



**EAST AFRICA CENTER FOR DISABILITY
LAW AND POLICY
(CDLP)**

**A TOOL
TO MONITOR DISABILITY INCLUSION
IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF AGENDA 2030 AND THE
CRPD RECOMMENDATIONS TO UGANDA**

OCTOBER 2017

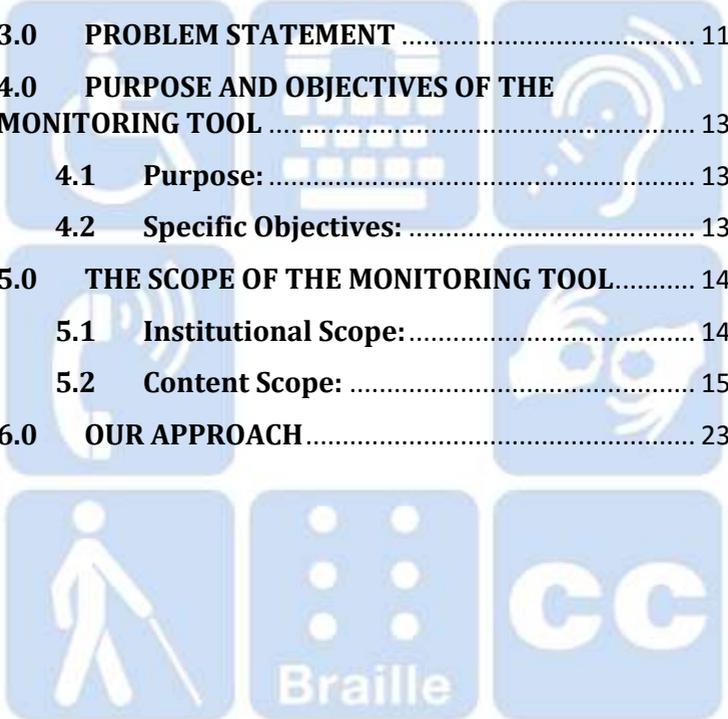
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PREFACE

This tool is an outcome of the continued processes of a national civil society coalition formed to spearhead advocacy for and monitoring the implementation of the United Nations (UN) Committee of Experts' Concluding Observations to Uganda's Initial Status Report on disability. The coalition supported by Disability Rights Fund (DRF) is led by the National Union of Disabled Persons of Uganda (NUDIPU); and also includes the East Africa Center for Disability Law and Policy (CDLP); and Uganda Media Women's Association (UMWA).

Purposely, this tool has been developed to enable the coalition and other stakeholders in the disability movement to monitor and evaluate; and keep track of all response actions and programs to the recommendations to Uganda on the implementation of the Convention of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD); and the corresponding Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) targets and indicators.

The outcome status reports of applying this tool are envisaged to generate the lacking baseline data on the implementation of the CRPD in Uganda; and the resultant Concluding Observations and recommendations; and strengthen partnerships between the implementing agencies and the disability fraternity in Uganda.

Whilst there are several SDGs targets and indicators on disability, the current tool will for the time be used to monitor developments around five SDGs only, and the corresponding CRPD Articles and Concluding Observations. These in particular are: Goal 3 (Health); Goal 4 (Education); Goal 5 (Gender Equality); Goal 8 (Employment); and Goal 16 (Access to Justice).

Recognizing that everyone has a role to play in the implementation of Agenda 2030—and the CRPD—, this tool will be used in engagements with all stakeholders, including government ministries, departments and agencies; local

governments; mainstream civil society organizations; disabled people's organizations (DPOs); the private sector; international agencies; and development partners. The key response actions to be monitored will specifically include: policy formulation; legislation; research; data collection and statistics management; training and capacity building; advocacy and lobbying; planning and budgeting; monitoring and evaluation; and compliance to set laws and regulations.



ACRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS



CDLP	-	East Africa Center for Disability Law and Policy
CRPD	-	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
DPOs	-	Disabled People’s Organizations
DRF	-	Disability Rights Fund
ESCR	-	Economic Social and Cultural Rights
MDAs	-	Ministries, departments and agencies
MDGs	-	Millennium Development Goals
NDP	-	National Development Plan
NUDIPU-		National Union of Disabled Persons of Uganda
SDGs	-	Sustainable Development Goals
UHRC	-	Uganda Human Rights Commission
UMWA	-	Uganda Media Women’s Association
UN	-	United Nations
UNMHCP-		Uganda National Minimum Health Care Package
UPE	-	Universal Primary Education
UPR	-	Universal Periodic Review
USE	-	Universal Secondary Education

1.0 BACKGROUND

With support from Disability Rights Fund (DRF), the East Africa Center for Disability Law and Policy (CDLP), National Union of Disabled Persons of Uganda (NUDIPU) and Uganda Media Women's Association (UMWA) formed a coalition to: coordinate disabled people's organizations (DPOs), government ministries, departments and agencies (MDAs) and international agencies for effective implementation of recommendations on disability from UN treaty bodies; promote media-based advocacy; and document progress on the implementation of recommendations on disability from UN treaty bodies, and the Sustainable Development Goals.

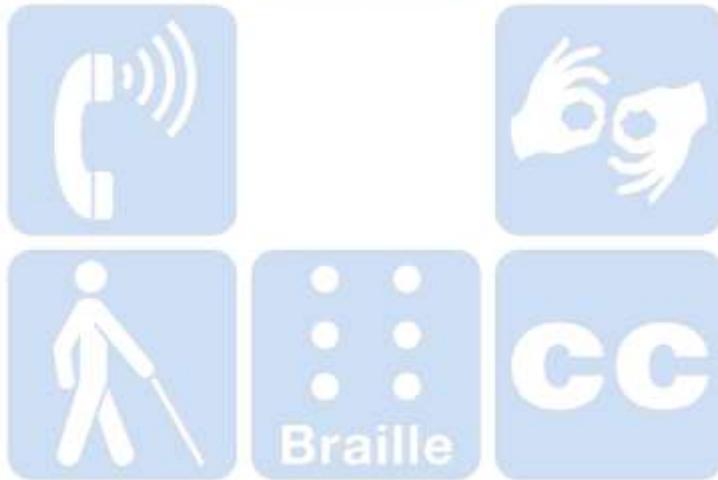
Earlier in 2017, CDLP and the coalition developed a *National Advocacy Strategy for the Implementation of UN Treaty Bodies' Concluding Observations and Recommendations on Disability for Uganda*.¹ The strategy document was envisioned to guide DPOs to advocate for and lobby government of Uganda to implement recommendations of UN treaty bodies and the SDGs. In particular, the concluding observations and recommendations on disability of the following UN treaty bodies:

- i. The UN Human Rights Council –2nd Cycle UPR Recommendations for Uganda;
- ii. The Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities – CRPD Concluding Observations on Uganda's 1st Review; and

The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights – ESCR Concluding Observations for Uganda's 1st review. The current tool is an outcome of the needs of both government and civil society organizations to fast-track actions by all stakeholders towards the implementation of the CRPD Concluding Observations and the SDGs in Uganda; and how these actions

¹ Available at <https://drive.google.com/file/d/0Bw8mmGa90gaxUWVDZEJBU3pXSWs/view>

have impacted on the lives of persons living with disabilities. CDLP and the coalition members have a strong belief that whereas the duty to implement the CRPD and the resultant Concluding Observations entirely bears on the State, civil society has a great party to play—through advocacy, lobbying, monitoring and evaluation. It is therefore the intent of CDLP and the coalition members that this tool serves to identify key disability-related developments and gaps in the main focus sectors, and generate recommendations to all stakeholders on addressing the key gaps. The tool has been designed to capture efforts from all stakeholders towards addressing key issues highlighted by the CRPD Committee, and thus be able to generate baseline data and information on the status of disability inclusion in the implementation of the SDGs in Uganda.



