# Programme proposal – 4th Funding Round 2021

**Instructions – please read carefully**

1. The programme proposal will have to be developed based on the log frame developed and agreed with partners and validated by the UNPRPD Technical Secretariat within the situational analysis process (annex 2 of the situational analysis). Please do not start developing the proposal before output formulation has been cleared by the Technical Secretariat,
2. The UN system is expected to lead on the draft of the programme proposal. Please note the proposal will have to be consulted in detail and validated with UNCT, government and OPDs. Kindly ensure words limits are respected and that the documents are fully accessible. You can find more information on how you can ensure your documents are accessible in WORD [here](https://support.microsoft.com/en-us/office/make-your-word-documents-accessible-to-people-with-disabilities-d9bf3683-87ac-47ea-b91a-78dcacb3c66d) and in PDF [**here**](https://www.adobe.com/accessibility/pdf/pdf-accessibility-overview.html)**.**
3. Please note the RC has the programmatic oversight of the programme, therefore the RC is expected to be involved and updated on the development of the proposal and give clearance on the last version of the proposal.
4. Before or at the end date of the inception phase the full-fledged proposal needs to be submitted as a draft for quality assurance to the Technical Secretariat to [natalia.mattioli@undp.org](mailto:natalia.mattioli@undp.org) and unprpd.fund.calls@undp.org, once the Technical Secretariat clears the proposal it will be submitted to the Management Committee of the UNPRPD MPTF for final approval. Please note this process may take up to 4 weeks.
5. Kindly follow attentively word limit and instructions in every section.
6. Once the UNPRPD Management Committee approves the proposal we will proceed with the transfer of funds. Please note the RC and the Implementing Agencies will need to sign the documents related to the transfer request.

*For support please reach out to* [*natalia.mattioli@undp.org*](mailto:natalia.mattioli@undp.org) *cc unprpd.fund.calls@undp.org.*

**Documents to be submitted**

1. Programme proposal (please make sure you include the country name in the name of the document for Instance UNPRPD R4 programme Proposal Zimbabwe.doc)
2. Budget template
3. Workplan

# Cover page

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| **Title of the programme:** Leave no one behind — from policy and principles to practice in disability inclusive development in Georgia |
| **Country: Georgia Region or provinces:** |
| **Duration (max. 24 months): 24 months** |
| **Total Budget: 300,000 USD** |
| **Co-funding:** |
| **Resident Coordinator (name and contact details): Dr. Sabine Machl. Email:** [sabine.machl@un.org](mailto:sabine.machl@un.org) |
| **Overall focal point of the programme (name and contact details):** Mariam Tutberidze  Email: [mariam.tutberidze@undp.org](mailto:mariam.tutberidze@undp.org) |
| **Participating UN Organizations (max 3) and focal points names and contact details:**  UNDP Mariam Tutberidze email: [mariam.tutberidze@undp.org](mailto:mariam.tutberidze@undp.org)  UNFPA Nino Odisharia email: [odisharia@unfpa.org](mailto:odisharia@unfpa.org)  OHCHR Sophio Benashvili email: [sophio.benashvili@un.org](mailto:sophio.benashvili@un.org) |
| **OPDs focal points names and contact details:**  Tamar Macharashvili, Head of Georgian Network of Women with Disabilities [t.macharashvili1@gmail.com](mailto:t.macharashvili1@gmail.com)  George Akhmeteli, Chairperson of Accessible Environment for Everyone [akhmetelig@gmail.com](mailto:akhmetelig@gmail.com) |
| **Government focal points name and contact details:**  Dimitri Khundadze, Parliament of Georgia, Head of healthcare and Social Issues committee email: dkhundadze@parliament.ge;  Rati Ionatamishvili, Parliament of Georgia, Deputy Head of the Legal Issues Committee email: [rionatamishvili@parliament.ge](mailto:rionatamishvili@parliament.ge)  Niko Tatulashvili, Advisor to Prime Minister on Human Rights Issues email: [ntatulashvili@gov.ge](mailto:ntatulashvili@gov.ge) |
| **Other Partners names and contact details:** |
| **Programme description:**  There have been some positive changes in the last several years in Georgia regarding the rights of persons with disabilities, however, little has improved in the daily lives of many persons with disabilities (PWDs), who remain one of the most marginalized groups in the country. PWDs lack access to education, employment, health, and social services. The situation analysis on the rights of PWDs was conducted to support Georgia to deliver on its commitments under the CRPD. It serves as a baseline for the UNPRPD programme proposal and presents existing gaps in disability inclusion in Georgia.  The UNPRPD programme proposal aims to improve the quality of life of people with disabilities in Georgia**.** The programme outputs are based on the recommendations of the Situation Analysis to ensure more effective contributions towards disability inclusive policies, systems, and - for the implementation of the CRPD and achieving SDGs.  One of the main priorities of the programme is the creation and effective functioning of the coordination mechanism envisaged by article 33 of CRPD, the capacity building of professionals/policy makers, committee members and institutions involved in CPRD implementation as well as capacity building of OPDs to effectively contribute to the development and implementation of disability inclusive policy.  The other priorities will address essential building blocks and preconditions to CPRD implementation as well as echo the ongoing transformative changes in the system for PWDs in Georgia. It is obvious that national development demands combined approaches to policy, advocacy, budgets, and programs that channel efforts toward a unified, inclusive goal. |
| **Targeted CRPD articles:** Article 4, 5, 6, 9, 21, 25, 29, 33 |
| **Targeted SDGs:** Goal 3, 5, 10, 16, 17 |
| **Preconditions[[1]](#footnote-1):** Equality and non-discrimination; Service delivery; Accessibility; |
| **Target groups[[2]](#footnote-2):** all persons with disabilities; women and girls with disabilities; primary focus on the most underrepresented group of persons with disabilities: persons with intellectual and psychosocial disabilities |
| **Thematic focus [[3]](#footnote-3):** Inclusive SDGs planning and monitoring; Access to health; GBV & sexual and reproductive health; CRPD monitoring (art 33); OPDs capacity building |

**List of Acronyms:**

AoG -Administration of the Government of Georgia

CRPD - Convention of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

CSOs - Civil Society Organizations

EU - European Union

LAS - Legal Aid Service

LRPD - Law on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

MIA - Ministry of Internal Affairs

MoIDPOTLHSA - Ministry of Internally Displaced Persons from the Occupied Territories, Labour, Health and Social Affairs

NGOs - Non Governmental Organizations

OHCHR - UN Human Rights Office

OPDs - Organizations of Persons with Disabilities

PIT - Project Implementation Team

PWDs - Persons with Disabilities

SDGs - Sustainable Development Goals

ToC - Theory of Change

UNCT - United Nations Country Team

UNDP - United Nations Development Programme

UNFPA - United Nations Population Fund

UNSCDF - United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework

WHO - World Health Organization

# Background and rationale

The Situation Analysis on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in Georgia shows that the Government of Georgia has undertaken several obligations to better protect fundamental rights for PWDs. Some of these obligations have been implemented, however, serious challenges remain in Georgia when it comes to protecting, ensuring, and promoting the rights of PWDs. It should be mentioned that Georgia lacks comprehensive statistics on the number of PWDs living in the country and it is rarely analysed and disseminated with disaggregation by sex, age, and form of disability.

Georgia still lacks the focal point and coordination mechanism to implement CRPD at the national level and to facilitate related actions in different sectors and at different levels. Albeit Georgia is in the process of establishing such a mechanism. Now is the key opportunity to lobby for the new mechanism to be well-designed in terms of its composition, functions, and mode of operation, to ensure its effectiveness in practice resulting in better coordination and implementation of the CRPD by various national and local bodies. At the same time, it is crucial to continue the capacity building of the authorities responsible for protecting and promoting the rights of PWDs.

As it is mentioned in the Situational Analysis, Georgian OPDs are important stakeholders when it comes to lobbying and monitoring the CRPD implementation. The document shows that OPDs and PWDs are not adequately involved in decision-making processes. The active and informed participation of PWDs in decisions that affect their lives and rights is consistent with the requirement of a human rights-based approach and ensures good governance and social accountability. Based on the recommendation of the Situational Analysis there is a need to build the capacity of OPDs and improve the level of participation of OPDs in decision and policy-making processes to guarantee the active involvement of PWDs in the planning, implementation, and monitoring of CRPD and SDGs.

Health barriers disproportionately affect women and girls with disabilities who face significant challenges in accessing health services. As it is described in the Situational Analysis, healthcare legislation and policy appear to be less responsive to special needs and vulnerabilities of PWDs, whereas women and girls with disabilities are facing particular challenges in accessing sexual and reproductive health services. Gender equality and women’s empowerment are mainstreamed across all the programme outputs to strengthen the inclusion of the rights of women and girls with disabilities, to achieve gender equality and empowerment of all women and girls and ensure the realization of their rights. Finally, challenges remain in the direction of accessible services and information provision including programmes and materials customized and adapted to relevant needs. Georgia does not have web accessibility standards. Hence, the development of new legislation on web accessibility will be crucial for Georgia.

