



Modul 3 - Tipsheet

Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities in ADC Project Cycle Management (PCM)

This tip sheet should help to include the topic of disability in the 4 phases of PCM.

Phase 1: Project identification

In this phase, an assessment is first made of the context of the planned project. Data should be collected or used that capture the living conditions of people with disabilities and illustrate barriers to social participation and inclusion.

Persons with disabilities must be recognised as part of every target group.

- Status quo surveys or baseline studies should compile information on their real conditions, examine the obstacles to equal participation and discrimination, inadequate treatment and risk factors that can lead to disabilities.
- Available data sources and information can also be obtained from Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), government agencies, social services, international organisations (European Union, United Nations Development Programme, International Labour Organization, etc.) and private-sector institutions.
- Information can also be collected by making contact with local actors involved in disability issues (decision-makers at community level, religious authorities, NGOs, pro disability organisations PDOs), Disabled people's organisations (DPOs), etc.) and carrying out visits to the project area.
- Ideally, the baseline survey should be conducted together with persons with disabilities. Ways to facilitate their full participation include, for example, surveys, interviews, focus group discussions with them and/or disabled people's organisations. They themselves are best able to represent their interests and identify their priorities.

Phase 2: Project design

In this phase, a comprehensive project or programme description is drawn up to compile the findings from the problem analysis to meet the content requirements of the ADC project document.

Checklist:

- Account must be taken of the broad range of disabilities and the different practical needs and strategic interests of women and men as well as other factors, such as age, language, origin, religion, etc.
- A major quality criterion is the involvement of persons with disabilities as consultants or personnel and/or cooperation with DPOs and PDOs.
- Risk assessment must cater for the impacts on persons with different impairments and disabilities and offer solutions.
- When preparing the intervention logic, attention must be paid in particular to the following aspects:
 - The definitions of overall objective, project objectives, results and activities must be inclusive and conform to international agreements and standards. The inclusive definition will vary, depending on whether it pertains to a specific programme or project or disability mainstreaming.
 - An inclusive definition is accordingly made of one or more indicators to be able to measure project objectives achievement. Both quantitative and qualitative indicators should be used.
 - Project activities are also aimed at a sustainable improvement in the conditions of life for persons with disabilities, for example, by account of their specific needs in capacity development measures.
 - Specific measures for persons with disabilities must be budgeted in financial planning (also in disability mainstreaming programmes and projects). Generally, an estimated 2-7 per cent of the overall budget should be appropriated for the inclusion of persons with disabilities.

Phase 3: Implementation and regular monitoring

To guarantee the inclusion of persons with disabilities here as well, the following aspects need to be taken into account:

- Persons with disabilities must be actively involved in data collection and analysis.
- Persons with disabilities must be included as monitoring experts.
- Participatory methods must enable persons with disabilities to contribute their perspective, through the following, for example
 - Participation in workshops and/or in-process stakeholder roundtables
 - Inspection of the project surroundings or relevant buildings
 - Ongoing supervision of materials by persons with disabilities to appraise accessibility.

Examples of specific disability questions in ongoing monitoring:

- Do persons with disabilities take part in activities and to what extent? Does this differ from the participation of persons without disabilities? If so, why is there a difference and how can it be remedied?
- Is there a specific budget for inclusion? Is this is being allocated as intended and for what purpose?
- Are persons with disabilities/ DPOs/ PDOs involved in discussion on possible adjustments to the project plan?
- How did the partnership and cooperation with DPOs, PDOs and government institutions proceed? Is there a need for additional, supportive or accompanying measures?

Phase 4: Evaluation

ADA funded or implemented programmes and projects (PP) are being evaluated selectively and with a clear purpose in mind.¹ Evaluations also need to assess the extent to which ADA funded or implemented PPs apply ADA's basic principles and quality criteria for programme and project design².

Questions related to the inclusion of persons with disability should be considered and applied within each phase of the evaluation process – design, implementation, utilisation – and are part and parcel of any evaluation.

The following issues should be considered and applied throughout the evaluation process:

- Were all the services provided for persons with disabilities accessible? How was this assured? What difficulties have persons with disabilities encountered in access to services?
- Were persons with disabilities given the choice and possibility to take active part in decision-making processes? How?
- Have partnerships been established with specific programmes, DPOs and PDOs? Which?
- How were priorities defined in the project and by whom?
- Has the project changed power relations and if so, did this improve the benefit, participation and influence of persons with disabilities in the activities?
- Have the organisational capacities of persons with disabilities increased?
- Has the perception of disabilities and persons with disabilities changed among personnel? How? Which activities have contributed the most?
- Are persons with disabilities actively involved in conducting evaluations and in management responses to evaluations?
- Have persons with disabilities been engaged and given a voice throughout the evaluation process?

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https://www.entwicklung.at/fileadmin/user_upload/Dokumente/Evaluierung/Evaluierungs_Leitfaeden/Guidelines_for_Programme_and_Project_Evaluations_ADA_2020.pdf

² They include: Ownership, do no harm, equity, equality and non-discrimination, inclusive participation and equal representation of all stakeholders, accountability and transparency, empowerment and sustainability. See

https://www.entwicklung.at/fileadmin/user_upload/Dokumente/Publikationen/Handbuecher/Environmental_and_Social_Impact_Management/EGSIM_Manual_Juni2018.pdf

Further information and tools

ADA (2020): Guidelines for Programme and Project Evaluations:

https://www.entwicklung.at/fileadmin/user_upload/Dokumente/Evaluierung/Evaluierungs_Leitfaeden/Guidelines_for_Programme_and_Project_Evaluations_ADA_2020.pdf

UNFPA (2020): Guidance on disability inclusion in UNFPA evaluations,

https://www.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/admin-resource/2020_Guidance_on_Disability-Inclusive_Evaluation_FINAL.pdf

OECD: Evaluation Criteria,

<https://www.oecd.org/dac/evaluation/daccriteriaforevaluatingdevelopmentassistance.htm>