



UNCRPD Monitoring and Reporting Training for SAFOD Affiliates

Held from 16 to 17 October 2017,
Holiday Inn Airport, Johannesburg, South Africa

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REPORT:

UNCRPD Monitoring and Reporting Training for SAFOD Affiliate Federations | 16-17 October 2017 | Johannesburg, South Africa

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1.0 Background

The Southern Africa Federation of the Disabled (SAFOD) is implementing the “The Organisational Development in Southern Africa Project” funded by Norwegian Federation of Organisations of Disabled People (FFO) guided by a three-year partnership agreement. The agreement is part of the FFO’s Theory of Change, to contribute to organisation development and Human Rights training that empowers its partner organizations. FFO’s partner organizations, such as SAFOD, contribute to change in attitude towards persons with disabilities in society in general, in governments and other spheres.

On the other hand, this project is also a component of one of the SAFOD’s eight core programmes dubbed “Southern Africa Capacity and Institutional Building Strategy (SA-CIBIS)” as reflected in its five-year Strategic Plan document (2016-2020). Under this program, SAFOD seeks to build the institutional operational capacities of its national affiliates in all the ten countries where it operates to ensure effective and sustainable national federations of DPOs. These DPOs should be able to significantly and sustainably promote and secure implementation of policies and legislation that promote human rights for persons with disabilities.

Under the Results Framework (2016-2019) for the FFO/SAFOD Agreement, one of the three key targets for 2019 is that SAFOD affiliates are empowered to undertake regular monitoring of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD) to check on their governments’ performance. It is expected that a manual for monitoring and reporting of the UNCRPD that SAFOD affiliates can use would be developed; hence one of the expected outputs is that SAFOD members use the manual produced to monitor the UNCRPD and ultimately produce shadow reports.

It is, therefore, in this context that a training workshop for SAFOD’s affiliate federations targeting nine out of the ten countries (i.e. except Botswana is yet to ratify the UNCRPD) was held from 16 to 17 October 2017. Participants representing eight actually attended the training, as Angola representative failed to turn up due to logistic issues related to delayed application for visa entry for South Africa.

2.0 Workshop aim:

The training programme aimed at giving the much needed skills in parallel reporting and general monitoring of the implementation of the UNCRPD to participants.

3.0 Specific Objectives of the Training:

1. To familiarize the participants with the UN human rights treaty working systems and how this relates to the implementation of the UNCRPD.
2. To analyse provisions on the setting up of national implementation mechanism for the UNCRPD and to compare it with the realities on the ground.
3. To share and analyse how different countries are going about the ratification / implementation of the Convention.
4. To sensitize the participants on the need to take interest in the process of preparation and to influence their Governments to be submitting State Party reports.
5. To develop skills and information on the preparation of parallel reports on the UNCRPD.

6. To enhance networking and continuous sharing of information between persons with disabilities and their organizations on the UNCRPD implementation.

4.0 Target audience

This workshop was strictly for officers working on the ground within SAFOD's affiliate federations, preferably those from their Secretariats. The rationale was that the targeted participants would be in a better position to commit themselves to utilizing the skills that were expected to be gained from the training workshop by voluntarily integrating monitoring and reporting of the UNCRPD within their own day-to-day programs or activities. This was based on the understanding that participants who were in the executive boards or executive committee positions would not be able to use the skills and knowledge gained effectively because by virtue of holding part-time elective positions they might likely not be able to integrate what they would have learnt within the programs/activities of the federations on the ground. SAFOD's ultimate goal was to capacitate "organizations" to undertake UNCRPD monitoring and reporting, rather than capacitating "individuals" who may not be well positioned to transfer the skills to their organizations' structures.

Out of the ten affiliates from the ten countries in which SAFOD works, two did not attend the training. These are Federation of Organisations of Disabled People in Angola (FAPED) from Angola, and Botswana Federation of the Disabled (BOFOD) from Botswana. With FAPED, their failure was due to do with logistical complications which resulted in the nominated FAPED representative failing to secure the visa to South Africa even after the ticket was already bought. Of all the ten countries, it is only Angola that require visa to enter South Africa.

On the other hand, with regards to Botswana, it was noted that the training was not relevant to BOFOD as they would not participate in the monitoring and reporting process of the UNCRPD after the training since Botswana had not yet ratified the Convention. Attending the training would, therefore, be against the aim of the training itself as it was obvious they would not utilize the skills. This was on the basis that the training was strictly on monitoring and reporting of UNCRPD implementation, meaning the participants ought to be only those that could utilize whatever skills would be gained at this training workshop to monitor the progress of UNCRPD implementation in their respective countries, and to produce shadow reports on the same. Therefore, there was more emphasis on the need to have officers on the ground participating in this training as SAFOD sought to make the training more practical than theoretical.

However, in view of this development, what SAFOD was planning to do instead was to integrate UNCRPD advocacy and lobbying (not monitoring/reporting) during the forthcoming Youth Workshop for BOFOD. This is upon realizing that what BOFOD urgently needed rather was capacity-building on advocacy for the UNCRPD ratification, disability policies, disability legislation and other related advocacy thematic areas, topics which would not be tackled during the UNCRPD monitoring and reporting training in South Africa. In that way, SAFOD would be using the available resources prudently.

5.0 Methodology

The workshop used diverse methodologies and approaches to accommodate the diverse types of the participants. The methodologies were in the form of presentations, group work, plenary discussions and sharing of experiences through open talks.

It was expected that a manual or toolkit would eventually be produced and shared among participants after the training so that they may use it in their respective countries as a reference material/tool while monitoring the negative and positive trends in the implementation of the UNCRPD.

After the training, it was also expected that a consultant would be hired not only to develop but also modify or benchmark the manual/toolkit on another toolkit for Disabled People's Organisations focused on enhancing advocacy for inclusive policies, laws and programmes which he already produced in 2016 – also commissioned by SAFOD – but specifically targeted at FODSWA members in Swaziland. The main difference would be that the new manual/toolkit yet to be developed would contain dedicated chapters on (a) More detailed overview of the monitoring and reporting processes; (b) the specific guidelines of the UNCRPD monitoring and reporting that were already developed by the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities; and (b) UNCRPD Shadow reporting template(s).

6.0 Pre-workshop assignment

Prior to the training workshop, the facilitator had asked all participants to prepare a 10 minutes presentation each to describe the situation UNCRPD presentation on their country so as to share the same with other participants as part of the learning practice.

The pre-workshop assignments constituted the following questions which had to be answered in each presentation:

1. When was the UNCRPD ratified in your country?
2. When was it domesticated?
3. What related activities have been done since ratification? (For instance, designation of implementation or coordination or monitoring mechanisms. Any allocation of specific budgets? Etc.)
4. Has the State produced or submitted or in the process of producing the first State report?
5. At what stage is the civil society engaged in producing the alternative report?

Only question number 3 really required some detailed response (desk research), the rest are just straight forward questions which would not take much of your energy to gather responses. The following is list of issues emanating from the presentations that given during the workshop (not in order of questions):

6.1 Namibia

- Namibia signed and ratified the CRPD and its Optional Protocol on 4 December 2007

- It was domesticated in the same year
- NFPDN (National Federation of People with Disabilities in Namibia) has done a lot on formulating policies and legislations such as the Affirmative Action Act, National Disability Council Act 2004, etc. in collaboration with the Office of Prime Ministry (disability unit) and stakeholders, through workshop, awareness raising, training etc.
- In-country developments include (a) the establishment of the National Disability Council; the setting up of the Office of the Disability Affairs under the Office of the President; and the enactment of the National Disability Policy Act for 2007
- Mechanisms were placed into the following Government Ministries towards the fulfilment of the convention: (a) Ministry of Health the Rehabilitation division which is now in the office of the disability affairs; Disability Networking Forum both National and Regional level; and Ministry of Gender. The Ministry of Poverty and Eradication provides the disability grants to senior citizens and persons with disabilities; The Ministry of Education oversees the Sector Policy on Inclusive Education
- Namibia has not yet produced the report; it is still in the draft form with the cabinet.
- The civil society were involved from initial stage and stakeholders were also consulted until when it was a draft and as it was now with the cabinet.

