



VSO Rwanda disability programme logical framework (2012-2015)

'Realising the rights of people with disabilities in Rwanda'

	Objectively verifiable indicators (OVIs)	Means of verification (MOV)	Assumptions
Super goal			
Inclusive development and poverty reduction			
Goal			
The rights of people with disabilities are fulfilled			
Purpose			
Development plans reflect the priorities of people with disabilities and services are responsive to their needs.	Evidence-based policy and programmes established and implemented by Government of Rwanda (GoR) at national and local levels. Strategy for implementation of National Programme for Mainstreaming Disability at national and local levels.	MINALOC records EDPRS II District development plans and annual plans and budget (IMIHIGO)	Positive political environment will develop further and be reflected in budget allocations.
Specific objectives			
1. To mainstream disability in to the policies, programmes and delivery mechanisms of government and other development actors leading to positive impact at grassroots level.			
2. To strengthen national organisations of people with disabilities in their capacity for advocacy and to respond to the priorities of their constituents.			
3. To improve the quality of services aimed at people with disabilities.			
Outcomes			
1. National Development Policy and programmes reflect the needs and rights of people with disabilities and demonstrate a positive impact at grassroots level.	1.1 New EDPRS makes specific reference to the right of PWD to contribute to and benefit from development. 1.2 Nine ¹ priority sectors within the EDPRS structure are aware of disability issues and how these impact upon the sector. 1.3 There are clear activities within EDPRS priority sectors which aim to have a positive impact on PWD. 1.4 The annual review of EDPRS priority sectors show progress in relation to the experience of PWD, including at grassroots level.	EDPRS II Minutes of sectoral meetings and debates Examples that disability has entered public debate Case studies	Those responsible for planning and policy implementation at national and local level respond positively to advocacy messages and lobbying. Disability organisations and NCPD local representatives engage actively in the EDPRS II process.

¹ Eight priority sectors from a total of 19 EDPRS sectors identified by the Disability Forum in November 2011: Social Protection; Health; Education; Capacity Building and Employment Promotion; Decentralisation, Citizen Participation, Empowerment, Transparency and Accountability (DCPETA); Justice, Reconciliation, Law and Order (JRLO); Youth and Culture; Water and Sanitation; and Urban Development and Housing

	<p>1.5 District development plans/ performance contracts in five² target Districts include and are implementing activities in favour of PWD.</p> <p>1.6 Rwanda has accurate data on the number and category of PWD and this informs planning and review processes.</p> <p>1.7 Nine EDPRS target sectors are using disability disaggregated data.</p> <p>1.8 Positive progress is reported annually against at least 50% of activities in the National Programme for Mainstreaming Disability.</p> <p>1.9 At least 75% of PWD consulted annually report having the services they need to achieve a good quality of life.</p> <p>1.10 At least 75% of PWD consulted annually in five target Districts report an improvement in their quality of life.</p>		
<p>2. National organisations and structures defending the human rights of people with disabilities are strong and organised, are effectively representing and responding to the priorities of their members/ constituents, and are holding duty bearers to account for the commitments made to people with disabilities.</p>	<p>2.1 A strong national civil society structure is in place (the National Union of Disability Organisations of Rwanda, NUDOR).</p> <p>2.2 A strong state structure (the National Council of People with Disabilities, NCPD) is functioning effectively at national and local level.</p> <p>2.3 Civil society and state organisations and structures are pursuing collaborative initiatives together.</p> <p>2.4 There is an annual increase in membership/reach of disability organisations.</p> <p>2.5 Disability organisations demonstrate improved knowledge of and response to a range of members'/constituents' needs.</p> <p>2.6 Disability organisations and structures are engaged in the ongoing development, monitoring and review of EDPRS priority sectors.</p> <p>2.7 At least 75% of members/ constituents consulted annually are satisfied with the representation provided by national organisations/ structures (includes member organisations of NUDOR, as well PWD who are</p>	<p>VSO M&E systems (eg annual partnership reviews). Partners other capacity assessment/development initiatives. Applications for small grants and report of impact Case studies</p>	<p>Partners use additional resources effectively to build programmes activity driven by member needs.</p> <p>Partners commit to actively participating in the EDPRS II process.</p> <p>Collaboration between organisations of people with disabilities will improve.</p>

² We are currently working with three Districts in the area of disability rights and aim to work in at least 5 by the end of 2014/15

	<p>members/ constituents of these individual organisations and of the NCPD)</p> <p>2.8 At least 75% of members/ constituents consulted annually report an improvement in their quality of life as a result of efforts of national organisations/structures (includes member organisations of NUDOR, as well PWD who are members/ constituents of these organisations and of the NCPD)</p>		
<p>3. Service providers model good practice (of quality and inclusion) for addressing special and basic needs of people with disabilities.</p>	<p>3.1 Technical staff in mainstream and specialist services have access to and are participating in tailored professional development opportunities.</p> <p>3.2 Technical staff in mainstream and specialist services demonstrate improved skills.</p> <p>3.3 At least 75% of rights holders consulted are satisfied with mainstream and specialist services.</p> <p>3.4 At least 75% of rights holders consulted report an improvement in their quality of life / experiences as a result of service improvement.</p> <p>3.5 Examples of quality and inclusive techniques in mainstream and specialist services are used to influence and inform policy development and service design and delivery, including through the annual review of nine priority EDPRS sectors and through the development of district development plans/ performance contracts.</p>	<p>VSO M&E systems (eg annual partnership reviews). Partners other capacity assessment/development initiatives. Applications for small grants and report of impact Case studies Links between policy makers and service providers and / or representative groups</p>	<p>Inclusive approach to mainstreaming service provision possible in some sectors.</p> <p>Advocacy and training achieves attitudinal and behaviour change in staff of service providers and decision makers.</p>
<p>Means</p> <p>Disability programme manager providing overall programme direction and support and carrying out direct advocacy towards government. Programme support officer providing logistical, administrative and M&E support. Short and long-term technical support through international professionals working as volunteers providing appropriate and tailored technical assistance including in advocacy, research, all aspects of organisational development and specialist service provision. Working with NUDOR, NCPD and other members of the Disability Forum. Skills training through workshops, coaching and mentoring Guided study visits and learning opportunities created through networking and information exchange Small grants to support capacity development proposals Policy analysis, advocacy activities, awareness raising and media events.</p>			