**2.1. Proposal development process**

The proposal is based on the country situational analysis prepared before the development of the proposal. The main issues and bottlenecks, as well as actions that need to be taken, were identified through a participatory process, and involved active consultations with the ODPs, and national stakeholders. It should be noted that the Administration of the Government of Georgia (AoG) and the several Parliamentary committees such as the Human Rights and Civil Integration Committee, Healthcare and Social Issues Committee and Legal Issues Committee are the main national counterparts of the programme together with the representatives of relevant divisions from the MoIDPOTLHSA and the representatives of OPDs and other interest groups. The AoG, members of the parliament and representatives of the MoIDPOTLHSA and other governmental institutions were involved in the preparation process of the Situational Analysis on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in Georgia. They are long-standing partners for UNCT, and outputs and main deliverables of the programme were discussed and agreed with national stakeholders.

During the proposal writing process, OPDs played a crucial role. They also participated in the preparation of Situational Analysis on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in Georgia as experts, and they were responsible for specific chapters of the report. Furthermore, to ensure the large-scale participation of OPDs, underrepresented groups including persons with intellectual and psychosocial disabilities as well as women with disabilities, parental organizations participated in the verification workshops of the report. During the workshop, main challenges and consequently programme interventions were planned and elaborated. Overall, the proposal was accepted by all interested parties and the views of PWDs were prioritized and considered in the programme. Meanwhile, during the proposal development process, UNCT and each PUNO continued an active consultation with them. The OPDs were actively involved in all phases of the project - the inception phase and the project proposal development process.