6.2 Malawi

- Malawi signed the Convention on the Rights of Persons with disability in 2007 and ratified it on 27th August 2009.
- Not formally domesticated
- 2012 – Disability Act
- Some Principles & Provisions of UNCRPD are not provided for in the Disability Act even though it is generally aligned to the UNCRPD
- Malawi has submitted the state party report in June 2017

Gaps in the current setup

- Laws that are not compliant with the UNCRPD Mental. Health and treatment Act 1943 and the Elections Act
- There is no Provision on monitoring mechanism in regard to Art 33 of the CRPD
- No formal UNCRPD Focal Person Art 33

Activities as a result of CRPD ratification

- National Community Based Rehabilitation Programmes by Government
- Awareness Raising
- Access Audits (Article 9)
- Policy Dialogue & Review
- Establishment of the National Disability Forum(NDF)
- Designated budget for Malawi Council for the Handicapped (MACOHA) and Department of disabilities

- Establishment of districts mainstreaming committees chaired by the Directors of Planning and Development(DPDs)
- Establishment of disability thematic committee under Malawi Human Rights Commission(MHRC)
- The passing and gazetting of the Disability Act 2012
- Development Disability mainstreaming strategy
- Review of mental health policy
- Designation of disability focal persons in key government ministries and departments including parastatals
- FEDOMA - involved in the development of two shadow reports (One on CRC and another on CRPD) for submission to the UN
- Development of district based UNCRPD monitoring report by six DDFs and developing the reports
- Development of disability accessibility standards

Engagement of the civil society

- Consultations at National & Local Level
- Validation of the Report

Conclusion

- Repealing MACOHA Act 1971
- Disability Bill 2017
- Launching of Disability Month since 2015
- Launched the Disability Communication Strategy in July 2017
- Launched the Inclusive Education Policy July 2017
- Launch of National Coordinating Committee on Disability Issues (NACCODI) in Nov 2017
- Launch of Mainstreaming November Strategy 2017
- Working on Electoral Reforms to have representation in Parliament

6.3 Swaziland

- Signed in 2007
- Ratified in September 2012.
- Deputy Prime Minister Designated Ministry for Disability
- National Disability Policy developed and launched in 2013.
- Draft National Disability Bill developed in 2013 and tabled in Parliament the following year (2014).
- Bill currently still being discussed in Parliament to be passed into an Act.

Education (Article 24)

- Inclusive Education Policy Developed.
- Inclusive Education Policy piloted in two schools. (Notably it is being rolled out in more schools)

- Inclusive Education Programme introduced in tertiary institutions.
-

Challenges

- Shortage of qualified (trained) personnel to drive the programme.
- Infrastructure still not fully accessible to accommodate children with special needs.

Accessibility (Article 9)

- Improvement of pathways/walkways in two cities (Manzini and Mbabane). There now audible traffic lights, ramps and yellow guide blocks on the walk ways.
- Audible elevators in some government and metropolitan tall buildings.

Challenges

- Public attitude negative towards PWD using customized infrastructure (Guide Blocks).
- Most roads in rural areas are not conducive for PWDs. Especially to wheelchair users and the visually impaired.
- Public transport inaccessible to wheelchair users.
- Correct specification on construction of ramps not adhered to.

Employment (Article 27)

- Some PWD employed in govt. ministries and private sector

Challenge

- Numbers of PWD employed insignificant compared to the population and proportion eligible for employment.
- Absence of ACT stating compulsory quota to comply with by employers a concern.
- Most PWD employed are labourers, very few in middle and top management positions.

Budget

- No specific budget for disability.
- The one available is designated for Social Welfare a portion of which is allocated to the disability unit within the Deputy Prime Minister's Office.

State Reporting

- Swaziland is in the process of producing the first State Report.

CSO Involvement

- CSO involvement satisfactory. It plays its watchdog role to hold the state accountable to the dictates of the conventions.

6.4 Zimbabwe

- The UNCRPD was ratified in September 2013 in Zimbabwe
- It has not yet been domesticated.
- The general disability rights advocacy activism, which were being done before 2013 are still being done. However, talk of and awareness of UNCRPD has become a big topic; theoretic though. Honestly, with regards to UNCRPD; there has never been any coordination, monitoring or availability of specific budgets.
- We are told, but with no evidence available; that the state submitted the 'first report.
- Civil society has never been engaged in producing the report, hence we are not able to confirm that it has ever been produced by the state. However we have a suspicion that the government department that deals with disability matters, might be compiling state reports annually and present them when they attend state party conferences in New York.

7.0 Workshop Content Sequence

7.1 The training programme

The training programme was developed based on consultative discussions between the SAFOD Secretariat and an independent expert Mr. Wauliya Wamundila, and was also informed by considered participants' expectations prior to the training as well as the broad and specific aims of the training as highlighted above, but was subject to revision in the light of the interests of the participants' inputs as the workshop progressed.

Sessions focused on an overview of the UNCRPD and its contents and its optional protocol; international cooperation; the international monitoring process; the UNCRPD Committee; the Reporting cycle; differences between State Reports and parallel reports; the role of parallel reports; monitoring and Reporting guidelines; and recommendations/way forward. The programme also sought to share lessons learned, best practices, as well as identify gaps in knowledge. The workshop featured abstract-driven sessions, country-specific best practice presentations and daily plenary sessions. Participants shared experiences about the current programmes implemented in their countries that focus on UNCRPD operationalization.

Besides the opening ceremony, the conference exposed participants to the following areas and topics:

Appendix 1 shows the timetable

7.2 Opening

The Training on UNCRPD Monitoring and Reporting was officially opened by Director General, Mr. Mussa Chiwaula. Before his official opening remarks, the Programs Manager, Mr. George Kayange, welcomed all

participants to the workshop and informed them about the objectives of this training, which he said was to impart skills in parallel reporting and general monitoring of the implementation of the UNCRPD to our affiliates. He asked participants to open up as much possible express their views or opinions freely. He mentioned that the training was not meant to be just another talk shop; but rather something that they can be used as spring board to help them implement what they would have learnt by the end of the training.

He then took the participants through the introductions and sharing of expectations which included the following:

- (1) To learn about UNCRPD in general
- (2) To understand the concept of UNCRPD reporting – how it works
- (3) To gain skills in shadow reporting
- (4) To learn specifically how to draft the shadow report
- (5) To network with others at the workshop
- (6) To learn from others at the workshop how they undertake UNCRPD monitoring and reporting
- (7) To learn how to influence the Government to send UNCRPD State Party Report to the UN

In his official opening remarks, Mr. Chiwaula highlighted the importance the training to SAFOD's affiliate federation, stressing that SAFOD regards monitoring and reporting of the Convention by its member DPOs as one of the most critical mandates that defines and justifies their existence as DPOs. He noted that advocacy work in disability mainstreaming would be incomplete without monitoring the implementation of the Convention, and building advocacy around the monitoring process to ensure that SADC Governments fulfil what they were expected to do with regards to disability mainstreaming and inclusive development.

He reminded the participants that the UNCRPD would be worthless without the active participation of DPOs, which includes SAFOD national federations. He said the slogan "Nothing about us without us" served as a reminder that no longer the definition of policies and national developments was sensible without the active involvement of persons with disabilities and their Organisations. He therefore argued that this explained why it was important that as DPOs, they needed to possess the core skills and expertise that were required to monitor these policies, development programmes, and etcetera, within the framework of the Convention itself. Without these skills, he further argued, DPOs would not be able to know how their Governments were performing. They would not be able to take them to task. Furthermore, they would not be able to report these inadequacies to the UN system for corrective action. In other words, they would not be able to carry out effective advocacy.

He then concluded by thanking SAFOD's partner, the FFO, in Norway for financially making this workshop possible, and then officially declared the training open.

7.3 Presentations & Discussions

Besides the presentations in the morning of Day 1 of the programme from some of the affiliates on the situation of the UNCRPD implementation in their respective countries, below is a list of the presentations by the facilitator, plus some of the issues emanating from plenary discussions.

