,794
UNDESA	-	-	-	53,500	-	53,500	53,500	-	53,500
UNDP	675,686	-	675,686	355,770	-	355,770	1,031,456	-	1,031,456
UNICEF	797,755	-	797,755	661,680	-	661,680	1,459,435	-	1,459,435
WHO	433,340	-	433,340	90,950	-	90,950	524,290	-	524,290
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>2,401,010</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,401,010</b>	<b>1,631,970</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,631,970</b>	<b>4,032,980</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,032,980</b>

## 5. EXPENDITURE AND FINANCIAL DELIVERY RATES

All final expenditures reported for the year 2013 were submitted by the Headquarters of the Participating Organizations. These were consolidated by the MPTF Office.

### 5.1 EXPENDITURE REPORTED BY PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATION

As shown in the table below, the cumulative net funded amount is **US\$ 4,032,980** and cumulative expenditures reported by the Participating Organizations amount to **US\$ 1,462,226**. This equates to an overall Fund expenditure delivery rate of **36%**. The agencies with the three highest delivery rates are: WHO, 60%, UNICEF and ILO, both 37%.

In assessing the overall delivery rate, the following should be considered. Funding for the first wave of UNPRPD Round 1 projects (Costa Rica, Indonesia, Moldova, Mozambique, Pacific Islands, Togo, Ukraine) was transferred to UNCTs during the last quarter of 2012. Implementation of these projects started in January 2013 with a two-year time horizon. Funding for UNPRPD 1 second wave projects (Palestine, South Africa, Tunisia, Viet Nam) was transferred in the second quarter of 2013 and implementation started in the third quarter. Based on the above, that country-level target delivery rate for 2013 was 50% for 7 projects and 25% for 4 projects and consequently the overall target delivery rate for the UNPRPD Fund was 41%. **The above-mentioned actual overall Fund delivery rate, therefore, represents 88 % of the target delivery rate for the year.**

**Table 5. Net Funded Amount, Reported Expenditure, and Financial Delivery by Participating Organization, as of 31 December 2013 (in US Dollars)\***

Participating Organization	Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Expenditure			Delivery Rate %
			Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2012	Current Year Jan-Dec-2013	Cumulative	
ILO	616,505	616,505		229,088	229,088	37.16
OHCHR	347,794	347,794		73,939	73,939	21.26
UNDESA	53,500	53,500		10,819	10,819	20.22
UNDP	1,031,456	1,031,456		292,675	292,675	28.37
UNICEF	1,459,435	1,459,435		542,530	542,530	37.17
WHO	524,290	524,290		313,175	313,175	59.73
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>4,032,980</b>	<b>4,032,980</b>		<b>1,462,226</b>	<b>1,462,226</b>	<b>36.26</b>

### 5.3 EXPENDITURE BY PROJECT

Table 6 displays the total net funded amounts, total expenditures and the financial delivery rates by Participating Organization.

**Table 6. Expenditure by Project within Country, as of 31 December 2013 (in US Dollars)**

Country / Project No. and Project Title		Participating Organization	Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Expenditure	Delivery Rate %
<b>Costa Rica</b>						
00084088	UNPRPD Costa Rica National plan	ILO	123,588	123,588	50,309	40.71
00084088	UNPRPD Costa Rica National plan	UNDP	226,412	226,412	-	0.00
<b>Costa Rica Total</b>			<b>350,000</b>	<b>350,000</b>	<b>50,309</b>	<b>14.37</b>
<b>Fiji</b>						
00084093	UNPRPD Pacific Island Countries	ILO	64,200	64,200	-	0.00

00084093	UNPRPD Pacific Island Countries	UNICEF	243,000	243,000	166,761	68.63
00084093	UNPRPD Pacific Island Countries	WHO	42,800	42,800	5,350	12.50
<b>Fiji Total</b>			<b>350,000</b>	<b>350,000</b>	<b>172,111</b>	<b>49.17</b>

<b>Indonesia</b>						
00084090	UNPRPD Indonesia Promoting the	ILO	198,817	198,817	154,273	77.60
00084090	UNPRPD Indonesia Promoting the	WHO	128,657	128,657	128,657	100.00
<b>Indonesia Total</b>			<b>327,474</b>	<b>327,474</b>	<b>282,930</b>	<b>86.40</b>