# Overall programme results framework

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| **Outcome 1 Capacity of national stakeholders, especially of key duty bearers and rights holders, is enhanced, to ensure more effective contributions towards disability inclusive policies, systems and - for the implementation of the CRPD and SDGs.** |
| The programme fully contributes to outcome 1, including the capacity building of members of the coordination mechanism, and other professionals and policymakers involved in CPRD implementation and capacity building of OPDs. The Programme will support the development of the system to capacitate the professionals and improve access of PWDs to age, gender, and disability-sensitive health, social and legal services.Strengthening coalitions and partnerships of OPDs allows for broader influence and brings together a variety of expertise. Furthermore, elaboration of OPDs participation standards and guidelines is one of the important priorities that will improve the involvement of PWDs and OPDs in all relevant decision-making and policy-making processes. The participation standards that will increase participation of OPDs include organizations for women with disabilities and parent’s organizations in the decision and policy-making processes.  These priorities are fully addressing cross-sectoral preconditions for the inclusion of persons with disabilities that are essential to policies, systems, and services. |
| **1.1.1 Capacity of the health sector strengthened to ensure access to gender and disability- sensitive services.** |
| **1.1.1 # of trainings (disaggregation by type of capacity building) developed and delivered in the UNPRPD programme. (Disaggregated by topics)** |
| Description: Due to Stigma and lack of capacity of health professionals PWDs and especially women and girls with disabilities face challenges in accessing health services, therefore it is instrumental to support capacity building of the health sector through revision of training and educational materials and building capacity of health professionals and professors so that service providers would deliver gender, and disability-sensitive quality health services, including sexual and reproductive services for PWDs. This output will support two preconditions: Accessibility and Equality and non-discrimination. |
| Baseline: Communication standards for health facilities outdated and are not disability and gender sensitive. |
| Milestone year 1: The activity will start in the second year |
| Milestone year 2: Communication standards for health facilities revised and training materials developed, training for the professors and health experts provided |
| Target: 1 training developed based on the revised communication standards. 1 Training of Trainers for at least 10 health professionals including professors at the Tbilisi State Medical University conducted.  Training is for professors and health professionals that teach pre and post diploma courses to medical students and it serves institutionalization of the revised curriculum. |
| Means of verification: Revised communication standards, list of training participants, project reports |
| Responsible: UNFPA |
| **1.1.2. Capacity building of OPDs supported to participate in the formulation of disability inclusive planning, implementation, and monitoring of SDGs.** |
| **1.1.4. # of OPDs (disaggregated by type umbrella- disability specific- women- underrepresented other) that benefitted from capacity building activities (type of activities) funded by UNPRPD programmes to strengthen the capacity of organizations of persons with disabilities.** |
| Description: OPDs in Georgia are not proactively involved in monitoring the implementation of SDGs. This output will support strengthening the capacity of OPDs to participate in the formulation of disability inclusive planning, implementation, and monitoring processes of SDGs. |
| Baseline: OPDs have limited knowledge about disability inclusive planning, implementation, and monitoring of SDGs. |
| Milestone year 1: Minimum, 20 OPDs working on the issues of PWDs capacities are strengthened on SDGs, its agenda and national process related to the implementation of SDGs. |
| Milestone year 2: This activity will complete in the first year |
| Target: 20 OPDs (disaggregated by type umbrella- disability specific- women- parents underrepresented other) working on the issues of PWDs are knowledgeable on SDGs global and national processes and take part in thematic working groups of SDGs Council |
| Means of verification: List of training participants, list of members of thematic working groups of SDGs council. |
| Responsible: UNDP, UNFPA, OHCHR |
| **1.1.3. Capacity of coordination and monitoring mechanism and member institutions is enhanced through trainings and round tables on CRDP, including on participation standards and accessibility.** |
| **1.1.1 # of trainings (disaggregation by type of capacity building) developed and delivered in the UNPRPD programme. (Disaggregated by topics)**  **1.1.2. # of participants (disaggregated by type of stakeholder) disaggregated by sex, disability, rural/urban participating in capacity building activities funded or provided by UNPRPD programmes.**   * + 1. **# and % of participants reporting increased knowledge or capacity to design or revise policies or systems to be more disability inclusive.** |
| Description: After the creation of the CRPD implementation and coordination mechanism, its newly nominated members and participating institutions will need capacity building to secure a unified understanding of the CRPD and how to translate it into practical implementation. Therefore, the program will focus on strengthening the knowledge of the committee members and member authorities with a special focus on Legal Aid Service (LAS) and law-enforcement bodies, on the international standards (such as CRPD) and LRPD. The trainings will also focus on the participation and web accessibility standards and guidelines. These activities will support the effective functioning of the committee and institutions, as well as the effective participation of OPDs in the coordination mechanism. Moreover, the special focus on LAS and law enforcement bodies will be added value to ensure improved access to justice and strengthen the institutions responsible for the protection of rights of PWDs. This output addresses equality and non-discrimination and Accessibility preconditions for disability inclusion. |
| Baseline: The coordination committee is not created yet. Members of the committee and other representatives of relevant government institutions are not knowledgeable on CRPD standards and participation and web accessibility standards. |
| Milestone year 1:  1.1.1   1. 1 training on UN CRPD standards and relevant national legislation is conducted; 2. 1 training on the role and effective functioning of coordination mechanism and focal point is conducted; 3. 1 training for LAS lawyers on UN CRPD standards and relevant national legislation is conducted with special focus on access to justice; 4. 1 training for law-enforcement bodies on UN CRPD standards and relevant national legislation is conducted with special focus on access to justice and role of law-enforcement bodies in protecting PWD rights.   1.1.2   * + - 1. All members of the Coordination Committee and other representatives of relevant government institutions are knowledgeable on UN CRPD standards and national legislation;       2. All members of the Coordination Committee are knowledgeable on the role and effective functioning of coordination mechanism and focal point;  1. 3 At least 25 lawyers are trained on UN CRPD standards and relevant national legislation with special focus on access to justice;    * + 1. At least 25 representatives of law-enforcement bodies are trained on CRPD standards with special focus on the role of law-enforcement bodies. |
| Milestone year 2: All members of the Coordination Committee and other representatives of relevant government institutions are knowledgeable on participation and web accessibility standards.  All members of the Coordination Committee are trained on the topic identified based on the needs of the Committee |
| Target: Efficient implementation of the participation and web accessibility is guaranteed through capacitated civil servants and other professionals. 2 trainings on participation and web accessibility standards conducted for 50 participants.  Capacity of all members of coordination mechanism and at least 50 professionals from member authorities is enhanced to ensure more effective contributions towards disability inclusive policies, systems and - for the implementation of the CRPD  Overall, around 100 participants have increased knowledge towards disability inclusive policies, systems. |
| Means of verification: list of participants of the trainings, press releases |
| Responsible: UNDP, OHCHR |
| **1.1.4 Multi stakeholder capacity building of the UN system for implementation of the CRPD and SDGs enhanced to ensure more effective contributions towards disability inclusive policies, systems** |
| **1.1.3 # and % of participants reporting increased knowledge or capacity to design or revise policies or systems to be more disability inclusive.** |
| Description: UN capacity building activities are needed to support disability inclusive development. The internal resources will be utilized to conduct the training and other capacity building activities for UNCTs. This will improve and increase the local capacity to implement disability inclusive SDGs at the country level as well as it will support the CRPD implementation process at the country level. |
| Baseline: UN staff members need additional information and knowledge on CRPD and SDGs**.** |
| Milestone year 1 Capacities of at least 20 staff members of UNDP, is strengthened on CRPD and disability inclusive SDGs. |
| Milestone year 2: UNCT staff are aware of CRPD and disability inclusive SDGs at country level. Capacity of at least 20 staff members of UNDP, 8 staff members of the UNFPA, 5 staff members of OHCHR is strengthened on CRPD and disability inclusive SDGs. |
| Target: 53 participants (approximately 5%) from UN staff have additional knowledge on CRPD and SDGs |
| Means of verification: list of participants of the training, project reports |
| Responsible: UNDP, UNFPA, OHCHR |
| **1.2.1 OPDs participation standards and guidelines elaborated that will improve the involvement of PWDs and OPDs in all relevant decision-making and policy-making processes.** |
| **1.2.1 # of knowledge products (disaggregated by type of product/thematic focus) developed, piloted and disseminated to the relevant stakeholders to inform inclusive practices**  **1.2.3 # actors involved in developing and testing of knowledge products (disaggregated by actor (GOV/NGOs/OPDs/Other)** |
| Description: Georgia does not have participation standards for OPDs in the decision making and policy making processes. Hence, it is difficult to ensure the involvement of all interested organizations in decision-making processes and determine whether the views of OPDs are prioritized. A formal framework of participation endorsed by the government and parliament and recognized by the OPDs and CSOs working on the rights of PWDs will be essential.  The Public Defender of Georgia indicates the inadequate involvement of OPDs and organizations working on their rights in the process of preparing strategic documents on accessibility and decision-making. Georgian PWDs and OPDs outlined the problem of insufficient involvement in 2020 when they highlighted the lack of effective participation of PWDs in drafting the Law of Georgia on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. Participation of OPDs in decision-making processes is low in Georgia and remains a consistent challenge, therefore this output will enhance participation that is facilitated through both formal and informal mechanisms, ensuring that monitoring and accountability are cornerstones of participation.  Furthermore, the OPDs and other main stakeholders will be involved in the elaboration process of the participationstandards and guidelines. The OPDs must be recognized for their participation in the process. They remain pivotal to gaining a nuanced understanding of the rights of PWDs within the national context and can provide unique insights and expertise. The standards will be tested by the administration of the Government of Georgia. Policy makers and decision- makers will be trained under the newly elaborated participation standards. |
| Baseline: OPDs participations standard does not exist in the country and therefore, OPDs don’t take part in the decision making process. |
| Milestone year 1: Draft of OPDs participation standards are elaborated, 3 main actors are involved in the developing of participation standards |
| Milestone year 2: OPDs participate in the decision-making processes in accordance with the participation standards in at least one public institution. 1 actor is involved in testing participation standards |
| Target: 3 main actors are involved in developing and testing of OPDs participation standard. The main actors are: GoG, Public Defender of Georgia and OPDs, (Main partner OPD “Accessible Environment for Everyone”) The Participation standard is elaborated, functioning and disseminated among the main stakeholders in the country and the participation of OPDs are ensured in the decision-making processes in accordance with the standard. |
| Means of verification: OPDs participation standard/document. |
| Responsible: UNDP |
| **Outcome 2. Gaps in the achievement of essential building blocks or preconditions to CPRD implementation in development and humanitarian programs are addressed.** |
| Georgia has not yet created the CRPD coordination and implementation mechanisms. The programme will accelerate the establishment of the CRPD implementation and coordination mechanism and monitoring of the progress of implementation of the CRPD and LRPD, ensuring the effective participation of OPDs in the process. The programme supports the modification of the national legislation on the right to healthcare. It will be revised to effectively address the principle of equality and non-discrimination in line with CRPD, to ensure the development of gender and disability sensitive standards of practice. In addition, new legislation on web accessibility will be developed according to the international best practice that is fully addressing the two preconditions: Equality and non-discrimination and Accessibility. |
| **2.1.1 The national legislation on the right to heath revised to effectively address principle of equality and non-discrimination in line with CRPD, to ensure development of gender and disability sensitive standards of practice** |
| **2.1.3 # type of change (development/revision/reform) in legal frameworks and systems** |
| Description: Discriminatory language and approaches remain in healthcare legislation. There is a need to analyse, revise and support initiation of amendments to the health legislation, namely: The Law on Rights of the Patients, The law on Healthcare and the Law on Medical Practice to ensure its compliance with the CRPD principles and alignment with the new law on disability; this output will support Equality and non-discrimination and Accessibility preconditions for inclusive healthcare services for PWD’s and will serve as the basis for the development of gender and disability sensitive services and revision of standards and guiding documents. |
| Baseline: Healthcare legislation not aligned to the principles Equality and non-discrimination and Accessibility preconditions |
| Milestone year 1: Thorough analysis of the health legislation conducted, recommendations for amendments prepared, and initiation of amendments supported in the parliament. |
| Milestone year 2: This milestone shall be completed in year one. |
| Target: 3 legislation documents are reviewed and revised accordingly: The Law on Rights of the Patients, The law on Healthcare and the Law on Medical Practice. |
| Means of verification: Recommended legal revisions/amendments, project reports; |
| Responsible: UNFPA |
| **2.1.2 Coordination system created to support CRPD implementation** |
| **2.1.1.# of national regulatory frameworks and systems changes targeted by the UNPRPD program disaggregated by 1) legislation/regulation, 2) policies/plans/strategies, 3) capacity building programs, 4) operational guidance/standards, 5) direct services/service overhaul/service modelling, 6) audits/reviews/assessments, 7) governmental programs, 8) administrative procedures, 9) formal monitoring and accountability mechanisms or bodies, 10) regulatory/oversite/monitoring systems, 11) financing and budgeting or 12) other (please explain)**  **2.1.3 # type of change (development/revision/reform) in legal frameworks and systems** |
| Description: Georgia is yet to create coordination and implementation mechanisms specified in CRPD. The creation of such mechanisms is also envisaged in the LRPD. The Government Administration, various ministries including the Ministry of IDPs from Occupied Territories, Labour, Health and Social Affairs, the Ministry of Education and Science, Legal Aid Service and Ministry of Internal Affairs as well as local governments are involved in disability policy implementation in Georgia. However, relevant policy development and implementation stem from separate, often uncoordinated efforts of different governmental agencies, as Georgia still has not established a body for the CRPD coordination and implementation. At the same time capacity building activities of the specific professionals will be ensured. (Lawyers of Legal Aid Service and MIA)  Therefore, this output will support and advocate for the creation of such mechanism as well as active and informed participation of persons with disabilities in decisions on the CRPD implementation and coordination mechanisms that affect them is consistent with a human rights-based approach and ensures good governance and accountability and this output will support to tackle inequalities in the country. |
| Baseline: No coordination and implementation mechanisms specified in CRPD |
| Milestone year 1: Coordination Mechanism created and well structured; one national regulatory body |
| Milestone year 2: Coordination Mechanism is effective; one national regulatory body effectively works |
| Target: Coordination mechanism exists and is effective |
| Means of verification: internal regulations; reports; researches prepared by experts; |
| Responsible: OHCHR |
| **2.1.3 New legislation on web accessibility developed according to the international best practice and globally accepted standards on web content accessibility.** |
| **2.1.1.# of national regulatory frameworks and systems changes targeted by the UNPRPD program disaggregated by 1) legislation/regulation, 2) policies/plans/strategies, 3) capacity building programs, 4) operational guidance/standards, 5) direct services/service overhaul/service modelling, 6) audits/reviews/assessments, 7) governmental programs, 8) administrative procedures, 9) formal monitoring and accountability mechanisms or bodies, 10) regulatory/oversite/monitoring systems, 11) financing and budgeting or 12) other (please explain)**  **2.1.3 # type of change (development/revision/reform) in legal frameworks and systems.** |
| Description: Georgia does not have web accessibility standards and needs the introduction of a Digital Transformation Strategy according to international best practices and globally accepted standards on web Content Accessibility. UNDP supported the elaboration of the Guideline on Web Accessibility for People with Disabilities in Georgia. The document describes recommendations on how to carry out the national ICT accessibility standards elaboration process based on the CRPD, other international standards, and best practices. Currently, there is a need to create a legal and policy framework on web accessibility. The programme will work closely with the Parliament and Government to support the development of legislation on web accessibility. |
| Baseline: Georgia does not have legislation on web accessibility |
| Milestone year 1: Draft law on web accessibility is developed, one law is developed |
| Milestone year 2: |
| Target: Georgia has new web accessibility legislation in compliance with globally accepted standards. |
| Means of verification: Draft of web accessibility law. |
| Responsible: UNDP |
| **Outcome 3. National development and humanitarian plans, budgets, programs, and monitoring processes are disability inclusive.** |
| The priority will ensure PWDs inclusion in the SDG implementation plan at the national level. According to the Situational Analysis, public authorities lack formal mechanisms to engage PWDs on a regular basis, also OPDs lack involvement in the SDG policy implementation. The Council for Sustainable Development Goals in Georgia includes thematic working groups, but only one disability service providing organization is represented there. There is a need to support disability-inclusive planning, implementation, and monitoring of SDGs. OPDs including organizations for women with disabilities, parent’s organizations, and organizations of persons with psychosocial and intellectual disabilities will participate in the planning, implementation, and monitoring of SDGs through the SDG council. |
| **Output 3.3 Ensure the participation of PWDs, including through their representative organizations in the planning, implementation, and monitoring of SDGs through the SDG council.** |
| **3.3. # of governmental coordination mechanisms with established consultation processes undertaken to ensure the active involvement of persons with disabilities, including through their representative organizations, in the planning, implementation, and monitoring of SDGs** |
| Description: The Voluntary National Review on the implementation of SDGs, recognizes the need to fully include PWDs as the integral element for “leaving no one behind” principle under SDG’s. While the review mentions the needs of PWDs, it fails to provide detailed information on what has been done to ensure PWDs' inclusion in the SDG implementation plan at the national level. The review also does not provide information on the disability indicators. Georgian OPDs expressed concern that they are not actively involved in the work of the Council for Sustainable Development Goals. Public authorities lack formal mechanisms to engage PWDs regularly in the planning, implementation, and monitoring of SDGs. Therefore, there is a need to involve OPDs in the planning, implementation, and monitoring of SDGs through the SDG council. |
| Baseline: Only 2 OPDs are involved in the thematic groups of SDGs Council |
| Milestone year 1: The system of involvement of OPDs working on the issues of PWDs in the working process of thematic working groups of SDG Council is elaborated. |
| Milestone year 2: Minimum two OPDs working on the issues of PWDs are involved in the working process of thematic working groups of SDG Council. |
| Target: 1 governmental coordination mechanism- SDG council has undertaken a consultation process to actively involve representatives of OPDS in the planning, implementation, and monitoring of SDGs through thematic groups of the SDG council. |
| Means of verification: List of thematic working groups of SDG Council |
| Responsible: UNDP, UNFPA, OHCHR |