1. Overview of the reporting mechanism to the UNCRPD Committee

The first presentation was **an** overview of the reporting mechanism to the UNCRPD Committee. The following was presented and discussed during the workshop:

Introduction:

- The UNCRPD is the human rights convention concerning persons with disabilities.
- It is a list of rights guaranteed to persons with disabilities to improve their access to society, education and employment.
- Persons with disabilities are still covered by other UN rights and convention documents;
- However, the CRPD specifically spells out rights that pertain to the ability of disabled people to interact within their own communities.

What is the meaning of signing the convention?

- Signing reflects the solemn commitment of the state parties to the international community to follow the principles and ideas of the convention;
- Governments agree that by signing onto the CRPD they shall not do any such act which runs against the spirit and purpose of the convention that may result in the violation of human rights of persons with disabilities.
- Signing is only the first step and Governments still need to ratify the CRPD at a later date.

How about ratification?

- Through ratification, the state makes a solemn commitment to the community of nations that it shall take legislative (i.e. putting the CRPD into law), administrative, adjudicative, and programmatic measures.
- These are measures to implement the provisions enshrined in the convention towards the promotion, and protection of human rights, and include fundamental freedoms of persons with disabilities in the country.
- And we can only know for sure whether a country really adhered to the commitments if we are able to monitor through the established processes of reporting mechanisms.

The rationale for monitoring:

- Human rights monitoring can play a key role in supporting States to effectively implement the Convention at national level
- It is also crucial in empowering persons with disabilities to become increasingly aware of their rights
- In so doing, therefore bringing about positive change in the lives of persons with disabilities across regions.
- Human rights work requires preparation, technical skills and substantive knowledge in order to be effectively conducted.
- Hence the purpose of this training workshop is to SAFOD affiliates with skills to engage in monitoring the rights of persons with disabilities, in line with the Convention.

- This workshop provides insights of the paradigm shift that the Convention enshrines and of the scope, standards and principles recognized by it.
- Furthermore, it reviews the prescribed methodology for monitoring the rights of persons with disabilities, and provides useful advice on issues to consider when working with persons with disabilities.

What is the Optional Protocol to UNCRPD?

- The Optional Protocol has been developed along with the convention text to enable individuals with disabilities or a group of persons with disabilities to directly complain to the UN in the case of violation of their human rights by the state, after having exhausted all remedies at the national level.
- In addition, parties may permit the Committee to investigate, report on and make recommendations on "grave or systematic violations" of the Convention.
- Parties may opt out of this obligation on signature or ratification.

What should be the role of SAFOD Affiliates?

- Encourage their government to sign and ratify the optional protocol if not yet signed and ratified;
- Help your government establish national monitoring mechanisms, enact new legislations or amend existing legislations in line with UNCRPD
- Ensure these legislations reflect the perspectives of persons with disabilities and effective implementation of the articles of the convention on the ground.
- Build alliance with other disabled persons organizations to lobby with your government for effective implementation.
- Offer technical expertise in the implementation and monitoring process to ensure the perspectives of persons with disabilities are included;
- Engage with their government to prepare action plans including specific schemes and programs which reflect the issues and concerns of persons with disabilities towards the implementation of articles of the convention;
- Preparing alternative reports on UNCRPD implementation to UNCRPD committee in partnership with the alliance of organisations of persons with disabilities;
- And finally, create awareness and train persons with disabilities of their human rights guaranteed in the UNCRPD and the developments within the country with regard to honouring and implementing the UNCRPD standards.

2. Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and its Optional Protocol

This presentation focused on the content of Convention Content Article by Article, plus the Optional Protocol, to refresh the participants' already existing knowledge about these international instruments before progressing with other topics presentations/discussions. It was essential that participants fully understand Convention and Optional Protocol - including the historical background, the key definitions, monitoring aspects in broad terms, UNCRPD implementation in broad terms, the role of the special rapporteur, etc. – before they could even begin contemplating about undertaking the UNCRD monitoring and reporting. In other words, this presentation was meant to form the basis for the other ensuing presentations/discussions. Below is just an outline of the framework that was presented and discussed during the workshop:

- Convention timeline
- What is the Convention?
- Paradigm shift
- Definition of disability
- General principles, articles and rights in the Convention
- International cooperation
- Accessibility of organizations and their activities
- Monitoring
- Implementation within the United Nations
- Special Rapporteur
- Conclusion

3. Understanding the General Principles the UNCRPD

This presentation was meant to analyze in a much detail a set of overarching and foundational principles of the UNCRPD as enshrined in the Article 3 of the Convention, having noted that deeper understanding of such principles guides the interpretation and implementation of the entire Convention, cutting across all issues. In fact the whole monitoring concept ought to be based on these principles, as they are the starting point for understanding and interpreting the rights of persons with disabilities, providing benchmarks against how each right is measured. Below is an outline of general principles and that were presented and discussed:

- Respect for inherent dignity, individual autonomy including the freedom to make one's own choices, and independence of persons
- Non-discrimination
- Full and effective participation and inclusion in society
- Respect for difference and acceptance of persons with disabilities as part of human diversity and humanity
- Equality of opportunity
- Accessibility
- Equality between men and women
- Respect for the evolving capacities of children with disabilities and respect for the right of children with disabilities to preserve their identities.

4. The Convention's monitoring Processes/mechanisms

This presentation was broken into two portions (part 1 presented on Day 1, and Part 2 presented on Day 2). This was the core of the training workshop, as all the workshop's main aims and most of key objectives revolved around this particular. Below is an outline of what was presented and discussed:

Why monitoring?

- The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities reaffirms the obligation of States to progressively implement the rights of persons with disabilities.
- This is already recognized in article 2 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and article 4 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

- The recognition that the full realization of economic, social and cultural rights may be constrained by limited resources.
- However, there is emphasis on the requirement that measures should be taken to the maximum of a State's available resources and, where needed, within the framework of international cooperation (Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, arts. 4 (2) and 32).
- For this reason, several aspects of the progressive realization of economic, social and cultural rights are important for monitoring purposes
- A State, for example, can develop a plan of action which should include:
 - a) *a time frame for implementing economic, social and cultural rights;*
 - b) *time-bound benchmarks of achievement; and*
 - c) *indicators of success;*
- States are forbidden from taking regressive steps or measures that diminish the enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights

Three mechanisms – National Level

The Convention includes both national and international monitoring mechanisms.

- At the national level, article 33 identifies three mechanisms that are relevant for the implementation and monitoring of the Convention.
- First, States have to designate one or more focal points within government for matters relating to implementation;
- Second, States have to give due consideration to the establishment or designation of a coordination mechanism within government to facilitate actions across sectors and at different levels; and
- Third, States have to establish or designate a framework that includes one or more independent mechanisms to promote, protect and monitor the Convention's implementation.

International Level mechanisms

- At the international level, article 34 establishes the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, a committee of independent experts with several functions.
- First, on the basis of periodic reports received from States and other interested parties such as national monitoring mechanisms and civil society organizations, the Committee engages in a constructive dialogue with States on the implementation of the Convention
- And then the committee issues concluding observations and recommendations for follow-up action to improve and strengthen implementation.
- Second, the Committee holds days of general discussion, open to the public, during which it discusses issues of general interest arising from the Convention.
- Third, the Committee may issue authoritative statements, known as general comments, to clarify specific provisions in the Convention or specific issues arising in the implementation of the Convention.
- Fourth, the Optional Protocol gives the Committee authority to receive complaints, known as communications, from individuals alleging violations of any of the Convention's provisions by a State that has ratified the Optional Protocol.
- The Committee may present its views after considering the complaint in the light of the comments from the State concerned.

- Fifth, the Optional Protocol also provides the Committee with an opportunity to undertake inquiries in States parties if it receives reliable information indicating grave or systematic violations of the Convention.

Human rights monitors

- “Human rights monitors” include United Nations human rights officers as well as staff in other intergovernmental, regional or civil society organizations, DPOs, national human rights institutions, human rights defenders and other individuals or organizations engaged in human rights monitoring
- Human rights monitors should therefore be aware of all the mechanisms and of their functions, as outlined in this presentation.

