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Sida Decentralised Evaluation

NIRAS Sweden AB

Evaluation of the International Disability Alliance (IDA) 2015–2018

Final Report

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**Final Report
September 2019**

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The views and interpretations expressed in this report are the authors' and do not necessarily reflect those of the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency, Sida.

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

ADF	African Disability Forum
CEDAW	Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (UN)
COSP	Conference of State Parties
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
DFAT	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade of Australia
DfID	Department for International Development, United Kingdom
DPO	Organisation of Persons with Disabilities/Disabled People's Organisation
EDF	European Disability Forum
GLAD	Global Action on Disability
HLPF	High-Level Political Forum
HR	Human Rights
IASG	Inter-Agency Support Group for the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
IDA	International Disability Alliance
IDDC	International Disability and Development Consortium
ILO	International Labour Organisation
ITP	International Training Programme
MENA	Middle East and North Africa
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NHRI	National Human Rights Institutions
NIRMS	National Institutions and Regional Mechanisms Section
NLP	National Language Processing
NOK	Norwegian krone
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner on Human Rights
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
ToC	Theory of Change
UN	United Nations
UN CRPD	United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
UN DESA	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
UN DIS	UN Disability Inclusion Strategy
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNHCR	United Nations Refugee Agency
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNPRPD	UN Partnership on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
UPR	Universal Periodic Review
WHO	World Health Organisation

Preface

This Evaluation of the Sida-supported Development Cooperation with the International Disability Alliance was commissioned by Sida's INTEM/Unit for Democracy and Human Rights. The evaluation took place from April to August 2019 and was conducted by:

- Annika Nilsson, Team Leader.
- Tristi Nichols, Evaluator
- Jonas Norén, Data Analyst
- Charlotte Vuyiswa McClain-Nhlapo, as Special Advisor

Christina Paabøl Thomsen managed the review process at NIRAS. Niels Dabelstein provided the quality assurance.

Acknowledgements

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Executive Summary

Sida has provided core support to the International Disability Alliance (IDA) since 2016. During this time, IDA has grown from an informal caucus to a formal, global alliance. IDA's budget has tripled since 2014 and was CHF 5,9 million in 2018. IDA now has offices in both Geneva and New York.

The purpose of this evaluation is to take stock of achievements and challenges in order to feed into the next strategy period as well as for learning and for Sida to get an in-depth analysis on the progress of the partnership. The evaluation has specifically assessed a) the achievements in relation to the strategic outcomes planned for; b) the effectiveness of IDA's methods and approaches; and c) IDA's ability to adapt its governance and management to the growth and changing role and mandate. This evaluation covers IDA's strategy period from 2015 to 2018, and also examines key developments in the first half of 2019. The recommendations from the evaluation will inform IDA's ongoing process of developing a strategic framework 2020-2023 as well as Sida's funding decisions.

The evaluation used a Contribution Analysis approach to better understand IDA's specific contributions to the observed outcomes. The team has used a combination of qualitative and quantitative methods to collect data, including:

- Document review and secondary data analysis;
- Interviews with 74 informants;
- Web-survey to 140 respondents; and
- Web crawling to solicit data from webpages and social media.

What has been achieved overall?

IDA has achieved substantial advocacy gains both in the UN system and with development partners that are increasingly including disability aspects in their work and normative frameworks. IDA has also managed to unify and strengthen the voice of persons with disabilities at the global level.

What are the key achievements?

The evaluation found that IDA has significantly contributed to influencing United Nations (UN) legal and normative processes and systems, most importantly:

- Influencing the Agenda 2030 on development and its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to recognise the importance of including persons with disabilities and adopting indicators to monitor such inclusion.

- Influencing key humanitarian actors to recognise the importance of including persons with disabilities in humanitarian action and adopting a Disability Charter.
- Influencing the UN to develop and adopt a UN Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) with an elaborated monitoring mechanism attached.
- Influencing the UN Security Council to adopt its first ever resolution, on the Protection of Persons with Disabilities in Conflict (Resolution 2475).

IDA has also contributed to strengthening of the disability movement in a number of ways. Respondents unanimously point at IDA's key role in unifying the disability movement at the global level. Persons with disabilities are now more united and speaking with one voice. Respondents also mention the importance of IDA's BRIDGE trainings. These have empowered a cadre of around 500 disability activists, equipping them with advocacy and monitoring skills. The capacity of national level Disabled People's Organisations (DPOs) has also been built through supporting of their parallel reporting to the Convention of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) Committee in Geneva. The proactive engagement of IDA and its facilitation of the participation by its constituencies in high level UN meetings on the SDGs and the CRPD have strengthened DPO capacity and created spaces for advocacy. While there is still a lot to desire, IDA's consistent efforts to include marginalised disability groups (such as persons with albinism, psychosocial and intellectual disabilities and indigenous people with disabilities) have led to their enhanced participation and voice within the disability movement.

IDA is now recognised by the UN and bilateral donors as the key global representative on disability issues and sits in important global policy task teams and committees. It has used this mandate to open doors for its members, to ensure commitments of important stakeholders to disability inclusion and to solicit increased funding of disability related programmes.

What has not been achieved?

Monitoring of commitments made to disability inclusion must happen at the national and sub-national level. However, presently IDA does not have a mandate to engage with national level processes and IDA members and partners are yet to systematically and jointly support national level advocacy, alliance building and monitoring. IDA members are organised both geographically and thematically (types of disabilities) and have variable capacities, which complicates the development of joint efforts at the national level. As a result, the follow-up support to DPOs and activist that have participated in IDA trainings or been supported to participate in the CRPD committee monitoring processes, has not been sufficient. While there is notable progress in some countries, DPOs generally remain weak and disability inclusion is slow and not rights based.

IDA's engagement in gender equality advocacy has not yet yielded the results hoped for, and women with disabilities continue to be marginalised and invisible in mainstream women programmes. This is both due to slow progress in some IDA member organisations and difficulties in finding inroads to UN Women and mainstream women's movements.

While IDA has indeed been successful in building global alliances within the UN system, with bilateral development agencies and with partner organisations in the disability sphere, there has been less emphasis on furthering disability inclusion among civil society actors, networks and institutions in the mainstream human rights and development effectiveness sphere. This is mainly due to IDA's prioritisation within its resource limitations.

What should be discontinued?

IDA as an alliance is rather new and its role is developing. As a result of successful advocacy, IDA is experiencing rapidly expanding demands to engage in policy making, steering committees and as advisors in implementation of inclusive development programmes and humanitarian action. In order to cope, IDA needs to prioritize its core functions. There are no specific areas of engagement that need to be discontinued, but IDA could review its level of engagement in some global events as well as its level of engagement in bidding for and coordinating development programmes on behalf of members. When engaging, capacity development of members and their constituencies should be the main focus.

Factors that enabled IDA's achievements

IDA's success has been possible as a result of the core funding from Sida (of around CHF 600 000 per year or 32% of budget in 2014 and 11% in 2018), among other donors, high-level of commitment and advocacy skills of the staff and strategic alliance building with partners, especially with the International Disability and Development Consortium (IDDC).

Factors that impede IDA's work

The following are some of the main areas of concern:

- The secretariat staffing is not commensurate to the ambitions of IDA and the growing demands on its participation. Due to such limitations, there has been insufficient engagement in the past two years in UN human rights mechanisms and UN agencies based in Geneva. Also, communication with members and constituencies has sometimes been hampered.
- Some IDA members have insufficient capacity to be able to participate meaningfully in IDA governance and strategizing. Only few of the members have core support to ensure a stable basis for their operations, meaning that they have difficulties to plan long term and make use of emerging opportunities for influence.

- The UN human rights system is being questioned, and funding is being withdrawn by some important donors;
- There is closing democratic space for civil society in general in many countries where organisations are sometimes co-opted by governments;
- IDA is a global alliance, with some notable gaps in its membership which risks affecting the legitimacy in the longer term (e.g. India, China and former Soviet states). This is difficult to address when funding is provided by development agencies that direct their funding to specific countries in the least developed countries (mainly in Africa). This is especially problematic since IDA has no funds or reserves of its own from which to work.

Recommendations

IDA has been pro-actively reviewing its strategies and approaches and have developed a new three-year strategy (draft) in parallel to this evaluation process. This evaluation largely supports the internal analysis and the proposed new strategic direction - but wants to emphasise the following:

1. Focus more on **movement building** and strengthened support mechanisms for members with limited capacities and develop joint efforts to facilitate national DPO capacity development and alliance building to enhance legitimacy, accountability, monitoring and advocacy capacity.
2. Focus on **human rights systems in Geneva** – as the core legal basis of IDA’s mandate. Continue to support national level DPOs in the reporting process and enhance follow up support.
3. Focus on **monitoring of the commitments** already made by UN, governments and donors in Human Rights instruments, SDGs, the humanitarian charter, UN-DIS and the Global Disability Summit, ensuring that new programmes emerging from these commitments take a rights based approach - limiting the engagement in the actual bidding, coordination and implementation of these programmes.
4. Focus **new advocacy efforts mainly on discrimination of persons with psychosocial disabilities** – where there is still resistance to the provisions made in the CRPD.
5. **Strengthen the gender component** and engage more with women with disability organisations (national, regional and even global) and well as women’s wings of member organisations to vitalise IDA’s work, while seeking new entry points to mainstream women’s movements and agencies
6. **Review the strategic value** of participation in COSP and HLPF and be more strategic in participation, with specific goals and targets.
7. **Manage unrealistic expectations** from members and their constituencies (that IDA should support DPOs at all levels, everywhere and provide funding and capacity support to them) and clearly communicate IDA’s focus, role and limitations.

In order to manage the growth, the following management and governance adaptations may be considered:

8. **Urgently fill vacant advocacy positions** – specially to regain the strength in Geneva – and consider adding some new positions.
9. Support **all members to reach a minimum level of capacity to engage meaningfully at strategic level globally and regionally**. This minimum level includes employed staff that can coordinate and facilitate advocacy, capacity development, communication and alliance building.
10. Extend the practice of **fiscal hosting** of members with limited capacity in order to facilitate their access to funding and to enable them to focus on advocacy and monitoring functions.
11. **Decentralise** operational decision making to thematic and geographic committees. The programme committee is a good start, but there is a need for more delegation. There could for example be delegation to committees that are tasked with monitoring of specific programmes or development areas.
12. **Ensure mentoring of new board members**, provide summaries of large and complex documents, allow sufficient time for preparation and dialogue, and facilitate members' internal consultations in preparation of meetings.

The evaluation recommends that Sida should continue providing core funding to IDA. Sida should also review its own policies and practices to ensure that Sida supported development and humanitarian programmes are disability inclusive and in line with Swedish commitments to the SDGs and the Humanitarian Disability Charter. Sida should also take initiative to inspire other development partners to coordinate the support to IDA, to provide more flexible funding and to harmonise the reporting requirements, aligning them with IDA's internal planning and reporting systems - in order to enhance the development effectiveness.

1 Introduction

1.1 CONTEXT

One billion people, or 15 percent of the world's population, experience some form of disability, and disability prevalence is higher for developing countries. Between 110 million and 190 million people experience significant disabilities.

To date, 177 countries have ratified the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UN CRPD) and multilateral institutions such as the UN and the World Bank have established programmes and funding mechanisms in support of disability inclusion¹. There is also the Disability Rights Fund², another grant making mechanism that is funded by development partners and foundations. The [2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development](#) clearly states that disability cannot be a reason for lack of access to development programmes and the realization of human rights. In order to meet the commitments, the UN Secretary General initiated a process to develop a UN Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS), which was adopted at the Conference of State Parties in 2019³. The Strategy is expected to bring a comprehensive review of the disability architecture in the UN.

Furthermore, an increasing number of bilateral donors have developed disability policies and strategies to guide their international development cooperation. In 2018, OECD/DAC adopted a disability marker in its statistical policy marker system to be able to trace disability inclusion in international development cooperation. Consequently, there has also been an increased attention to funding disability inclusive development. In March 2019, Norway earmarked 100 million NOK⁴ to disability inclusion in development cooperation. Similarly, at the national level, the number of laws and constitutional provisions prohibiting disability discrimination have increased significantly.

¹ Such as the UN Partnership to promote the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Multi-Donor Trust Fund (with UK, Australia, Finland, Norway and Mexico as most active back donors) and the World Bank's Inclusive Education Initiative.

² <https://disabilityrightsfund.org/> and its sister fund Disability Rights Advocacy Fund <http://drafund.org/>

³ https://www.un.org/development/desa/disabilities/wp-content/uploads/sites/15/2019/03/UNDIS_20-March-2019_for-HLCM.P.pdf

⁴ Press release sourced at: https://www.regjeringen.no/en/aktuelt/pm_disabilities/id2632230/

Despite all these international instruments and financial commitments and opportunities, attitudes and readiness to translate policy into practical measures to ensure inclusion and universal design remains a challenge. More attention and analysis are needed to understand what equal opportunities for all looks like in practice. The reality is that most development programmes have not identified the existence of persons with disabilities as part of the target population and therefore do not have a baseline and/or disability specific indicators. In the few instances where persons with disabilities are mentioned in a general context analysis, there is rarely the use of an overarching design, or even disaggregated monitoring indicators⁵.

A recent [UN Report on Disability and Sustainable Development Goals](#) highlights the continued presence of discriminatory laws and policies and more specifically points to gaps in relation to the lack of accessibility in physical and virtual environments, negative attitudes, stigma and discrimination, lack of access to assistive technology and to rehabilitation, lack of access to education and health services and lack of measures to promote independent living of persons with disabilities⁶. It is within this context that Swedish International Development Agency (Sida)'s support to International Disability Alliance (IDA) has been well aligned to address these challenges. Currently, Sida and IDA are interested in learning more about the efficiency and relevance of IDA's reach and to attain recommendations designed to improve and optimize the investment made.

1.2 DISABILITY AT SIDA

Sida has identified persons with disabilities as a priority since 1982 when the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled People was adopted by the UN. Sida then supported the establishment of the Swedish disability movement's own development foundation (SHIA/now MyRight) as well as the development of the World Health Organization (WHO) programme on Community Based Rehabilitation (CBR) and the inclusive education unit at UNESCO. During the period 2005-2009, nine International Training Programmes (ITP) on Disability and Human Rights were implemented with participants from Africa (2005), Asia



Fig. 1 Front page of Sida base line study 2009

⁵ [NORAD \(2012\) Mainstreaming disability in the new development paradigm Evaluation of Norwegian support to promote the rights of persons with disabilities.](#)

⁶ [UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs \(DESA\) \(2018\) Disability and Development Report: Realizing the Sustainable Development Goals by, for and with persons with disabilities, page 195;](#) [World Health Organization / the World Bank \(2011\) World report on disability, page 9.](#)

(2006), Middle East and North Africa-MENA (2006), Latin America (2007 – two programs), MENA (2007), Eastern Europe and Central Asia (2008), MENA (2008) and Africa (2009).

In total, 136 participants from 60 different countries participated in the programmes which aimed at empowering activists to make use of human rights instruments and other means to promote their rights. This training was rather similar to some of the current trainings now supported by IDA.

In 2009, a baseline study was carried out of Sida funded interventions on disability. It also addressed Sida's capacity to work effectively with disability issues and resulted in a plan of action 2009-2012 which was adopted to step up these efforts within Sida. Policy guidelines and tools were developed in support of country and thematic sector programming in 2012 and 2014⁷. Generally, however, evaluations of disability inclusion in Swedish development cooperation demonstrate that despite strong policy level commitments, knowledge and capacity at the implementation level have been limited⁸. The support to IDA shows that Sida is still strongly committed to supporting disability inclusion.

1.3 THE INTERNATIONAL DISABILITY ALLIANCE

IDA is a **social movement** of persons with disabilities, formed by eight global and six regional organisations of persons with disabilities (DPOs)⁹. These organisations are characterised by leadership comprised of persons with disabilities and have members in more than 200 countries throughout the world¹⁰.

- [African Disability Forum](#)
- [Arab Organization of Persons with Disabilities](#)
- [ASEAN Disability Forum](#)
- [Down Syndrome International](#)
- [European Disability Forum](#)
- [Inclusion International](#)
- [International Federation of Hard of Hearing People](#)
- [International Federation for Spina Bifida & Hydrocephalus](#)
- [Pacific Disability Forum](#)
- [RIADIS](#)
- [World Blind Union](#)

"A network of informal interactions between a plurality of individuals, groups and/or organizations, engaged in a political or cultural conflict (or change), on the basis of a shared collective identity"

Mario Diani, 'The Concept of Social Movement', 1992. More recent analyses can be found in Hank Johnston, What is a Social Movement?, 2014

⁷ Sida's [Human Rights Based Approach](#)

⁸ Ulrika Ribohn, [SIDA \(2013\) Human rights for persons with disabilities: an evaluation of the work plan](#), Sida Decentralised Evaluation 2013:30.

⁹ IDA also includes one [Observer Member](#)

¹⁰ <http://www.internationaldisabilityalliance.org/all-countries>

- World Federation of the Deaf
- World Federation of Deafblind
- World Network of Users and Survivors of Psychiatry
- Observer Member: Dementia Alliance International (DAI)

The aim of IDA is to promote the effective and full implementation of the CRPD, worldwide. It advances compliance with the CRPD within the UN system and with other key international cooperation stakeholders, through the active and coordinated involvement of representative organisations of persons with disabilities and activists at the national, regional, and international levels.

IDA is a small organisation experiencing fast growth. Since 2014, IDA has been successful at securing grants from a number of funding partners (now twenty in addition to Sida), resulting in an increase of the annual budget from 1,6 million CHF in 2014 to 5,9 million CHF in 2018. However, as IDA budget grows, the share of constrained project funding (as compared to core funding) has increased which puts the alliance under more pressure. This is illustrated by the fact that the same amount of Sida funding represented 32 percent of the IDA budget in 2014, and that proportion decreased in 2018 to 11 percent. Over the lifespan of IDA, Sida has remained a core funder, along with Australia, UK, Open Society Foundation and Wellsprings. These core contributions are essential for the survival and operations of IDA as it does not have equity of its own.

The latest external evaluation of IDA was carried out in 2016. It found that IDA's management and structure were not yet adequate for the needs of its ambitious programme and expected/desired outcomes¹¹. The evaluation's observation of high workload led to the establishment of six additional positions to bolster programming efforts, thereby increasing its capacity as an organisation to 18 positions. Interview data confirms that these positions have not always been filled consistently, due to budgetary limitations (Geneva and New York are expensive), work permit issues and difficulties to attract staff with the required background. The situation is illustrated by the organogram below.

¹¹ IDA (2016) Funding Request submitted from IDA, page 22.

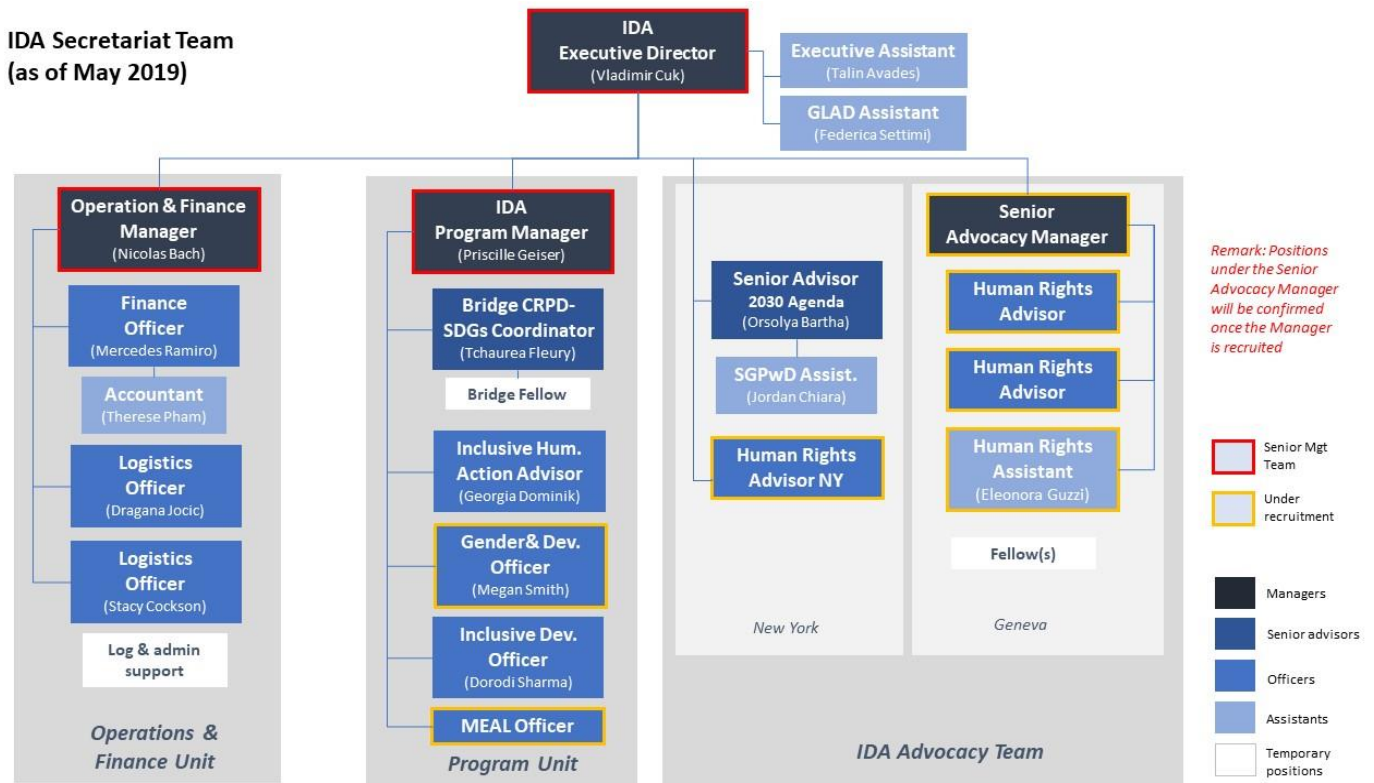


Fig. 2 Organogram of IDA, May 2019

1.4 AIMS OF THE EVALUATION

The overall **purpose** of the evaluation is to examine progress made towards achieving the results agreed with Sida, lessons learnt and present recommendations for IDA’s new Strategic Plan 2020-2023.