2.0 INTRODUCTION

There are salient considerations to be understood from the start. First, Uganda is a State party to several UN treaties that articulate disability, and thus mandated to implement, monitor, and report progress to the respective Committees. As a result, The Government of Uganda is committed to implementing the recommendations of UN treaties such as the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD). Secondly, it was learnt from the challenges encountered and lessons from the implementation of the first National Development Plan (NDP I)² and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)³. Third, the country also built on the momentum created by the Ugandan Presidency of the UN General Assembly and decided to integrate the concepts of the new development agenda (Agenda 2030) within its second National Development Plan (NDP II) from the start.

Often times, however, it is evident that government has been slow in ensuring that disability issues are given adequate attention. The case in point is the *Review Report on Uganda's Readiness for the Implementation of 2030 Agenda*; which highlighted that attention on disability was to the plainest minimum. The report also emphasized government's limited capacity to undertake effective monitoring, evaluations and reporting on the implementation of SDGs; and the delay to define methodologies to support compilation of data for some key SDGs indicators. It is against the above that CDLP in conjunction with NUDIPU and UMWA developed this monitoring tool to be used by Disabled Peoples' Organizations (DPOs) as a way of ensuring effectiveness

² National Development Plan 2010/11–2014/15 which succeeded the Poverty Eradication Action Plan (PEAP) did not specifically seek to benefit persons with disabilities, although disability organizations were consulted as part of the wider civil society consultations. Consequently, disability was not prioritized as a development issue at the time.

³ MDGs made no reference to persons with disabilities, and neither did the accompanying body guidelines and policies, programs and conferences.

in monitoring the implementation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the UN CRPD Concluding Observations.

The process of developing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at the United Nations level was coincided with the development in Uganda of the 2nd National Development Plan (NDP II)⁴ and the National Action Plan on Implementation of Human Rights. These initiatives promised more sustainable socio-economic development at the international and domestic levels respectively. Yet, in spite of this, more still needs to be done to achieve a rights-based approach that leaves no one behind in the development agenda.

Persons with disabilities remain amongst the most marginalized in every society. While the international human rights framework has changed lives everywhere, persons with disabilities have not reaped the same benefits. This is because of the various challenges that they face resulting from their physical, mental and other impairments that make it impossible or hard for them to access the same opportunities as other members of society. Regardless of a country's human rights or economic situation, persons with disabilities are generally the last in line to have their human rights respected. Being denied the opportunities that would enable them to be self-sufficient, most persons with disabilities resort to the kindness or charity of others. There was a growing realization throughout the world that continuing to deny 1 billion people their rights and a place in development was no longer acceptable. It was time to act.

Uganda has overtime developed an elaborate legal, policy and institutional framework on education, health, employment, gender equality, and access to justice. For example, the Government of Uganda introduced the Universal Primary Education (UPE) and Universal Secondary Education (USE) programs in 1997 and 2007 respectively, as main tools for

⁴ The Uganda National Development Plan II 2015/16 to 2019/20.

achieving the economic, social and political objectives outlined in the Government White Paper on Education⁵. The National Development Plan (NDP) II emphasizes education as an aspect of human capital development.

In employment, the challenges may vary depending on the nature of the employment an individual is engaged in. However, the central question in employment is the level of employee independence. The employee may require a personal assistant to provide him/her with support in travels, reading printed material and executing other tasks that require sight. Hiring a personal assistant is an extra cost to the employer which may deter one from hiring for example a visually impaired employee.

In addition, once detained, individuals with mental disabilities are disadvantaged in their access to justice. They may not be sufficiently aware of their legal rights, may be unable to gain access to legal counsel without assistance, face stigmatization, discrimination and ill-treatment at the hands of law enforcement officials and even at the hands of some health professionals. Since mental disabilities are prevalent among the poor, due to the economic challenges they face in accessing treatment, as well as underlying determinants of mental health, such as adequate nutrition, sanitation and shelter, among others,⁶ accused persons with mental health care needs are likely to need free legal aid, which may not be offered. In the absence of qualified legal assistance, they may be coerced into confessing to an offence, much more readily than other prisoners, due to their mental disability. People with intellectual disability are particularly vulnerable. They may incriminate themselves even if they are innocent. Some studies have shown that most defendants with intellectual disabilities are more often convicted of the offence for

⁵ Ministry of Education and Sports, Government White Paper on Education, 1992.