Typical monitoring activities

Monitoring activities could:

- Provide national monitoring mechanisms with information on the state of implementation of the Convention;
- Provide information to the Committee for its constructive dialogue with States;
- Identify potential breaches of the rights of individuals under the Convention which could form the basis of a communication to the Committee under the Optional Protocol if the State concerned has ratified it;
- Identify reliable information on grave or systematic violations of the Convention which could be submitted to encourage the Committee to undertake an inquiry under the Optional Protocol if the State concerned has ratified it;
- Follow up on recommendations of the national monitoring mechanisms and the Committee to strengthen implementation of the Convention.

Key Factors in monitoring

Before considering the modalities of monitoring, it is important to bear in mind the following factors that should guide all monitoring activities:

- The central role and involvement of persons with disabilities in monitoring
- Identifying and mapping “duty-bearers” and partner organizations
- Building capacity of persons with disabilities and their representative organizations
- The twin-track approach to monitoring the Convention

The central role and involvement of persons with disabilities in monitoring

- Persons with disabilities and their representative organizations played an integral role in the formulation and negotiation of the Convention under the slogan “Nothing about us without us!”

- The Convention recognizes that this role must continue, requiring States parties to “closely consult with” and “actively involve” persons with disabilities in decision-making processes related to them (art. 4 (3)).
- This has implications for both process and substance.
- In terms of process, persons with disabilities must be involved in monitoring activities, for example by having persons with disabilities among the monitors.
- By way of substance, the voices and experiences of persons with disabilities must be central in monitoring reports in recognition of the fact that persons with disabilities are the experts on their own situation.

Monitoring in practice

Monitoring comprises a range of steps, from the collection of information, to legal and information analysis, documentation and reporting, corrective action and follow-up, and, finally, evaluation. These activities are interlinked in what is called the monitoring cycle.

Collecting information; Documents-based information (Sources of Information)

- The collection of information about the enjoyment by persons with disabilities of their rights typically starts with the identification of sources of information.
- Monitors should consider a variety of sources, including:
 - a) *Constitutions, legislation and regulations are primary sources of information.*
 - b) *Parliamentary inquiries or reports;*
 - c) *State policies and programmes relating to the implementation of legislation as well as budgets;*
 - d) *Decisions of judicial and quasi-judicial bodies such as courts and national human rights institutions;*
 - e) *Media reports, studies and research from academia or other research centres and civil society organizations.*
- Monitors can rely on print sources (e.g., collections of official documents), electronic searches of legislation and case-law databases, and electronic search engines to monitor media reporting on disabilities.
- In particular, the Convention requires that “civil society, in particular persons with disabilities and their representative organizations, shall be involved and participate fully in the monitoring process” (art.33 (3)).
- Collecting information on **legislation**, including **constitutional** provisions, **statutes**, codes and **regulations**.
- It provides a means of understanding the extent to which laws discriminate against persons with disabilities
- Enhances an understanding of the extent to which the laws or pieces of legislation promote the rights of persons with disabilities.
- Collecting information on **policies** — State strategies or directions that might not necessarily be binding
- It can be vital to understand whether there is the political will to move from legislation to implementation of the Convention.

- Collecting information on **programmes** can ensure that the practical and financial measures are in place to promote the realization of the rights of persons with disabilities recognized in legislation.
- The term “programmes” is broad and can refer to many measures taken to implement the Convention.
- For example, it could refer to development programmes or poverty-reduction programmes.
- In that case, monitors should identify whether such programmes include persons with disabilities and are supportive of their rights.
- Furthermore, monitoring should include **budget monitoring**, as some of the obligations on States require the allocation of financial and human resources to ensure that positive steps are taken to promote the rights of persons with disabilities and that they are effective.
- **Budget analysis** might be relevant to issues such as accessibility, support for persons with disabilities, including supported decision-making, inclusive education, medical services, social protection and national monitoring mechanisms.
- Monitors engaging in budget analysis might examine financial commitments in national disability plans of action, budgets from the ministries of education, public works or social affairs, and the budget of national human rights institutions.
- Collecting and studying **legal cases** involving disability issues decided by courts of law, national human rights institutions and other judicial or quasi-judicial decision-making bodies
- This approach provides evidence of how these bodies apply rights guarantees to particular situations and interpret and enforce legislation, policies and programmes.
- Monitoring legal cases can provide information to help understand the implementation of the Convention and of legislation related to the rights of persons with disabilities and how justice is, or is not, accessible to them.
- It is also important to look at whether decisions are then executed. For example, a court might have issued an order for the reinstatement of a person with disabilities who was unfairly dismissed.
- Collecting information through the **media** can help to monitor society’s attitudes towards persons with disabilities.
- **Societal attitudes** represent a barometer of sociocultural values and influence how people choose to act and respond to others.
- Given the important role that the media play in both reflecting and influencing public opinion, the Convention requires States to take steps to encourage all organs of the media to portray persons with disabilities in a manner consistent with the purpose of the Convention (art. 8 (2) (c)).
- In this way, monitoring **societal attitudes** is important to understand the human rights situation of persons with disabilities.

Interview-based information

- It is important for persons with disabilities to have their voices heard.
- The most effective way to monitor individual experiences is through face-to-face interviews.
- Interviews can yield both quantitative and qualitative data.
- This is so because persons with disabilities are given an opportunity to identify and speak about those issues that are most important to them in terms of denial of and access to rights.
- Monitoring individual experiences should attempt to be as inclusive as possible
- It must adopt strategies to ensure that women, men, girls and boys with the full range of disabilities are given an opportunity to participate.
- To address the complex realities they face, the scope of monitoring their individual experiences must also be broad, encompassing the full spectrum of human rights.

- The rights may include civil, cultural, economic, political and social rights.
- The interview-based information collection must be geared at addressing matters in both the public and private spheres.
- Monitors should obtain the free and informed consent of the interviewee, given the long history of research having been conducted “on” persons with disabilities without their consent.
- Thus, safeguarding their rights is a key ethical issue in conducting any form of research or information collection processes, including in the monitoring programs of the UNCRPD implementation.
- An important concern is determining their capacity to give consent.
- Capacity is the ability to understand the nature of the data collection process/tool, appreciate the consequences of participation, show ability to consider alternative choices, and show ability to make an informed choice.
- Monitors should also maintain the privacy and safety of interviewees and the confidentiality of the information provided, where necessary.
- Depending on the situation, interviews might have to take place without family members, carers or other people present, in a location where the conversation cannot be overheard.
- Family members, carers or other people might be responsible for the human rights violations experienced by the interviewee
- (e.g., where the other person is responsible for physical or psychological abuse or has prevented the person with a disability from leaving the home to avoid bringing the shame attached to disability in some societies upon the family).
- It is therefore important to ensure that the interviewee can speak freely and without fear of reprisal.

Legal and information analysis

- Once monitors have collected adequate information, the next step is to analyse it to consider whether States are meeting their obligations in relation to the rights of persons with disabilities.
- To do this, it is helpful to make reference to the obligations to respect, protect and fulfil the rights set out in the Convention.
- Monitors should take the time to read the Convention’s relevant articles and apply the “respect/protect/fulfil” framework accordingly.

Reporting and follow up

- The monitoring cycle also includes documentation and reporting, and corrective action and follow-up.
- During these two steps, it is important to bear in mind the principle of participation and the motto of persons with disabilities and their representative organizations, “Nothing about us without us”.
- This means that, where practicable, monitors should check with persons with disabilities and their representative organizations that reporting has adequately and correctly summarized the human rights situation as it affects individuals and that they are broadly in agreement with the recommendations for corrective action.
- This is important given the explicit inclusion of the principle of participation in the Convention and the fact that persons with disabilities have so long been excluded from decision-making processes affecting them.
- Monitors should also be aware of the difference between organizations of persons with disabilities (DPOs) and NGOs working on disability, including service providers.