# Outcomes strategy

## 4.1 Theory of change

The overall strategy of the program is to address key problems and challenges PWDs to face in Georgia. The objectives and the overall strategy of this proposal reflect the national priorities stated by the Government of Georgia, the UNSDCF, and the issues raised by the OPDs and the civil society representatives.

The Theory of Change (ToC) for the programme is based on the assumption that actions will be implemented through top-down and bottom-up approaches to bring sustainable changes and tackle the obstacles that hinder the ability of PWDs to effectively enjoy their rights to social protection, healthcare, education, employment, and participation:

* Top-down: through policy, legislation, and institutions that are reshaped and capacitated to conform with the norms stipulated in the CRPD; and
* Bottom-up: through the empowerment of OPDs to enable them to claim their rights.

The Top-down approach focuses on improving Government policy and legislation that lead to several transformational changes for PWDs. Namely, it will be aiming to deliver the following results: established and strengthened CRPD implementation and coordination mechanism; revised legislation on the rights to health as well as the new law on web accessibility and developed participation standards for OPDs. The top-down approach addresses and emphasizes the essential building blocks and preconditions to CPRD implementation in Georgia. Therefore, it is in line with UNSD Cooperation Framework and overarching priority - enhanced human wellbeing, capabilities, and equality in Georgia by 2030. According to the UNSDCF all people in Georgia will have equitable and inclusive access to quality, resilient and gender-sensitive services delivered in accordance with international human rights standards.

The bottom-up approach focuses on strengthening the capacities of OPDs and professional groups for the CPRD implementation. Persons with disabilities, including through their representative organizations, are involved in the implementation, and monitoring of the CRPD and SDGs. On the one hand, this will ensure PWDs inclusion in the SDG implementation process at the national level and on the other hand, national development plans, budgets, programs, and monitoring processes are disability inclusive. Strengthening PWDs, OPDs and other national stakeholders will effectively contribute to the development and implementation of disability inclusive policies and systems at the country level.Women with disabilities as well as parent’s organizations will be involved in the disability inclusive SDGs implementation process, therefore issues of gender and inequalities will be included in the process to provide fundamental support to government, OPDs, and civil society.

Whole-of-sector transformation demands combined approaches to policy, advocacy, and programs that channel efforts toward a unified, inclusive goal. Hence, the program considers a combination of top-down and bottom-up approaches as the crucial condition for achieving sustainable changes and for transforming the quality of life of PWDs. Cumulatively, these changes lead to a better fulfilment of the rights of PWDs.

## 4.2 Result Chains

***Outcome 1: National Stakeholders have the knowledge and practical tools to effectively contribute the development and implementation of disability-inclusive policies, systems***

The programme will focus on capacity-building activities for PWDs and their representative organizations as well as policy and decision-makers, coordination committee members, and institutions in Georgia. High qualified professionals and policymakers will be involved in CPRD implementation while stronger OPDs will contribute to the process towards achieving the programme goal.

PWD rights are crucial in ensuring that professionals, such as representatives of law-enforcement bodies, policymakers, LAS and other professionals are aware of the types of disabilities and their obligations to consider the requirements of each group. It will on the one hand contribute to the disability-inclusive policy-making process and on another hand will strengthen the capacity of institutions to prevent and address human rights violations of PWDs especially disability-based stigma and discrimination and to promote equality and non-discrimination in health and social services, as well as measures to raise awareness to foster respect for the rights and dignity of persons with disabilities.

Strengthening coalitions and partnerships of OPDs as well as establishing OPDs participation standards allows for broader influence and brings together a variety of expertise. Hence, this will progress and increase the local capacity to implement disability-inclusive SDGs at the country level as well as it will support the CRPD implementation process at the country level.

***Outcome 2. Gaps in achievement of essential building blocks or preconditions to CPRD implementation in development and humanitarian programs are addressed.***

The outcome 2 aims to achieve tangible results in the legislative and policy direction. It is envisaged to support the establishment of the CRPD implementation and coordination mechanism responsible for the effective implementation of the CRPD and LRPD.

Revision and relevant amendments in the national health legislation will be supported to ensure its compliance with the CRPD principles and alignment with the LRPD. In addition, new legislation on web accessibility will be developed and it will support the introduction of a Digital Transformation Strategy according to international best practices and globally accepted standards on web Content Accessibility.

***Outcome 3: National development and humanitarian plans, budgets, programs, and monitoring processes are disability inclusive.***

Under outcome 3 the programme PUNOs will advocate and coordinate with AoG to guarantee the active involvement of persons with disabilities, including through their representative organizations, in the planning, implementation, and monitoring of SDGs.

## 4.3 Geographic scope

The geographic scope of the interventions in Georgia.

The purpose, priorities, and scope of the programme consider the geographic scope of the interventions. The interventions will be implemented across Georgia with all outputs equally covering every region of the country. The policy and system level changes that will support the CRPD implementation are addressed to the whole country. Territorial characteristics are also considered for capacity building of OPDs, national stakeholders, and policy makers. Furthermore, participation standards and guidelines elaborated under this programme will ensure the involvement of all interested organizations from every region of Georgia in the decision-making processes.

## 4.4. Sustainability

The programme focuses on the deliverables and results that guarantee long-term effects on PWDs to enjoy their rights effectively. The results of this programme will have a long-lasting impact, even once the support runs out. Sustainability addresses the issue of OPDs. The majority of activities are aimed to strengthen PWDs community and their role in society which will ensure the ownership of programme results by PWDs. It should be mentioned that the participatory approach was used to elaborate the goals, objectives, and priorities of the program. The active consultation was conducted with all national stakeholders, including OPDs to make sure that the PWDs and their representative organizations as well as the government of Georgia feel ownership of the programme and that their preferences and opinions are enshrined in the programme document.

The programme will promote the development of major preconditions such as equality and non-discrimination, service delivery, participation, accessibility, and good governance and accountability, specifically focusing on providing rights-based and gender-responsive services to address sexual and reproductive health and rights for women.

The sustainability of the Programme activities will be ensured through several factors. First, the Government and other main stakeholders have been informed about programme goals and objectives and the programme outputs fully reflect their interests as well. Second, to strengthen the government’s ownership, the programme will work closely with national stakeholders and line ministries to accelerate the establishment of the CRPD implementation and coordination mechanism. The programme will advocate for the creation of the mechanism as well as the active and informed participation of persons with disabilities in the decisions. Afterwards, the programme will work closely with the above-mentioned mechanism to support and strengthen newly appointed members and institutions. Third, all program activities are strongly aligned with the SDG targets and national policy documents and strategies. The programme will support the active involvement of persons with disabilities, including through their representative organizations, in the planning, implementation, and monitoring of SDGs through SDG council. Fourth, OPDs will have a stronger capacity to demand the fulfilment of their rights in line with the CPRD. Fifth, the programme will elaborate OPDs participation standards and guidelines that will improve the involvement of PWDs and OPDs in all relevant decision-making and policy-making processes and it will guarantee strong monitoring and accountability. Furthermore, the revision of the health care legislation, as well as new legislation on web accessibility,will have long-term effects on equality and non-discrimination and accessibility, whereas educational materials developed for health professionals will be incorporated within the medical university curriculum and will become a sustainable resource for the education of medical professionals. Significant steps will be undertaken to maintain the results of the programme.