<b>Moldova, Republic of</b>						
00084091	UNPRPD Moldova Paradigm shift	OHCHR	68,052	68,052	44,728	65.73
00084091	UNPRPD Moldova Paradigm shift	UNDP	133,108	133,108	78,686	59.11
00084091	UNPRPD Moldova Paradigm shift	UNICEF	54,570	54,570	35,150	64.41
00084091	UNPRPD Moldova Paradigm shift	WHO	94,160	94,160	66,458	70.58
<b>Moldova, Republic of Total</b>			<b>349,890</b>	<b>349,890</b>	<b>225,023</b>	<b>64.31</b>

<b>Mozambique</b>						
00084087	UNPRPD Mozambique UN Partnersh	UNDP	100,366	100,366	95,617	95.27
00084087	UNPRPD Mozambique UN Partnersh	UNICEF	239,680	239,680	161,023	67.18
<b>Mozambique Total</b>			<b>340,046</b>	<b>340,046</b>	<b>256,639</b>	<b>75.47</b>

<b>Palestine</b>						
00087521	UNPRPD Palestine Awareness	ILO	74,900	74,900	-	0.00
00087521	UNPRPD Palestine Awareness	UNDP	48,150	48,150	-	0.00

00087521	UNPRPD Palestine Awareness	UNICEF	135,890	135,890	-	0.00
00087521	UNPRPD Palestine Awareness	WHO	90,950	90,950	-	0.00
<b>Palestine Total</b>			<b>349,890</b>	<b>349,890</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.00</b>

<b>South Africa</b>						
00085929	UNPRPD South Africa UNCRPD	OHCHR	140,170	140,170	-	0.00
00085929	UNPRPD South Africa UNCRPD	UNDP	113,420	113,420	11,719	10.33
00085929	UNPRPD South Africa UNCRPD	UNICEF	96,300	96,300	1,988	2.06
<b>South Africa Total</b>			<b>349,890</b>	<b>349,890</b>	<b>13,707</b>	<b>3.92</b>

<b>Togo</b>						
00084094	UNPRPD Togo Promoting the righ	OHCHR	39,572	39,572	29,211	73.82
00084094	UNPRPD Togo Promoting the righ	UNICEF	201,605	201,605	125,683	62.34
00084094	UNPRPD Togo Promoting the righ	WHO	108,823	108,823	102,720	94.39
<b>Togo Total</b>			<b>350,000</b>	<b>350,000</b>	<b>257,614</b>	<b>73.60</b>

<b>Tunisia</b>						
00087795	UNPRPD New Tunisia	ILO	65,000	65,000	-	0.00
00087795	UNPRPD New Tunisia	OHCHR	100,000	100,000	-	0.00
00087795	UNPRPD New Tunisia	UNICEF	185,000	185,000	-	0.00
<b>Tunisia Total</b>			<b>350,000</b>	<b>350,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.00</b>

<b>Ukraine</b>						
00084095	UNPRPD Ukraine Promoting mainstr	UNDP	215,800	215,800	70,924	32.87

00084095	UNPRPD Ukraine Promoting mainstr	UNICEF	58,900	58,900	1,341	2.28
00084095	UNPRPD Ukraine Promoting mainstr	WHO	58,900	58,900	9,991	16.96
<b>Ukraine Total</b>			<b>333,600</b>	<b>333,600</b>	<b>82,256</b>	<b>24.66</b>

<b>United Nations</b>						
00085729	UNPRPD Global Post-2015 develop	UNDESA	53,500	53,500	10,819	20.22
00085729	UNPRPD Global Post-2015 develop	UNDP	64,200	64,200	-	0.00
00085729	UNPRPD Global Post-2015 develop	UNICEF	114,490	114,490	27,391	23.92
<b>United Nations Total</b>			<b>232,190</b>	<b>232,190</b>	<b>38,210</b>	<b>16.46</b>

<b>Viet Nam</b>						
00085728	UNPRPD Vietnam Disability Rights	ILO	90,000	90,000	24,506	27.23
00085728	UNPRPD Vietnam Disability Rights	UNDP	130,000	130,000	35,728	27.48
00085728	UNPRPD Vietnam Disability Rights	UNICEF	130,000	130,000	23,193	17.84
<b>Viet Nam Total</b>			<b>350,000</b>	<b>350,000</b>	<b>83,427</b>	<b>23.84</b>

<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>4,032,980</b>	<b>4,032,980</b>	<b>1,462,226</b>	<b>36.26</b>
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#### 5.4 EXPENDITURE REPORTED BY CATEGORY

Project expenditures are incurred and monitored by each Participating Organization and are reported as per the agreed categories for inter-agency harmonized reporting. In 2006 the UN Development Group (UNDG) established six categories against which UN entities must report inter-agency project expenditures. Effective 1 January 2012, the UN Chief Executive Board (CEB) modified these categories as a result of IPSAS adoption to comprise eight categories. Table 7 reflects expenditure reported in the UNDG expense categories. The UNPRPD Fund's expenditure is reported only in the new categories.