- Careful consideration should be given to the position of DPOs, especially if organizations have diverging views.
- However, monitors must also weigh the imperative of participation with the practical and political concerns of human rights work.
- For instance, it may in some cases be appropriate for monitoring reports to remain internal for a period of time.
- Sometimes there may be disagreement with organizations of persons with disabilities on the content of the report or on the steps for corrective action and follow-up.
- It is always important to remember that, while participation remains the overall goal, the organization undertaking the monitoring is ultimately responsible for the contents, conclusions and recommendations of its report.

Conclusion

- This presentation summarized the contents of the Guidance for Human Rights Monitors (Professional training series No. 17) , and the participants are therefore encouraged to download the manual at the following website address:
http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Publications/Disabilities_training_17EN.pdf
- This manual, produced by the UN itself, should be used alongside the SAFOD manual/toolkit that was being developed by a consultant, which also attempts to simplify as much as possible the process of monitoring and reporting for SAFOD's affiliates for their effective participation.

5. Alternative/Shadow reporting Guidelines & Role of DPOs

This was the last key presentation of the training workshop by the facilitator. It was also an important part of the training programme as besides introducing the participants to the structure of a shadow, explained in much detail what a shadow report is and its role as well as its content; and illustrated the suggested template for a shadow report.

Below are the highlights of what was presented and discussed:

- Organizations are encouraged to establish national CRPD alliances (networking groups) and produce the Shadow Report on the basis of consultations and input received from members of the alliances.
- The Shadow Report of civil society organizations provides the Committee with accurate and appropriate information documenting a government's disability rights record and recommendations for improving the protection of human rights of persons with disabilities in a country.
- Such information is important for the Committee in its assessment of a government's compliance with the CRPD.
- In fact, Article 3 of the CRPD anticipates the involvement and consultation of civil society groups during the drafting of the government's report.

The key highlights of a shadow report can include:

- The situation of persons with disabilities
- Capacity to monitor and assess a government's track record for fulfilling its obligations under the CRPD.

- The impact and progress made by the State in implementing the Convention.
- Violations of the human rights of persons with disabilities
- Gaps in laws and policies and their implementation status
- Information about obstacles and barriers to the full realization of the human rights and fundamental freedom of PWDs
- Examples of “best practices” to advocate for further government action

A suggested template for shadow report would include:

- Executive Summary (Key issues of concern and recommendations)
- Introduction (methodology; who was involved in drafting the report; and how and to what extent DPOs were involved in the preparation of the Shadow Report)
- Key recommendations
- References

Other considerations:

- The Shadow Report needs to be concise, based on reliable documented sources;
- It needs to be properly referenced.
- The length of the report can vary.
- The organizations in each country have flexibility in determining the size of the report because the situation in each country is different.
- It is suggested that the Shadow Report should not exceed 60-70 pages in length.
- This does not include appendices or supplementary materials.

The report should include (practical guidelines were provided for each section below):

- Title page including title, author(s) and date of the report
- Executive summary
- Table of contents
- Introduction that gives more information about the production of the report
- Body, organized by the CRPD articles, including recommended actions
- Conclusion
- Appendices (e.g. text of important laws and regulations, lists of references or participants (NGOs) in report preparation, media clips, etc.)

8.0 GROUP WORK: Model Action Plans

Two model national plans of action were developed by the participants through an activity that saw them being divided into two groups where they discuss the following points/issues listed by the facilitator, plus any other relevant issue related to their own respective national contexts. Below is a list of the issues suggested by the facilitator for reflections and possible inclusion in the plans of action if necessary:

Reflections:

- Annual budget tracking
- Policy and law reform advocacy and monitoring
- Strategic advocacy approaches
- demanding for domestication and production of State reports
- Demanding for ratification of Optional Protocol
- Production of alternative reports.
- Status quo
- Partnerships
- Funding (resource mobilization)
- Strategic advocacy

After the group discussion, the plans were presented by the groups during plenary, and participants were asked to isolate only those issues they felt were relevant to their country and explore how best they could benchmark or integrate into their own plan of action after the training workshop.

9.0 Resolutions / Way Forward

At the end of the workshop, participants resolved the following as way forward which was also part of the media strategic plan of action:

9.1 Development of the Plan Action

After SAFOD had stressed that the training workshop was not only meant to impart skills to the participants on monitoring and reporting of the UNCRPD implementation in their respective countries, but also to motivate the participants to actually participate in the monitoring and reporting processes beyond the workshop, there was therefore a strong consensus that each affiliate develop a concrete plan of action detailing what they were going to do. Without a well-articulated plan of action written down, there would be nothing the affiliates would do on the ground, hence it would mean SAFOD/FFO wasting resources to train affiliates without ensuing results. It was on this basis why the training programme included the development of model plans of action as part of the group work (they were divided in two groups). The two model plans were largely based on specific questions or points for reflections developed by the facilitator, but participants were encouraged to be creative enough, not to overly depend on all the outlined key points as they were meant to be used only as guide or possible issues to consider including in the plans of action. The idea was to use these model plans of action for benchmarking purposes only, allowing each participant to conveniently customize their own national plan of action basing on their own situational contexts.

The following were the key questions/points for reflections:

- *Annual budget tracking*
- *Policy and law reform advocacy and monitoring*
- *Strategic advocacy approaches*
- *demanding for domestication and production of State reports*
- *Demanding for ratification of Optional Protocol*
- *Production of alternative reports.*

- *Status quo*
- *Partnerships*
- *Funding (resource mobilisation)*
- *Strategic advocacy*

It was therefore resolved that each participant would work on their own plan of action after they reach home after the training, and send to SAFOD by 30 November 2017.

Participants sought clarification regarding the financing of the activities that were to be included in the plans of action. SAFOD clarified that both the SAFOD Secretariat and the affiliates themselves had the duty to mobilize resources for effective implementation of the plans. While SAFOD will do its part to negotiate with its part (FFO) and probably other donors to explore which areas they can financially support, the affiliate federations also had the duty to do their own resource mobilization, approaching other potential donors.

However, SAFOD further reminded the participants that not all activities that were to be outlined in the plans of action would require financial support. This had already been emphasized during some of the presentations that monitoring and reporting of the UNCRPD implementation in a country does not always require separate funding because most of the activities can be integrated within the day-to-day work that the SAFOD affiliates/DPOs were already implementing – i.e. collection and documentation of data/information from radio/TV/newspaper related to disability issues; information about disability laws and policies in the country; victims' personal testimonies of rights violations in the communities... all these examples do not necessarily require a separate funding especially if a DPO is already active on the ground.

So participants were encouraged to focus more on developing the plan of actions first before they can think of how to resource the activities. In fact, "resource mobilization" can be one of the activities within the plan of action itself. In any case, resource mobilization would not make sense if the affiliates did not have the plan of action available in the first place which would detail what activities needed funding and which ones did not. That means the plan of action would be an important tool they could use not only for resource mobilization but also to engage with other stakeholders. The action plans are **shown in Appendix 4**.

9.2 Verification of national monitoring mechanisms

Both the Participants and facilitator reflected on the need to establish, or at least verify the existence, of the national monitoring mechanisms in their respective countries even before setting out to develop the plan of action referred to above. It was noted in the earlier presentations that Article 33 explains that States must set up some sort of independent monitoring mechanisms – which usually takes the form of an independent national human rights institution. But the full participation of civil society, in particular persons with disabilities and their representative organizations was essential in the national monitoring and implementation process. The majority of the affiliates' representative participating in this particular training was not aware whether such monitoring mechanisms had already been set up or not. For this reason, it was agreed that one of the first assignments/activities to be included in their plans of action would be to help in establishing sound mechanisms to monitor the attainment of UN commitments in collaboration with partner institutions. But where such mechanisms exist, the focus would be to participate in the strengthening the mechanism. For the few affiliates who had an idea of whether these structures exist or not, it would be easy to include related activities in their plans. But for those who were unaware, they would not know for sure

whether they include an activity for establishing new mechanism or not, lest they duplicate what already exist. Hence it was agreed that the affiliates would have to verify first the status of the national monitoring mechanisms in their respective countries before drafting the plan of action.

In any case, the affiliates were encouraged to ensure that they collaborate – or at least find a way to collaborate – with the other relevant stakeholders in their countries throughout the monitoring and reporting processes of the UNCRPD implementation.