## 4.5 Innovation

UNDP supported the elaboration of the Guideline on Web Accessibility for People with Disabilities in Georgia. The elaboration process of the guideline revealed that the country does not have web accessibility standards and needs the introduction of a Digital Transformation Strategy according to international best practices and globally accepted standards on web content accessibility. According to the Guideline, Georgia must introduce the missing legal and regulatory componentsand align these to the EU Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (AA standard) and transpose the EU Directive (EU) 2016/2102 into its national legislation by adopting a special law or regulation on the accessibility of websites and mobile applications of public institutions and all non-governmental entities.

The Programme will support the elaboration of the mentioned special law. This process will be executed in a participatory and inclusive manner. It will support the Government of Georgia to incorporate the EU Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (AA standard) into national legislation. This shall increase accessible services and information for PWDs in the Country.

## 4.6 Complementarity with other ongoing initiatives

The programme will actively coordinate with other donor-funded projects or International CSOs. The programme is planning to work with main partners and improve the situation regarding the PWDs in Georgia. The activities planned under the UNPRPD programme are not overlapping, they are complementary to other donor-funded programs.

There is a **joint programme funded by the UN SDG Fund:** “Transforming social protection for persons with disabilities in Georgia.” This programme, which was launched in 2020, involves close collaboration between six UN agencies, the Government of Georgia, and OPDs. The programme is implemented by UNICEF, UNDP, WHO, OHCHR, UNFPA, and UN Women. One of the major directions within the SDG-funded Joint Programme is the strengthening of the legislative framework and systems for persons with disabilities. Namely, one of the key transformative results the JP is committed to delivering is the expansion of the biopsychosocial model of disability assessment and status determination system. The current UNPRD programme will build upon the results achieved within the Joint SDG Programme and will develop a comprehensive roadmap for the rollout of the biopsychosocial model within the MoIDPOTLHSA and other systems as per the requirement of the LRPD. This roadmap will entail possible scenarios for the rollout of the model in the health care system and beyond as well as the detailed costing of additional expenses related to the administration and sustainability of the new system (1), analysis of the disability groups potentially entering and leaving the new system (2), and overall analysis of optimized social protection measures for PWDs including cash, social services, and other measures. This will support the Government to meet the requirement of the LRPD that states that MoIDPOTLHSA should adopt the action plan for institutionalizing the biopsychosocial model of disability status determination by 2023

**“Human Rights for All – Phase 2”**is a joint initiative of the European Union (EU) and UN, implemented as a joint programme by UNDP and OHCHR. The JP has five specific objectives, from which the third objective, inter alia, aims at supporting the operation of effective mechanisms for the protection of rights of persons with disabilities through implementation and monitoring of the LRPD and CRPD.

There are international CSOs in Georgia such as World Vision Georgia, Save the Children Georgia, Caritas Czech Republic, Caritas Georgia. They deliver different programs and activities regarding the PWDs in the country. however, all actions will be in line with the UNPRPD programme.

# CONTRIBUTION TO UNPRPD IMPACT

Table 1 Progress against UNPRPD Impact Indicators

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| UNPRPD MPTF IMPACT  (2025) | Reduce the inequality and exclusion for all persons with disabilities within and across countries. |  |
| Indicators | How will the project contribute to this indicator? | Country Baseline 2021 (please indicate the source) |
| *Proportion of population living below the national poverty line by sex and age (SDG indicator 1.2.1) and disability.* |  |  |
| *Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions (SDG indicator 1.2.2) disaggregated by disability, before and after social transfers.* |  |  |
| *Rates of children with disabilities out of school, rate of enrolment, attendance, promotion by grade, completion, and drop out in mainstream primary, secondary, tertiary educational institutions, vocational training, lifelong learning courses, as compared to others, disaggregated by sex, age, disability.* |  |  |
| *Proportion of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex (SDG indicator 4.1.1), age and disability.* |  |  |
| *Coverage of essential health services/Universal Health Coverage disaggregated as a proportion of the population, by sex, age, and disability (SDG indicator 3.8.1)* | Revision and relevant amendments will be supported in the national health legislation to ensure its compliance with CRPD principles and alignment with LRPD; therefore, this output will support accessibility, and inclusive healthcare services for PWD’s and will serve as basis for revision and development of gender and disability sensitive standards. | The Law on Rights of the Patients, The law on Healthcare and the Law on Medical Practice -https://matsne.gov.ge/ |
| *Percentage of persons with disabilities employed as compared to other persons and to overall employment rate, disaggregated by type of employment (public, private, self-employed), age, sex, and disability* |  |  |
| *Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age, and persons with disabilities (SDG indicator 8.5.1).* |  |  |
| *SDG indicator 11.2.1 Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age, and persons with disabilities.* |  |  |
| *#Number of persons with disabilities who have undergone a CRPD aligned disability assessment and are in possession of disability certification compared to statistical estimations of the number persons with disabilities.* |  |  |
| *Percentage of public spending on disability rights and inclusion, as a proportion of the GDP/sector budgets, disaggregated by disability specific budget allocations and allocations within mainstream budget.* |  |  |
| *Increase of disability data/disaggregation (including by sex) within standard data and CRPD compliant collection processes.* |  |  |
| *SDG indicator 16.7.2 Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, and population group.* | Elaboration of participation standards and guidelines as well as the active involvement of PWDs in the planning, implementation, and monitoring of SDGs through SDG council will contribute to the participation of PWDs in the decision-making process. Therefore, the proportion of the population will increase who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive by sex, age, and population group. | SDG council operating without participation of OPDs |

**Note**: The establishment of an effective CRPD coordination mechanism will have an indirect impact on UNPRPD MPTF impact indicators as it will be the primary forum for necessary policy changes in the area of disability. Moreover, proper participation of PWDs and OPDs in the work of the SDG council will also benefit the achieving UNPRPD MPTF impact indicators. Only after this policy level changes, it will be possible to measure the progress.

# Cross cutting approaches

## 6.1 Equality between men and women

The programme is fully addressing gender inequality and advancing the rights of women and girls with disabilities. Gender inequality and rights for women and girls will be mainstreamed in all activities under the programme. As it was mentioned before women and girls with disabilities experience significant barriers to accessing mainstream services also, they face additional stigma and prejudice in Georgia. Based on the recent assessment report,[[4]](#footnote-4) laws and policies on health appear to be less responsive to special needs and vulnerabilities of women and girls with disabilities. Therefore, the programme will work on the revision of the national legislation on the rights to heath that will effectively address the principle of equality and non-discrimination, to ensure the development of gender and disability sensitive standards of practice.

In addition, high-quality medical care is often not available for women and girls with disabilities due to the low qualifications and discriminatory approach of medical staff. The programme will address this problem by strengthening the capacity of health professionals to improve access to gender, and disability-sensitive quality health services for PWDs by reviewing and updating standards of practice and educational/training materials, including sexual and reproductive services that will support addressing two preconditions: Accessibility and Equality and non-discrimination. The updated standards will reflect amended health legislation that will be revised based on the CRPD and the new law on disability.

Additionally, participation standards will be developed and the CRPD implementation and coordination mechanism will be created that will facilitate the participation of PWDs, ensuring that organizations of women with disabilities. The programme will support the empowerment of all women and girls with disabilities across their life course.

## 6.2 Full and effective participation of persons with disabilities

As it was mentioned before, the OPDs were involved in the programme planning process, namely the main challenges and issues, as well as programme interventions, were elaborated in close consultation with OPDs and it was presented to the targeted audience during the verification workshop. Overall, the proposal was accepted by all interested organizations and the views of OPDs were prioritized and considered in the programme.

Furthermore, the programme completely focuses on the OPDs, specifically, the bottom-up approach is to strengthen and empower PWDs and their organizations to claim their rights. Several actions are planned under this programme that will contribute to the capacity building of OPDs. PWDs and OPDs (including parental organizations) will actively participate in the CRPD coordination mechanism, therefore the capacity of the coordination mechanism will be enhanced through training and round tables, including on participation standards. It should be underlined that OPDs participation standards and guidelines will improve the involvement of PWDs and OPDs in all relevant decision-making and policy-making processes.

Additionally, capacity building of OPDs will be supported to participate in the formulation of disability inclusive planning, implementation, and monitoring of SDGs. Also, consultation processes will be supported to ensure active involvement of OPDs including organizations for women with disabilities, parent’s organizations, and organizations of persons with psychosocial and intellectual disabilities as well. OPDs will be involved and actively participate in the monitoring and final evaluation phases. The interviews will be conducted with PWDs and their organizations to get in-depth information about the planned activities and programme results.

## 6.3 Full and effective participation of most marginalized groups

The underrepresented groups of persons with disabilities including persons with intellectual and psychosocial disabilities and parental organizations will be involved in the project implementation process. They will actively participate in the capacity-building activities planned under outcome 1. Furthermore, the OPDs of underrepresented groups of persons with disabilities will be involved in the elaboration process of the participationstandards and guidelines, whereas under outcome 3 PWDs will be capacitated and supported to participate in the work of the national SDG council under the AoG, including women with disabilities. They will be involved in the monitoring and evaluation phases as well. The interviews will be conducted with the underrepresented groups of persons with disabilities to get in-depth information about the planned activities and programme results.