⁶ United Nations Commission on Human Rights (2005), Report of the United Nations Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, Paul Hunt, E/CN.4/2005/51, para. 45.

which they were arrested, rather than a reduced charge, and plead guilty more readily.⁷

That aside, in an effort to enhance inclusive growth and development, one of the strategies in the second National Development Plan that targets Persons with a Disability (PWD) is geared towards equalization of opportunities, rehabilitation and inclusion of PWDs in their communities. To that end, the second National Development Plan (NDP), the health sector is tasked with the role of ensuring universal access to a quality Uganda National Minimum Health Care Package (UNMHCP) i.e. one consisting of promotive, preventive, curative and rehabilitative services for all priority diseases and conditions to everyone especially vulnerable groups.

It has been emphasized earlier on that the NDP II is fully cognizant of its development obligations as enshrined in the Constitution, the East African Community Integration Protocols, the Africa Agenda 2063, Vision 2040 and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the SDGs. These have been integrated into the plan as the platform for mobilizing resources to implement and monitor their achievement. The SDG indicators and targets are also to be integrated into the appropriate Sector and Local Government Plans and budgets, as well as, implementation, monitoring and evaluation frameworks. The macro-economic strategy and financing of the NDP II also take the Post 2015 agenda and SDGs into account. This explains the development of a tool which will track disability issues as stressed by the SDGs.

⁷ Goobic, D., The Arc of New Jersey Developmentally Disabled Offenders Program. (www.arcnj.org).

3.0 PROBLEM STATEMENT

Plans always remain plans unless there is a clear strategy for how to monitor and measure progress on implementation.⁸ Whereas the SDG agenda and its 17 Goals and 169 Targets seem to be overwhelming to set up an effective monitoring and evaluation framework; the National Planning Authority committed to integrate the SDGs into the NDP II monitoring and evaluation framework. The Uganda Bureau of Statistics supplemented to this by setting up a National SDG data task-force develop a coherent monitoring and evaluation framework through NDP II and to address data gaps, and identify local indicators and targets to measure SDG progress in Uganda within the framework of the NDP II.

Despite the above, there is still a general lack of baseline data on some of the indicators, mostly those on disability. Besides, there is not any developed system yet to track current developments by both government and civil society. Both parties reported difficulties in gathering information for the preparation of the *State⁹ and Alternative¹⁰* reports respectively. Whereas the Uganda Human Rights Commission (UHRC)¹¹ took the responsibility to cluster the Concluding Observations and disseminating them to the respective and responsible MDAs, there has not been any roadmap, framework, or mechanism developed to track new developments in response to the Concluding Observations. By developing this monitoring tool, CDLP and the coalition members seek to provide the disability fraternity with a framework for

⁸ Uganda Our Constitution Our Vision Our SDGs, Pg 34, available at <http://admin.issuelab.org/requester/sdgs/id/22992>

⁹ CRPD/C/UGA/1, Uganda's Initial Status Report, 2010, available at http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/HRBodies/CRPD/Future/CRPD-C-UGA-1_en.doc

¹⁰ National Union of Disabled Persons of Uganda (NUDIPU), Alternative Report to the UN Committee of Experts on the Implementation of the CRPD, 2013, available at <https://www.medbox.org/uganda-alternative-report-to-the-un-committee-of-experts-on-the-implementation-of-the-convention-on-the-rights-of-persons-with-disabilities-cprd/download.pdf>

¹¹ <http://www.uhrc.ug/#=>

compiling of data and information of key developments and initiatives aimed at implementing the SDGs and the CRPD in Uganda.



4.0 PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES OF THE MONITORING TOOL

4.1 Purpose:

To monitor progress and developments around disability in relation to the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals and UN CRPD Concluding Observations to Uganda; and generate data for the development of periodic status reports on disability in Uganda.