10.0 Training Evaluation

Participants' evaluation was carried out through an evaluation form distributed to the participants at the end of the workshop, consisting of a questionnaire rating the facilities, planning including pre-workshop assignment, teaching methods, course structure, and course content. Information gained from this evaluation methodology is expected to enrich the design of future courses/workshops for SAFOD both at the same venue and/or elsewhere.

The majority of the participants were satisfied with the workshop content and they all indicated that they would recommend it to others. All the participants indicated that they felt confident that you understand the basic concepts UNCRPD monitoring and reporting. They further incocated that the objectives of the workshop was clear, the facilitation techniques were effective, and the pre-workshop assignment was insightful, helping them contextualize what they learnt during the training and what was obtaining on the ground.

They was also great satisfaction on the overall workshop methodology and presentations, but most of the participants recommended that presentations and workshop materials be distributed to them in advance.

They were all happen with venue facilities provided by the hotel at Holiday Inn.

11.0 Conclusion

The feedback generated through the evaluation report was quite encouraging on the part of SAFOD to learn that this training was very important to our affiliates with regards to helping persons with disabilities and their representative organizations to be able to actively and meaningfully participate in the monitoring and reporting processes. However, having noted that capacity of most of our affiliates still remains weak, SAFOD will therefore continue prioritization of the UNCRPD monitoring and reporting in the forthcoming year, 2018, and beyond. In particular, we seek to build on this training workshop by closely working with our affiliates in their respective countries to support them to effectively engage other stakeholders within their national monitoring mechanism.

We believe in the adage “First Things First!” In this context, supporting our affiliates in engaging their Governments to set up or strengthen already existing national mechanisms will be the first most logical intervention we could make. The monitoring and reporting skills that they were able to gain during the training would not make much impact if we miss this first step, because ultimately the reports that they would be able to submit to the UN Committee would significantly lack credibility if no other relevant

stakeholders were involved meaningfully. For this reason, depending on available resources, SAFOD plans to visit selected number of affiliates in 2018 co-organize meetings with relevant stakeholders focused on building or strengthening these critical structures.

12.0 APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Timetable:

DATE/TIME	ACTIVITY	RESPONSIBLE
Day 1: 16.10.17		
08:30 – 09:00	Registration of participants in conference room and networking	SAFOD secretariat
09:00 – 09:30	Official Opening -Welcome remarks by SAFOD Programs Manager -Self introductions and expectations by participants -Official Opening remarks by SAFOD DG	SAFOD secretariat
09:30 – 09:45	Programme, overview and objectives of workshop	Programs Manager
09:45 – 10:00	Overview of the reporting mechanism to the UNCRPD Committee	Facilitator

10:00 – 10:40	Presentations by National Federations - Lesotho - Malawi - Mozambique - Namibia	Facilitator
10:40 – 11:00	Refresher break	Hotel
11:00 – 11:40	Presentation from National Federations - South Africa - Swaziland - Zambia - Zimbabwe	Facilitator
11:40 – 12:15	Plenary discussion	Facilitator
12:15 – 13:00	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and its Optional Protocol	Facilitator
13:00 – 14:00	Lunch break	Hotel
14:00 – 14:45	Understanding the General Principles the UNCRPD	Facilitator
14:45 – 15:15	Plenary discussion	
15:15 – 16:00	PART 1: The Convention's monitoring Processes/mechanisms	Facilitator
16:00 – 16:30	Plenary discussion	Facilitator
16.30	Tea and End of day one	Hotel and SAFOD secretariat
Day two: 17.10.17		
09:00 – 09:20	Recap of Day 1	Facilitator
09:20 – 10:00	PART 2: The Convention's monitoring Processes/mechanisms	Facilitator
10:00 – 10:30	Plenary discussion	Facilitator

10.30 – 11:45	Refresher break	Hotel
11:45 – 12:15	Alternative/Shadow reporting Guidelines & Role of DPOs	Facilitator
12:15 – 12:45	Plenary discussion	Facilitator
12:45 – 13:00	Instructions for next activity (Group/individual work)	Facilitator
13.00 – 14:00	Lunch break	Hotel
14.00 – 15:00	ACTIVITY: Group Work: Developing a model action plan Reflections: - Annual budget tracking - Policy and law reform advocacy and monitoring - Strategic advocacy approaches - demanding for domestication and production of State reports - Demanding for ratification of Optional Protocol - Production of alternative reports. - Status quo - Partnerships - Funding (resource mobilisation) - Strategic advocacy	Facilitator
15:00 – 15.30	Feedback and plenary discussion	Federation representatives
15.30 – 15:45	Way forward - <i>(including individual customization of model action plan)</i>	SAFOD secretariat
15.45 – 16:00	Closing remarks by SAFOD DG & workshop evaluation	SAFOD secretariat
16.00	Tea and end of workshop	Hotel

Appendix 2: Evaluation Form:

SOUTHERN AFRICA FEDERATION OF THE DISABLED (SAFOD)

**UNCRPD Monitoring and Reporting Training for SAFOD Affiliate Federations
16-17 October 2017, Holiday Inn Airport, Johannesburg, South Africa**

EVALUATION

Please tick in the box that best reflects your opinion				
Item	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
1. The content of the UNCRP monitoring and reporting workshop was <u>clearly introduced</u>				
2. <u>Objectives</u> of the workshop were described and met				
3. <u>Facilitation techniques</u> used for this workshop were effective				
4. Explanations related to the different presentations were <u>clear and useful</u>				

5. The <u>participation of each and every one</u> was promoted during the workshop				
6. There was enough time for participants to <u>contribute</u> during the small group exercises				
7. There was sufficient time provided for <u>questions, discussion and exchanges</u>				
8. The <u>pre-workshop questions</u> sent to all participants were useful for enabling participants to give their input				
10. <u>Workshop arrangements</u> – travel, hotel, meeting venue, were satisfactory				

Please answer the following questions in order to help us improve future consultative strategic planning workshops

1. **On the basis of what you learned in this workshop, are you confident that you understand the basic concepts UNCRPD monitoring and reporting?**

Not at all

A little bit

More or less

Mostly

Entirely

☐
☐
☐
☐
☐

2. **Would you recommend a workshop of this sort to your colleagues?**

No

Maybe

Yes

☐
☐
☐

3. **What did you appreciate the most about the workshop? Why?**

4. What arrangements for the workshop could be improved? How?

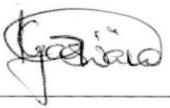
5. Other comments:

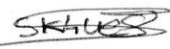
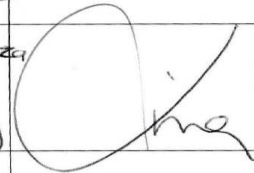
Appendix 3: Filled Registration Form:

**UNCRPD Monitoring and Reporting Training for SAFOD Affiliate Federations
16-17 October 2017,
Holiday Inn Airport, Johannesburg, South Africa**

REGISTRATION FORM

	PARTICIPANT'S FULL NAME & OCCUPATION	ORGANIZATION AND ADDRESS	TELEPHONE & EMAIL	SIGNATURE
1	CHRISTOPHER DLAMINI	FODS WA	+268 781 9668 chriss3ma@gmail.com	
2	ISANDLA METHULA	FODS WA	+268 7611 2399 bless1stuff@gmail.com	
3	Sylvia Chiduka	NFPDN	081 2983557 schiduka@gmail.com	
4	STEPHEN CHABACA	ZAFOO	stchabba@gmail.com	
5	RABASOTHO MOELETSI	LNFD, LESOTHO	modetsi@lnfd.org.ls	

	PARTICIPANT'S FULL NAME & OCCUPATION	ORGANIZATION AND ADDRESS	TELEPHONE & EMAIL	SIGNATURE
	SERGIO DA COSTA		+258 21403510	
6	SERGIO DA COSTA		+258 21403510 Sergiomc73@gmail.com	
7	Perpetual Yotamu	Federation of Disability Organisations in Malawi (FEDOMA) P. O. BOX 797, Blantyre, Malawi.	+265995255255 chikayotamu@yahoo.com	
8	GEORGINA KASUMBWA	SAFOD	+264 3170751 admin@safod.net	
9	MUSSA CHIWAULA	SAFOD	+267 76181124 mchiwaula@safod.net	MChiwaula
10	ALIMA CHIWAULA	SAFOD	+267 76181184	Chiwaula