In **2013**, the highest percentage of expenditure was on Contractual Services, 44%. The second highest expenditure was on Transfers and Grants, 36%, and the third highest expenditure was on General Operating Expenses, 9%.

**Table 7. Expenditure by UNDG Budget Category, as of 31 December 2013 (in US Dollars)\***

Category	Expenditure			Percentage of Total Programme Cost
	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2012	Current Year Jan-Dec-2013	Total	
Staff & Personnel Cost (New)	-	52,242	52,242	3.82
Suppl, Comm, Materials (New)	-	6,119	6,119	0.45
Equip, Veh, Furn, Depn (New)	-	10,918	10,918	0.80
Contractual Services (New)	-	596,095	596,095	43.59
Travel (New)	-	84,126	84,126	6.15
Transfers and Grants (New)	-	492,839	492,839	36.04
General Operating (New)	-	125,070	125,070	9.15
<b>Programme Costs Total</b>	-	<b>1,367,409</b>	<b>1,367,409</b>	<b>100.00</b>
Indirect Support Costs Total	-	94,817	94,817	6.93
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>1,462,226</b>	<b>1,462,226</b>	

**2012 CEB**

**Expense Categories**

1. Staff and personnel costs
2. Supplies, commodities and materials
3. Equipment, vehicles, furniture and depreciation
4. Contractual services
5. Travel
6. Transfers and grants
7. General operating expenses
8. Indirect costs

**2006 UNDG**

**Expense Categories**

1. Supplies, commodities, equipment & transport
2. Personnel
3. Training counterparts
4. Contracts
5. Other direct costs
6. Indirect costs

**Indirect Support Costs:** The timing of when Indirect Support Costs are charged to a project depends on each Participating Organization's financial regulations, rules or policies. These Support Costs can be deducted upfront on receipt of a transfer based on the approved programmatic amount, or a later stage during implementation. Therefore, the Indirect Support Costs percentage may appear to exceed the agreed upon rate of 7% for on-going projects, whereas when all projects are financially closed, this number is not to exceed 7%.

## 6. COST RECOVERY

Cost recovery policies for the Fund are guided by the applicable provisions of the Terms of Reference, the MOU concluded between the Administrative Agent and Participating Organizations, and the SAAs concluded between the Administrative Agent and Contributors, based on rates approved by UNDG.

The policies in place, as of 31 December **2013**, were as follows:

- **The Administrative Agent (AA) fee:** 1% is charged at the time of contributor deposit and covers services provided on that contribution for the entire duration of the Fund. In the reporting period **US\$ 33,811** was deducted in AA fees. Cumulatively, as of 31 December **2013**, **US\$ 63,226** has been charged in AA fees.
- **Indirect Costs of Participating Organizations:** Participating Organizations may charge 7% indirect costs. In the current reporting period **US\$ 94,817** was deducted in indirect costs by Participating Organizations. Cumulatively, indirect costs amount to **US\$ 94,817** as of 31 December **2013**.
- **Direct Costs:** The Fund governance mechanism may approve an allocation to a Participating Organization to cover costs associated with Secretariat services and overall coordination, as well as Fund level reviews and evaluations. These allocations are referred to as 'direct costs'. In **2013**, direct costs amounted to **US\$ 254,400**. Cumulatively, direct costs amount to **US\$ 437,400** as of 31 December **2013**.

## 7. ACCOUNTABILITY AND TRANSPARENCY

In order to effectively provide fund administration services and facilitate monitoring and reporting to the UN system and its partners, the MPTF Office has developed a public website, the MPTF Office Gateway (<http://mptf.undp.org>). Refreshed in real time every two hours from an internal enterprise resource planning system, the MPTF Office Gateway has become a standard setter for providing transparent and accountable trust fund administration services.

The Gateway provides financial information including: contributor commitments and deposits, approved programme budgets, transfers to and expenditures reported by Participating Organizations, interest income and other expenses. In addition, the Gateway provides an overview of the MPTF Office portfolio and extensive information on individual Funds, including their purpose, governance structure and key documents. By providing easy access to the growing number of narrative and financial reports, as well as related project documents, the Gateway collects and preserves important institutional knowledge and facilitates knowledge sharing and management among UN Organizations and their development partners, thereby contributing to UN coherence and development effectiveness.