1. Governance and management arrangements

Table 3. Implementation arrangements

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Output number** | **Implementing UN agencies[[5]](#footnote-5) include contact details of focal points & role and responsibility in the programme** | **Government include contact details of focal points & role and responsibility in the programme** | **OPDs include contact details of focal points & role and responsibility in the programme** | **Other partners include contact details of focal points & role and responsibility in the programme** |
| 1.1.1 Capacity of the health sector strengthened to ensure access to gender and disability- sensitive services | UNFPA  Ms. Nino Odisharia, Social Policy Officer,  [odisharia@unfpa.org](mailto:odisharia@unfpa.org); will oversee the project implementation and monitor implementation of project activities. |  | Ms. Tamar Macharashvili head of Georgian network of women with disabilities, [t.macharashvili1@gmail.com](mailto:t.macharashvili1@gmail.com);  representatives of the network will support revision of educational/training material for health professionals |  |
| 1.1.2. Capacity building of OPDs supported to participate in the formulation of disability inclusive planning, implementation, and monitoring of SDGs. | UNDP  OHCHR  UNFPA |  |  |  |
| 1.1.3. Capacity of coordination and monitoring mechanism and member institutions is enhanced through trainings and round tables on CRDP, including on participation standards and accessibility. | UNDP, OHCHR  Ms. Sophio Benashvili, Project Manager- [Sophio.benashvili@un.org](mailto:Sophio.benashvili@un.org) will oversee the project implementation and monitor implementation of project activities. | Administration of Government of Georgia, Niko Tatulashvili, Advisor to Prime Minister on Human Rights Issues  email: [ntatulashvili@gov.ge](mailto:ntatulashvili@gov.ge)  Legal Aid Service, Rajden Kuprashvili, Director of the Legal Aid Service,  email: [rkuprashvili@legalaid.ge](mailto:rkuprashvili@legalaid.ge);  Ministry of Internal Affairs,  Natia Japaridze, Head of project management Division email: n.japaridze@mia.gov.ge |  |  |
| 1.1.4 Multi stakeholder capacity building of the UN system for implementation of the CRPD and SDGs enhanced to ensure more effective contributions towards disability inclusive policies, systems | UNDP  OHCHR  UNFPA |  |  |  |
| 1.2.1 OPDs participation standards and guidelines elaborated that will improve the involvement of PWDs and OPDs in all relevant decision-making and policy-making processes. | UNDP | Administration of Government of Georgia, Niko Tatulashvili, Advisor to Prime Minister on Human Rights Issues  email: [ntatulashvili@gov.ge](mailto:ntatulashvili@gov.ge) | Accessible Environment for Everyone, George Akhmeteli, Chairperson.  email: [akhmetelig@gmail.com](mailto:akhmetelig@gmail.com) | Public Defender’s Office  Eka Skhiladze - Deputy Public Defender  email: [eskhiladze@ombudsman.ge](mailto:eskhiladze@ombudsman.ge) |
| Output 2.1.1 The national legislation on the right to heath revised to effectively address principle of equality and non-discrimination in line with CRPD, to ensure development of gender and disability sensitive standards of practice | UNFPA  Ms. Nino Odisharia, Social Policy Officer,  [odisharia@unfpa.org](mailto:odisharia@unfpa.org); will oversee the project implementation and monitor implementation of project activities. | Head of healthcare and Social Issues committee, Mr. Dimitri Khundadze, [dkhundadze@parliament.ge](mailto:dkhundadze@parliament.ge); [tlashkhia@parliament.ge](mailto:tlashkhia@parliament.ge)  MoIDPOTLHSA, Head of Social Protection Policy Division, Ms. Tea Gvaramadze [tgvaramadze@moh.gov.ge](mailto:tgvaramadze@moh.gov.ge); Participate in revision of the health legislation and support initiation of the amendments | Tamar Macharashvili head of Georgian network of women with disabilities, [t.macharashvili1@gmail.com](mailto:t.macharashvili1@gmail.com);  representatives of the network will participate in the revision process and elaboration of amendment recommendations |  |
| 2.1.2 Coordination system created to support CRPD implementation | OHCHR | Administration of Government of Georgia, Niko Tatulashvili, Advisor to Prime Minister on Human Rights Issues  email: [ntatulashvili@gov.ge](mailto:ntatulashvili@gov.ge) |  |  |
| Output 2.1.3 New legislation on web accessibility developed according to the international best practice and globally accepted standards on web content accessibility. | UNDP | Parliament of Georgia, Rati Ionatamishvili, Deputy Head of the Legal Issues Committee.  email: [rionatamishvili@parliament.ge](mailto:rionatamishvili@parliament.ge) |  |  |
| Output 3.3.2 Ensure the participation of PWDs, including through their representative organizations in the planning, implementation, and monitoring of SDGs through the SDG council. | UNDP  OHCHR  UNFPA | Administration of Government of Georgia | Ms. Tamar Macharashvili head of Georgian network of women with disabilities, [t.macharashvili1@gmail.com](mailto:t.macharashvili1@gmail.com);  representatives of the network will be nominated to participate in the SDG process.  Accessible Environment for Everyone, George Akhmeteli, Chairperson.  email: [akhmetelig@gmail.com](mailto:akhmetelig@gmail.com) |  |

The joint programme will be implemented by UNDP, OHCHR and UNFPA. With UNDP as the Coordinating Agent and under the overall coordination of the UN RC Office. These three agencies have been identified by the UNCT, owing to the importance of ensuring a truly multi-sectoral approach to PWD rights. UNCT realizes that close coordination, constant communication, and a strong guiding role for the UN RC Office will be essential to the success of this joint programme

To ensure national leadership, the strategic guidance for the programme will be provided by a Steering Committee co-chaired by the Advisor to the Prime Minister on Human Rights, the Public Defender, and the UN RC. The Steering Committee members will also include the heads of PUNOs, a representative delegated by the MoIDPOTLHSA, other government agencies, representatives of the Parliament, and main OPDs.

The Steering committee will oversee the overall process, and the project implementation team composed of the technical, special staff will be in charge of the day-to-day implementation of the program’s outputs. Moreover, the coordinator will work full time to ensure the successful and effective coordination between PUNOs and the operation/ management of the daily activities. The project coordinator will be responsible on the monitoring and evaluation of the project.

To ensure joint planning, preparation, implementation, monitoring, and learning, the progress of the programme will be a standing agenda item for UNCT meetings, so issues can be raised monthly. The RC will be responsible for communication and coordination with international partners to ensure complementarity and synergy of interventions, and to seek additional funding for the programme. In addition, the RC and the PUNOs will use all available platforms, including the Human Rights Council, Gender Council, and the CRC commission to build momentum for and expand the reach of the programme. All bodies will include PWDs in prominent roles, and all meetings will take place in accessible facilities in accessible formats.

The 3 PUNOs will be fully responsible for their components of the project, but plan and manage their components in close coordination and cooperation with each other and the UN RC Office. All PUNOs will provide inputs to narrative and financial project reports, which will be coordinated by the lead/coordinating agent and reviewed and approved by the members of the Steering Committee.

All governance and implementation bodies will include OPDs in prominent roles, and all meetings will take place in accessible facilities.

# Partnership-building potential

The programme has many stakeholders and counterparts, including local NGOs and international organizations at the regional and national level. The main national counterparts are the Government of Georgia, particularly AoG and the MoIDPOTLHSA, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Legal Aid Service. They are involved in disability policy implementation in Georgia. The main activities planned within this programme are implemented in partnership with the Administration of the Government of Georgia and the line ministries. After the creation of the CRPD implementation and coordination mechanism, its newly nominated members and participating institutions will need capacity building and, therefore, the programme will focus on strengthening the knowledge of the committee members and institutions on the international standards (such as CDPD) and LRPD. The training will also focus on the PWDs participation standards and guidelines. These activities will support the effective functioning of the committee and institutions, as well as the effective participation of PWDs and OPDs together with the government representatives in the coordination mechanism.

The programme will actively work with several Parliamentary committees such as the Humans Rights and Civil Integration Committee, Healthcare and Social Issues Committee, and Legal Issues Committee. These committees have the leading role in advancing the Law on Persons with Disabilities, organizing committee hearings on the draft law, and dealing with the compliance of Georgian legislation with CRPD standards. As it was mentioned above, revision and relevant amendments will be supported within the programme in the national health legislation to ensure its compliance with CRPD principles and alignment with the new law on disability. Also, new legislation on web accessibility will be developed and these activities need close communication with the Parliament of Georgia as well as state institutions and line ministries.

Also, Capacity building activities encompass partnership building processes among the main stakeholders, including professionals and policymakers involved in CPRD implementation as well as OPDs. Furthermore, elaboration and adoption of participation standards will promote partnerships between government agencies and OPDs, and other NGOs working on disability issues.