4.2 Specific Objectives:

Specifically, the tool will enable CDLP and its partners to:

- i) Assess the impact of actions by government institutions, civil society organizations and the private sector towards the protection and promotion of rights of persons with disabilities in Uganda;
- ii) Assess the involvement and participation of persons with disabilities and organizations of persons with disabilities in the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in Uganda;
- iii) Strengthen partnerships with stakeholders on the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals and the CRPD in Uganda;
- iv) Collect and analyze information for the development of periodical status reports on disability in Uganda and the East African region.

5.0 THE SCOPE OF THE MONITORING TOOL

5.1 Institutional Scope:

The current tool will be used in engagements with various institutions that have a role to play in the implementation, monitoring and reporting on specific SDGs and CRPD Articles. These in particular are classified as: Government – including ministries, departments and agencies, and local governments. CDLP recognizes that implementing the SDGs and the CRPD is a formidable governance challenge that needs to be steered. This underscores the importance of building effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels of government as a foundation for achieving the desired outcomes for persons with disabilities in Uganda. Overall, central government and local governments involve in a series of actions that are either directly or indirectly aimed at achieving the SDGs and implementing the CRPD. These include: policy development and legislation; planning and programming; budgeting; research, documentation and statistics management; enforcing compliance to set laws and regulations; and training and capacity building.

Mainstream civil society organizations. CDLP intends to evaluate inclusiveness and integration of disability by organizations that undertake research, policy advocacy; and capacity building. This will also include international agencies and development partners in Uganda.

Disabled people's organizations (DPOs). These include the national umbrella organization (National Union of Disabled Persons of Uganda); and other national DPOs, regional DPOs, and community based organizations working towards the promotion, protection and advancement of rights of persons with disabilities.

The private sector institutions and individuals. CDLP will specifically monitor compliance of individuals and private institutions to the set laws and regulations that impact on the lives of persons with disabilities in Uganda.

5.2 Content Scope:

By the development of this tool, CDLP and its partners agreed to focus on 5 SDGs and the corresponding CRPD Articles and recommendations from the Concluding Observations to Uganda. The SDGs in particular are: Goal 3 (Health); Goal 4 (Education); Goal 5 (Gender Equality); Goal 8 (Employment); and Goal 16 (Access to Justice).

CDLP will analyze and evaluate actions by the target institutions in relation to achieving SDG targets and CRPD Articles under study. Such actions may include: research, documentation and statistics management; advocacy and lobbying; planning and programming; budgeting; policy formulation and legislation; training and capacity building; program monitoring frameworks; non-political representation of persons with disabilities; and compliance to laws and regulations.

Table 1: Selected SDG Targets, CRPD Articles and Committee Recommendations to Uganda

GOAL & TARGETS	CRPD ARTICLES & CONCLUDING OBSERVATIONS
<p><i>3 - Ensure Health lives and promote well-being for all at all stages</i></p>	<p><i>Article 25 – Health</i></p> <p>a. Provide mandatory training on the rights of persons with</p>

<p>Target : 3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all</p>	<p>disabilities to all health care staff;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. Train and recruit professional guides and sign language interpreters to assist persons with disabilities in health centers; c. Include persons with albinism in the State party’s Cancer policy and ensure the availability of essential drugs for persons with mental health conditions in health centers across the country, including those of level II, especially in rural areas; d. Adopt measures to ensure that all education, information, healthcare and services relating to sexual and reproductive health, HIV/AIDS and STI’s, including treatment, advice and counselling, are made accessible to persons with disabilities, in particular women and girls with disabilities in age-appropriate formats in both urban and rural areas.
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4 - Ensure Inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.

Target 4.5 - By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations.