IDA’s strategic plan 2015-2018 had four Strategic Outcomes, presented in figure 3, that were designed to support their work in advancing the international human rights and developing normative frameworks and in improving the technical capacity of DPOs to advocate for the implementation of the UN CRPD and inclusive development programmes and policies¹².

¹² IDA Strategic Framework 2015-2018, pages 3 and 4.

Fig. 3: IDA's four strategic outcomes

Strategic Outcome 1	Strategic Outcome 2	Strategic Outcome 3	Strategic Outcome 4
A growing consensus in line with CRPD and enhanced synergy between human rights and development frameworks fuel international momentum for greater inclusion of the rights of persons with disabilities.	DPOs strengthen their use of UN monitoring and accountability mechanisms (SDGs, Treaty Bodies, UPR, Special procedures) to gain greater leverage for national advocacy.	UN, bilateral and multilateral development agencies develop further commitments, capacities and collaboration to support national stakeholders' efforts towards UN CRPD implementation and inclusive development.	Global and regional DPOs and NGOs improve technical capacity to support national DPOs to advocate for implementation of the CRPD and inclusive development programmes and policies, particularly in low- and middle-income countries.

The evaluation will be used by IDA and Sida to:

- Establish what has been achieved overall (against the targets); what are the key achievements that can be directly attributed to IDA; what has not been achieved; what should be strengthened; and, what should be discontinued. Overall, it will be especially important to focus on the impact that IDA has had in middle-income and developing countries and with underrepresented groups of persons with disabilities (i.e. in how it has supported the most impoverished and marginalized persons with disabilities)?
- Provide IDA with useful information when formulating the new strategic plan, and planning operations and programmes.
- Provide Sida with input into an upcoming discussion, concerning a new agreement with IDA.

The detailed evaluation questions are found in Annex 1.

2 Method

2.1 OVERALL APPROACH

Considering the non-linear, dynamic and complex social and political change character of IDA's work, a *Contribution Analysis Approach* to the evaluation has been used. The Contribution Analysis entailed:

1: *Setting out the attribution problem to be addressed;*

The evaluation team has explored the contextual developments, the overall landscape in the area of disability in development cooperation (and financial institution contributions) to describe the role and relative size/importance of IDA's work and the possible attribution problems.

2: *Exploring the "theory of change", including risks;*

During the inception phase, the evaluation team and the IDA secretariat developed a refined Theory of Change, that was used as a basis for the contribution analysis.

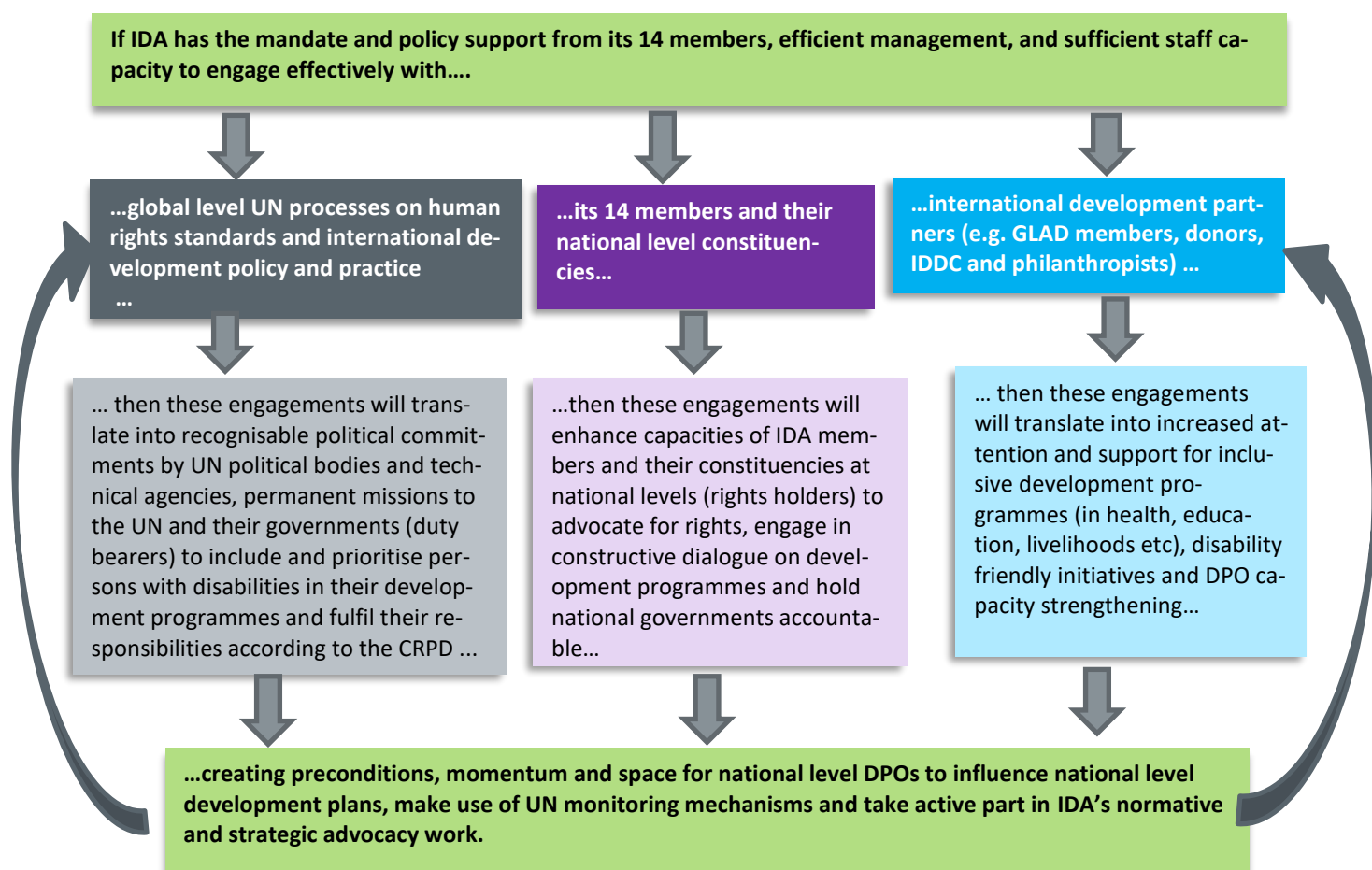


Fig 4: Refined Theory of Change

3: *Gathering the existing evidence validating the theory of change;*

The evaluation combined quantitative and qualitative methods to gather evidence such as reading reports, a web-based survey, web crawling, face-to-face and Skype interviews, participation at meetings and trainings. More information about this part of the methodology is described below in section 2.2.

4: *Assembling and assessing the contribution story and challenges to it;*

With all of the above information, we have assembled a “contribution story” that expresses why it is reasonable to assume that IDA contributed to the observed changes. The respondents were largely agreeing and confirming the same story, providing strong support for our key findings.

5: *Seeking out additional evidence; and*

Having identified where the contribution story is a bit weaker, additional evidence was gathered to augment the evidence in terms of what results have occurred, how reasonable the key assumptions are, and what has been the role of external influences and other contributing (or hindering) factors. This step has included a feed-back and verification session with the executive committee and follow up interviews with key respondents.

6: *Revising and strengthening the contribution story.*

Based on the new evidence, the contribution story was strengthened. After the feed-back and verification workshop, held with Sida and IDA to discuss findings, lessons learnt and possible ways forward. This led to further elaboration of the contribution story and the conclusions and recommendations.

2.2 DATA COLLECTION METHODS

A mixed methods approach was used in this evaluation with different methods and data sources to triangulate the findings.

Documents review and analysis – reviewing the reports from IDA as well as undertaking a review of various UN documents and DPO submissions. A list of documents reviewed are found in Annex 2. Important inputs have been IDA’s own survey to DPOs (553 respondents) carried out in December 2018 and the strategic planning document from the board/programme committee meeting held in Madrid, April 2019.

Interviews – interviews with a total of 74 stakeholders have been conducted face-to-face in Geneva, New York and Beirut and via Skype in other geographical areas where stakeholders are located. Respondents were purposefully selected to represent global, regional and national level DPOs from all types of disability organisations. A sample of BRIDGE training alumni were interviewed as well as donors and partners of IDA. Likewise, board members and secretariat staff were interviewed. 20 respond-

ents were external partners of IDA and 54 respondents were members of IDA's constituency, who had various experiences of working with IDA. A list of persons interviewed is found in Annex 3. The interview guide is presented in the inception report.

E-mail questions – email questions were sent to a few respondents that could not be reached via Skype.

Web-survey – A web survey was sent to 140 alumni of the BRIDGE trainings conducted with support of IDA along with a more diverse sample of DPO representatives who engaged with IDA on a wider scope of activities: fellows, DPOs who were supported to engage with treaty bodies in Geneva, while ensuring that all disability groups are represented fairly (refer to Annex 4). The response rate was 59% (see limitations below).

Web scraping/web crawler for collection of unstructured data - A web crawler was designed to triangulate the findings generated from interviews, document reviews, and the web-survey results. The web crawler searched webpages and social media platforms of the organisations identified in the stakeholder analysis (Annex 5)

Feed-back and verification meetings with IDA and Sida.

2.3 LIMITATIONS

The scope of the assignment, covering actors in all regions of the world, combined with the time set within the ToR created limitations on the number of days that could be used for each stage of the evaluation and the number of stakeholders that could be interviewed. While this may have affected the reliability of data, the team has however managed to interview 74 persons representing all geographical areas and disability groups. We deem this to provide us with solid evidence, especially since the information provided was consistent. The interviews have been supplemented with a web-survey (81 respondents) to reach a broader range of DPOs and a web-crawler to triangulate the interview findings. Both instruments have confirmed and underpinned the interview findings, ensuring solid and reliable data.

The response rate to the survey was 59 percent, which is acceptable. However, a relatively large share of the respondents did not fully complete the survey. It could be expected that those who completed the survey were the most active DPOs and those who have strong relations to IDA. While this may have influenced the reliability of data, the team noted however that survey respondents covered a representative sample of DPOs from all levels and disability groups – including some with critical views. Men and women responded equally. The survey confirmed and added value to the interviews.

The limited internet access and use. The web crawler and the network analysis build on the assumption that DPOs are active on the Internet and/or Facebook/Twitter. This is not always the case. Also, in some cases, activists use private rather than organisational social media to communicate and advocate for disability inclusion.

This means that there are some gaps in the analysis. The results should therefore not be considered as representative for neither the sample nor the target group as a whole, but rather as supplementary data that can support the evaluations triangulation mechanism. For specific and more technical limitations see annex 5.

The focus of the evaluation has been on relevance and effectiveness of IDA's work. Efficiency and sustainability are dealt with more briefly by the evaluation, as agreed in the inception report. Assessment of the indirect impact of IDA's work at national level on policies and practices was beyond the scope of this evaluation.

The trainings carried out under the BRIDGE programme will be evaluated separately and in depth later in 2019. This evaluation has been careful not to duplicate or hamper this effort and has mainly looked at the perceptions of respondents of the overall usefulness of this type of trainings as tool for empowerment of national level DPOs. The team has also been careful not to confuse or overburden DPOs with survey questions. Our survey was sent to a limited number of DPOs (as explained above).

3 Findings

3.1 THE CONTRIBUTION STORY

The evaluation findings indicate that IDA has substantially contributed to important outcomes in line with the Theory of Change. Clearly there are other actors and factors that have also contributed to these achievements, but IDA's role has been decisive. Below is a summary of the main contributions identified by the evaluation.

3.1.1 Contributing to global level UN processes and normative standards

According to unanimous views of respondents and underpinned by documentation, IDA has substantially contributed to advancing the UN global normative frameworks and standards, which has translated into visible commitments to inclusion of persons with disabilities and better adherence to the CRPD in some countries.

Through systematic advocacy and technical support, **IDA has influenced UN processes and systems** in Geneva and New York. Most importantly:

- **Influencing the Agenda 2030 on development and its sustainable development goals (SDGs)¹³ to recognise the importance of including persons with disabilities.** The SDG framework makes 11 references to disability – and its slogan “*Leave no-one behind*” has found traction among marginalised groups such as persons with disabilities. The 11 references (and 7 indicators) have encouraged development actors to enhance their efforts to include persons with disabilities in programme planning and monitoring. Furthermore, the Agenda 2030 provides national level DPOs with a strong tool to advocate for policy coherence and implementation.
- **Influencing the humanitarian actors to recognise the importance of including persons with disabilities in humanitarian action** by developing and pushing for adoption of a Humanitarian Disability Charter¹⁴. The charter has been endorsed by all major humanitarian actors, including UN agencies, the Red Cross/Red Crescent, around 30 governments (including Sweden) and more than

¹³ <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdgs>

¹⁴ <http://humanitariandisabilitycharter.org/>

150 civil society organisations¹⁵. Furthermore, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction makes five references to the importance of including persons with disabilities e.g. “*Persons with disabilities and their organizations are critical in the assessment of disaster risk and in designing and implementing plans tailored to specific requirements, taking into consideration, inter alia, the principles of universal design*”.¹⁶

- **Influencing the development and adoption of the UN Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) in 2019**¹⁷. The strategy defines disability inclusion as follows: “*Disability inclusion refers to meaningful participation of persons with disabilities in all their diversity, promotion and mainstreaming of their rights across the work of the Organization, development of disability-specific programmes, and consideration of disability-related perspectives in compliance with the CRPD. This requires the development and implementation of a consistent and systematic approach to disability inclusion in all areas of operations and programming*”. The Strategy is supported by an accountability framework for national, regional, and global level DPOs to monitor its implementation.
- **Influencing the UN Security Council to adopt its first ever Resolution on the Protection of Persons with Disabilities in Conflict**¹⁸ in 2019. It is “*calling upon Member States and parties to armed conflict to protect persons with disabilities in conflict situations and to ensure they have access to justice, basic services and unimpeded humanitarian assistance*”.
- **Backstopping of CRPD committee members (who request support) to enhance the quality of their analysis of, and recommendations to, countries under review**. This has led to more relevant and useful recommendations and better crafted concluding observations to governments, which are more likely to stimulate action. Respondents also mention that IDA supported, in collaboration with the Office of the High Commissioner of Human Rights and other partners, the development of seven general comments, with a specific emphasis on the **General Comment number 7**¹⁹ on participation of persons with disabilities, including children with disabilities, through their representative organizations, in the implementation and monitoring of the CRPD.
- **Influencing resolutions in the Human Rights Council and comments and recommendations of other human rights treaty body committees** (especially

¹⁵ Ibid.

¹⁶ <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/frameworks/sendai/framework>

¹⁷ https://www.un.org/development/desa/disabilities/wp-content/uploads/sites/15/2019/03/UNDIS_20-March-2019_for-HLCM.P.pdf

¹⁸ Security Council resolution 2475 20 June 2019, sourced from <https://www.un.org/development/desa/disabilities/news/dspd/un-security-council.html>

¹⁹ CRC/C/GC/7/Rev.1 of 20 September 2006.

the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) committee and the Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC)) by making written submissions and/or helping other civil society organisations to include the rights of persons with disabilities in their monitoring reports. IDA has been part of a group of civil society organisations networks (TB-Net), that coordinate civil society inputs to the various treaty bodies. These interventions have challenged the practices of some countries that seek to limit or deny legal capacity to persons with disabilities and have also highlighted: (a) how persons with disabilities are forcefully treated or tortured, (b) how women with disabilities are overrepresented in cases of gender-based violence; and (c) how children with disabilities are often denied education. In addition, IDA has engaged with Universal Periodic Reviews (UPRs) of twenty countries between 2015 and 2017²⁰, to encourage questions on adherence to the CRPD.

- **Influencing/supporting the development of WHO’s recently developed tool on mental health ”Quality Rights”²¹.** This tool aims to improve access to quality mental health and social services and promote the human rights of people with mental health conditions, psychosocial, intellectual and cognitive disabilities around the world.

3.1.2 Contributing to movement building

As noted, IDA is a social movement and continues to contribute to strengthening of the broader disability movement. This has been done in several ways:

- Interviewed stakeholders, including donors, members, and non-members, unanimously point at IDA’s key role in **unifying the disability movement at the global level**. Persons with disabilities are now more united and speaking with one voice. This has given the disability movement legitimacy, credibility, space and influence in global processes. While the development and adoption of the CRPD has played a key role in unifying the movement and making it visible, IDA’s facilitation of joint advocacy is consistently mentioned by respondents as an important contributing factor. Although, there are still gaps in representation of some regions and disability groups, all stakeholders interviewed (DPOs, UN, donors and development partners) recognise IDA as the global representative of the disability movement. IDA’s Secretariat has been instrumental in building IDA’s mandate and trust, both internally and externally. This has been done by a concerted effort to build professional advocacy and a well-reasoned dialogue that is clearly understood by UN stakeholders. Time and effort have been given to consultations, alliance building and joint policy development among IDA’s

²⁰ It should be noted that no UPR was supported in 2018 due to capacity gaps

²¹ https://www.who.int/mental_health/policy/quality_rights/en/

members to have a unified voice and approach. For example, in July 2019 IDA members managed to agree on a common policy on inclusive education, recognising that children who are deaf have the right to have sign language as their first means of instruction and communication. Notwithstanding the progress made, interviewed respondents from the membership note that there is room for improvement in communication and governance within IDA. Respondents (both internal and external) also mention the importance of IDA’s BRIDGE trainings. These have **empowered a cadre of around 500 disability activists across the globe**, providing them with advocacy skills to undertake monitoring of CRPD commitments and to engage in advocating for disability inclusion in the SDG planning and monitoring processes²². Several BRIDGE alumni have gone on to join the CRPD committee, the UN, and have assumed high level positions in international NGOs. A few alumni have managed to secure consultancies or fellowships from IDA or other organisations. However, participants generally reported on the need for more post training support and follow up after the BRIDGE.

- IDA’s support to its members and their constituencies to participate in global level fora has opened doors for global, regional and national level DPOs **to gain access to government representatives, to potential donors and to other key stakeholders that could become strategic partners and supporters**. The most important events mentioned are the Global Disability Summit (organised in July 2018), the annual High-Level Political Forum of Sustainable Development²³ and the annual Conference of States Parties on the CRPD²⁴. The participation has also built capacity of participants to engage and advocate at a policy level. As with the BRIDGE training, participants call for more follow up support to enable them to make better use of the contacts made at meetings and sustain momentum.
- The capacity of national level DPOs has also been built through the **coaching of their parallel reporting to the CRPD Committee in Geneva**. This technical input (coaching) is described by stakeholders as “very helpful”, leading to enhanced capacity of national DPOs to understand the CRPD and to build national alliances on disability issues. Many of the texts in the shadow reports have been used by the committee in their comments. Again, respondents (national level DPOs) mentioned that they would have needed continued coaching to follow up on the recommendations from the committee.

²² Interviews, IDA and CBM evaluation reports

²³ <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/hlpf>

²⁴ <https://www.un.org/development/desa/disabilities/conference-of-states-parties-to-the-convention-on-the-rights-of-persons-with-disabilities-2.html>

- Respondent also mention the adoption of CRPD General Comment number 7, which was a milestone in terms of legal recognition of the rights of persons with disabilities and their representative organisations to be heard.
- In the past two years, some of IDA’s members have also been able to **access funding through IDA** for joint projects. This has highlighted the need for capacity support to some members that have had difficulties in managing the allocated funds and reporting requirements.
- IDA provides fiscal hosting (management of funds, accounts and reporting) and advocacy support (e.g. preparation of a global study and web-page design) for one of the members, World Federation of the Deafblind. This has led to **increased visibility and documentation of the conditions of persons with deaf-blindness**²⁵.
- A few respondents also mentioned the **indirect impact** of IDA’s global level advocacy on the national level DPOs. “*While IDA has been very strong in advocating globally, other players are using IDA’s advice and resources at the national and local level to partner with DPOs and translate this into practice.*” Most respondents, however, feel that the capacity of national DPOs remains weak and often fragmented. While it is recognised that IDA’s advocacy has resulted in increased attention at the global level to mainstreaming of disability in development and humanitarian programmes, the interviewed DPO representatives report that in their national context most development programmes and humanitarian responses still neither include disability nor involve DPOs in any dialogue consultations²⁶. Where programmes have included or focussed on disability issues, funding is rarely directed to strengthening of DPOs. It has been beyond the scope of this evaluation to verify indirect effects at the national level. It should however be noted that global level commitments will not automatically affect country level practices. This will require continuous monitoring and capacity building of development partners, duty bearers and DPOs. The inclusion of persons with disabilities in the SDGs are still relatively recent at the timescale of policy reforms.

²⁵ <http://www.wfdb.eu/>

²⁶ This also references the effective inclusion of DPO representatives in the discussions concerning financial resource allocations within the humanitarian framework. A review of a few 2018 and 2019 Humanitarian Response Plans (HRP) for [Afghanistan](#), [Democratic Republic of the Congo](#), [Mozambique](#), and [Yemen](#) have limited discussions about allotting space for DPO participation in the response efforts.

3.1.3 Contributing to increased commitments by stakeholders

IDA is recognised by the UN and bilateral donors as the key global representative on disability issues. Its recognition has secured it a seat in important global policy task teams and committees²⁷. IDA has used its mandate to influence stakeholders to make commitments to disability inclusion in the following ways:

- By co-hosting the Global Disability Summit in 2018 together with the UK Department for International Development (DfID) and the Government of Kenya – **IDA strongly contributed to increased attention to the disability agenda by development actors.** The summit resulted in a range of concrete commitments by governments and donors. These commitments can be found on IDA’s²⁸ and DfID’s webpages²⁹. The Summit also sought to showcase good practice, innovation and evidence from across the world.
- By organising thematic side events and facilitating networking for DPOs at the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development and the Conference of State Parties to the CRPD, **IDA facilitated its members and their constituencies to secure commitments from governments and development partners**³⁰.
- By advocating for the establishment of the GLAD Network³¹ (Global Action on Disability) and facilitating its operations, IDA contributed **to enhanced dialogue and cooperation between key actors interested in supporting disability inclusion.** The GLAD network (consisting of IDA, donors, financial institutions, UN agencies and philanthropists) aims to improve sharing of information and resources between members and to better coordinate programmes and advocacy on disability inclusion. The network is expanding and leveraging the coordinated influence of donor organisations, for example this was critical in securing the adoption of a DAC marker on disability.
- By advocating for **financial institutions to recognise the importance of including persons with disabilities in their plans**, securing six references and commitments related to persons with disabilities at the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development³²

²⁷ For example, the UN Partnership to Promote the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UN-PRPD), The GLAD Network, The Stakeholder Group of Persons with Disabilities for Sustainable Development, Disability Data Advocacy Working Group.