# Long-term UN engagement in the area of disability

This project will improve the mainstreaming of a disability rights perspective by building on the achievements of the existing Joint Programme on “Transforming Social Protection for Persons with Disabilities in Georgia” which is already close to finalization.

**This project and the realization of its three Outcomes would support the following planned broader work of the UN System in the area of disability:**

**Support to the implementation of the LRPD** - In 2020 the Parliament of Georgia adopted the Law on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (LRPD) creating a solid basis for the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD). UN contributed to the formulation of the LRPD and ensured that emphasis is placed on children, women, and girls with disabilities. Certain disparities prevail between the LRPD and the CRPD, and the Government requires further support to coordinate the implementation of the law and oversee the whole process. Other policy documents, such as government decrees, action plans as well as guidelines and protocols also need alignment with the CRPD to include rights and needs to PWDs.

**Strengthening capacities to effectively monitor and lobby for the implementation of the rights of women and girls with disabilities** - UN was successful in laying foundations for strengthening CSO capacities on the promotion of rights of women and girls with disabilities and raising awareness on intersectional discrimination faced by women with disabilities in Georgia. It is one of UN’s long-term objectives to further strengthen CSOs, particularly those headed by women with disabilities to ensure their systemic inclusion on disability planning and monitoring.

# Knowledge Management

The programme will focus on knowledge building of national partners to increase the capacity of government and OPDs to undertake responsibility for upscaling the results of the programme. To that end, UNFPA will cooperate with partner organizations, as well as academia to build knowledge through ensuring incorporation of relevant knowledge materials in existing curricula for sustainability. Publications will be available for wider use and knowledge dissemination.

The participation standards and guidelines will be elaborated with the support of UNDP, and they will be tested by the administration of the Government of Georgia. As mentioned before, capacity building activities will be undertaken through training and round tables, for policymakers, decision-makers, representatives of the Government agencies, and OPDs, including on participation standards.Also newly nominated members and participating institutions of the CRPD implementation and coordination mechanism will be trained to secure a unified understanding of the CRPD and how to translate it into practical implementation. The knowledge building exercise and capacity building activities of national partners are crucial to establishing good practice and multi-stakeholder cooperation to improve the quality of life of PWDs.

Georgia must introduce the missing legal and regulatory componentsand align these to the EU Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (AA standard) and transpose the EU Directive (EU) 2016/2102 into its national legislation by adopting a special law or regulation on the accessibility of websites and mobile applications of public institutions and all non-governmental entities. This will increase digital literacy in general, establish new approaches to accessing digital content and, as a result, enable persons with disabilities to have free access to information and materials, whether for education, employment, service, or other purposes.

Table 4: Knowledge products

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| ***Product*** | ***Type of knowledge product*** | ***Expected dissemination and use*** |
| *Communication Standards for health facilities* | *Educational/training materials for health professionals* | *Academia and health professionals, health care providers, Legal Service Aid, Ministry of Internal Affairs* |
| *Participation standards and guidelines* | *Standards and guidelines* | *Government and OPDs* |
| *Social media activities* | *Awareness rising materials* | *PWDs, OPDs, Government,* |
| *Legislation* | *The law on web accessibility* | *Government, OPDs, NGOs, PWDs* |

1. Communications and visibility

Communication and visibility plan will feed into the overall UNCT Communication Strategy/Vision and will be designed to support the implementation of UNPRPD Programme by ensuring effective public outreach and strategic communications that would raise public awareness about the rights of all PWDs ( women, and girls with disabilities; primary focus on the most underrepresented group: persons with intellectual and psychosocial disabilities), foster a clear understanding of the Programme objectives and enable the target audience to benefit from this initiative.

The UNPRPD Programme communication and visibility activities will tend to inform the target audience/public at large over the impact of the capacity building actions for the OPDs and professionals/policymakers involved in the CPRD implementation. Information about the discussion/progress meetings over the establishment of the CRPD implementation/coordination mechanism, as well as the new legislation on web accessibility (planned to be developed according to the international best practice) will be widely shared though using mass and social media channels.

In addition to this, the Programme partner agencies will continue its nationwide communication campaigns aimed at tackling stigma related to the disability and encourage PWDs to claim their rights. The public messages will be elaborated in a manner to address the issues covered by the activities.

The public at large, with particular emphasison the direct Programme beneficiaries - youth, PWDs and their representative organizations, policy makers, newly nominated members, and participating institutions of the CRPD implementation and coordination mechanism, vulnerable and marginalized groups as well as multipliers (journalists, influencers) will be the main recipients of the information.

The Programme participant will use the following communication tools and channels at different levels of the Programme implementation cycle:

* Public events (trainings, workshops, conferences, etc) to draw target audience/public attention to the Programme landmark;
* Information campaigns to reach out to the beneficiaries directly, raising their awareness and encouraging engagement;
* Visuals including photographs, videos, infographics, and publications for informing the target audience/sharing the Programme activities/results;
* UNDP, OHCHR, UNFPA web and social media pages (Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, YouTube) to develop and disseminate information about the Programme implementation;
* National print, broadcast, and online media outlets to serve as a platform for engaging information multipliers.

The branding package of the publications (printed materials, formatted PowerPoint presentations and Word document temples, banner(s)) will include the logos/title of the Programme.

All communication materials will promote the partnership of all UN agencies (UNDP, OHCHR, UNFPA) involved in the Programme implementation. Venues for events will be marked with the Programme insignia in line with the visibility standards of all partner agencies. All the outcomes, outputs, and activities under the visibility and communication plan shall be agreed with the UN Communications Officer at the UN RC Office.

Table 5: Communications products

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| ***Product*** | ***Type of communication product*** | ***Expected dissemination and use*** |
| *Programme branding materials* | *Rollup(s)/banner(s), PowerPoint Presentations, notebooks, pens, bags, etc* | *Public events, trainings, workshops, conferences, etc* |
| *Programme launch and summary events* | *PowerPoint presentations, rollup(s)/banner(s), media advisory, press release, photos, infographics, video, and programme branding printed materials.* | *Online, broadcast and print media; web and social pages of the implementing UN agencies; and event participants.* |
| *Public events (trainings, workshops conferences) and campaigns* | *All theme related informational/promotional printed materials; photos, media advisories and press releases as well as Programme rollup(s)/banner(s), PowerPoint Presentations.* | *Online, broadcast and print media; web and social pages; event participant/national partners.* |
| *Informational/educational visual materials* | *Interviews with the professionals involved into the Programme, video narratives of the Programme launches and major events, Programme impact stories. Posters and key findings of the researches/reports.* | *Web and social media pages of Programme partner UN agencies and national partners.* |
| *Mass media coverage* | *TV/radio talk-shows and news programmes, online and print media articles/news.* | *Web and social media pages of UN agencies and the mass media.* |
| *Branding package and informational materials of the Coordination Committee* | *Soft copies of the package materials (jpeg, vector formats), rollup(s)/banner(s), PowerPoint Presentations, notebooks, pens, bags, posters, etc* | *Web and social media pages of Programme partner UN agencies and national partners.* |
| *Social media coverage* | *Special social media plans on the main highlights of the project and the role of the SDG Fund in the action will be developed and implemented.* | *The social media platforms (Facebook, twitter, Instagram, YouTube) of the partner agencies (UNDP, OHCHR, UNFPA, and national partners).* |

Responsible organizations and focal points:

* RCO: Ketevan Ghioshvili, Communications Officer, [ketevan.ghioshvili@one.un.org](mailto:ketevan.ghioshvili@one.un.org)
* UNDP: Sophie Tchitchinadze, Communications Analyst, [sophie.tchitchinadze@undp.org](mailto:sophie.tchitchinadze@undp.org)
* UNFPA: Salome Benidze, Communication Analyst, [benidze@unfpa.org](mailto:benidze@unfpa.org)
* OHCHR: Meri Makharashvili, Communications Expert, [merimakharashvili@gmail.com](mailto:merimakharashvili@gmail.com)

1. Monitoring and Evaluation

Programme monitoring and evaluation are used to measure progress. It’s important to identify potential bottlenecks problems and to ensure that planned activities are on the right track. Reporting of the programme will be results-oriented, and evidence based. Each PUNO will provide the Coordinating Agent with the following narrative reports.

Annual narrative progress reports, to be provided no later than one (1) month (31 January) after the end of the calendar year, and must include the result matrix, updated risk log, and anticipated expenditures and results for the next 12-month funding period and

Final consolidated narrative report, after the completion of the programme, to be provided no later than two (2) months after the operational closure of the activities of the programme.

The Coordinating Agent will compile the narrative reports of PUNOs and submit a consolidated report to the UNPRPD Secretariat, through the Resident Coordinator.

Annual financial reports as of 31st December each year with respect to the funds disbursed to it from the UNPRPD, to be provided in a consolidated fashion by the Coordinating Agent no later than four months after the end of the applicable reporting period; and

A final financial report, after the completion of the activities financed by the UNPRPD and including the final year of the activities, is to be provided in a consolidated fashion by the coordinating agency no later than 31 December of the year following the operational closing of the project activities.