Target 4.a - Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning

Article 24 – Education

- a. Expedite action and establish a timeframe for the transition process from segregated to inclusive education and ensure that budgetary, technical and professional resources are available to complete the process and collect disaggregated data on the advancement of the inclusive education system;
- b. Ensure the accessibility to schools facilities for all students with disabilities, including deaf blind children and provide materials and curricula adequate to their requirements and generally take measures to prevent in-admission of children with disabilities at the education system;
- c. Undertake measures, including by encouraging public/private partnerships to ensure the provision of individualized accessible ICTs and assistive technologies in education;

<p>environments for all</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> d. Undertake a comprehensive review of the teacher training curriculum at all levels of education and provide mandatory training on inclusive education in core curricula of teachers both pre- and in-service to provide for disability awareness, inclusive education pedagogy, sign language, Braille, easy read, and tactile training for all professionals; e. Develop disaggregated database on learners with disabilities to identify and provide specific learning aids; f. Pay attention to the links between article 24 of the Convention and Sustainable Development Goal 4, targets 4.5 and 4(a).
<p><i>Goal 5 - Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls</i></p> <p>Target: 5.1 End all forms of discrimination</p>	<p><i>Articles 6 - Women with Disabilities;</i></p> <p><i>Article 7 – Children with Disabilities</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Adopt a systematic approach to the rights of women and girls with disabilities and mainstream such rights across all laws, policies and programs and

against all women and girls everywhere.

collect data disaggregated by gender and disability;

- b. Take specific measures to tackle multiple and intersectional discrimination against women with disabilities in the State party, and particularly women with psychosocial and/or intellectual disabilities, including through financing, developing and supporting schemes which increase their economic and social independence;
- c. Ensure that gender as well as disability policy address the situation of women with disabilities and allocate appropriate human, technical and budgetary resources to promote the development, advancement, and empowerment of women with disabilities.
- d. Amend the Children's Act in line with the Convention in order to mainstream rights of children with disabilities across all programs and provide necessary budget

	<p>and resources for their protection;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> e. Adopt measures to include deaf and deaf blind girls and boys in all public policies and programs and that their opinions and views are taken into consideration; f. Implement measures aimed at promoting the right of children with disabilities to be consulted in all matters of concerning their lives and that they receive assistance appropriate to their age and disability.
<p><i>Goal 8 - Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.</i></p> <p>Target 8.5 - By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and</p>	<p><i>Article 27-Right to work and employment</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Adopt a strategy and incentive measures to facilitate access to the open labour market to persons with disabilities, in particular youth and women, including through the provision of training, and accessible information on job vacancies; and ensure that persons with disabilities receive equal pay for work of equal value; b. Take measures to ensure accessible and adapted

<p>equal pay for work of equal value.</p>	<p>workplaces in the open labour market, including provision of reasonable accommodation regardless of disability;</p> <p>c. Pay attention to the links between article 27 of the Convention and Sustainable Development Goal 8, target 8.5.</p>
<p><i>Goal 16 - Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice, for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels</i></p> <p>Target 16.3 - Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all.</p> <p>Target 16.7 - Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative</p>	<p><i>Article 13-Access to justice.</i></p> <p>a. Adopt measures to ensure that all persons with disabilities have access to justice, including by establishing free legal aid for persons with disabilities who claim their rights, and information and communication in accessible formats, including in Braille, tactile, augmentative and alternative formats and the Ugandan sign language;</p> <p>b. Ensure that the judiciary provides procedural accommodations according to gender and age for persons with disabilities;</p> <p>c. Conduct regular training programs and awareness-raising campaigns and information for court staff,</p>

<p>decision-making at all levels.</p>	<p>judges, prosecutors and law enforcement agents, including the police and prison officials on the duty to provide access to justice for persons with disabilities on an equal basis with others, in consultation with organizations of persons with disabilities.</p>
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6.0 OUR APPROACH

To achieve the set purpose of this monitoring tool, CDLP and its partners will seek to undertake a series of engagements with key stakeholders concerned with the implementation of the SDGs and CRPD Concluding Observations in Uganda. Key methods to collect data and information will include strategic meetings; focus group discussions; one-on-one interviews; document reviews; and administering questionnaires.

CDLP and the coalition members are specifically interested in analyzing disability-related actions and developments by various stakeholders, as responses to SDGs and the UN CRPD Concluding Observations. For purposes of this tool, CDLP and the coalition members define each action as below:

Policy formulation: the development of effective and acceptable courses of action to address disability-related issues. This tool will appreciate all efforts and stages of policy formulation, including drafting, presentation, discussion, consultation, approval and implementation. Policy formulation can be by both government and civil society or international agencies.