	PARTICIPANT'S FULL NAME & OCCUPATION	ORGANIZATION AND ADDRESS	TELEPHONE & EMAIL	SIGNATURE
	Moses Tshel	DPSA	Zakhele Tshel Zakhele elPSA @gmail.co.za	
§ 11	Sibongile Gumede	DPSA	Sibongile Gumede 361 @gmail.com.	
1 12	WATSON Khupe	FODPZ	Khupe 2002 @gates.com 263-777-958-458	W. KHUPE
§ 13	SHARP MINDS KHUPE	FODPZ, MR. W. KHUPE PERSONAL ASSISTANT	gkhupes@gmail.com 263-775-640-775	
§ 14	SIMON MANDA	THISABILITY	Simon@thisability.co.za 061 4075200 (SOUTH AFRICA)	
10 15				

Appendix 4: Action Plans:

SWAZILAND ACTION PLAN FOR UNCRPD MONITORING 2017

GOAL: Creating a conducive environment for state compliance with UNCRPD implementation and mutual collaboration to ensure transparency in compilation and presentation of State Report to the UN.

OBJECTIVES:

Objective 1: To establish a stakeholder database.

Objective 2: To capacitate stakeholders and FODSWA affiliates (DPOs) on UNCRPD implementation Monitoring procedures on the state.

Objective 3: To establish a country Committee to effectively monitor the implementation of the UNCRPD by the state.

Objective 1: To establish stakeholder database.

ACTIVITY	TARGET	INDICATOR	RESPONSIBLE	TIMELINE
Conduct a Stakeholder analysis exercise	CSOs, CBOs, Gov. Departments and Corporates	Stakeholder Database	FODSWA and DPOs	Year 1

Objective 2: To capacitate stakeholders and FODSWA affiliates (DPOs) on UNCRPD implementation Monitoring procedures on the state.				
ACTIVITY	TARGET	INDICATOR	RESPONSIBLE	TIMELINE
1. Conduct capacity building workshops on UNCRPD state implementation and monitoring guidelines.	CSOs, CBOs, Gov. Departments and Corporates	Workshops conducted	FODSWA, SAFOD	Year 1,2
2. Conduct Disability Rights and Inclusion Advocacy campaigns for full state's compliance with UNCRPD.	CSOs, CBOs, Gov. Departments and Corporates, Embassies, EU and relevant UN agencies.	# of Advocacy campaigns conducted Shared state report on UNCRPD implementation	FODSWA, DPOs	Year 2,3
Objective 3: To establish a country Committee to effectively monitor the implementation of the UNCRPD by the state.				
ACTIVITY	TARGET	INDICATOR	RESPONSIBLE	TIMELINE
1. Invite interested suitably qualifying candidates to express interest in being members.	Stakeholders, Human Rights Commission	Committee established	FODSWA, Human Rights Commission	Year 2.
2. Launch Country UNCRPD Monitoring Committee	General Public, Stakeholders, DPOs, Government, Embassies, EU agencies.	UNCRPD Monitoring Country Committee launched	FODSWA	Year 2

ACTION PLAN FOR CRPD MONITORING AND REPORTING - LESOTHO

GOAL: Ensuring that Government of Lesotho comply with the CRPD through implementation and report progress to the United Nations.

OBJECTIVES:

Objective 1: Build the capacities of Advocacy Task Team (ATT) on comprehensive reporting mechanisms and Monitoring procedures to the CRPD Committee.

Objective 2: Increasing the demand for Government of Lesotho to implement the CRPD.

Objective 3: Intensifying fight for domestication of the CRPD by parliament.

Objective 1: Build the capacities of Advocacy Task Team (ATT) on comprehensive reporting mechanisms to the CRPD Committee.

ACTIVITY	TARGET	Result output	RESPONSIBLE	TIMELINE
1.1. Conduct briefing sessions for ATT members on reporting mechanisms to the CRPD Committee	ATT members	- ATT Members skilled - CRPD Monitoring included in Advocacy plan	LNFOOD Projects Coordinator	Year 1
1.2. Conduct briefing sessions for DPO leadership on reporting mechanisms to the CRPD Committee	DPO leadership	DPO leadership skilled on CRPD Monitoring	Individual ATT Members	Year 1

Objective 2: Increasing the demand for Government of Lesotho to implement the CRPD.

ACTIVITY	TARGET	INDICATOR	RESPONSIBLE	TIMELINE
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2.1. Conduct a Stakeholder mapping exercise	Human right defenders including CSOs, CBOs, DPOs, UN agency, Government Departments	Stakeholder Database	LNFOOD and DPOs	Year 1
2.2. Establish CRPD monitoring and reporting task team	Human right defenders including CSOs, CBOs, DPOs, UN agency, Government Departments	CRPD monitoring and reporting task team established	LNFOOD and DPOs	Year 1
2.3. Conduct capacity building workshops on CRPD state implementation and monitoring guidelines.	Human right defenders CSOs, CBOs, UN agency, Government ministries	Team members skilled	LNFOOD, SAFOD	Year 1,2
2.4. Conduct Disability Rights and Inclusion Advocacy campaigns for full state's compliance with CRPD.	CSOs, CBOs, Gov. Departments, Embassies, EU and relevant UN agencies.	Advocacy campaigns conducted Shared state report on CRPD implementation	LNFOOD, DPOs	Year 2,3
Objective 3: Objective 3: Intensifying fight for domestication of the CRPD by parliament.				
ACTIVITY	TARGET	INDICATOR	RESPONSIBLE	TIMELINE
3.1. conducting joint calls for campaigns directed at ministry of social development to pass Disability Equity Bill of 2014 in Parliament	LNFOOD Project team	Advocacy plan revised	LNFOOD, DPOs	Year 1

3. 2. Lobbying members of parliament to join the call for law which protects rights of persons with disabilities	Members of the parliament	- Lobbying meetings held - Commitments by the MPs	LNFOOD, DPOs	Year 1
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MALAWI UNCRPD MONITORING/ SHADOW REPORTING ACTION PLAN FOR

GOAL: Monitoring the implementation of UNCRPD through shadow reporting.				
OBJECTIVES: - To follow up on the government's implementation of the UNCRPD - To raise awareness on the UN concluding observations				
Objective I: To follow up on the government's implementation of the UNCRPD				
ACTIVITY	TARGET	INDICATOR	RESPONSIBLE	TIMELINE
Submission of shadow report	UN	Concluding observations from UN	FEDOMA	Year I
Shadow report review workshop based on the UN committee's state party report feedback	CSOs and government	Workshops conducted	FEDOMA	Year I

Defending the shadow report in Geneva	UN		FEDOMA	Year 1
Objective 3: To raise awareness on the UN concluding observations				
ACTIVITY	TARGET	INDICATOR	RESPONSIBLE	TIMELINE
Making the concluding observations into accessible formats	Persons with visual, hearing and visual and visual hearing impairments	Concluding observations in accessible formats	FEDOMA	Year 2
Production of IEC materials on concluding observations	The general public	IEC materials	FEDOMA	Year 2
Dissemination of concluding observations to Government departments	Government departments	Dissemination report	FEODMA	Year 2
Press conference on concluding observations	Media	Press Conference report	FEDOMA	Year 2

ACTION PLAN ON THE UNCRPD SHADOW REPORT FOR NAMIBIA

GOAL: To develop the Namibian UNCRPD Shadow Report and submit to UN/Geneva by 2019