²⁸ <http://www.internationaldisabilityalliance.org/summit>

²⁹ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/global-disability-summit-charter-for-change>

³⁰ Interviews with national DPO representatives from several countries as well as global IDA members

³¹ <https://gladnetwork.net/>

³² <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/frameworks/addisababaactionagenda>

e.g. “We commit to upgrading education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and increasing the percentage of qualified teachers in developing countries, including through international cooperation, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States”.

- By engaging in **closer dialogue and cooperation with members of the International Disability and Development Consortium (IDDC)**, roles and relationships have been developed and clarified³³, thus facilitating joint action where IDA takes the lead in advocacy work and where cooperation on implementation of joint programmes is increasingly common. The cooperation between IDDC members and national level DPOs is however an area of concern to some respondents to this evaluation. They note that some international organisations that are members of IDDC increase their budgets and staff at national level to implement disability inclusive programmes, without considering capacity development and budgets for national DPOs to enable them to engage meaningfully in these programmes.

3.2 EFFECTIVENESS

3.2.1 Assessing the importance of IDA’s contributions

Respondents unanimously stated that IDA’s role has been decisive in achieving all of the outcomes listed above. At the same time, there is recognition that other actors and factors have also been instrumental.

Our survey confirms that IDA’s contributions to furthering the rights of persons with disabilities is perceived as substantial. As expected, the contributions are most prominent at the global level where IDA’s importance is rated as high as 4,73 (based on a scale ranging from 1 to 5).

“IDA could not have done it alone, but without IDA it would not have happened”
IDA partner

Perception of IDA's importance in furthering the rights of persons with disabilities (scale 1-5, where 1=not important and 5 = very important)	
Categories	Average score
At global level	4,73
At regional level	4,24
At national level	3,52
At sub-national level	3,25

Fig 5: Perception of importance of IDA’s contributions at various lev-

³³ IDA Programme Committee meeting Madrid - IDA and IDDC red lights and commitments on disability inclusive development

Our findings are further supported by the web-crawler (Annex 5), which demonstrates that IDA is by far the most central organisation in the network of members and close partner organisations. This is evidenced both by the amount of references made to IDA's web page as well as the number of unique organisations that refer to IDA. IDA also has a high centrality value (relative share of other nodes that connects to a target node). Other important hubs in the network seem to be CBM, Inclusion International, World Blind Union (WBU), World Federation of the Deafblind (WFDB) and the European Disability Forum (EDF)³⁴. Organisations based in the global South are underrepresented, which may speak to the reality that they are not as connected to the Internet.

The web-crawler also confirms that a range of UN agencies now have substantial mentioning of IDA, CRPD and disability on their websites, especially OHCHR, UNICEF, ILO and UNDP. UN Women stands out as a UN agency that rarely mentions disability, which is reflective of IDA's difficulties in the collaboration with them. Sida and the Swedish government as well as the World Bank are among stakeholders that have frequent mentioning of disability³⁵.

3.2.2 Areas of improvement

While respondents are impressed by IDA's achievements, there is also mentioning of some areas of improvement, most importantly

- There has been insufficient engagement in the past two years in UN human rights mechanisms and UN agencies based in Geneva. Opportunities to influence and support the CRPD committee and other committees have been missed. It was also noted that the Swedish government delegation has not been as active in Geneva as in New York.
- Participants of BRIDGE training are generally asking for more post training support and follow up. Unfortunately, many of the alumni are not able to sustain the knowledge obtained and training around advocacy due to weak institutional support in their DPOs. The result being their inability to take forward action and implement newly acquired knowledge. Unless they come from a very strong disability organisation that can serve as a platform and coach their continued advocacy work (or get consultancy work or fellowships from IDA), they remain without means to take action. Similarly, DPOs that have been supported by IDA during the CRPD parallel reporting process, call for more follow up support in order to enable them to monitor the implementation of recommendations from the committee. Although many of the respondents of this evaluation had such expectations, there is presently no mandate for IDA to provide support or facilitation to national level movement building

³⁴ Fig.3 in Annex

³⁵ Tab. 3 in Annex

or to national level follow up after international advocacy or training events. IDA's role is to coordinate and enhance disability advocacy in international fora and human rights processes. If IDA's members and partners were more actively and strategically engaging with the BRIDGE alumni and proactively linking up with DPOs that have been supported by IDA at CRPD/UPR monitoring, this gap could be addressed. IDA could do more to facilitate this.

- Several IDA members do not yet have sufficient capacity to cope with the emerging new roles and the demands on the disability movement to be actively engaging in policy dialogue and monitoring of commitments and programmes globally, regionally and nationally.
- Respondents recognise that IDA has successfully built alliances with UN institutions, development actors and IDDC members, but indicate that IDA could do more to build alliances with mainstream civil society organisations and networks (in the human rights and development arenas) as well as with national human rights institutions (NHRIs).
- While efforts have been made by IDA, respondents state that there is a need for more attention to gender equality and women's representation and voice in IDA's advocacy work and within its member organisations. Furthermore, many respondents feel that IDA could do more to recruit staff with various disabilities to set a good example³⁶. Persons who are family members of persons with disabilities are often not considered by respondents to fit the criteria "person with disability". This is an often-debated issue within the movement. Respondents had not taken note of recent recruitments in 2019, which addresses some of these concerns.
- Communication from IDA via its website, Facebook and e-mail list serve is appreciated by most respondents. However, it is not uncommon that e-mails to board members and staff remain unanswered, probably reflecting the overstretching of IDA staff. Also, respondents note that the time frame given for consultations is often too short. This may sometimes be due to short timeframes set by agencies that organise consultations. For example, some UN agencies often set timeframes of three weeks or 10 days for consultations or comments on project documents.

Some of these areas of improvement are further elaborated under the effectiveness and relevance chapters.

³⁶ IDA presently have 16 staff members of which 13 are women, including 3 women and one man with a disability and 3 who are family members of persons with a disability.

3.2.3 Assessing enabling and disabling factors of IDA's achievements

In this section, factors that have helped IDA succeed and constrained its success are outlined. Internal factors are within IDA's span of control; while the external ones are outside its control.

The evaluation identified the following **internal factors** that helped IDA succeed:

- Strong efforts to **consult and build a unified voice** of the movement – gaining **trust and mandate** from its constituency (still work in progress).
- **Committed** and self-driven staff.
- Strong **strategic and tactical skills**, making use of CRPD and SDG processes to leverage messages.
- Keen understanding of the **language and functioning of the UN** (employing staff with UN experience).
- Strong advocacy skills and ability to **build alliances** with other key stakeholders, supporting duty bearers to formulate policies and commitments.
- Good **facilitation skills** in global disability strategizing and joint positioning. Investing in consultations within the movement, preparing and coaching DPO representatives for engagement. Organising **information sharing** between countries at global and regional events about how countries are implementing disability rights in their contexts - sharing lessons.
- **Persistent and consistent messaging and visibility** at global events, making use of existing mechanisms of the UN to engage (like the stakeholder group of persons with disabilities). Making sure that persons with disabilities have well prepared messages and are visible and well placed.
- **Ability to reflect on and adjust strategies and tactics regularly.**



The evaluation identified the following **enabling external factors**:

- **Core funding** (from Sweden and Australia - and also from Open Society Foundation and Wellsprings), which enabled IDA to develop and maintain its core functions, flexibly make use of emerging advocacy opportunities and attract additional funding.
- **Strong support** from the Australian Government and its agency (as well as Finland, Mexico, New Zealand and UK), opening doors to UN and diplomacy spaces.
- **Flexibility and risk taking** of some donors, that are recognising that IDA is a new and growing organisation. This means flexible funding that is allowing IDA to act on emerging opportunities (instead of funding being earmarked in detail down to activity level) and acceptance of flexible timelines.



- **Committed allies** in the UN leadership and in IDDC, which understood the importance of a human rights-based approach to disability and recognised that IDA could play an important role.
- **Regional policy commitments to disability inclusion**, like those in Africa (African Union) and in the Pacific – also inspire States to improve their policies, systems and services. Sometimes the regional commitments mean more to States than the CRPD, as they may stimulate healthy competition between neighbouring countries in terms of social and economic development.

The evaluation identified the following **disabling internal factors**:

- **The Secretariat staffing is not corresponding to the ambitions and emerging new opportunities of IDA** and as a result staff are very overstretched. The overstressing is also a consequence of the strong commitment of staff members and a careful recruitment policy. There has been some reluctance towards a growing global secretariat as it may lead to a top heaviness of the organisations. Several IDA members have even greater capacity gaps.
- **The limited capacity and resources of several IDA members** affects their ability to participate meaningfully and proactively in IDAs work. This may have consequences for the legitimacy and accountability of IDA in the long term and increases the risk of not being able to deliver on IDA commitments. For example, some members are delayed in reporting on donor funding, others mention that they don't have time to read and react to all IDA's communication, a few members are yet to develop their strategic plans and structures and several struggle with reaching out to mobilise their huge and diverse constituencies.
- **There is a lack of agreement on IDAs role as a “movement builder”**. The role of IDA has evolved from the early years of IDA existence where coordination was limited to the minimum necessary to progressively building trust between members, engaging in joint activities, and now more expectations that IDA can play a role to further support the organisational growth of its members in respect of their priorities. Presently IDA does not have a clear mandate to strengthen and support its members and their constituencies nationally. Yet, capacity of members and national level DPOs will be very important when moving into the phase of monitoring the global policy level achievements. Likewise, it is not clear how regional and global members should coordinate and divide responsibilities for movement building and advocacy. They organise the same members (geographically and disability specific). An issue that was highlighted as a challenge in this regard is the limited capacity of some of the regional IDA members. Some national level DPOs (of the blind and the deaf) had never heard of the regional IDA member, while they interact with other regional disability networks (often disability specific).



- **Limited follow up support to participants after trainings and meetings** to ensure continuing monitoring of commitments made by governments and apply advocacy skills. As explained above, IDA has not been provided with a mandate to support national level processes or advocacy work, but could do more to engage members and partners to play this role.
- **Limited engagement with mainstream human rights and development civil society organisations**, seeking alliances beyond the disability focussed organisations.
- **Limited engagement with national human rights institutions**, most of which play a central role in monitoring human rights commitments of their respective governments and could be important allies to the national level disability movement. IDA could do more to highlight the role of NHRIs in its trainings and in its engagement with the CRPD monitoring processes in Geneva, and even invite them as partners, when relevant.

The evaluation identified the following **disabling external factors**:

- **Gaps in membership risks affecting legitimacy, representativity and outreach** (there are regions and stakeholders that are not yet part of IDA). Many countries throughout Asia (e.g. India, China and former Soviet Union states) are not covered by the existing regional IDA member in Asia as the region is too big and diverse for only one regional member to cover. One problem is that DPOs in some of these countries are not independent from the government – which makes it difficult for them to participate in an alliance that works with a human rights-based approach. In addition, the poor relationship between IDA and Disabled People’s International (DPI)³⁷ has influenced legitimacy and outreach of IDA to some extent. According to the perspectives of several respondents, in 2013, when IDA was formally registered, there was an escalating competition for influence between the two umbrella organisations. At the time, DPI was one of the strongest disability networks globally. This profile eroded as a result of internal conflicts among the leadership and disagreements regarding the decision to remove DPI from IDA membership. DPI was divided in two fractions, that have only recently resumed efforts to reunify. It is worth noting DPI still counts national level members in 122 countries (mainly national DPO coalitions). Many of these national DPO coalitions are also members of IDA’s regional member organisations³⁸ and find it convenient to engage in both umbrella structures. In



³⁷ <http://dpi.org/>

³⁸ <http://www.internationaldisabilityalliance.org/content/ida-members> The present organising of IDA’s membership means for example, that a national association of the blind is a member of both the World Blind Union (IDA’s global member) and the national DPO coalition in the country - which in turn is a member of IDA’s regional member. Most national level DPOs thereby have two entry points to IDA.

some regions both IDA and DPI have active regional presence in parallel (e.g. MENA).

- **Patriarchal and ageing structures in the movement.** Youth, women and marginalised groups are still underrepresented (class, cast, indigenous groups, sexual minorities etc). IDA is trying to counteract this in the BRIDGE training, by introducing a quota system for applicants.
- **Closing space for civil society** – general global trend that affects also the disability movement – although disability rights are less “politically sensitive” in most contexts and could be used as a door opener for others.
- **Donor focus on specific developing countries** leaves other countries and regions underfunded and distorts IDA’s strategy. IDA is a global alliance which needs to focus on countries beyond the interest of bilateral donor agencies.
- **Donors wanting to support programmes for persons with disabilities do not always work rights based.** There is a risk that well-meaning (but uninformed) investments will hinder inclusion of persons with disabilities in society and disregard the CRPD, thus permanenting medical and patronising models (e.g. building institutions and special schools).
- **Deteriorating effectiveness and trust of the UN human rights systems and structures.** The CRPD committee is seen by many observers as lacking legitimacy and producing low-quality work, e.g. recommendations that are not sufficiently based on legal and contextual knowledge³⁹. Furthermore, the transparency of the nomination process to these Human Rights bodies is being questioned, when committee/council members sometimes lack the required competency or represent countries that are weak in adherence to human rights. For example, the election of the CRPD committee in 2017 resulted in a committee of one woman and 17 men, of which many were not known as experts. This was seen as a great obstacle for the CRPD committee. Since 2017, there have been some new appointments of women. There is an ongoing reform process in the Human Rights system to respond to the general challenges of the system. It is expected to deliver recommendations in 2020. While waiting for this, some countries are already starting to withdraw funding from the CRPD committee and other Human Rights structures (e.g. US, Norway) and there is risk of sessions of many committees being cancelled in Geneva in the late 2019. The trend of weakening committees, risks undermining the credibility of the human rights system in general and the CRPD committee in particular. Overall, this is a question for the government missions in Geneva, but IDA also need to engage with its members and their constituencies to ensure a better nomination process and stronger candidacy to the committee.

³⁹ The same is said about other committees as well as the Human Rights council by many external respondents and even some close partners to IDA.

3.3 RELEVANCE

3.3.1 Relevance of IDA strategies and methods

IDA's work is perceived as very relevant by all categories of respondents, mainly at the global level (as mentioned above). Respondents agree that IDA has focussed on the most relevant global processes: CRPD monitoring and engagement with normative and policy frameworks for development and humanitarian actors. IDA's relevance to some important outcomes is illustrated in the table below (from the survey in Annex 4).

"We got everything we wished for - and more..."
IDA Board Member

Perception on IDA's contribution to areas of relevance (scale 1-5, where 1=no contribution and 5 = significant contribution)	
Categories	Average Scores
Recognition of disability issues in international development action agendas	4.49
Visibility of persons with disabilities in global decision-making forums	4.36
Ensuring representation of the diversity of the disability movement, including underrepresented groups	4.32
Recognition of disability issues in humanitarian action agendas	4.22
Strengthening the coordination across the disability movement and allies	4.05
Strengthening the voices of DPOs to be more unified, more relevant technically and politically	4.05
Opening up new opportunities for DPOs to participate in decision making for a that were not available to DPOs before	3.98
Translation of policy statements into concrete humanitarian action commitments on disability inclusion	3.79
Visibility of persons with disabilities in national decision-making forums	3.72
Translation of policy statements into concrete action on disability inclusion in development programmes	3.6

Fig. 6 Perception of IDA's contribution

As shown by this rating, IDA is seen to play an important role in increasing the visibility of persons with disabilities and influencing the global development and humanitarian agendas. IDA has also been commended for seeking to ensure representation of the diversity of the disability movement, including underrepresented groups, for example:

- the selection criteria and inclusive approaches taken in the BRIDGE training, ensuring representation of women, youth and marginalised groups;
- the efforts made to support the World Federation of the Deafblind (fiscal hosting, webpage and advocacy/research support); and
- the inclusion of indigenous people with disabilities in IDA's work.

At the same time, the poor conditions for persons with psycho-social disabilities and lack of adherence to the CRPD provisions for this group around the world - along

with a weak level of organising – remain a challenge for IDA. This is already identified by IDA as a critical future focus area. It is IDA’s experience that the progress is also limited by the difficulty of building a common identity among different parts of the movement which includes persons with psychosocial disabilities.

The advocacy methods used by IDA are seen by respondents as both relevant and effective. DPO respondents also mention that the BRIDGE training and the support provided to them in the CRPD reporting process have been very relevant to their needs.

The figure below (from the survey) demonstrates the main types of IDA support provided to national movements according to respondents. Most prominent is capacity development (mainly BRIDGE trainings), information sharing (mainly Facebook and e-mail list serve) and advocacy support (mainly through coaching of CRPD reporting and global events). IDA does not support organizational development or national level alliance building as this is seen as the mandate of its members.

IDA support to national disability movements - share of all respondents

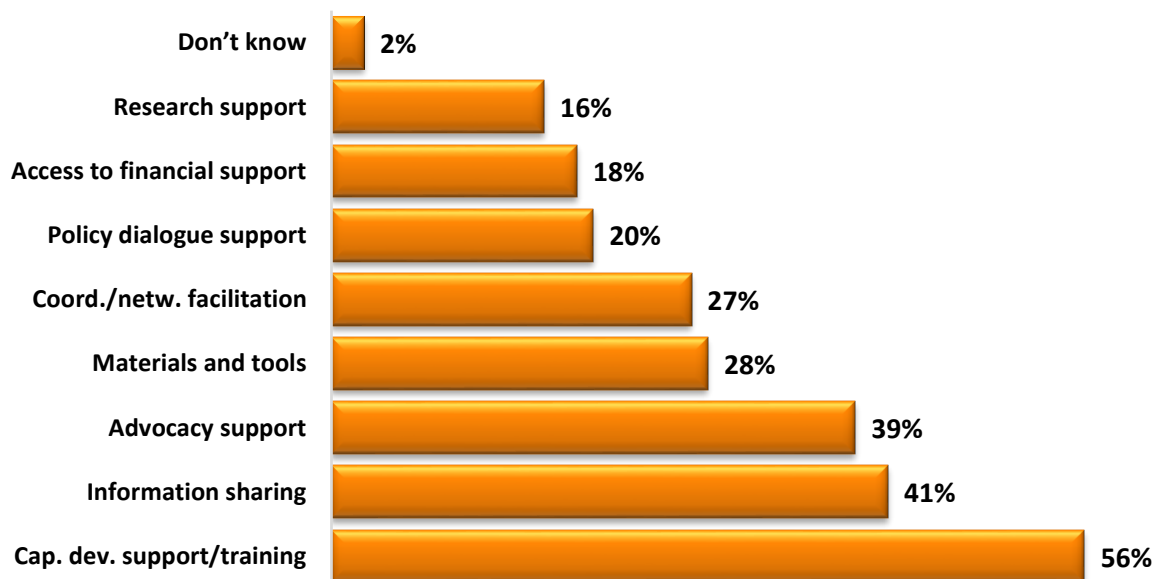


Fig. 7 Perception of IDA’s support to national disability movements

While respondents feel that IDA’s work has indeed been useful and valued, most feel that relevance could be further enhanced if there was a system for follow up support to national level advocacy processes and movement building. Respondents say that monitoring of commitments made by UN, governments, humanitarian and development actors must happen at the national level. DPOs that have been supported during the CRPD reporting process have received substantial support from IDA to write up their reports and to present them to the committee. However, upon return home these

DPOs were often not sufficiently resourced to follow up on the implementation of the concluding observations and recommendations to their governments.

Respondents called for more systematic ways to support national DPO capacity development (in addition to BRIDGE which is appreciated), to further facilitate national alliance building and provide technical support on specific issues. Respondents also called for enhanced follow-up support to participants after BRIDGE trainings and meetings so as to ensure that objectives are met. The roles of IDA and its members in such national level backstopping mechanisms is yet to be clearly agreed and spelled out.

While IDA has not been mandated by its members to support national level DPOs or processes, neither its members nor its partners are systematically picking up and supporting advocacy processes following the CRPD reporting or making use of the potential contributions from the BRIDGE alumni. This in turn has created expectations that IDA should do more to follow up on initiatives to enhance relevance and effectiveness. One of the important challenges for IDA is to find a way to support response to national priorities and demands by more proactively involving and coaching its direct members to engage in this follow up – and to engage with development partners that can fund such follow-up and movement building processes.

3.3.2 Human rights-based approach and gender equality

From a review of specific documentation and stakeholder interview data, IDA's work is clearly based on a human rights-based approach. Demanding accountability of duty bearers (to adhere to the CRPD) and strengthening capacity of rights holders to claim their rights are at the core of IDA's work⁴⁰. IDA is seen as inclusive and transparent by its members. IDA has worked hard to include all its members in policy dialogue and strategic deliberations, by keeping them continuously informed (via e-mail and Skype). Interview data confirms that decisions are taken by consensus. Some members however mention that the increasing workload and complexity of IDA's work makes it difficult for them to engage at the required level. The establishment of a programme committee (directors of members) has somewhat eased the burden on board members (presidents of members). Still the limited capacity of some IDA members and the overstretching of the Secretariat staff is sometimes negatively affecting the quality of communication and desired level of mutual accountability.

⁴⁰ Key documents reviewed included: (1) Report from the IDA-UN WOMEN Arab Regional Office Disability Inclusion Training from the from 21-23 April 2019, UN Women Regional Office for the Arab States (ROAS) in partnership with IDA and its regional member, the Arab Organisation of Persons with Disabilities (AOPD); (2) [E/RES/2017/12](#) of 10 August 2017, Promoting the rights of persons with disabilities and strengthening the mainstreaming of disability in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development : resolution / adopted by the Economic and Social Council UN. Economic and Social Council (2016-2017: New York and Geneva); and (3) IASC Guidelines on Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities in Humanitarian Action.