In addition, regular updates on financial delivery might need to be provided, per the request of the Fund Secretariat.

Monitoring of the workplan will be conducted internally by PUNOs, reporting of the progress will also be provided to the steering committee on a semi-annual basis.

The UN RC Office will monitor the implementation of the programme, with the support from the Coordinating Agency and UNPRPD technical Secretariat. The programme will allocate resources for monitoring and evaluation in the budget. After the competition of the programme, a final, independent and gender-responsive[[6]](#footnote-6) evaluation will be organized by the Coordination Agent in coordination with the UN RC Office. The cost are budgeted by PUNOS.

1. Risk Management

Table 6: Risks Management Strategy

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***Type of risk\****  ***(Contextual***  ***programmatic, institutional)*** | ***Risk*** | ***Likelihood (L, M, H)*** | ***Impact on result*** | ***Mitigation strategies*** | ***Risk treatment owners*** |
| **Contextual risk** |  |  |  |  |  |
| Government support and engagement/political situation, pandemic situation regarding COVID-19 | ***V*** | ***H*** | ***H*** | RC and UNCT will need to work continuously with GoG. UNCT and PUNOs have a long-established partnership with the GoG, through working together in many directions and on different crises, including COVID-19. Therefore, the programme has the supporting letter from GoG, and also the Memorandum between UNCT and MoIDPOTLHSA will guarantee successful implementation of the programme’s activities. | RC  PUNO |
| **Programmatic risks** |  |  |  |  |  |
| Poor coordination, bad communication, and competition inside the UN team. | ***V*** | ***L*** | ***H*** | Regular coordination meetings will be conducted between PUNOs and with the participation of RC Office | RC  PUNO |
| **Institutional risks** |  |  |  |  |  |
| The programme has been designed too ambitiously given the limited resources. | ***V*** | ***L*** | ***M*** | The UN will seek additional funding from different sources. | RC  PUNO |

\* Please specify here the type of risk and refer to the following definitions:

Contextual: risk of state failure, return to conflict, development failure, humanitarian crisis; factors over which external actors have limited control.

Programmatic: risk of failure to achieve the aims and objectives; risk of causing harm through engagements.

Institutional: risk to the donor agency, security, fiduciary failure, reputational loss, domestic political damage etc.

# Budget

*Please use the template attached (annex 2) to fill in the budget based on the format approved by the UNDG Financial Policy Working Group. (Please refer to the* [*2015 ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORTING AND THE UNDG REPORTING CATEGORIES*](http://mdtf.undp.org/document/download/5489)

*While developing the budget please ensure that appropriate allocations are made for project including the following:*

* *Full time coordination costs*
* *Monitoring and Evaluation activities*
* *Accessibility and reasonable accommodation costs*
* *Communication and visibility costs*

*Please note the UNPRPD will not cover the following costs:*

* *The direct provision of services, e.g., assistive devices, educational services, or rehabilitation services*
* *Acquisition of land or buildings or reconstruction or renovation of physical spaces*
* *Equipment costs, such as computers, vehicles, furniture etc.*
* *Operating costs for running an office e.g. rent.*
* *Grants for filling a ‘funding gap’ for fulfilling the mandates of UN entities*
* *Re-granting activities*
* *Scholarships*
* *Infrastructure work*
* *Travel to countries outside of the target country unless it is part of capacity building*
* *Regional activities, unless it is part of UNPRPD MPTF knowledge management programs*

*Please also note that:*

* *Minimum amount received by each PUNO should be of 100.000USD*
* *No funds transfer between PUNOs is allowed*

**13.1 Value for money**

The programmer's major costs categories are staff and personal costs, contractual services, travel, transfers and grants and general operating expenses. UN’s general procurement principles include a transparent process, competition, and equal treatment for all suppliers. The guiding principles of procurement activities within the UN are the timely acquisition of the right goods, services, and works while maintaining fairness, integrity and transparency through competition, equal treatment, economy and effectiveness, and best value for money.

The programme workplan is designed to ensure the efficiency of implementation, furthermore, all PUNO’s within the UNCT have internal control mechanisms in place to follow the workplan and monitor implementation of the activities and achievement of the results. The programme will use the competencies and technical skills within the mandated government institutions and other national agencies to implement the project activities.

The PUNOs will support the project implementation through their headquarters, core staff and management processes, as well as will complement the project activities with other ongoing initiatives.

The weakest part of the theory of change is legislation level changes, including revised legislation on the rights to health as well as the new law on web accessibility. The programme will help to prepare the amendments of the laws and to elaborate the new law, however, the parliament of Georgia should adopt the amendments as well as the new law on web accessibility. Considering the political instability in Georgia there are some risks for the legislation changes.

The programme cannot deliver the main results without support from UNPRPD as activities planned within the programme to overcome the challenges faced by the PWDs have been identified following the Situational Analysis and are not integrated within any of the ongoing or planned programmes within the UNCT or other major donor programmes. The programme will promote the development of major driving pillars of change, such as policy, capacity, and accessibility. It is expected that this programme will play an important role in protecting, promoting, and fulfilling the human rights of PWDs including with a focus on women and girls with disabilities. Capacity building for PWDs will give fresh momentum to the SDGs and it will accelerate and speed up the process in many directions. Therefore, UNPRDP support and implementation of the programme will promote progress towards disability inclusion and the fulfilment of the CRPD in Georgia. The programme will be implemented in close cooperation with other development initiatives led by national and international actors and will strive to achieve synergies for greater results and more effective use of resources, in particular when addressing cross-cutting issues that key national institutions are facing.

**13.2 Co-funding**

*Table 7: Co-funding arrangements*

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***Output*** | ***Funding source*** | ***Amount*** | ***% of total output*** |
| ***[…]*** | ***[…]*** | ***[…]*** | ***[…]*** |
| ***[…]*** | ***[…]*** | ***[…]*** | ***[…]*** |

# Safeguarding

UNCT in Georgia adheres to UN-wide policies and regulations aimed at the prevention and elimination of sexual exploitation and abuse, protecting victims and witnesses including through appropriate protocols on reporting and cooperation with investigations and ensuring timely corrective measures.

UNCT Georgia has [Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse Action Plan with the participation of all PUNOs.](https://psea.interagencystandingcommittee.org/)

In addition, to the UN -wide policies and regulations, each PUNO has its own standard-setting policies in relation to ethics, safety and security, prohibition of harassment, sexual harassment, abuse of authority and discrimination, oversight and internal audit and investigation policies, as well as policy for protection against retaliation, whereas special training on the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse is mandatory for all staff, consultants and implementing partners.

Examples:

**UNDP:** Legal Framework for Addressing Non-Compliance with UN Standards of Conduct; UNDP HR User Guide, Chapter I Duties and Responsibilities, Section Workplace Harassment and Abuse of Authority; [UNDP Policy on Workplace Harassment and Abuse of Authority](https://popp.undp.org/_layouts/15/WopiFrame.aspx?sourcedoc=/UNDP_POPP_DOCUMENT_LIBRARY/Public/HR_Workplace%20Harassment%20and%20Abuse%20of%20Authority%20Guidelines.docx&action=default) (May 2018)

**UNFPA:** UNFPA Policy on PSEA; UNFPA Oversight Policy; UNFPA Policy on Protection against retaliation <https://www.unfpa.org/policies-procedures-manual>

**OHCHR:** OHCHR develops a human rights-based policy framework and guidelines to prevent and combat sexual exploitation and abuse, engaging the responsibility of all UN personnel across all operations of the entire UN.

# Workplan

*Please attach a detailed workplan using annex 3.*

1. List at least one and max of 3. Equality and non-discrimination; service delivery; accessibility; CRPD-compliant budgeting and financial management; Accountability and governance. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. 1) all persons with disabilities, 2) children & youth with disabilities 3) primary focus on women and girls with disabilities, or 4) primary focus on one or more underrepresented groups of persons with disabilities, persons with intellectual and or psychosocial disabilities/ other underrepresented group of persons with disabilities (please specify) migrants/ indigenous persons with disabilities/ minorities etc.) [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Please list at least one and a maximum of 5. COVID-19 response and recovery; Inclusive SDGs planning and monitoring; Climate change; Inclusive education; Early childhood development; Access to health; Access to Justice; Social protection; Employment; GBV & sexual and reproductive health; Statistics and data collection; CRPD monitoring (art 33); Intersectionality; Political participation; Disability assessment and referral services; National Disability Policy and/or Law; Access to Information and ICTs; Deinstitutionalization; Legal Capacity; Independent living; Awareness raising; OPDs capacity building [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. <https://georgia.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/pub-pdf/shshm_kalebi_da_gogonebi.pdf>; <https://georgia.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/pub-pdf/the_assessment_eng.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. Please note minimum amount of UN Participating Agencies is 2 and maximum is 3. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. [How to manage a gender responsive evaluation, Evaluation handbook](http://www.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2015/4/un-women-evaluation-handbook-how-to-manage-gender-responsive-evaluation), UN Women, 2015 [↑](#footnote-ref-6)