Overall Objective: To develop the UNCRPD country report

NO	OBJECTIVES	ACTIVITIES	TARGET	RESPONSIBLE	TIME LINE	INDICATORS
1	To develop the organizational capacity on Namibia's compliance with the UNCRPD	To improve the NFPDN leadership skills capacity on the UNCRPD	NFPDN Staff	Resource person	April 2018	- NFPDN leadership understands the reporting process and strategies of UNCRPD
2	To strengthen the capacity and understanding of the OPDs regarding the UNCRPD	To train OPD's on information gathering and UNCRPD reporting strategies	OPD's	Resource person/NFPDN	June 2018	- OPDs know the formalities, processes and details related to the implementation of the UNCRPD
3	To create an awareness regarding the implementation of the UNCRPD in Namibia	Develop a guideline tool manual on awareness raising Conduct stakeholders workshop on situational analysis of the UNCRPD Information dissemination through:- - Social media, radio, TV newspaper, posters etc	NFPDN, OPDs, Line Ministries, NGO's, CBO's NFPDN	Resource person/NFPDN	August 2018 – March 2019	- Guideline tool manual developed - Stakeholders are more aware of compliance with the UNCRPD

						- Information gathered and planning of the way forward with the stakeholders
4	Drafting of shadow report	Distributing of the State Report to OPDs and stakeholders Review the State Report Establish the UNCRPD committee Drafting of the shadow report Distributing to the stakeholders Conference on the launching of the finalization of the report	NFPDN NFPDN, OPDs, NGO, CBOs Committee selected NFPDN	Resource person, LAC, Human Rights NFPDN. OPD's Committee NFPDN	May 2019 Nov 2019	- Planning and Implementation on UNCRPD with stakeholders - Final document developed - Final document approved - Final document Shadow Report sent to UN/Geneva

SOUTH AFRICA ACTION PLAN ON THE UNCRPD SHADOW REPORTING

Back ground : United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD) which was adopted by the United Nations (UN) in 2006. The Convention and the Optional Protocol were ratified by South Africa on 30 November 2007. She stated that the Convention principles were still relatively undeveloped internationally and in South Africa. According to Article 33 of the Convention, states must establish national focal points for the implementation of the Convention, co-ordination mechanisms, implementation mechanisms, and legal and administrative frameworks to promote and monitor implementation, and finally states must ensure the participation of civil society.

Goal: integrates obligations in the UNCRPD and responds to the Continental Plan of Action

Disabilities.				
Goal:				
OBJECTIVES:				
Objective 1: Reducing Economic Vulnerability and Releasing Human Capital				
A: Establish Research programmes				
Objective 2: To Strengthening the Representative Voice of Persons with Disabilities				
Objective 3: To establish Monitoring and Evaluation strategies.				
Objective 1: To Reducing Economic Vulnerability and Releasing Human Capital				
ACTIVITY	TARGET	INDICATOR	RESPONSIBLE	TIMELINE
Creating and establishment of business opportunities job creation	NGOs, CBOs, Gov. individual person with disability , Departments Consultation with the	Creating Stakeholders Database	DPSA and Other stake holder	Year 1

	Development Chamber of the National Economic Development and Labour Council and Private sector			
Establish Research programmes	Disabled people community , NGO,s and Gov		DPSA, SAFOD	Year 1
Objective 2: To Strengthening the Representative Voice of Persons with Disabilities				
ACTIVITY	TARGET	INDICATOR	RESPONSIBLE	TIMELINE
1. constant engagement with all relevant stakeholder's	NGOs, Gov. Departments and Private Sector	Running Campaign through media and workshops	DPSA, SAFOD	Year 1,2
2. Promoting National and International Co-operation	NGOs, Gov. Departments and Private sector, Embassies, EU and relevant UN agencies.	Networking with all key relevant stake holders	DPSA, SAFORD AND DPOs	Year 2,3
Objective 3: To establish Monitoring and Evaluation strategies				
ACTIVITY	TARGET	INDICATOR	RESPONSIBLE	TIMELINE
1. to developed consultation with organisations and engagement platform	persons with disabilities, government departments, municipalities, public	Committee established	FODSWA, Human Rights Commission	Year 2.

	entities, the private sector and civil society at large, as well as the South African Human Rights Commission			
2 Addressing disability integration	Public in general, Stakeholders, NGOs, Government, Department, .	UNCRPD Monitoring Department Social development	DPSA, SAFORT, Department Social development	Year 2

ZAMBIA FEDERATION FOR DISABILITY ORGANIZATIONS (ZAFOD)

ACTION PLAN FOR UNCRPD MONITORING-2017/2018

GOAL: To create an all-inclusive committee that will guide and monitor the implementation of the UNCRPD in Zambia

OBJECTIVES

Objective 1: To consult all ZAFOD affiliates, CSOs and DPOs on the UNCRPD implementation process

Objective 2: To establish a database for all stakeholders involved.

Objective 3: To strengthen the committee of CSOs and DPOs creating a shadow report

Objective 4: To establish a country Committee to effectively monitor the implementation of the UNCRPD by the state

Objective 1: To consult all ZAFOD affiliates, CSOs and DPOs on the UNCRPD implementation process				
ACTIVITY	TARGET	INDICATOR	RESPONSIBLE	TIMELINE
1. Conduct a Stakeholder analysis exercise	CSOs, CBOs, DPOs, Line Government ministries	1. Workshops 2. Documentation	ZAFOD, ZAPD	Year 1,2
Objective 2: To establish a database for all stakeholders involved.				
ACTIVITY	TARGET	INDICATOR	RESPONSIBLE	TIMELINE
Conduct a Stakeholder analysis exercise	CSOs, CBOs, Gov. Departments and Corporates	Number of stakeholders captured on database	ZAFOD, ZAPD	1 Year
Objective 3: Objective 3: To strengthen the committee of CSOs and DPOs creating a shadow report				
ACTIVITY	TARGET	INDICATOR	RESPONSIBLE	TIMELINE
1. Wide consultations 2. Review of existing reports	CSOs and DPOS	Shadow report	ZAFOD	1 Year
Objective 4: To establish a country Committee to effectively monitor the implementation of the UNCRPD by the state				
ACTIVITY	TARGET	INDICATOR	RESPONSIBLE	TIMELINE
1. Invite relevant stakeholders to	Stakeholders, ACC, Human Rights Commission	Committee created	ZAFOD, Human Right Commission	Year 2

become active members				
2. Launch Country UNCRPD Monitoring Committee	General Public, Stakeholders, DPOs, Line Government Ministries, Foreign agencies.	UNCRPD Monitoring Country Committee launched	ZAFOD	Year 2

ZIMBABWE:

ACTION PLAN FOR UNCRPD MONITORING AND IMPLEMENTATION COMMITTEE

2017/18 GOAL: Establishment of a vibrant inclusive committee for monitoring UNCRPD implementation in Zimbabwe.

OBJECTIVES:

Objective 1: To consult all DPOs and disability service providers in Zimbabwe

Objective 2: To consult other civil society organisations and establish a stakeholder database.

Objective 3: To form a country Committee that includes FODPZ; for monitoring the implementation of the UNCRPD in Zimbabwe.

Objective 4: To capacitate country Committee implementation on UNCRPD Monitoring procedures.

Objective 5: Witting a shadow report and submission the same to UN In New York

Objective 1: To consult all DPOs and disability service providers in Zimbabwe

ACTIVITY	TARGET	INDICATOR	RESPONSIBLE	TIMELINE
Conduct a Stakeholder analysis exercise	DPOs CSOs, CBOs, Parent Ministry	Documentary Communication records	FODPZ	Year 1

Objective 2: To consult other civil society organisations and International NGO in Zimbabwe.

ACTIVITY	TARGET	INDICATOR	RESPONSIBLE	TIMELINE
1. Conduct Disability Rights analysis for Inclusion in database	DPOs CSOs, CBOs, Parent Ministry	Holding of Consultative Workshops	FODPZ	1Year

Objective 3: To form a country Committee that includes FODPZ; for monitoring the implementation of the UNCRPD in Zimbabwe					
ACTIVITY		TARGET	INDICATOR	RESPONSIBLE	TIMELINE
	Civil society Stakeholders.	Interim Committee established	FODPZ	Year 1	
1. Invite interested stakeholders to be members of UNCRPD Monitoring Country Committee					
.					
2. Launch Country UNCRPD Monitoring Committee	CBM, Stakeholders, DPOs, Government Parent Ministry.	UNCRPD Monitoring Country Committee formed.	FODPZ	Year 1	