As mentioned above, IDA is undertaking a range of deliberate measures to include marginalised groups and challenge discriminatory and patriarchal structures in the disability movement. This is a long process which IDA has commenced. Respondents noted that it is still hard to reach the most marginalised groups as they are not always organised or welcomed by existing DPOs (e.g. Dalit community, indigenous groups, persons with psycho-social disabilities or diverse sexual orientation). This will require more concerted efforts by IDA and its members.

IDA has a gender policy from 2013, uses quotas at all occasions to ensure a gender balance, applies a gender marker to monitor gender aspects in finances and appointed a task team that was to work on alliance building with UN Women and increase representation of women with disabilities in various fora. Despite this, many respondents feel that women with disabilities are not getting enough attention and voice. IDA confirms that there have been many challenges:

- With UN Women, as there was a lack of responsiveness at global level which led to redirecting the work to units and departments within UN Women which are interested and proactive but which have staff assigned who have limited competencies and are not sufficiently senior to complete the important work;
- With the task team itself (initially lack of engagement of the group, mixed profiles including few experts and more women with disabilities activists who do not necessarily have the expertise to provide technical assistance on topics of interest to UN Women);
- With feminist movements who may sometimes be open for representation of women with disabilities but without much appetite for transformative changes; and
- With the disability rights movement who needs to develop stronger will and skills on the intersection between gender and disability

IDA has identified that there is a need to re-strategize to respond to these challenges and the demand for a stronger representation by women with disabilities.

3.4 SUSTAINABILITY

3.4.1 Sustainability of results

The range of IDA efforts and contributions described above have contributed to creating a **global momentum for disability inclusion** with increasing awareness of governments, donors and financial institutions to fund disability related programmes evidenced by increasing numbers of requests for IDA and its constituencies to participate in consultations and programmes.

This trend is bolstered by enabling legal and policy frameworks that commit stakeholders to certain standards and indicators (CRPD, the SDG disability indicators, the

humanitarian disability charter and the UNDIS framework). This remains an important aspect to ensure sustainability of the advocacy initiatives and outcomes.

However, notwithstanding the policy advancements there is no guarantee that new initiatives are designed to be disability inclusive and in line with rights and needs of persons with disabilities. Continued guidance and monitoring will be essential for meaningful and rights-based changes to happen at the national level. A precondition for this is that IDA's membership base is strengthened and empowered to engage with policy makers on technical sectoral aspects of rights fulfilment.

As with other human rights gains, the rights of persons with disabilities must always be protected and defended. If this is not closely guarded there is a possibility of a backward slide where the rights of persons with disabilities are diminished. For example, despite article 24 of the CRPD, some governments continue to build special schools for children with disabilities.

3.4.2 Organisational sustainability

IDA's sustainability as a global alliance presents potentially several challenges. This includes its ability to:

- Maintain and develop trust and mandate from its diverse constituency and manage their expectations. This will require more attention to internal communication and movement building, especially paying attention to how IDA and its members can work better together to enhance capacity and coordinated efforts at national and sub-national level;
- A human resource management plan that balances IDA's ambitions and prepares for succession of key staff members.
- Build its equity (a safety net of own capital) and widen its core funding base, to make it less dependent on the four core funders continued support. IDA cannot manage its operations for long if these funds were withdrawn. This will require identification of donors/philanthropist that can allow funds to be set aside for equity and new forms of income.

“Now we need to move from WHY to HOW and focus on monitoring and ensuring a rights-based approach in implementation”

IDA Board Member

3.5 EFFICIENCY

IDA has achieved a lot with a rather lean secretariat. However, at the same time **the governance structure and staffing** are insufficient for the emerging role and ambitions of IDA. This is already leading to missed opportunities, briefer consultations and communication gaps. Respondents recognise that IDA is understaffed but also point at the following obstacles to its efficiency:

- **While members value IDA’s growing importance and ambitions, several of them do not yet have sufficient capacity to engage meaningfully in the expanding agenda** which requires substantial investments from them in IDA’s governance, advocacy, monitoring, fund raising and programme implementation. Some IDA members do not have secretariats to support their operations but rely on support from hosting national DPOs and consultants. Members of IDA also need to coordinate between their own board members (who are spread around the region/world) and the employed directors (who often reside in a different place and may speak a different language). A few IDA members do not have employed directors, but only a board. IDA’s growth has not sufficiently been accompanied by efforts to strengthen the institutional capacity of its members. It should be recognised that this has, so far, not been an explicit mandate of IDA. Good examples are however the fiscal hosting of and support to WFDB, the BRIDGE trainings and the Catalyst programme.
- To mitigate the increasing demands on the board, **IDA has established a programme committee** to take over some of the programmatic and operational issues (leaving policy issues to the board). This is a welcome addition in the governance structure. The “overlap day” between board and programme committee is seen as essential. However, more could be done to make governance more efficient with the growing demands, such as sub-committees with decision making powers and enhanced support services to board and committee members.
- As mentioned above, **the gaps in representation** from some regions and groups poses another difficulty for IDA to work efficiently. IDA is already working to facilitate convenings and create preconditions for these groups to coordinate and develop capacities and to stimulate an interest in IDA membership. IDA has also opened for associate membership for groups that do not yet meet the membership criteria. IDA should continue to give these efforts priority – especially representation from North and Central Asia.

It should be noted that the IDA (and member) budgets for convening staff, meetings and trainings is often higher than similar meetings held in other organisations. This is because persons with disabilities often require reasonable accommodation in order to participate meaningfully (such as personal assistants, guides, sign language interpreters, technical aids, more time). The cost of reasonable accommodations should not be seen or interpreted as “inefficiency”.

4 Conclusions and recommendations

4.1 CONCLUSIONS

IDA has contributed to significant policy gains during the period under review. There are now global policy frameworks in place for disability inclusion in development and humanitarian work. The global legal framework for disability rights (the CRPD) is gaining traction as a tool for monitoring as envisaged by article 33. IDA's work has been effective and relevant. Sida's long term core support has played an important role in these achievements. While there are many donors that provide project support – there are still too few that are ready to provide core support.

“Sida core funding has been the foundation of our work – Finland, Australia and Open Society Foundation built the walls and DfID provided the roof”.

IDA staff member

While IDA's achievements have been notable, especially considering the short time span and the lean Secretariat, there are some areas of improvement.

1. **IDA's fast growth has led to challenges for the members and the Secretariat to cope and prioritise.** There is a risk of staff burn out, member dissatisfaction and inability to deliver on commitments to donors. IDA has taken on many new programmes and donors, tripling the budget in four years – and demands and requests will continue to increase. While many of the new programmes involve the member organisations, these members may not always have the capacity to manage the scope of new opportunities and meet expected timelines and reporting requirements.
2. In the past two years the work in **Geneva has been hampered due to staff gaps.** IDA has been reactive rather than pro-active. There are missed opportunities to influence processes, committees and resolutions. The CRPD and the human rights system in Geneva is IDA's core business and needs to be prioritised and revitalised. An area which is yet to be addressed is how National Human Rights Institutions (NHRI) could become allies in monitoring of the CRPD. The NHRIs are accredited and supported by OHCHR, through the National Institutions and Regional Mechanisms Section (NIRMS).
3. **Monitoring of commitments made by the UN, governments, humanitarian and development actors must happen at the national and sub-national level.** IDA and its members need to develop a model of cooperation to more systemati-

cally link IDA's highly appreciated BRIDGE trainings and coaching of DPOs reporting to the CRPD/UPR with follow-up support at the national level. Such a joint approach would lead to more effective and sustainable results in terms of empowerment of national level DPOs, inclusion of women and marginalised groups and national level alliance building within the movement and beyond.

4. There is presently **no clear mandate for IDA to directly work with national level organisations** that are members of IDA members. This is further complicated by the fact that national level DPOs are often members of both a global and a regional IDA member. Generally, the national DPO coalition in a country is a member of the regional IDA member, while the disability specific national DPOs are members of the global IDA members (which sometimes also have regional bodies)⁴¹. There is no clarity on how to make concerted national capacity development efforts, which recognises both geographical and disability specific agendas. Facilitating synergies and alliance building at national level will be essential. National level BRIDGE trainings have been suggested as a way forward. As mentioned above this requires the development and adoption of a model of cooperation among IDA members and IDA.
5. **Gender equality** is still an issue in the disability movement which remains patriarchal in its structure. IDA needs to do more to drive change and empower women with disabilities to have a stronger voice and take on leadership positions. The current leadership of the disability movement is ageing. This suggests the need to more actively **engage youth with disabilities**. While the BRIDGE training has engaged a cadre of new young activists and women, these are not always active in any of the existing DPOs – or in any other advocacy platform.
6. IDA has been skilful in building global alliances with UN bodies, donors and IDDC members, although this is still to be mirrored at the national level. Also, **IDA is yet to look more widely for allies in the human rights and civil society sphere**. Organisations that could be useful allies are for example Human Rights Watch, Amnesty International, Action four Sustainable Development, CSO Partnership for Development Effectiveness, Forus⁴², and Women, Youth and Child rights organisations.
7. There are **gaps in membership** from some regions and disability groups, which need to be addressed in order to ensure continued legitimacy – most importantly in Asia (India, China and former Soviet Union states).

⁴¹ See footnote 33

⁴² <http://forus-international.org/>

IDA's review of its own work and its process to develop a new strategy - which is ongoing in parallel to this evaluation - make largely similar assessments of the achievements and challenges as this evaluation. IDA concludes as follows:

*“Despite significant policy gains in the past years, **meaningful engagement of persons with disabilities through their representative organisations** in policies and programmes is yet to be seen. There are significant risks for the advancement of the rights of persons with disabilities **if global commitments made on inclusion of persons with disabilities are not backed by a human rights-based approach.**”*

*Advocacy for the rights of persons with disabilities has entered **a new phase**, where DPOs have a key role to play to hold States and other stakeholders accountable for the commitments made under the 2030 Agenda and by ratifying the CRPD. While IDA is gaining recognition at the global level, **the situation at national and local level is preoccupying.** DPOs are losing their access to governments, their consultative power, as evidenced in the CRPD parallel reports. At national level, in a context of shrinking space for civil society more generally, we observe that the CRPD is losing ground. While the momentum for DPO engagement now is unique at a global level, it is critical to **transform advocacy success into operational success**, to secure DPOs' space in the picture, and bring the global level momentum to national and local levels.*

*Successful advocacy resulted in increased investment in disability, however we see that on many occasions **it continues to be disability-specific, and too often guided by a medical model.** Governments or INGOs want to create 'visible things' for persons with disabilities such as specialized centres. Some investments are welcomed adaptations and accommodations, but some investments are going through organizations that have a good delivery system but are not CRPD-compliant.*

*As IDA is invited to contribute everywhere **DPOs' capacity to respond and engage in different discussions with a unified voice is not sufficient yet.** The momentum is not lost, but it needs to be pushed to the next level. Capacities of members need to be built, including through securing core funding and sustaining DPO leadership at the local level.”*

This demonstrates that IDA has capacity – and willingness – to undertake self-reflection and to modify its approaches.

4.2 LESSONS LEARNT

There are some important lessons to be learnt from this evaluation:

1. Long term core funding is a key precondition for organisations to succeed in sustained advocacy. Project funding is also welcomed but can distort priorities and negatively affect local ownership (as is well-known but still not applied by most donors). This means that IDA's members and their constituencies cannot succeed unless they have core funding for some basic functions (e.g. advocacy, communication, strategizing and fundraising).
2. Staff commitment, good connections to key decision makers and “helping” them to do a good job seem to be key components of successful advocacy.

3. Employment conditions of civil society organisations must be conducive to recruitment of staff that fulfil the criteria in point 2.
4. Ability to undertake critical self-reflection and re-strategizing (learning organisation) is of key importance for effectiveness and relevance of an organisation. This reflection could be further enhanced if inviting external civil society observers from the wider human rights and SDG monitoring arena to comment.

4.3 RECOMMENDATIONS

4.3.1 To IDA

IDA has developed a draft strategy with four principles and six pillars to guide their direction for 2020-2023. This evaluation largely supports the proposed strategic direction with an emphasis on the following.

1. Focus on **human rights systems in Geneva** – as the core legal basis of IDA’s mandate. Continue to build national DPO capacity in the reporting process, which includes cooperation with IDA members for better follow up and guidance. Revitalise the work with other treaty bodies, the Special Rapporteur and the Human Rights Council. More can be done to facilitate working relationship with NHRIs, many of which have the monitoring responsibility of the CRPD.
2. Focus more on **movement building**. This includes
 - Strengthened and tailor-made support mechanisms for members with limited capacities – regional members need to have core funding for their secretariats and technical support hubs that can carry out coaching and BRIDGE trainings when needed at regional and national level. Some members may require fiscal hosting or other measures.
 - Coordinated efforts with IDA members to facilitate national DPO capacity development and alliance building to enhance legitimacy, accountability, monitoring and advocacy capacity. Consider new modules of BRIDGE that focus on organisational capacity and alliance building within the movement and beyond (human rights institutions and other CSOs, private sector, etc.). Ensure that DPOs get a fair share of influence and budgets of programmes where IDA is a party and communicate such partner commitments to members so that they can use this information as an advocacy tool.
3. Focus on **monitoring of the commitments** already made by UN, governments and donors in Human Rights instruments, SDGs, humanitarian action, UNDIS and the commitments made at the Global Disability Summit. This means that IDA should:
 - work with its members and constituencies to enhance **their role as monitors** of programmes, policies and budgets to ensure that they are disability inclusive and advance a rights-based approach to disability inclusion –

framing problems and solutions in line with the CRPD and monitor what various actors are doing at the implementation level; and

- consider **limiting its role in technical programme implementation and coordination** (e.g. education, health, etc.) that goes beyond IDA's role as a movement builder and advocacy/monitoring organisation and beyond the capacity of most of its constituencies (this means focussing on monitoring to ensure that such projects are rights based and inclusive in practice).
4. Focus **new advocacy efforts on discrimination of persons with psychosocial disabilities** – where there is still resistance to the provisions made in the CRPD.
 5. **Strengthen the gender component** and engage more with women with disability organisations (national, regional and even global) and well as women's wings of member organisations to vitalise IDA's work.
 6. **Review the strategic value** of participation in COSP and HLPF and be more strategic in participation, with specific goals and targets.
 7. **Manage unrealistic expectations** from members and their constituencies and clearly communicate IDA's focus, role and limitations.

In order to manage the growth, the following management and governance adaptations may be considered:

8. **Urgently fill vacant advocacy positions** – in particular in Geneva where the absence of a staff has resulted in many missed opportunities to influence human rights policy and discussions. Furthermore, by considering:
 - a Deputy Director for human resource management and support to staff members in their coordination between NY and Geneva (or a similar function);
 - a new communications officer position;
 - a new membership development officer position;
 - an expanded finance department to have capacity to undertake fiscal hosting of members in need and to develop equity; and
 - one position specifically for gender equality and one for other underrepresented groups.
9. **Decentralise** operational decision making to thematic and geographic committees. The programme committee is a good start, but there is a need for more delegation to various sub-committees. There could for example be delegation to committees that are tasked with monitoring of specific programmes or development areas.
10. **Ensure mentoring of new board members** (e.g. overlap with outgoing member) and follow up that their reasonable accommodations are in place, such as providing summaries of complex documents, allowing sufficient time for preparations and dialogue before and during meetings and facilitating board members'

internal consultations in preparation of meetings do ensure that there is grounding of important policy decisions.

11. Support **members to develop a minimum level of capacity to engage meaningfully at strategic level globally and regionally**. This minimum level includes employed staff that can coordinate and facilitate advocacy, capacity development, communication and alliance building. Resource hubs of BRIDGE alumni and other technical recourse persons could be linked to these member secretariats.
12. Expand the practice of **fiscal hosting** of members with limited capacity in order to facilitate their access to funding and to enable them to focus on advocacy and monitoring functions.
13. Consider to proactively create an equity fund by approaching existing donors to allow for a 5-age to be kept annually and by approaching private foundations and philanthropists than may want to support IDA in this regard.

4.3.2 To Sida and other development partners

- Continue to provide core funding to IDA. Consider core funding also to IDA's regional members to provide them with basic strategic and advocacy capacity – initially through fiscal hosting by IDA;
- Consider allowing for a small %-age of the budget to be set aside every year to build an IDA equity fund;
- Continue to engage actively in donor networks on disability inclusion;
- Review the agency's own practices in terms of disability inclusive development and humanitarian programmes (e.g. internal capacity development on disability inclusion and monitoring of Sida's programmes);
- Encourage and support the Swedish delegation in Geneva to become a more active supporter (as in New York) and encourage cooperation between the two delegations (New York and Geneva). Other bilateral donors could also work more proactively with their UN delegations to inspire them to engage more actively in promotion of the rights of persons with disabilities.
- Improve donor coordination in line with the Paris and Busan principles. IDA is a small organization with several donors and multiple donor requirements which take resources from its core mandate. In line with this, development partners that provide project-based funding could consider more flexible core, or programme, funding to allow IDA and its members to develop institutional capacity and have the space to be pro-active and make use of emerging opportunities.

Annex 1 Evaluation Matrix

Questions raised in ToRs	Indicators to be used in Evaluation	Methods	Sources	Availability and Reliability of Data /comments
Relevance				
To what extent does IDA support its members and the broader disability rights movement globally in responding to opportunities and constraints at international, regional and national levels?	<p>Character, significance and target group of support measures.</p> <p>Timeline of IDA-supported events and communications from 2015-2018</p> <p>Stakeholders perceptions of the usefulness of IDA's support measures - strengths and weaknesses.</p> <p>Stakeholders perceptions of most significant contribution</p> <p>Stakeholders perceptions of most significant weakness</p> <p>Stakeholder's recommendations on improvements</p>	<p>Documents Review</p> <p>Interviews</p> <p>Web-survey</p> <p>Web-scraping</p>	<p>Programme documents</p> <p>IDA members</p> <p>DPOs</p> <p>External observers</p> <p>Internet</p>	<p>Strong reliability</p> <p>Web scraping results support triangulation</p>
What are the possible ways to enhance ownership, connections and mutual accountability within the alliance?	<p>Character and significance of efforts undertaken by IDA to enhance ownership and accountability</p> <p>Perceptions of strengths and weaknesses of the approaches taken by IDA</p> <p>Perceptions of strengths and weaknesses of the governance of the alliance</p> <p>Stakeholders' recommendations on improvements</p>	<p>Interviews</p> <p>Web-survey</p>	<p>IDA members</p> <p>IDA staff</p> <p>DPOs</p>	<p>Somewhat</p> <p>Strong reliability</p>
To what extent IDA has included a gender perspective in its advocacy work, its approaches and its support to DPOs?	<p>Character and significance of efforts undertaken by IDA to enhance gender equality (intersectionality)</p> <p>Perceptions of strengths and weaknesses of the gender perspectives applied by IDA</p> <p>Stakeholders' recommendations on improvements</p>	<p>Interviews</p> <p>Web-survey</p>	<p>DPOs / IDA staff</p> <p>AWID</p> <p>Women with Disability DPOs in selected countries (e-mail and/or face to face in New York and Amman)</p>	<p>Somewhat reliable</p>

ANNEX 1 EVALUATION MATRIX

Questions raised in ToRs	Indicators to be used in Evaluation	Methods	Sources	Availability and Reliability of Data /comments
To what extent IDA has included the most marginalised disability groups?	Character and significance of efforts undertaken by IDA to enhance inclusion of the most marginalised disability groups Perceptions of strengths and weaknesses of the approaches taken by IDA Stakeholders' recommendations on improvements	Interviews Web-survey	DPOs from marginalised groups (e-mail and/or face to face in New York and Amman) IDA staff IDA members IWGIA ILGA	Somewhat & Strong reliability
Outcomes/Impact: To what extent has IDA achieved the objectives of its strategic framework 2015-2018?				
A growing consensus in line with Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) and enhanced synergy between human rights and development frameworks fuel international momentum for greater inclusion of the rights of persons with disabilities	Number and perceived significance of political commitments made by UN agencies and national governments to include and prioritise persons with disabilities in development programmes and to address their human rights deficit Number and significance of occasions where synergies between the human rights and developmental frameworks have been practiced (linking the CRPD process and the Agenda 2030 ⁴³) Stakeholders perceptions of the importance of IDA's contributions to these changes, e.g. IDA's coordination, facilitating the circulation of policy papers, organising webinars, pre-session workshops, funding	Documents Review Interviews Web-survey Sentiment analysis from Web scraping results	Programme documents, Internet Key IDA staff IDA Members DPOs UN Agencies External observers Internet	Strong reliability Web-scraping results also support triangulation
Disabled Peoples Organisations (DPOs) strengthen their use of UN monitoring and accountability mechanisms (Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Treaty Bodies, Universal Periodic Reviews	Type, number, and significance of DPO participation at global, regional and national levels in the various UN monitoring and accountability mechanisms DPO's perceptions of usefulness of IDA's support, and challenges with engagements	Documents review Interviews and FGDs with DPOs in New York and Amman Web-survey Web-scraping	Programme documents, UN documents, DPOs IDA members	Strong reliability

⁴³ This includes all of the achievements based on the indicators presented in the Annual Reports (but also derived from the Strategic Plan and the Program Results Framework.