Legislation: the development of national laws or sets of laws, or by-laws, or ordinances at sub-national levels. This tool will appreciate all efforts and stages of effective legislation, including drafting, discussion, consultation, enactment, and implementation. Legislation is done by national institutions through Parliament, or local government through local government councils.

Research: creative studies undertaken on a systematic basis to increase the stock of knowledge,

including knowledge on persons with disabilities, culture and society, policy and practices, and behaviors, to devise new applications. Research can be basic or applied. Basic research is inquiry aimed at increasing scientific knowledge, and applied research is effort aimed at using basic research for solving problems or developing new processes, products, or techniques.

Data collection and statistics management: process of gathering, measuring, analyzing, interpreting, organizing and presenting data and information on targeted variables (including persons with disabilities) in an established systematic design, which then enables one to answer relevant questions and evaluate outcomes.

Advocacy: pleas for public support for or recommendation aimed at protecting and promoting rights of persons with disabilities; or enabling persons with disabilities to have their issues heard in the public discourse.

Lobbying: the act to influence leaders, politicians or government to create, review or enact a legislation in the advancement of rights of persons with disabilities.

Planning and budgeting: the process of devising means to achieve public good, and the allocation of funds and resources to implement the devised means. Planning and budgeting may be by government, local governments, or civil society.

Training and capacity building: process of developing and strengthening an individual or organization's skills, instincts, abilities, and behavior in relation to disability.

Monitoring: the systematic process of collecting, analyzing and using information to track a program's progress toward reaching its objectives and to guide management decisions. CDLP will intend to evaluate monitoring frameworks of both government and civil society programs to establish how these track progress in addressing disability issues.

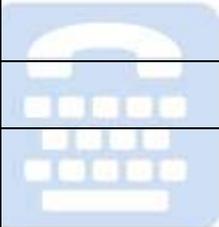
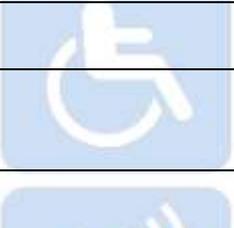
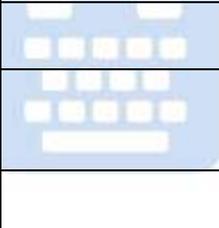
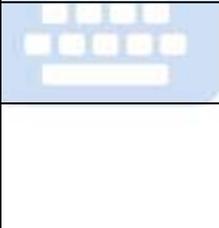
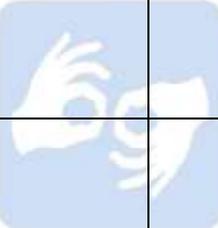
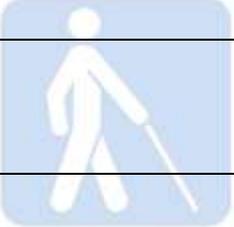
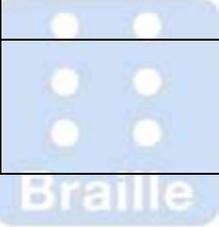
Evaluation: the systematic assessment of an activity, project, program, strategy, policy, topic, theme, sector, operational area or institution's performance. CDLP will review evaluation frameworks and reports for both government and civil society projects and programs to establish the key achievements on disability indicators.

Compliance: the act of obeying to laws, policies, rules and procedures on the inclusion and integration of disability. For purposes of this tool, CDLP assumes that compliance to set laws, rules, policies and procedures results in a progressive change in practice and behavior.



Table 2: Format of the data collection tool

Goal (For example: Goal 4 – Education) CRPD Article (For example Article 24 – Education)			
Actions by Stakeholder	Analysis of Actions		
	Purpose and Objectives	Outcome/Indicators	Impact on Persons with Disabilities
Policy formulation	<i>For example:</i>		
Legislation			
Research			
Data collection and statistics management			

Advocacy				
Lobbying				
Planning and budgeting				
Training and capacity building				
Program monitoring and evaluation frameworks				
Compliance to laws and regulations		 Braille	