ANNEX 1 EVALUATION MATRIX

Questions raised in ToRs	Indicators to be used in Evaluation	Methods	Sources	Availability and Reliability of Data /comments
(UPR), Special procedures to gain greater leverage for national advocacy	Stakeholders perceptions of the importance of IDA's contributions to e.g. coordination, facilitating the circulation of policy papers, organising webinars, pre-session workshops, funding		Internet	Web-scraping results also support triangulation
UN, bilateral and multilateral development agencies develop further commitments, capacities and collaboration to support national stakeholders' efforts towards UN CRPD implementation and inclusive development.	Significance of efforts taken by UN, bilateral and multilateral development agencies to support national level stakeholders (their own national offices and staff, as well as national governments and DPOs) Internal policy/organisational changes inside UN and other partner organisations Perceptions of the importance of IDA's contribution to these efforts and changes, e.g. coordination, facilitating the circulation of policy papers, organising webinars, pre-session workshops	Interviews and e-mails Web-survey Web-scraping and sentiment analysis	IDA staff DPOs UN agencies and World Bank Sida, Norad, DFID and DFAT Internet	Strong reliability Somewhat strong reliability Web-scraping results also support triangulation
Global and regional DPOs and NGOs improve technical capacity to support national DPOs to advocate for implementation of the CRPD and inclusive development programmes and policies, particularly in low- and middle-income countries	Number and diversity of target groups of the supported capacity development programmes. Perceptions of participants of the usefulness of the training and challenges with its application Examples of practical application of new DPO abilities	Document review Interviews Web-survey	Workshop evaluations IDA members 180 alumni of the trainings conducted with support of IDA	Strong reliability Somewhat strong reliability with Skype follow-up
Effectiveness				
Does IDA's organisational capacity effectively support the achievement of IDA's objectives?	Perceptions of ability to adjust to the growth – examples of management and governance adaptations Perceptions of staff composition and capacity compared to tasks at hand Perceptions of strengths and weaknesses of organisational structure, management and systems. Stakeholders' recommendations on improvements	Interviews Self-assessment (SWOT) workshop	IDA staff IDA members	Strong reliability assuming all stakeholders are available

ANNEX 1 EVALUATION MATRIX

Questions raised in ToRs	Indicators to be used in Evaluation	Methods	Sources	Availability and Reliability of Data /comments
	Perceptions of the present balance between inclusive and democratic decision making and efficiency	Interviews	IDA staff and Board members	Strong reliability
Does IDA's current governance support effective decision-making in light of the current growth of the alliance?	Perceptions of what is working well and what is not. Stakeholders' recommendations on improvements			
Cost Efficiency				
Will not be dealt with in this evaluation.	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
Sustainability				
What are key factors and aspects supporting the long-term benefits of IDA's work?	Perceptions of enabling factors and disabling factors to the implementation of the CRPD and inclusive development programmes and policies, particularly in low- and middle-income countries.	Interviews Self-assessment (SWOT) workshop	DPOs IDA key staff and Board members External observers	Strong reliability
Which divisions of roles and responsibilities between IDA and IDA's members would optimise financial and organisational growth for IDA's members?	Perceptions of the pros and cons of the present divisions of roles and responsibilities between IDA and IDA's members Stakeholders' recommendations on improvements to optimise financial / organisational growth.	Interviews Self-assessment (SWOT)	DPOs IDA key staff and Board members External observers	Strong reliability

Annex 2 List of documents reviewed

IDA documents

IDA annual report 2015, 2016, 2017, and 2018.
IDA budgets (IDA 2018 Financial Statements + 2019 Forecast, 07 06 2019).
IDA (2015-2018) Strategic Plan and results framework.
IDA application to Sida.
IDA (2013) Gender Policy.
Belinda Calaguas and Richard Bennett (2015) External Evaluation of IDA.
IDA Management response to evaluation 2015.
IDA (2015) São Paulo, Brazil, 22-24 October 2015 Conference Report.
International Disability and Development Consortium and IDA (2018) BRIDGE CRPD-SDGs Middle East and North Africa Narrative Report – Module 1 (includes the case study of BRIDGE).
IDA Programme Committee meeting Madrid IDA and IDDC “red lights” and commitments on disability inclusive development (group work outcomes), April, 2019.
IDA Programme Committee Meeting Report Beirut (2018) Version External for Sharing.
Bridge CRPD-SDGs Training Initiative 5th Bridge Steering Committee Meeting Bridge Report (2018) Bridge CRPD-SDGs Training Initiative 5th Bridge Steering Committee Meeting, Bridge Report 2018.
Bridge Report (2018 revised version) Bridge CRPD-SDG Task Team Partnership Protocol.
Bridge Report (No Date) Bridge CRPD-SDGs Initiative Steering Committee, Terms of Reference.
Bridge Report (No Date) Bridge CRPD-SDGs Coordinator, Terms of Reference.
Bridge Report (No Date) Basic Quality Criteria, Working Principles and Development of the Bridge CRPD-SDGs Training Initiative.
Bridge Report (2018) Bridge CRPD-SDGs Training of Trainers, Module A Report.
Bridge Report (2015?) Bridge CRPD-SDGs Training Initiative.
Bridge Report (2019) Bridge CRPD-SDGs Training of Trainers, Letter of commitment.
IDA Draft Strategic Plan 2020-202.
African Disability Forum (2017) Strategic Plan 2018-2023.
European Disability Forum (2017) Strategic Plan 2017 – 2021.
Inclusion International (2016) Strategic Plan, 2016 – 2020.
Pacific Disability Forum (2016) Theory of Change.
RIADIS (No date) Strategic Plan.
World Blind Union (2017) Strategic Plan, 2017 – 2020.
World Federation of the Deaf (No date) Action-Plan 2016 – 2019.

[Case Study on the Engagement of Organizations of Persons with Disabilities \(DPOs\) in Voluntary National Reviews](#)
[Global Report on the participation of organisations of persons with disabilities \(DPOs\) in VNR Processes.](#)
[Technical Workshop on Collecting Data on Persons with Disabilities in Humanitarian Contexts.](#)

United Nations Documents:

Security Council Resolution 2475 of 20 June 2019.

United Nations General Assembly, [resolution 71/243 \(2016\)](#)

United Nations General Assembly, [resolution 67/226 \(2012\)](#)

[United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy \(2019\)](#)

[UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs \(DESA\) \(2018\) Disability and Development Report: Realizing the Sustainable Development Goals by, for and with persons with disabilities.](#)

UN Women (2019) UN Women and IDA Disability Training Cairo Report.

Terms of Reference for the United Nations' Stakeholder Group of Persons with Disabilities: The space for persons with disabilities in the United Nations.

[Compilation of the CRPD Committee's Concluding Observations](#)

Evidence of elections of Treaty Body Members (i.e., 1 out of 18 female member (6%) including 1 female outgoing 2018 17 out of 18 male members (94%) including 8 male outgoing 2018).

States Parties Reports for Angola, Togo, Mauritania, Israel, Benin, Ghana, Maldives, Tuvalu, Andorra, the Netherlands, Vietnam, Palau, Kazakhstan, Switzerland, Georgia, Jamaica, and Bangladesh.

Concluding Observations from different State Parties.

[UN Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities \(2017\) Achieving gender balance and equitable geographical representation in the elections of members of the Committee".](#)

[Statement by Mr. Andrew Gilmour](#), Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights, at the High-level Panel Meeting to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the adoption of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities: Promoting universal ratification; New York, 2 December 2016.

[Theresia Degener \(2018\) Towards Inclusive Equality: 10 years Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.](#)

Other documents:

Ulrika Ribohn, [SIDA \(2013\) Human rights for persons with disabilities; an evaluation of the work plan, Sida Decentralised Evaluation 2013:30.](#)

[NORAD \(2012\) Mainstreaming disability in the new development paradigm Evaluation of Norwegian support to promote the rights of persons with disabilities.](#)

Essl Foundation, September (2017) Civil Society Survey 2017 on the Implementation of the UN CRPD based on the Zero Project-Social Indicators. <https://zeroproject.org/about-us/mission-statement/>

Websites:

General Documentation related to the 21st Session found at [this dedicated page UN](#)

[Human Rights CRPD](#)

[ilo.org](#)

[undp.org](#)

[unicef.org](#)

[unwomen.org](#)

[who.org](#)

[worldbank.org](#)

<http://humanitariandisabilitycharter.org/>

<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/frameworks/sendaiframework>

https://www.un.org/development/desa/disabilities/wp-content/uploads/sites/15/2019/03/UNDIS_20-March-2019_for-HLCM.P.pdf

Also refer to the web-crawler annex for additional websites

Annex 3 List of Persons Interviewed

Name	Organisation	Country
ABDULMUM UNI UJAH SULAYMAN	JOINT NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF PERSONS WITH DISABILI- TIES	Nigeria
Abraham ABDALLAH	Arab Organisation of Persons with Disabilities, Chairperson	Lebanon
AGNES JUDITH ABUKITO	NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAFBLIND IN UGANDA	Uganda
Alex COTE	Centre for Inclusive Policies, former IDA staff	Global
Alradi Hassan ABDALLA	ADD	Sudan
Ana Lucia Arellano	RIADIS, chairperson of IDA	Ecuador
Ana PELAEZ	CEDAW Committee member	Geneva
ANDERSON GITONGA	UNITED DISABLED PERSONS OF KENYA	Kenya
Andrew BOYS	DSI Director	UK
Avi BLAU	IFHOH	Israel
Betty NAJJEMBA	ADF Learning Coordinator on Bridge	Uganda
Bhargavi DEVAR	Director TCI	India
Catalina Devandas AGUILAR	Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	Geneva
Catherine Hyde Townsend	Ford foundation	US
Catherine NAUGHTON	EDF Director	Brussels
Connie LAURIN-BOWIE	II Director	Canada
Daniel Iga Mwesigwa	World Network of Users and Survi- vors of Psychiatry	Uganda
David BAINBRIDGE	CBM International Director; Strategic collaboration between CBM and IDA	UK
Diana SAMARASAN	Founding Director, Disability Rights Fund, partner on the disability cata- lyst programme	Boston
Diane RICHLER	Inclusive Education Task Team, In- clusion International and also <i>former</i> Chair, IDA	Canada

ANNEX 3 LIST OF PERSONS INTERVIEWED

Dominic HASLAM	Chair IDDC, interlocutor for new consortium grants UK Aid Connect and DID from DFID, Director of Policy at Sightsavers	UK
Dulamsuren Jigjid	WFD	Mongolia
Federica SETTIMI	Assistant for GLAD, hosted by IDA	Geneva
Fred SCHROEDER	World Blind Union, President	America
Geir JENSEN	World Federation of the Deafblind, President	Norway
George KHURI	WBU, consultant on SDG report	Arab States region
Georgia DOMINIK	Adviser - Inclusive Humanitarian Action	New York
Gertrude OFORIWA FEFOAME	CRPD Committee members and Sight Savers	Ghana
Gordon RATTRAY	CBM	UK
HENRY MURILLO	RED DE REDES DE COLOMBIA	Colombia
Idriss MAIGA	African Disability Forum, chairperson	Niger
Ilaria PAOLAZZI	Program Officer, Child Rights Connect and has long experience with IDA	Geneva
Imed OUERTANI	Former Bridge fellow and Bridge lead trainer	Tunisia
Jahda Abo Khalil	AOPD Director	Lebanon
Jarrood CLYNE	Geneva Permanent Mission New Zealand	Geneva/New Zealand
Jose Viera	WBU Director	Argentina
Juan Angel De Gouveia	RIADIS, Vice president	Ecuador
Judith EKAETE	Women and Girls with Disabilities Task Team	Nigeria
Kathy AL JUBEH	Member of IDDC DPO partnerships task group and Bridge lead trainer	UK
Klaus LACHWITZ	Inclusion International, Chairperson	Germany
Liz OMBATI	Bridge fellow	Kenya
Lucia RAMON	Geneva Permanent Mission Mexico	Geneva/Mexico
Manase NTUTU	NAROK SOUTH DISABLED NETWORK CBO	Kenya
Manuel PATROUILLARD	Director of humanity and inclusion	France
Marcia Rioux	Disability Rights Promotion International	Canada

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Maulani A Rotinsulu	ASEAN Disability Forum	Indonesia
Megan SMITH	Gender and Development Officer	New York
Mette Muller Kristensen	Board member of IDDC and DPOD	Denmark
Michelle Funk	WHO, Mental health coordinator	Geneva
Mika KONTIANINEN	DFAT	Australia
Nelly Caleb	Pacific Disability Forum (PDF)	Vanuatu
Nicolas BACH	Operations and Finance Manager	Geneva
Ola Abu Ghaib	Disability Rights Fund board, IDDC, GLAD board	Palestine
OTTO AMILCAR MAZARIEGOS	ASOCIACION NACIONAL DE CIEGOS DE GUATEMALA	Guatemala
Patrick MUTZENBERG	Director, Centre for Civil and Political Rights	Geneva
Patrick SUUBI	WBU	Rwanda
Pratima Gurung	NATIONAL INDIGENOUS DISABLED WOMEN ASSOCIATION	Nepal
Priscille GEISER	Program Manager, IDA	Lyon
Rebecca Opetsi Alitsi	IFSBH	Kenya
Risnawati UTAMI	CRPD Committee members [Bridge alumni]	Indonesia
Rosangela Berman Bieler	Senior disability advisor for UNICEF	New York
Rosario GALARZA	RIADIS	Peru
Ruth WARICK	International Federation of Hard of Hearing People, Chairperson	Canada
Sabine REHBICHLER	Director, light for the world	Austria
Simon Peter Okwii,	Source of the Nile Union of Persons with Albinism (SNUPA)	Uganda
Simone Oluoch Olunya	UN Women	New York
Stefan TROMMEL	Senior Disability Specialist at ILO and Former Executive Director of IDA	Geneva
Stig LANGVAD	Former CRPD Committee members	Denmark
Tchaurea FLEURY	Senior Advisor, Bridge CRPD-SDGs Coordinator	Geneva
Teresia DEGENER	Former CRPD Committee members	Germany
Vanessa DOS SANTOS	Down Syndrome International	South Africa
Wissal QURAZ	Atfaluna Society for Deaf Children	Palestine
Vladimir CUK	Executive Director IDA	New York
Yannis VARDAKASTANIS	European Disability Forum, President	Greece

Annex 4 Perception-Based Survey Data from IDA constituency

1. INTRODUCTION

This assessment sets out to assess collected survey data from stakeholder tied or related to the International Disability Alliance (IDA). The survey is part of a larger independent evaluation of IDA conducted in 2019. The evaluation is sanctioned by the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida) who financially supported IDA for several consecutive years. The purpose of the survey has been twofold. First, to shed light on key stakeholders' views, opinions and perceptions concerning their experience with IDA. Second, to conduct a follow-up of IDA's performance in relation to raised questions in the evaluation's Terms of Reference⁴⁴. The report and analysis below is strictly descriptive and does not assess underlying causes for specific observations or patterns. The aim is, nevertheless, to give a good and fair insight into the analysed data.

1.1 Method

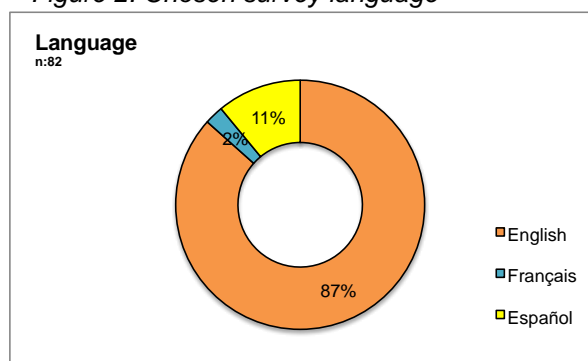
The design of the survey has to a large extent been based on deductive reasoning and expectations gathered from research of project documents. The IDA secretariat was consulted during this phase and several survey questions and parts of the survey design were altered based on constructive feedback from the secretariat. The survey is furthermore composed of a mixed battery of questions, where the recipients have been asked to respond to both pre-programmed responses as well as to give narrative answers. Due to the multilingual target group the survey was setup in an English-, a French- and a Spanish version. The target group is composed of representatives from organisations and other key stakeholders (donors, representatives from peer networks etc.) that have been deemed relevant and able to shed light on IDA and its efforts.

In total, a survey invitation was sent to 140 participants. Data has been collected between 27 June and 17 July in 2019. At the end of the data collection period 82 unique individuals had engaged with the survey – 59% response rate. An absolute majority (87%) responded to the survey in English in accordance with figure 2. Note also that the dropout rate is relatively high – 44% of the respondents opted out during the survey. However, the recorded data is deemed to be of good quality and can thus give insights to the evaluation in relation to the respondents' perception on IDA and its performance during recent years.

Figure 1. Response rate

Response rate	
Full target group	140
Responses	82
Completed	46
Incomplete	36
Response rate	59%

Figure 2. Chosen survey language



⁴⁴ See the evaluation matrix for details.

2. ANALYSIS

In this section the survey data will be analysed and presented with graphs and brief descriptive texts. The section is divided in four subsections:

2.1 Background data

2.2 IDA support and contribution to advancement of the rights of persons with disabilities

2.3 Other actors

2.4 Final comments

2.1 Background data

This subsection presents background data on respondent characteristics that was collected in the survey.

Figure 3. Gender balance

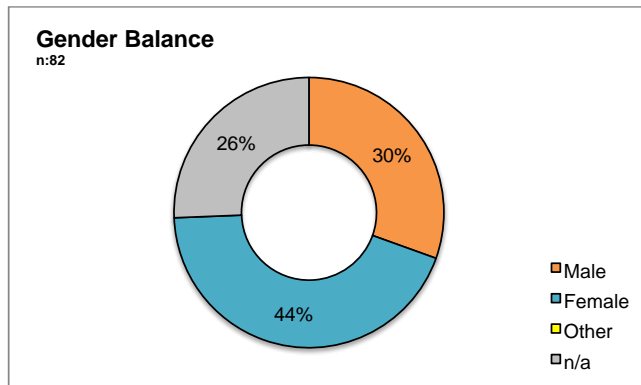


Figure 3 shows the gender balance within the group of respondents – 44% of the respondents were females and 30% were males. Note that more than one in four (26%) did not give an answer.

Figure 4. Main relationship with IDA

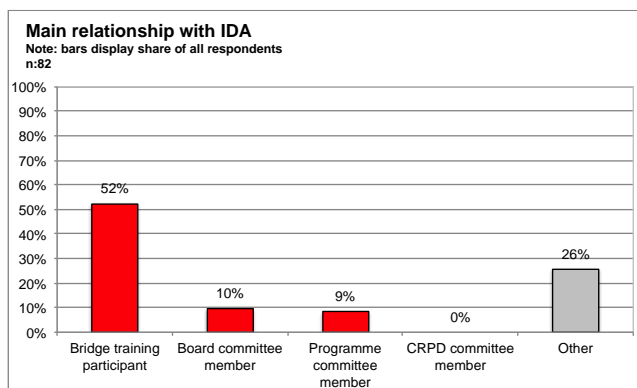


Figure 4 show the respondents' answers relating to their organisation's relationship with IDA. More than half (52%) of the respondents stated that they were bridge training participants, 10% were board committee members, and 9% were programme committee members. Note that the response 'CRPD committee member' has not been selected, and thus are unrepresented in the survey data.

Figure 5. Geographical focus area

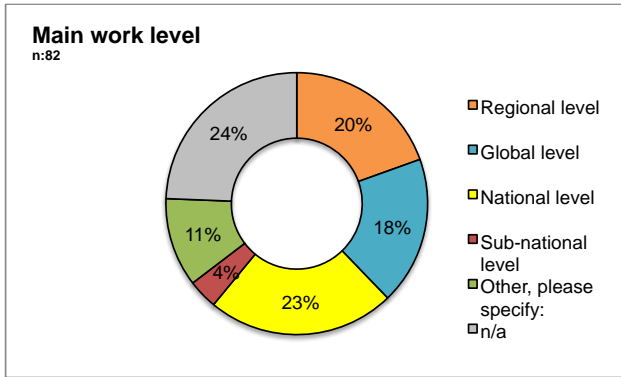


Figure 5 shows the result from the respondents' views on their own organisations' main work level. The collected data suggests that the respondent's work levels are rather scattered. National- (23%), regional- (20%) and global level (18%) are the largest categories and relatively equal in size. Note also that 24% did not give an answer to this question.

Figure 6. Geographical focus area

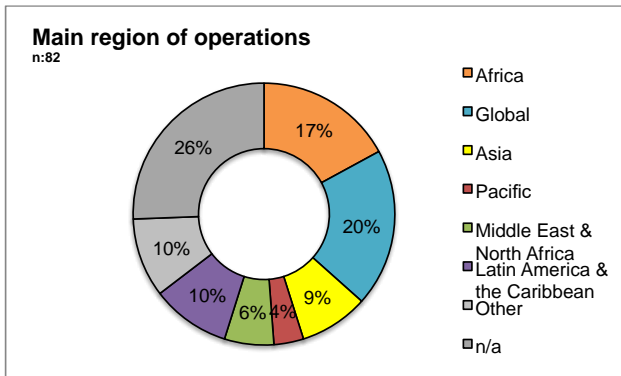


Figure 6 shows the result from the respondents' views on their own organisations' main geographical focus area. The global-(20%) and the African-(17%) focus are the most common responses. Note also that 26% did not give an answer to this question.

Figure 7. Organisational focus area

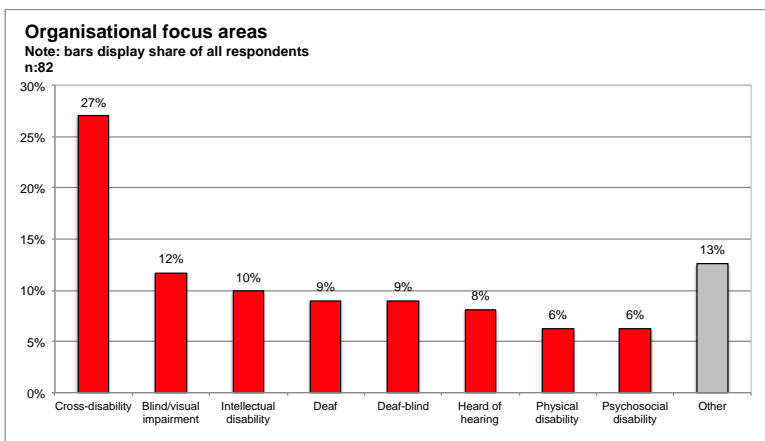
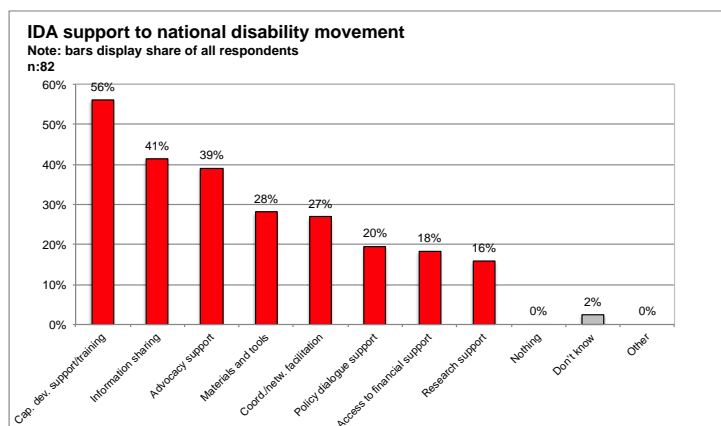


Figure 7 shows recorded responses relating to the organisations' thematic focus. The single largest area is cross-disability with 27%. The remaining areas ranges from 6 - 12%.

Figure 8. IDA support to national disability movement



The last graph in this section, figure 8, shows the perception on the most common IDA support to the national disability movements among the respondents – Capacity development (56% of the respondents), information sharing (41%), and advocacy support (39%) are the three most frequent selected options.

2.2 IDA support and contribution to the advancement of the rights of persons with disabilities

This sub-section focuses on the capacity of the national disability movements as well as the respondents' view on the support their organisations have received. The initial question was drafted to assess the respondents' view on the national capacity of the disability movement in their countries.

Q6a. How do you rate the present capacity of the disability movement in your country in the following areas on a scale from 1 to 5 (1=No capacity 5=excellent capacity)?

Figure 9. Current capacity of the national disability movement

Perception on current capacity of national disability movement (scale 1-5/no capacity-excellent capacity) n:48-50	
Categories	Average score National disability movement
Use UN human rights monitoring mechanisms to promote the rights of persons with disabilities	3,57
Influence the Agenda 2030 & SDGs processes at the national level	3,33
Influence government policy and legal review to advance the CRPD	3,34
Engage with budget advocacy to advance the CRPD	2,93
Influence government ministries development plans to advance the CRPD	3,24
Conduct research to advance the CRPD	3,24
Represent the diversity of the disability movement, including underrepresented groups of persons with disabilities	3,79
Access new resources	3,17
Proactively and independently identify new advocacy opportunities	3,45
Influence other human rights and development organisations to include persons with disabilities	3,52
Involve a wide constituency of members in the advocacy work	3,36

The average scores for the various response options ranges from 2,9 to 3,79 in line with figure 9.

The following question assesses the importance of the IDA support to the respondents' organisations for the same categories as above. The question reads as follows:

Q6b. How important/unimportant was the IDA support for the development of your organisation's capacity in these areas on a scale between 1-5 (1=not important to 5= very important)?

Figure 10. Importance of IDA to the respondent organisations

Perception on the importance of IDA support for own organisations capacity (scale 1-5/not important to 5= very important) n:45-48	
Categories	Average score Importance of IDA support
Use UN human rights monitoring mechanisms to promote the rights of persons with disabilities	3,96
Influence the Agenda 2030 & SDGs processes at the national level	3,89
Influence government policy and legal review to advance the CRPD	3,67
Engage with budget advocacy to advance the CRPD	3,43
Influence government ministries development plans to advance the CRPD	3,48
Conduct research to advance the CRPD	3,53
Represent the diversity of the disability movement, including underrepresented groups of persons with disabilities	4,07
Access new resources	3,53
Proactively and independently identify new advocacy opportunities	3,82
Influence other human rights and development organisations to include persons with disabilities	4,07
Involve a wide constituency of members in the advocacy work	3,98

The general averages for the given scores range from 3,43 to 4,07. The respondents were also asked to provide examples. The scores and narrative responses can be reviewed in the table of figure 10.

Examples on the importance of IDA support to the respondents organisational capacity
Humanitarian Action
Inclusive Coordination between relevant partners
Humanitarian Mechanisms
Data on Disability
Relating to influencing government and ministries's development plans, it is depend on how the existence of the Regulation and the government policy making knowledge and awareness, this phenomena are similar in South East Asia Countries
CRPD Monitoring Mechanisms
SDG
Capacitation building to know, understand and talk about the convention
WFDB Assembly
Contact with diferent constituencies and contexts
Initial research on situation of Deafblind people
Helen Keller Conference
Contact with the UN system, including oportunities to going there to see and participate
Advocating for full mainstreaming of persons with disabilities in Government programs our

Our National office have ability to advocate for funding and proactive participation in supervision and implementation of the items on UNCRPD/SDGs
member of Inclusive Education Policy working group in the Ministry of Education.
sourcing different funding sources from the usual ones previously.
Advocating for the country to have Disability Act and assented into law
bonne vie CRPDH
jusque 2030
able to set up another DPO to work on specific disability area.
SDG influence at the UN level very important
Research Support on advocacy to promote CRPD
As NUWODU, we have tried to influence women deliver to include women and girls with disabilities in the Humanitarian Action
Advocacy tools kit on SDGs and CRPD helps our advocacy work at local and national level
IDA supports DPO capacity building in a powerful way by providing project funding and support through the NOBL grants.
Support in education system
Being one of the ECOSOC panelist to present the importance of involving DPOs in working with Humanitarian Action and enforcing UNCRPD and SDGs to ensure inclusion of persons with disabilities.
Building global and national networking on CRPD and SDGs
We were able to prepare the shadow report and participated the implementation review conducted by different treaty bodies
Thru IDA's intervention, we joined the mainstream civil society monitoring the implementation of MDGs, now SDGs and budget advocacy making disability more visible
Capacity building program of IDA leads to our capacity to conduct CRPD-based capacity building activities
travaille avancer
IDA influential in UN circles
Support on training of CRPD
The participation of women and girls with disabilities during the persons with disabilities bill 2018 with Members of Parliament of Uganda to make the bill be UNCRPD compliance.
Bridge training series on CRPD and SDGs are significantly important to enhance the advocacy skills for the organizations of persons with disabilities.
IMM involvement to help facilitate meeting to get feedback from disabled community to feed into the CRPD process 2019 alternative report
Support for CRPD parallel report writing & consultation
Capacity training for SDGs reporting
Leadership and governance involvement at national and regional level to support Implementation of CRPD at national level in a partnership with Government
IDA has provided very extensive technical training and support to us which has helped us to support our members to advocate around the CRPD and SDGs
Relationship building with allies for change
Financial support for SDGs research in ASEAN countries
IDA has been very supportive in our efforts to provide high level advocacy opportunities for our members, particularly by facilitating opportunities for self-advocates with Down syndrome to advocate at the HRC and CRPD Committee
As a Bridge participant, I valued the lessons around inclusive facilitation. Our organization organized the national consultations around the parallel reporting process, and we were able to use the lessons from inclusive facilitation both taught and that which I observed IDA using in order to accommodate the diversity of the disability movement, including underrepresented groups of persons with disabilities, which were, till now, represented by parents or non disabled representatives.
IDA has supported us to access funding to engage work we would otherwise not been able to do building our members capacity around self-advocacy and human rights

As a Bridge fellow and as a consultant engaged with the parallel reporting process for the SDGs, the exposure that IDA gave me has helped me lead and contribute to efforts around parallel reporting of the SDGs at the National and sub national level in India. It's given me the language to make policy and resource allocation related arguments using the CRPD as a basis for the SDG goal framing.
IDA has supported the parallel reporting process under the CRPD, and its interventions actually were instrumental in the disability sector in India to come together towards making a united representation to the CRPD Committee in the forthcoming CRPD session. Without their active intervention and guidance perhaps the effort would have been more fragmented and less efficient.
The bridge CRPD-SDG trainings focussed alot on empowering participants in all the above ticked areas of which our Organisations are trying to adopt.
Capacity building brought about involvement of new constituents in the disability rights movements.
Bridge Training has been able to enhance budgetary advocacy.
New advocacy initiatives were clear for instance legal harmonizing the 2003 disability act in Kenya
As an umbrella organisation IDA amplifies our voices
The creation of CRPD-SDGs Bridge helped the disability movement and other stakeholders understand the linkages between the CRPD and SDGs, each module getting deeper into policy and legislative analysis and work
IDA does an excellent job in exemplifying the model and standards for including participants with any kind of impairment
While writing the CRPD alternate report and the response to LOI for the county all experience and knowledge gained from IDA was very useful
IDA has supported us and me in particular for strategic advocacy journeys at high level forums like UNCSW AND OTHERS
IDA has failed in terms of ensuring that under Global Disability Summit projects, DPOs in Kenya are meaningfully involved. The usual international partners involved in GDS projects continue to exploit DPOs. The cry of DPOs tp IDA is never listened partly because these international partners are also the founder members of IDA
Nos mostraron todas las instancias de protección de derechos y su uso
Incluir a otras organizaciones minoritarias o subrepresentados del sector rural y comunidades indígenas.
IDA BRIDGE CRPD -SDGs trainings have set a standard for inclusion of the diverse disability categories
élaboration et Soumission de deux rapports alternatif sur la CDPH et la CDE élaboration et diffusion d'un rapport alternatif sur la mise en oeuvre de 04 objectifs de développement durable
l'adoption de la loi de protection sociale en faveur des personnes handicapées en 2018
Conocimos a fondo la forma de incidir en planes, programas y proyectos con enfoque de derechos e inclusión
Influir en el Plan Nacional de Desarrollo y en los Planes Departamentales y Municipales de Desarrollo.
Caja de herramienta sobre puente CDPD y SDGs para traducción internacional signo
Durante la formación del Bridge recibimos conocimiento sobre cómo incidir en la agenda 2030
La presentación del informe sombra realizado durante el año 2016 contó con el apoyo de IDA para la representación de nuestra organización y del colectivo Colombiano.
a travez de la organizacion se incide en otras organizaciones e instituciones publicas para incluir a las personas con discapacidad
El proceso de elaboración del informe nacional sobre la implementación de los objetivos de desarrollo sostenible ha sido una gran oportunidad para que nos vinculemos con el punto focal de implementación de los objetivos de desarrollo sostenible en nuestro país (CEPLAN).
Logramos la participación activa de personas con discapacidad incluIDA's organizaciones de mujeres.
support to DPOs during human rights processes and HLPF is fantastic! they are supported to meet people, intervene, and tell their stories on side panels, coached through the CRPD committee and other human rights treaty review processes. Where people can't travel to Geneva, IDA supports DPOs to engage through teleconference.
Accessing new resources in partnership together with IDA would have been very important to our organisation, but IDA has not had the capacity to do so.
In research on community based support structures for persons with disabilities in rural India
se generan acciones para promover la CDPD y la agenda 2030
Igualmente estamos trabajando muy de cerca con la mesa de concertación para la lucha contra la pobreza instancia que une al estado con la sociedad civil en espacios de diálogo concertado.

Con los recursos de IDA, se logró la recolección de insumos para la elaboración del informe.
se incide en instituciones regionales para incluir a las personas con discapacidad en las políticas públicas
El trabajar con la mesa de concertación para la lucha contra la pobreza nos permite participar en las mesas de revisión de las diferentes políticas públicas del Estado peruano
Con el informe, se podrá incidir para que las personas con discapacidad sean incluidas en la agenda 2030.

Question Q7a sheds light on the respondents' view on the IDA's ability to contribute to advancement of the rights of persons with disabilities. The question reads as follows:

Q7a. In your opinion, to what extent has IDA contributed to the areas listed below on a scale between 1-5 (1=no contribution to 5=significant contribution)?

Figure 11. IDA's contribution to relevant areas

Perception on IDA's contribution to areas of relevance (scale 1-5/no contribution-significant contribution) n:44	
Categories	Average score IDA contribution
Visibility of persons with disabilities in global decision-making forums	4,36
Visibility of persons with disabilities in national decision-making forums	3,72
Recognition of disability issues in international development action agendas	4,49
Translation of policy statements into concrete action on disability inclusion in development programmes	3,6
Recognition of disability issues in humanitarian action agendas	4,22
Translation of policy statements into concrete humanitarian action commitments on disability inclusion	3,79
Strengthening the voices of DPOs to be more unified, more relevant technically and politically	4,05
Ensuring representation of the diversity of the disability movement, including underrepresented groups	4,32
Strengthening coordination across the disability movement and its allies	4,05
Opening up new opportunities for DPOs to participate in decision making fora that were not available to DPOs before	3,98

The average scorings for this question are relatively high with a range from 3,6 to 4,5. The respondents were also asked to give narrative examples what can be reviewed in figure 11.

Examples on the contributions from IDA
Being represented by such organization strenght a lot our visibility, shows that we are pros, doing a serious work
BRIDGE training is one way of strengthening and unifying the DPOs in their messaging to implement CRPD
Building long term change
Co-facilitate the Global Disability Summit
Consiguen recursos para apoyar la formación de las personas con discapacidad y sus familias,
During the Bridge initiatives both underrepresented and the indigenous persons with disabilities were involved.

El apoyo técnico que dan a las organizaciones de sociedad civil, por ejemplo para la elaboración de informes alternativos para ONU
engagement at the Commission of State Parties
Financial support is hovered up by the IDA who then set the terms for its members use of these funds. These need to be distributed more equitably. The IDA needs to identify and partner its member organizations with funding opportunities rather than taking all the funds themselves.
Global leaders are influenced by IDA mobilising partners in IDDC and networks of members to run Side events in CSF and COSP as well as ensure participation in COSP session by statements and panels discussions
Global summit on disability
Helen Keller World Conference
Hold board meetings in different countries and work with the host organisations and governments.
Humanitarian workshops being held at the country level and capacity building occurring.
I appreciate the manner in which IDA is giving advocacy opportunities to persons with disabilities from the global south. I am a member of WNUSP, which is a member of IDA, and I appreciate the platform they have facilitated for activists from Asia and Africa in framing the mental health discourse at the UN.
I attended the UN Data Forum, which was at the time as the Bridge training of trainers module. The strategic planning of these events lets participants get exposure to these events and hold speakers accountable on the question of disability inclusion. We were briefed and encouraged to attend different sessions and ask questions, and many participants were able to follow up with different panels for additional information and advocacy opportunities.
I see the work in the UN system, advocating there, as fundamental to change things in a long term perspective
IDA supported the participation of people with disabilities in developing the guidelines at Regional in Addisababa and Global validation in Spain
IDA direct assistance to policy changes in ASEAN countries as far as I know is Indonesia, Vietnam.
IDA has been key in building links with the development community and bilateral donors through its partnership with the IDDC
IDA has played a major role in creating a more unified disability movement with more technical capacity, while promoting the inclusion of the most marginalised groups
IDA is bringing together representative organisations of more marginalised groups of people with disabilities. It is important that IDA continue to do this and find ways to have DPOs representing more marginalised groups more visible at the global level, eg. more representation by them in side events at COSP or HLPF, for example, people with deaf blindness, people with intellectual disabilities. IDA's efforts to do this progressively has been good and needs to continue and support other voices. As marginalised group's voices are heard, policies, services and opportunities open up. For example, assistive technology and other support service provision is still very limited for people with intellectual disabilities, communication difficulties, people with deaf blindness etc. There is a direct correlation between increased voices and increased services and IDA's role in this has been and is critical.
IDA is well recognised internationally and is instrumental in bringing the DPOs together from across the world to help establish, prioritise and advance human rights at the global level. its excellent! IDA's support to regional DPOs is also very effective. This is supporting national efforts indirectly through regional partners who IDA is ensuring remain in the lead as supports to national DPOs
IDA played a key role in the recent Security Council resolution on PwDs in humanitarian situations
IDA tends to take ownership of processes at national level that undermines the national and regional disability movement. That results in creating conflict of interest between DPOs and NGOs
IDA uses it's direct membership as NUWODU we are in most cases identified by our partners.
Identification of lead persons for different areas a positive step forward.
Increasing network of disability organisations at regional and global levels
Indirect contribution through training advocacy / Bridge is to 10 countries of ASEAN member state
Initial global report on the situation of persons with deafblindness
La formation BRIDGE CDPH et ODD est l'une des actions les plus probants dans le cadre du renforcement des capacité de nos organisation. grâce à cette formation, nous sommes sorti des ténèbres vers la lumière du grand jour, nous sommes devenu incontournable dans les mouvement des organisations de la société civile de nos pays et les interlocutrice principales des autorités de nos pays pour les questions de handicap.
Make sure Persons with disabilities are visibility in national decision-making forums
Members of DPO's have been able to raise their issues through international platforms like COSP and HLPF
necesita formación global organización de persona con discapacidad
Need to strengthen all disabilities than looking at few male dominated.

One of the ways in which IDA has been influencing global policy is through its advocacy for the adoption of the Washington Short Set of questions to count persons with disabilities among other interest groups or interventions. This makes a huge impact as numbers of persons with disabilities have been previously underestimated and other human rights organizations now have started realizing that many of their stakeholders also have disabilities and have to take steps to address the intersections of discrimination that they face.
order
Our voice (people with psycho social disabilities) as one of the marginalized groups has been strengthened in high level forums by the support of IDA group has been strengthened in different forums/groups
Participation of DPOs during CoSP
Participation of DPOs during HLPF
Persons with disabilities received support in participating to different global decision-making forums. one instance i remember is attending the meeting related to the development of humanitarian charter. I believe that IDA, within their resources try to ensure that when there are DPOs present, IDA will involve them whenever possible.
Pour ma part, le programme de formation BRIDGE a radicalement transformé ma vie et même celle de la fédération que j'ai l'honneur de présider. En effet, cette fédération qu'on entendait seulement à l'occasion des journées nationales et internationale des personnes handicapées, est maintenant devenue l'interlocutrice principale des autorités administrative et politique ainsi que des partenaires en matière de handicap. Elle a déjà produit trois (3) rapports alternatifs dont un auprès du comité des droits des personnes handicapées, un auprès du comité des droits des enfants et le dernier sur 4 des 17 objectifs de développement durable. Suite à ce dernier rapport, elle a été invitée par son excellence monsieur le Premier Ministre du Niger, pour animer un séminaire de formation à l'intention de l'ensemble des Ministre en réunion de cabinet, sur le thème « Handicap, droits et développement durable ».
Presence at all levels of the UN system in a constructive way
Putting people together, making the movement unite, that's a challenge and IDA manage to put in practice in a very smart way. When we go to Bridge with people from other constituencies, we get friends there, it's impossible to ignore the agenda of that group in our future advocacy, because our friends are there, that's totally different than regular awareness raising, I can put the awareness raising to the side but I can't make the same with my friends
SDGs referencing disability and different humanitarian action commitments such as the latest resolution issued by UN Security Council on the situation of persons with disabilities in armed conflicts and humanitarian crises are some of the important work accomplished by IDA. In addition, we received information particularly during the SDG process where we were able to participate in national dialogue as well. Also, because of IDA and ILO, we were able to participate in the discourse of social protection floor.
Security Council resolution on disability inclusive dev.
Strengthen the Disabled persons' organizations to be more relevant and united in technically and other experts on Disability inclusion Development
Strengthening and coordination Disability movement and its allies
The concrete inclusion of disability in the SDG, Sendai framework etc.
The IDA needs more diversity of disabilities in its managing bodies on the board and staff levels
There has been more networking between DPO's
Trabajan por dar elementos que permitan el trabajo en RED.
We need more women with disabilities in decision making body of IDA and also recognizing the umbrella organizations of women led DPOs
WFDB Assembly
While IDA is instrumental in shaping national development priorities at the local level, there are many other players who are supporting the translation of these policy commitments/statements into action. IDA is not a big organisation and does not have the capacity to translate policy into practical action on the ground on its own. However, IDA linking with others in this space like CBM Australia, DRF/DRAF, development partners and other IDDC members is very important
Las organizaciones de personas con discapacidad están influyendo en nuestros diferentes países para que se garantice la participación efectiva de las personas con discapacidad
Las organizaciones de personas con discapacidad se están uniendo en coaliciones para trabajar juntos reconociendo la diversidad de la discapacidad y valorando las capacidades de cada grupo
Si está incidiendo en diferentes temas y foros nacionales e internacionales para que se cambie la mirada asistencialista o caritativa por la mirada del modelo social

The final question in this sub-section was designed to assess the respondents' view on the IDA's importance for the disability movement on various work levels. The questions reads as follows:

Q8. How important/unimportant is IDA's contribution to furthering the rights of persons with disabilities on a scale between 1-5 (1=not important to 5= very important)?

Figure 12. IDA's contribution on various work levels

Perception of IDA's importance of contribution for furthering the rights for persons with disabilities on various levels (scale 1-5/not important-very important) n:44	
Categories	Average score Importance of IDA contribution
At the global level	4,73
At the regional level	4,24
At the national level	3,52
At the sub-national level	3,25

The average scoring for the global- (4,73) and the regional level (4,24) are high. While the national (3,52) and sub-national level (3,25) received more modest ratings, as seen in figure 12.

2.3 Other actors

This sub-section collected information on other actors deemed important to the disability rights agenda. The questions reads as follows:

Q9. What other actors (other than IDA) - are major drivers of the disability rights agenda?

Figure 13. Other important actors

Other actors (other than IDA) considered to be major drivers of the disability rights agenda
African Disability Forum, ASEAN Disability Forum, European Disability Forum are also playing critical roles of the disability rights agenda.
CBM Sightsavers EDF
CBM, Sense international, ADA,
CBM, UN Agencies, Localized Partners in Country, Pacific Disability Forum, Government, etc.
CRPD Committee and other treaty bodies receiving DPO report, Special Rapporteurs, ILO, IDDC, CBM, OHCHR, AI-CHR, the different regional groups such as the ASEAN Disability Forum
Development partners and workforce actors and academic institutions

ANNEX 4 PERCEPTION BASED SURVEY DATA FROM IDA STAKEHOLDERS

DRF, CBM and UKAID
GLAD
Gobernadores Entidad privada y publico medios de comunicacion Comunidad diversidad
Governments, UN agencies, development partner, private institutions and families
Human rights council; special rapporteur on disability; civil society; dpos.
Humnity & Inclusion HI, Global Disability RightsNow, Fundaci—n ONCE
IDDC members plus some international agencies
IDDC members, multilateral and bilateral agencies, the private sector, mainstream development actors
IDDC, Disability Rights Fund, International Federation for Spina Bifida and Hydrocephalus, Inclusion International
IDDC, UNOHCHR, Mainstreamed Human Rights actors like - Human Rights Watch, - Amnesty - UNCRPD Committee -etc...
In addition to the many IDA DPO members at all levels, Other key stakeholders contributing towards the same rights agenda - DRF/DRAF, IDDC members, donor partners like the Government of Australia and DFID that are investing resources and partnering with IDA, many consultants and NGOs working to support CRPD implementation, Special Rap- porteur on the rights of persons with disabilities, networks like GLAD, WHO and CBID partners. While IDA has been very strong in advocating globally and bringing consistency of understanding of what the CRPD means in practice, other players are using IDA's advice and resources at the national and local level to partner with DPOs and translate this into practice. As lives change and evidence is gathered - people get energised by seeing progress and commit to doing more. Other drivers are 1) country's desires to compete with other nations and not be left behind in making commitments to human rights treaties, 2) disability being raised at high global levels like the HRC, Security Council, and across many sectors like humanitarian action, 3) visibility of increasing number of DPOs at events, 4) regional commitments like those in Africa and Pacific - that in some cases mean more to States than the CRPD (we need to acknowledge this is the case! this has come from the mouth of some Ministers), 5) evidence that change is happening - even if its not hard evidence, 6) sharing of information between countries or at global and regional events about how countries are implementing disability rights in their contexts - sharing lessons, 7) the SDGs and HLPF, particularly through mechanisms like the stakeholder group of persons with disabilities is a demonstration of the principles of the CRPD and people being front and centre, 8) mostly - its persons with disabilities - speaking, guiding, advising, uniting, learning and showing that they have experience and capacity to share a more equal world. its persons with disabilities saying, this is not acceptable but working through solutions with those putting up the barriers eg. the protect at COSP general assembly when security would not allow wheelchair users into the GA. the protest opened up people's eyes and a discriminating uninformed decision was overturned.
INGOs UN Agencies Service Providers
International Federation of the Hard of hearing IFHOH
international funders
je eux travaille un mĹdziateur avec relations de CRPD MERCi
La CBM, HumanitĹz et inclusion sont les deux grande organisations trĹs active dans notre pays et notre rĹgion
Las Organizaciones Locales, Regionales y Nacionales de Personas con Discapacidad Algunos y algunos actores hu- manitarios y agencias de cooperaci—n internacional como Agencia de Cooperaci—n Japonesa - JICA y Humanity & Inclusion
las redes regionales de OPD
National laws and policies, DPOs, and other allies such as educators.
Other actors are: World Blind Union (WBU), African Union of the Blind (AFUB), Disabled People Organization of Den- mark (DPOD), Danish Association of the Blind (DAB)in partnership with the Liberia Christian Association of the Blind (CAB).
Professional support in all areas
Several disability organisations (CBM, HI, Light for the World etc), International Disability and Development Consortium, several non-disability/mainstream organisations (Human Rights Watch, Womens Refugee Commission etc). On a na- tional level, local national organisations of persons with disabilities are in a much more prominent role than IDA

Tenemos las organizaciones locales que trabajan, muchas veces sin recursos, para conseguir que se tengan en cuenta la perspectiva de derechos de las personas con discapacidad. Considero que IDA necesita involucrar más directamente a las familias y a las personas con discapacidad intelectual en cada una de sus acciones.
The CRPD reporting cycle
The International Disability and Development Consortium is a strong driver of the disability rights agenda and in bringing the general principles of the CRPD into the service provision, particularly. Organizations like Sightsavers, which is traditionally an organization for the visually impaired, now adopt cross disability approaches. In the South Asia/SAARC region, which is where India falls, there is no strong regional presence on disability rights, so those organizations which have had capacity building facilitated by IDA tend to set the agenda. At the National level in India, organizations based in New Delhi tend to have more leverage with the Government.
* FOAPH * CBM * HI
1. Human Rights Working Groups 2. Women's movement / Coalition 3. UN Development Agencies 4. National Organization of Persons with Disabilities
Un and its various agencies, national organizations of people with disabilities, educational and service providing organizations.
Women Refugees Commission, Humanity and Inclusion

2.4 Final comments

The concluding questions collected any additional and/or final comments from the respondents. The collected narrative responses are displayed below in figure 14.

Figure 14. Final comments

Final comments
Love and appreciations.
- IDA needs to more collaborate with research institutions for evidence based advocacy.
- Rigorous capacity building initiatives needs to reach more grassroots level DPOs
- There is a need for more room for participation for Women with Disabilities.
A call for IDA to strengthen following up and supporting the identified advocates that are growing in inclusive advocacy through IDA resources so that that precious resources invested are not lost as disability advocates battle with life and the drain of advocacy.
Appreciating IDA for setting a CRPD standard in realizing the our own voices as people with disabilities ,self representation..
As indicated, DPOs, especially in Africa, continue to suffer due to exploitation by the international non government organisations.. A case in point is the Global Disability Summit support given to Kenyan international NGOs. The projects are likely to continue weakening DPOs.
At regional level there also needs to be further focus on understanding relationship of disability and poverty to make the most marginalised persons with disability identify with the HR framework which presently they don't
Commendable for the initiator of IDA.
Continue to put pwd front and centre of developments and support international and regional organizations. This is where our credibility lies.
Critical for skill and policy development to be fostered at the DPO level globally, national and within nations.
Cuentan con profesionales expertos y muy bien calificados para desarrollar todos los asuntos que demanda la visibilización de las personas con discapacidad en la Agenda 2030 y en los gobiernos de turno.
El apoyo de IDA en términos de recursos es importante pues permite incidir ya que en nuestro país no se disponen recursos para las organizaciones que trabajamos por las personas con discapacidad.
Example Work and Employment and Inclusive Education for economic sustainability are almost nonexistent.

ANNEX 4 PERCEPTION BASED SURVEY DATA FROM IDA STAKEHOLDERS

I am also suggesting to think about how national level DPO can be further strengthened to make them effective in promoting implementation of CRPD.
I want it to continue and strengthen the capacity building of Disability Movement across global/Regional/National especially to those developing countries and those under-representatives.
IDA does a fantastic job in the building of capacity of national activists through programmes like Bridge. The impact of Bridge on even activists like me, with backgrounds in law and years of successful interventions in the framing of laws from the disability perspective, is immeasurable. It has refined my approaches, given me a better language of advocacy, refined and honed my skills. Moreover, it equipped me with tools to be more inclusive in my own approaches and to engage directly with a larger number of stakeholders from underrepresented groups. I hope they can do more work in the South Asia/SAARC region in building cross regional collaboration, as well as facilitating interventions at the National level. South Asia doesn't have a regional body that is a member of IDA at present, and I hope that can be addressed because it is a region of tremendous diversity and requires a lot of support in building capacity among disability rights organizations.
IDA has given people wit disabilities a powerful and effective voice. Congratulations.
IDA has made a very significant impact on the rights of persons with disabilities at the gobal level. This work needs further strengthening by replicating such efforts at regional level such that regional and national advocacy can strengthen.
IDA is doing a great job and it should keep up. representation of persons with disabilities in employment should be encouraged especially persons with disabilities from the global south.
IDA is doing great work at the global level however apart from the bidge-CRPD trainings, we wish to see more engagements with the regional bodies e.d ADF, which will eventually translate into policy and programatic influnces at the National levels Currently, we only feel IDA during UNCRPD reviews and UPR reviews and bridge CRPD trainings.
IDA must not stop supporting DPOs to participate in different accountability mechanism within UN system e.g. CRPD, CCPR, ESCR, CEDAW, CRC, etc.
IDA needs to recognize the national DPOs such as women led Disabled People's Organisations than only looking at DPOs who are male dominated to ensure both Gender and Disability of course not forgetting age.
IDA should continue leading the disability rights agenda through linking with global development and human rights framework in the global level and continue supporting the movement at regional, national and grass-root level and meaningful participation of the organization of persons with disabilities in the global forum. IDA has been effectively working on this issues to support the organization of persons with disabilities to exist in the global policy dialogues on the rights of persons with disabilities.
IDA should increase the number of participants in their BRIDGE training in order people With disability to be aware with their Rights and able to advocate for
IDA should provide more spaces for national and regional networks to operate independently rather than putting a lot of operational modalities that will hinder their capacity to operate independently
Inclusion of persons with disabilities or having representatives in Humanitarian work is possible.
It should increase its visibility at national level and also enable DPOs to implement what they learn through IDA sponsored seminars.
j'aimerais travailler avec parfait avez vous member IDA
Je voudrai profité de cette occasion pour félicité toute l'équipe de IDA pour le professionnalisme et le dévouement total avec le quel elle accomplit sont travail La mobilisation ne fait que commencé et nous avons ensemble beaucoup de défis à relevé. loin de se satisfaire de nos progrès, nous devons resté très vigilant car certains groupes de personnes handicapées reste encore invisible, très discriminé voir victime de violence et de maltraitance dans toutes les parties du monde.
Keep going! your work is excellent in uniting and bringing the disability movement together towards a common goal. your work helps us understand rights and inclusion so that we can support your work. Keep partnering with others - there is so much to achieve and many who are ready to support and work with you. you don't have to do it on your own. Thanks for your leadership and guidance.
Keep up the good work!
Keep up the great work for the inclusion of persons with disabilities in development programmes at the International, Regional and National Level.
Keep using the formular that works and strengthen partnerships to ensure financial sustainabilityK
Las personas con discapacidad somos capaces de aportar para el desarrollo inclusivo de nuestros países, para esto necesitamos que se garantice el acceso a la salud, la educación de calidad y a ser escuchados en nuestras comunidades.
MERCI A VOUS
Partnerships important without diminishing but rather strengthening the DPO capacity and voice.
Personnellement IDA à travers les formations BRIDGE, à contribuer à faire de moi une formatrice de la FOAPH, et développer mon potentiel en tant que technicienne et femme leader dans mon pays et dans la sous-région

Please also focus more on the inclusion of persons with high support requirements
que se busque la formula para derribar las barreras del idioma con las OPD para que haya una comunicación mas efectiva con IDA
Requerimos fortalecer las Organizaciones de Personas con Discapacidad en los sistemas nacionales y regionales para que los derechos de las Persona con Discapacidad y la Agenda 2030 tengan la incidencia en las agendas públicas de gobierno nacionales
Robinah Alambuya
Se sugiere que no pierdan el norte, hay que mantener la formalidad y contundencia para trabajar los temas de personas con discapacidad, me ha sorprendido que se incluyan organizaciones con enfoque médico, como: Lepra, espina bifida, hay que decirles que la discapacidad de ellos es física y no el nombre de su patología.
Secondly, balancing continental representation at the Globe.
Son una organización técnicamente muy bien consolidada, con claridad en el enfoque de derechos e inclusión y eso la hace sólida para lograr transferir a los demás gobiernos.
Technical Assistance of IDA reach out to local (sub - National level), but let the structure to the local Organization with disabilities.
Thank you for good job done to advance disability movement
thank you for involving me in this survey as one of the beneficiaries
Thanks !!
Thanks for a good job well done!! Looking forward to our continued collaborations.
The issues of underrepresented groups in disability movement has to come from the ground so national advocacy is more required now to bring issues and change happen in peoples lives on the ground. Indigenous peoples and women with disabilities including other marginalized groups are still excluded so to mainstream them is quite essential.
The main message I would like to share with IDA is that state party is very slow in implementing the provisions of the UNCRPD and the Sustainable Development Goals.
The support is used to expand these international organisation- many have recruited staff who are not persons with disabilities and DPOs are struggling as their role is reduced to mobilization of persons with disabilities for them to collect information and the next time you hear them is when they are calling for validations meeting. The situation is worsening and IDA need to be very proactive because any time DPOs raise questions, they are advised to to IDA who are never represented in these countries and who do not reply to emails.
There is need for a paradigm shift. I have personally to reach the leadership of IDA but my emails are never answered.
They should also continue capacity building of DPOs across the world.
Traducción internacional signo y formacion fortalecimiento en organizacion de persona con discpacidad
wee have achieved much more than what we thought now, we need to look back to our national DPOs which helped us from the begining and try to ensure that all these great achievements continue improving the life of all people with disabilities
You are awesome, guys!!!!

Annex 5 Web Crawler and Advanced Internet Analyses on Relevant Web Modalities

1. INTRODUCTION

Due to the nature of the evaluation – assessment of a specific organisation and its collaboration with peers – a relative large number of organisations have been of interest for the evaluation. The evaluation team has therefore made use of additional data collection approaches, which on top of the core data sources (i.e. interviews and observations) have been brought in to generate supplementary data and consequently additional insights.

This appendix displays collected data from two separate web crawlers that were designed to retrieve web data in a systematic manner for assessing different types of web domains. The main benefit of this approach is its ability to validate tentative findings through a review of target groups' public communication modalities, such as web pages and social media platforms. It should be emphasized that this approach collects unstructured data that reflect target group actions rather than target group statements (which is collected through interviews and surveys). Hence, this approach has a particular value in efforts to triangulate collected primary data in this particular evaluation.

1.1 Web crawl method

Two different web-crawlers have been designed and deployed during the evaluation. Both web crawlers collected data on specific search queries and/or unambiguous key words/phrases on various web domains, which are officially tied to involved stakeholders.

The first web crawler utilizes Google's cached indexation of web page content. This approach is designed to identify exact matches to predetermined search queries or text passages. For instance, to locate the term "*International Disability Alliance*"⁴⁵ on a limited part of the internet, such as a peer organisation's official web page or social media account. The crawling methodology is consistent by a few systematic and automated steps. First, a computer program is initiated that connects to Google and the search engine's option for advanced search. Second, a predetermined range of restrictive searches is conducted on a limited selection of web domains. The selected sample in this case has been official web domains such as web pages,

⁴⁵ The evaluation team tested a wide range of topics. The final set of key words were: "international disability alliance", "convention on the rights of persons with disabilities", "agenda 2030", "sustainable development goals", "with disability", "with disabilities".

Twitter- and Facebook accounts of IDA members and close partners, as well as governmental and multilateral organisation. Third, the search engine scans for predetermined search queries or text passages. Only exact matches are designed to register as a positive result. In short, if the search query is located on a http-address, one or more times, it is registered as a positive result. Fourth, the result for each search query is documented under the relevant web domain (e.g. if “Agenda 2030” was to be located under 80 different http-addresses on Sida’s webpage that would render a the following: {‘Sida’: {‘ Agenda 2030: 80}}). Fifth, the collected data is visualised based on actor, search queries and result. The final step is an extraction of hyperlinks to all identified positive results.

The second web crawler targeted web pages of the 42 organisations that have been deemed central to IDA’s work – IDA members and close partners. This web crawler is designed to locate and retrieve unique references to any one of the organisations web pages. In short, references and hyperlinks have been recorded on all of the 42 peers’ webpages. The crawling methodology is also consistent by a few systematic and automated steps. First, designing an evaluation approach to single out hyperlinks and unique text snippets that can be tied to a web domain. (i.e. “http://www.internationaldisabilityalliance.org/” or “internationaldisabilityalliance.org”). Second, limiting the crawl exercise in scale (i.e. the number of relevant stakeholders) and scope (i.e. the depth of the crawl on the web domains). Third, parsing html pages with positive observation and extracting content. Fourth, cleaning and organising collected data in an SQL database. Fifth, descriptive analysis and visualisation of collected data. Sixth, loading the data into a graph software for a connectivity analysis.

In aggregation, these web crawlers produce a systematic assessment that has proven to be an efficient approach to retrieve unstructured data. While they first shed light on how involved stakeholders work with factors that are of importance for the evaluation, they then give a good estimation on the connectivity of IDA’s peers and closest collaborators. The designed web crawlers are both built in a Python environment using a range of different third party packages for the integrated tasks:

- Selenium is used for automation of scraping data and web-crawling using Google’s advanced search engine.
- Scrapy is used for designing the reference crawler.
- Pandas and Numpy are used for data manipulation and analysis.
- Matplotlib is used for visualisation of the analytical results.
- Json is utilized in extracting the data and presenting hyperlinks.
- NetworkX is used for analysing the connectivity in the collected data.

1.2 Web crawl sample

The selected sample for the web crawler exercise is based on available data on IDA stakeholders (as identified by IDA in its stakeholder analysis). These stakeholders are IDA members, close civil society partners in the disability field, donors, UN agencies and institutions (full sample is displayed in table 1). The most important feature in this case has been availability of web addresses such as a web page, Facebook page or Twitter account. Hence, not all member

organisations have been included in this exercise⁴⁶. It should also be mentioned that the used sample is deemed to be somewhat bias due to the fact that many of the assessed organisations have close ties to IDA. Based on this fact, the evaluation team had expected to find a considerable amount of reference to IDA. It should also be acknowledge that external actors, such as donor agencies/foundations and multilateral organisations, have been included in the exercise for the purpose to give perspective and a comparative approach to the evaluation. In total, including social media accounts and the results from both web crawlers, indicates that the crawlers have covered roughly 150 web domains.

The table on next page holds all the names/acronyms (and their corresponding web domains) of the organisations that have been included in the analysis.

⁴⁶ Note that all IDA members, with the exception of African Disability Forum due to their lack of a web page, are included in the analysis.

Table 1. Names/acronyms and web domains

Organisation	Domain
AODP-IB	aodp-lb.net/
ASDOWN	asdown.org
ASEAN DISABILITY FORUM	aseandisabilityforum.org
BMEIA	bmeia.gv.at
CACL	cacl.ca
CBM	cbm.org
CCPR CENTRE	ccprcentre.org
CHILD RIGHTS CONNECT	childrightsconnect.org
CNIB	cnib.ca
DEMENTIA ALLIANCE INTERNATIONAL	dementiaallianceinternational.org
DFAT	dfat.gov.au
DISABILITY RIGHTS FUND	disabilityrightsfund.org
DS-INT	ds-int.org
EDA	eda.admin.ch
EDF-FEPH	edf-feph.org
FNDB	fndb.no
FORMIN	formin.fi
GOV.SE	gov.se
GOV.SI	gov.si
HANDICAP	handicap.dk
HI	hi.org
IFGLOBAL	ifglobal.org
IFHOH	ifhoh.org/
ILO	ilo.org
IMADR	imadr.org
INCLUSION-INTERNATIONAL	inclusion-international.org
INCLUSIVE-POLICY	inclusive-policy.org
INTERNATIONAL	international.gc.ca
INTERNATIONAL DISABILITY ALLIANCE	internationaldisabilityalliance.org
IWRAP-AP	iwrap-ap.org
JUSTICE	justice.gov.za
LEBENSILF	lebenshilfe.de
LIGAUTISMO	ligautismo.org
LIGHT-FOR-THE-WORLD	light-for-the-world.org
MARAGABRILLI	maragabrilli.com.br
MFA.BG	mfa.bg
MFA.NO	mfa.no
MFAT	mfat.govt.nz
MINREL	minrel.gov.cl
MIRE	mire.gob.pa
MOFA	mofa.go.kr
MRREE	mrree.gub.uy
MVEP	mvep.hr
NHF	nhf.no
OHCHR	ohchr.org
OMCT	omct.org
ONCE	once.es
OPEN SOCIETY FOUNDATIONS	opensocietyfoundations.org
PACIFIC DISABILITY	pacificdisability.org
PEOPLEFIRST	peoplefirst.org.nz
PLAN-NORGE	plan-norge.no
RIADIS	riadis.org
SIGHTSAVERS	sightsavers.org
SRE	sre.gob.mx
U-SHIZUOKA-KEN	u-shizuoka-ken.ac.jp
UBC	ubc.ca
UM	um.dk
UNDP	undp.org
UNIBAS	unibas.ch
UNICEF	unicef.org
UNSW	unsw.edu.au
UNWOMEN	unwomen.org
USPKENYA	uspkkenya.org
UV	uv.es
VDU	vdu.lt
WBU	wbu.ngo
WFDB	wfdb.eu
WFDEAF	wfdeaf.org
WNUSP	wnusp.net
WORLD BANK	worldbank.org
WORLD BLIND UNION	worldblindunion.org
WPFUND	wpfund.org

1.3 Web crawl limitations

The approaches are deemed to give a good estimation of the frequency of search queries on any given domain. However, and although the search engine that is utilised is very powerful, there is no guarantee that the analysis put on display is without flaw. It should also be mentioned that the size of the members' domains varies considerable, as do the content and purpose of the organisations web pages as well as their social media accounts. Some use their web pages strictly for communication purposes, while others have more of a fact based related content. Caution is advised for any attempts to do straight comparisons between organisations, which are a bit cumbersome. The approaches have furthermore limitations in terms of what languages to scrape. This web crawler has been designed to collect data in English.

There is an observed pattern with a lower degree of findings on social media platforms. The reason/s for this is not completely clear, but there are several likely explanations. One being that the organisations do not communicate to the same extent as they do via their web pages. Another might be that communication via social media is done via personal accounts (rather than through organisational accounts which have been analysed in this evaluation). Another factor at play is the language used in social media settings being grammatically off and is thus not picked up by the web crawler.

Specific limitations:

- The approach does not have access to non-public data, such as intranets, electronic newsletters and the like. Hence, information that the included organisations share on similar platforms and in analogue systems are not included in this assessment.
- The sample is not a random selection of organisations. The collected data should not be seen as an effort to generate generalised conclusion, but rather as a way to collect supplementary data that can give support and/or reject a tentative hypothesis.
- It is unknown if the approach performs less well on involved social media platforms due to crawl inhibit infrastructure. However, test runs using more arbitrary search queries suggest the opposite and showed fair results.
- Note that a positive result/hit in the first web crawler approach is relating to a http:// address, therefore including web pages, images, documents, etc. A positive result can, in other words, consist of a range of various types of information.
- The second web crawler approach has been limited to crawl to a maximum depth of 4 subsequent levels from the organisation's main pages. For the sake of reference, the second crawler scraped and parsed data from 28 191 pages on the organisations web pages.
- The second web crawler is not equipped to capture Java Script web content.

2. WEB CRAWL ANALYSIS

The analysis put forward in this section will use unstructured data collected by the web crawlers. Data has been compiled into several different data matrices that show the frequency of made references to the selected search queries or key words. The analysis below will be divided into two sub-sections. The initial section will present and analyse the data in more descriptive and general terms. The final sections will elaborate on data connectivity and assess the kind of

nodes and edges that can be found when structuring networks based on data from both of the web crawler approaches.

2.1 Crawl data for relevant stakeholders

This section will outline data that has bearing on the used output from the first web crawler and includes all assessed organisations. The data presented below will give an estimation on the included organisations' relation to the various search queries and in a sense reflect the organisations' engagement with the same. The analysis is based on the simple logic that if there is no reference to a search query, it is deemed likely that the organisations interest and engagement to the same is limited or non-existent, and vice versa with cases with high degree of references made.

The tables below shows selected search queries applied on the listed stakeholders' web pages, as well as the organisations Twitter- and Facebook accounts. The figures are using a red colour scheme to indicate positive results – i.e. the clearer red the higher result. Note that the organisations are listed in the initial column and the search queries are located in the header with results corresponding to each organisations and search query in the matrix underneath. Note that IDA is included in this analysis.

Table 2.1. Web crawler result on IDA member and close partner web pages⁴⁷

Organisation	international disability alliance	convention on the rights of persons with disabilities	agenda2030	sustainable development goals	...with disability	...with disabilities
INTERNATIONAL DISABILITY ALLIANCE	5000	1460	217	1200	678	3990
EDF-FEPH	414	1950	80	1030	510	2
INCLUSION-INTERNATIONAL	296	272	60	119	-	669
WFDEAF	161	210	4	99	49	0
WORLD BLIND UNION	154	292	71	113	-	465
DEMENTIA ALLIANCE INTERNATIONAL	147	341	4	181	89	343
CBM	145	264	69	320	250	1
SIGHTSAVERS	78	149	19	230	73	1
WFDB	75	1	1	3	0	23
DISABILITY RIGHTS FUND	63	107	9	63	37	160
RIADIS	62	19	8	2	8	316
CHILD RIGHTS CONNECT	44	46	6	563	8	255
LIGHT-FOR-THE-WORLD	40	265	6	82	78	459
IFGLOBAL	33	134	8	65	63	574
WNUSP	31	51	0	0	8	120
PACIFIC DISABILITY	21	88	3	25	103	216
DS-INT	12	23	0	2	2	28
OMCT	5	77	0	30	9	228
IWRAW-AP	4	7	3	59	5	56
CACL	3	62	0	0	20	353
HANDICAP	3	6	0	5	5	17
OPEN SOCIETY FOUNDATIONS	3	22000	19	254	41	33
AODP-IB	3	1	0	0	-	6
LEBENSILFE	2	6	0	0	2	23
ONCE	2	6	78	1	3	60
USPKENYA	2	10	0	3	9	27
CCPR CENTRE	1	0	0	0	0	0
IFHOH	1	1	0	0	-	1
ASEAN DISABILITY FORUM	0	0	0	0	0	1
CNIB	0	2	0	0	0	29
NHF	0	4	0	3	4	21
PEOPLEFIRST	0	14	0	1	1	39
PLAN-NORGE	0	0	0	0	1	4
WBU	0	0	0	0	0	1

⁴⁷ Note that organisations with zero hits have been excluded from the table.

Table 2.2 displays the results on the IDA members and close partners Facebook pages. Roughly 3 in 4 of the organisations seem to have an organisational Facebook page. Among these, roughly half have been observed to make reference to the term “International Disability Alliance”. Besides IDA themselves (with 286 references) organisations such as IF Global (165), the Disability Rights Fund (149) and WFDEAF (140) deviate with higher amount of reference. It is also noteworthy that the search query “... with disabilities” which has been found on roughly 70% of the IDA members and close partners with Facebook accounts.

Table 2.2. Web crawler result on IDA members and close partners Facebook pages³

Organisation	international disability alliance	convention on the rights of persons with disabilities	agenda2030	sustainable development goals	...with disabilities	#IDA	#SDG	#CRPD
INTERNATIONAL DISABILITY ALLIANCE	286	41	2	5	191	0	0	50
IFGLOBAL	165	267	2	102	828	0	3	213
DISABILITY RIGHTS FUND	149	4	0	44	256	0	2	6
WFDEAF	140	36	1	21	89	19	0	0
EDF-FEPH	91	7	0	6	98	0	0	2
CBM	42	0	0	0	38	0	0	0
WBU	33	5	0	0	61	0	0	1
INCLUSION-INTERNATIONAL	23	0	0	0	9	0	0	0
LIGHT-FOR-THE-WORLD	21	4	0	1	60	0	0	0
RIADIS	8	1	6	0	23	0	0	2
PACIFIC DISABILITY	6	3	0	0	30	0	0	0
DS-INT	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
HI	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
OMCT	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHILD RIGHTS CONNECT	1	0	0	1	65	0	0	0
PEOPLEFIRST	1	4	0	0	38	0	0	6
CACL		1	0	0	58	0	0	3
CNIB		0	0	0	6	0	0	0
DEMENTIA ALLIANCE INTERNATIONAL		0	0	0	4	0	0	0
HANDICAP		0	0	0	2	0	0	0
IWRAP-AP		0	0	0	1	0	0	0
LEBENSILFE		0	0	0	8	0	0	0
OPEN SOCIETY FOUNDATIONS		0	0	6	105	0	0	0
SRE		0	1	0	0	0	0	0

Table 2.3 on next page holds results from the web crawl on organisational Twitter accounts. In total, 29 Twitter accounts of the included IDA members and close partners were found. The activity in relation to the relevant search queries seem however to be lower compared to that of communication of web pages and the Facebook accounts. There are, for instance, only three organisations with reference to the term “international disability alliance”, which also include IDA themselves with a particularly high number. This pattern – absence of references to the search queries – is deemed to be partly explained with the fact that the Twitter format allows a maximum of 140 characters. As a consequence of this, the evaluation also crawled for key hash tags, but the results are low in relation to the observations from web pages and Facebook accounts. However, and once again, the search query “... with disabilities” stands out in a positive manner with both the highest amount of observations as well as the largest representation between the enrolled organisations (roughly 70%).

Table 2.3. Web crawler result on IDA members and close partners Twitter pages³

Organisation	international disability alliance	convention on the rights of persons with disabilities	agenda2030	sustainable development goals	...with disabilities	#IDA	#SDG	#CRPD
INTERNATIONAL DISABILITY ALLIANCE	488	0	0	1	598	4	3	87
IFIGLOBAL	3	0	1	2	27	0	0	5
EDF-FEPH	1	4	1	6	828	0	1	138
ASDOWN	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0
CACL	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0
CBM	0	0	0	4	184	0	2	6
CCPRIENTRE	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
CHILD RIGHTS CONNECT	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	1
CNIB	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
DISABILITY RIGHTS FUND	0	0	0	0	45	0	0	1
DS-INT	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
HI	0	0	0	1	87	0	0	0
IMADR	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
INCLUSION-INTERNATIONAL	0	0	0	1	8	0	0	5
IWRAP-AP	0	0	0	0	7	0	1	1
LIGHT-FOR-THE-WORLD	0	0	0	0	44	0	1	2
OMCT	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
OPEN SOCIETY FOUNDATIONS	0	0	0	2	106	0	0	1
PACIFIC DISABILITY	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
RIADIS	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
SRE	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
USPKENYA	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
WBU	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	4

Table 3 shows results from donors, UN agencies and institutions that have been deemed relevant for the evaluation. The most obvious findings are the relative well-referenced and communicated search queries “Agenda 2030” (mentioned by 74% of the included stakeholders) and “Sustainable Development Goals” (87%). This can be compared with the relative low share of 39% that have made reference to the International Disability Alliance. In addition, the share volume of the observations deviates strongly which is evident in figure 3 below.

Table 3. Web crawler result on donors and UN agencies/institutions' web pages

Organisation	international disability alliance	convention on the rights of persons with disabilities	agenda2030	sustainable development goals	...with disability	...with disabilities
OHCHR	715	8200	848	5550	1910	14200
UNICEF	117	3450	845	12600	2880	25
UNWOMEN	59	93	1980	4600	88	1
ILO	38	5600	2250	8840	4530	31
UNDP	19	691	2880	15500	450	3220
SIDA	14	88	474	732	-	489
BMEIA	7	48	122	173	16	146
MFA.BG	5	46	43	39	2	84
GOV.SE	4	163	1810	202	5	284
WORLD BANK	2	61	21	1940	89	510
JUSTICE	1	60	5	42	49	336
VDU	1	282	1	50	385	470
DFAT	0	0	0	1	2	3
EDA	0	93	37300	8880	45	1030
FORMIN	0	4	811	145	6	43
GOV.SI	0	0	0	0	0	0
INTERNATIONAL	0	7	22	148	0	71
MFA.NO	0	0	0	0	0	0
MFAT	0	43	967	185	21	155
MINREL	0	0	98	41	0	8
MIRE	0	0	2080	1	0	2
MOFA	0	422	152	1970	6	970
MRREE	0	0	317	1	0	2
MVEP	0	7	28	44	6	46
U-SHIZUOKA-KEN	0	0	0	3	0	3
UBC	0	0	0	1	0	1
UM	0	0	0	0	0	0
UNIBAS	0	0	7	37	1	10
UNSW	0	0	0	1	10	20
UV	0	6	733	140	208	10
WPFUND	0	0	0	0	0	0

2.3 Connectivity of crawl data

A network is usually defined to be consistent of a set of objects (e.g. individuals, organisations, or countries) and the links (e.g. relations, connection or features) between these objects. Network analysis is a rather sophisticated way to generate insights on these links (usually called edges) between objects (usually called nodes). Its relevance resides in the way it combines theories of how networks work with concrete analytical tools for assessing them. A factor of central importance when assessing networks lies in the realisation that relationships influence behaviour.

2.3.1 Network analysis limitation

First, the data used in this sub section is derived from the first web crawler. Hence, the limitations stated in section 1.3 apply. Second, it is only crawled data from web pages that is analysed. References on social media platforms are not part of the analysis.

2.3.2 Network analysis with search query results

Aggregated data from relevant organisations references to keywords are at the heart of this analysis. This can give a rather good foundation to conduct fairly complex network analysis (e.g. identification of central/peripheral actors; key relations in the network; weaknesses in the network etc.). The network put on display in figure 1 is not a visualisation of an actual or formal network, but rather a theoretical structure of common traits and preferences among the selected target group. Hence, the target group is in all likelihood not aware of the shared preference that builds this network. The constructed network is composed of two sorts of nodes - actors and topics:

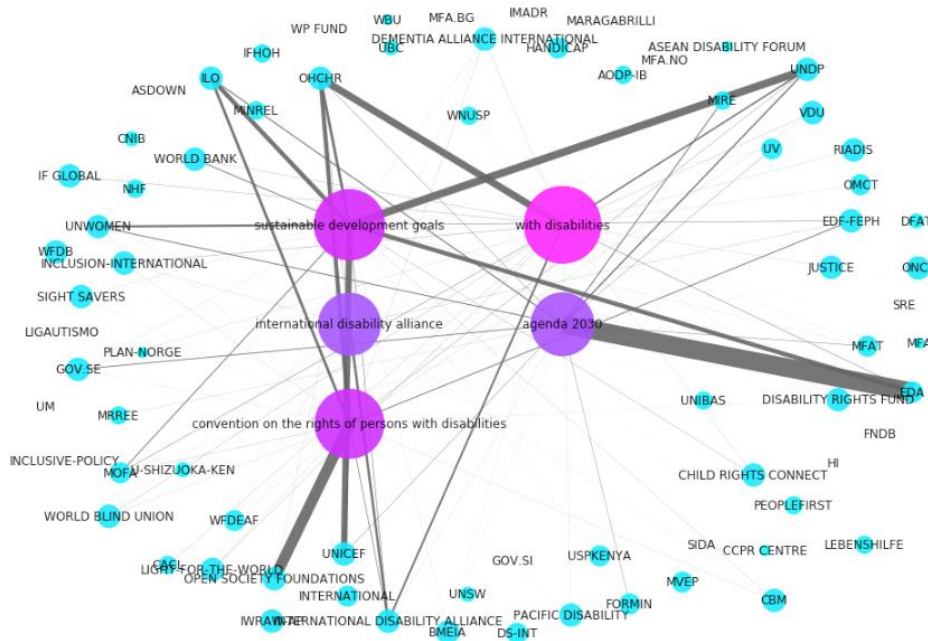
- Actors:
 - IDA members and close partners,
 - Donors/foundations
 - Multilateral organisations.
- Topics: in this case Key words/search queries were “international disability alliance”, “convention on the rights of persons with disabilities”, “agenda 2030”, “sustainable development goals”, “with disability”, “with disabilities” (in accordance with footnote 1 above).

The network is furthermore composed of undirected edges that link various actors to specific key words. For example, if IDA has mentioned the Agenda 2030 on their web page an edge/link between the nodes “international disability alliance” and “agenda 2030” is established. The analysis also accounts for the number of references made – the thickness of an edge shows the number of references made, and the size of a node show the total number of edges tied to a node. Note also that edges are only established between the two sorts of nodes (actors and topics). Relations between IDA members and close partners will be in focused in the section 2.3.3 below.

2.3.2.1 Connectivity analysis of key search queries

This section will be divided on three different subsections. The first will look into the structure of the whole network, which includes all nodes (i.e. IDA members and close partners, Governmental-, and Multilateral actors) and edges/links from these actors to key word nodes (as spelled out in footnote 1).

Figure 1. Relevant stakeholders' references to relevant key words on their web pages



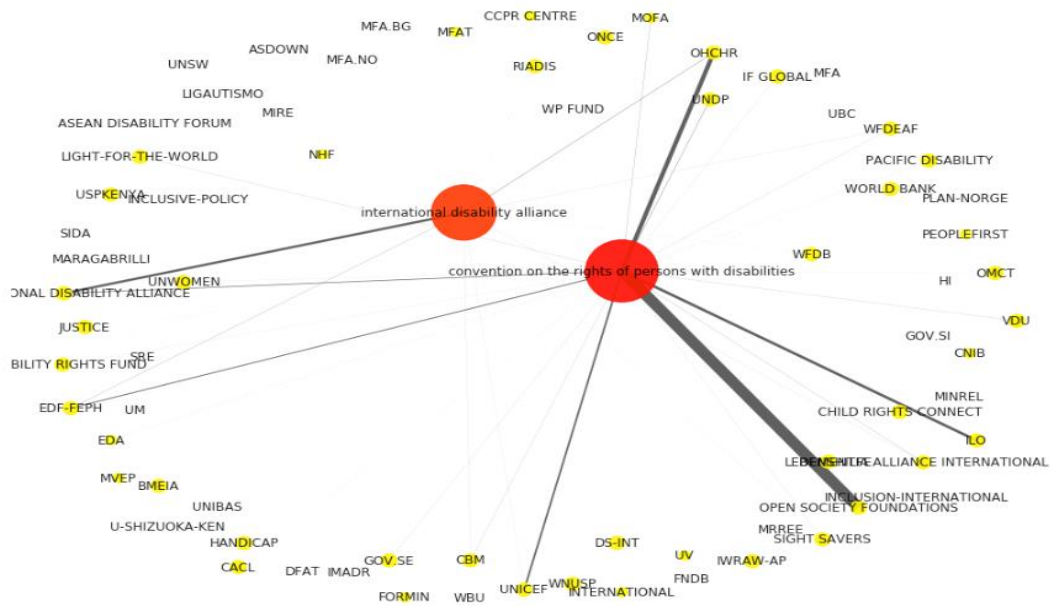
This undirected network graph gives more or less a chaotic impression at first glance. There are in total 79 actors/nodes and 231 unique ties/edges between these actors/nodes and the relevant key words in the established network. At a second glance the figure gives us some valuable insights even at this abstract stage. The size of each node illustrates the amount of connections to other nodes (i.e. many connections results in a large node). And the width of the edges signals the amount of references made at the organisations web domain relating to the relevant key words.

Based on this data it is possible to identify organisations, marked turquoise in figure 1, which have made more than one reference to the purple search queries. Most of the organisations have a somewhat small turquoise node, and the size varies with the number of referenced key word made on their web pages. It should also be noted that a few organisations are unconnected and thus have no colour. The result or number of organisations that made at least one reference to the key words are as follows and in descending order:

Key word/Search query	Number of connected stakeholders	Share or total sample
... with disabilities	59	81%
Sustainable Development Goals	51	70%
Convention of the rights of persons with disabilities	49	67%
Agenda 2030	41	56%
International Disability Alliance	40	55%

Figure 2 below shows the result from the web crawler filtered on references to “international disability alliance” and the “convention on the rights of persons with disabilities” only. When observing the figure it is clear that there are more organisations giving more references to the CRPD (51 organisations or 70%) than there are for IDA (40 organizations or 55%). This is true both in terms of number of individual organisations as well as the actual number of web pages with references. The latter is visualized in figure 2 through the width of the edge. It is also evident that quite a large share of the included organisations are not connected to any of the two key-words, which suggests that they do not engaged in work related to any of the two.

Figure 2. Relevant stakeholders’ references to IDA and the CRPD on their web pages

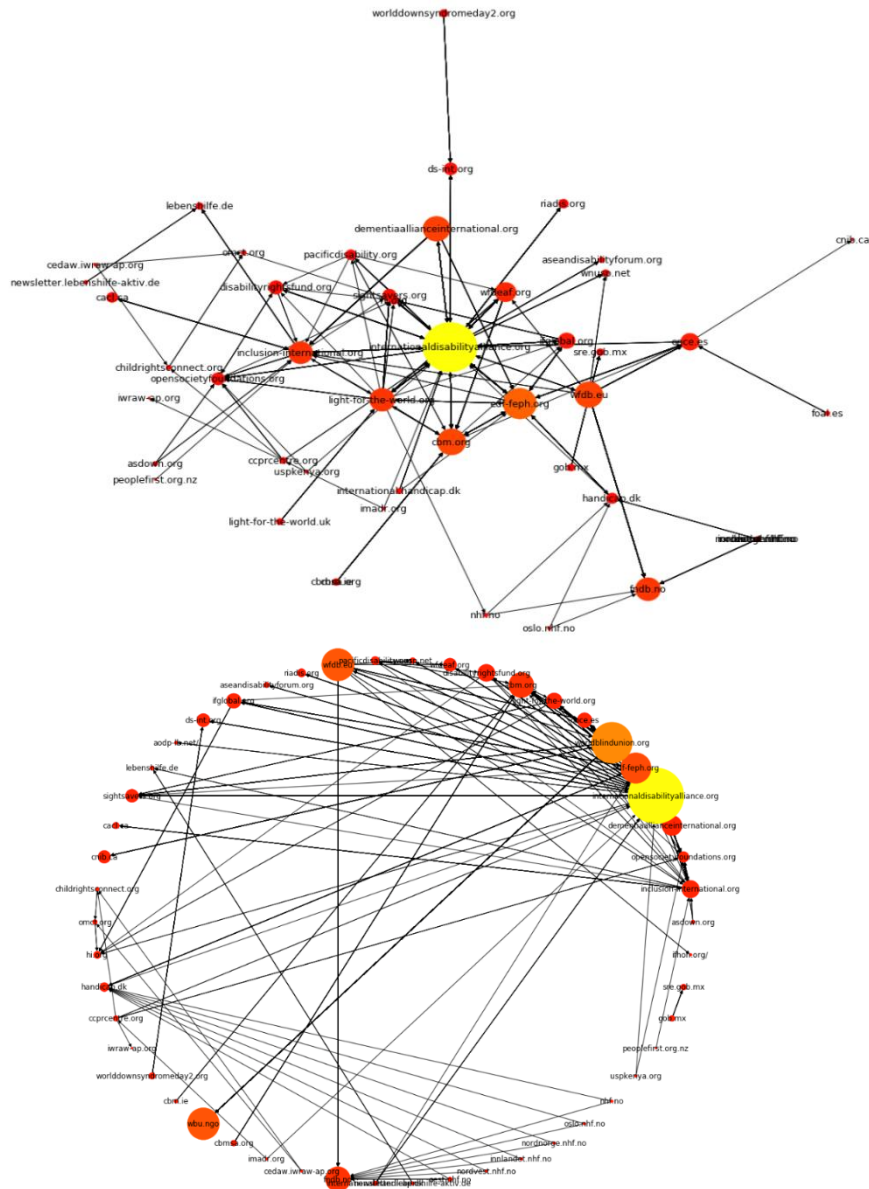


2.3.3 Network analysis with IDA members and close partners references to peers

The second web crawler (presented above) has been used to fuel yet another network analysis. This analysis has bearing on web-based connectivity between IDA and its members and close partners. Content from IDA and it’s peer organisation’s web pages have been collected to show how the organisations, as a collective, make references to each other. The network put on display in figure 3 illustrates actual web based links or references between the various organisations. In this case, the size of the node shows the amount of edges (in-coming and out-going) that is tied to a specific node/organisation. The edges/links are furthermore directed in this graph, meaning that the direction of the reference can be identified – the arrows show the

direction of one or several references from one node/organisation to a receiving node/organisation.

Figure 3. IDA members and close partners unique references to peer organisations on their web pages (the two images below hold the same data in different layouts)



The collected data shows that IDA seems to be a central organisation in the relevant sample. This relates both to the amount of references made as well as the number of unique IDA members and close partners that refer to IDA. The network degree (i.e. in- and outgoing of all edges) suggests that IDA, by far, is the most central organisation in the network. IDA has 792 references to peer organisations in the network. Other organisations that deviate with a large network degree are WORLD BLIND UNION (427), EDF-FEPH (238), CBM (163), WFDB (269) as well as FNDB (159). Another common measurement for analysing the importance of any given node in a network is degree centrality, which is different to network degree (above) in its capacity to account for the relative share of other nodes that connect to a target node

(e.g. if all nodes are linked to a target node their degree centrality is 1; and an isolated node has the degree centrality of 0). In this light, IDA is also of central importance with a degree centrality value of 0.88. Other central organisations in this light are Inclusion International (0.55), EDF-FEPH (0.44) and CBM (0.39)



Evaluation of the International Disability Alliance (IDA) 2015–2018

The Evaluation of the International Disability Alliance (IDA) covers the core activities of IDA as supported by Sida 2015–2018. The evaluation, conducted May–September 2019, shows that IDA's work has been effective and relevant. IDA has unified and strengthened the global voice of persons with disabilities and achieved substantial advocacy gains among UN and partners that are increasingly including disability aspects in their work and normative frameworks. The evaluation presents findings, lessons learned and recommendations to IDA and its development partners, including on the increasing demands on IDA, and difficulties in translating global advocacy gains to outcomes at a national level.

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