Programme proposal – 4th Funding Round 2021

# **TUNISIA**

# Cover page

| **Title of the programme:** For a better access of Persons with Disabilities to services and rights in Tunisia |
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| **Country:** TUNISIA **Region or provinces:** The program will directly or indirectly target PwD across the country but some interventions will focus on the governorates of Greater Tunis (Northeast) and Sfax (Southeast) as these governorates’ accounts for a large number of PwD and their associations. |
| **Duration (max. 24 months):** 24 Months |
| **Total Budget:** US$ 600 000 |
| **Co-funding:** No |
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| *Programme description (max 250 words): (please describe what problem the programme intends to address and what will be the approach to do so please refer to all three UNPRPD outcomes)*The program is a valuable support to Tunisia in its efforts to harmonize laws and national strategies and programs with the CRPD. It will advance the operationalization of some of the provisions of the CRPD, in particular the amendment of the law 83-2005 on disability and the establishment of national coordination mechanisms. It will support national efforts to reduce the gap between the legal framework and facts by reducing physical, social and cultural barriers that prevent PwD from fulfilling their sexual and reproductive rights and their right for participation. The program will focus on the most vulnerable categories with a focus on woman and girls, by adopting a participatory, gender-sensitive and human rights-based approach, using relevant data about PwD in the country. It will ensure a better integration of the rights of PwD in the UNSDCF, the annual work plans with national partners and in the framework of the implementation of the SDGs. It will contribute to the improvement of accountability and coordination between stakeholders involved in the implementation of the CRDP. It will allow for broader participation of OPDs and contribute to their greater involvement in the design, implementation, and monitoring/evaluation of programs. |
| **Targeted CRPD articles:** Article 5 – Equality and Non-Discrimination Article 6 – Women with Disabilities Article 9 – Accessibility[Article 16 – Freedom from exploitation, violence and abuse](http://www.un.org/development/desa/disabilities/convention-on-the-rights-of-persons-with-disabilities/article-16-freedom-from-exploitation-violence-and-abuse.html)[Article 25 – Health](http://www.un.org/development/desa/disabilities/convention-on-the-rights-of-persons-with-disabilities/article-25-health.html)[Article 29 – Participation in political and public life](http://www.un.org/development/desa/disabilities/convention-on-the-rights-of-persons-with-disabilities/article-29-participation-in-political-and-public-life.html)[Article 31 – Statistics and data collection](http://www.un.org/development/desa/disabilities/convention-on-the-rights-of-persons-with-disabilities/article-31-statistics-and-data-collection.html)Article 33 – National Implementation and Monitoring |
| **Targeted SDGs: 3, 5 ,8 ,10 ,11, 16, 17**  |
| **Preconditions[[1]](#footnote-1):** * Accountability and governance;
* Equality and non-discrimination;
* Accessibility
 |
| **Target groups[[2]](#footnote-2):** 1) All persons with disabilities, 2) Children & youth with disabilities3) Primary focus on women and girls with disabilities |
| **Thematic focus [[3]](#footnote-3):** National Disability Policy and/or LawGBV & sexual and reproductive health;CRPD monitoring Access to Information and ICTsInclusive SDGs planning and monitoring |

# Background and rationale

* 1. **Challenges and opportunities to be addressed by the project.**

Over the past decade, Tunisia has faced major challenges in terms of democratic transformation and transition to a governance model that promotes accountability, participation and respect for human rights, in particular the rights of PwD as stipulated in the preamble and article 48 of the 2014 Tunisia constitution. Tunisia was one of the first countries to ratify the CRPD, one of the first to submit report to the CRPD Committee; and as such it has a major responsibility to bring its national legislation, institutions, public policies and strategies in line with the requirements of the CRPD to promote the rights of PwD. This obligation is taking place in a difficult political and socio-economic context that may negatively impact the timetable for reforms and the scope of the desired changes so that PwD can fully enjoy their rights without discrimination and have access to the appropriate environment and services adapted to their conditions.

The legal system in Tunisia has several gaps. The legal definition of disability, according to the orientation law 2005-83, should be revised to be in conformity with the CRDP. On the other hand, 90% of the disability sector is made of specialized structures. The Tunisian legislation does not recognize the socio-psychological disability and does not recognize the legal personality of the disability. The institutional framework remains marked by the Ministry of Social Affairs' (MoSA) in charge of disability and the absence of any inter-sectoral scheme. The focal points are not very active and there is no national mechanism for dialogue and consultation. National statistics show that 1 to 2% of the population has a disability, which is far from the average stated by the WHO. The rate of professional inclusion remains very low despite the law, which is not very well applied. The associations providing services dominate the NGOs actors. Since the 2010-2011 revolution, OPDs emerge as a pivotal actor and started to intervene in public policies, but they remain small, dispersed, poorly federated and with limited resources. The challenges are important in terms of progress towards the realization of human rights.

The project will build on the opportunities offered by the 2014 constitution; the commitments made by the state including progress on the implementation of the 2030 agenda for SDGs and the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD), and will take advantage of the reform momentum in governance and cross-sectoral, inclusive, human rights-based policy development; as well as the existence of a strong civil society involvement to advance these changes. In this context, the project "**For a better access of Persons with Disabilities to services and rights in Tunisia**" is a great opportunity to support Tunisia in its transition from the “Need approach” to the “Human right based approach” (HRBA), in the transition from the "specialized" model (education) to the "inclusive" model as advocated by the CRPD. The project will be the appropriate programmatic framework to respond to the various recommendations made by the CRPD committee and confirmed by the recent situational analysis. The project is an opportunity to strengthen the capacity of public and associative actors and persons with disabilities involved in OPDs through strategic interventions including legislation, human resources, governance, mobilization of actors, information system, participatory approaches, collaboration, consultation and dialogue modalities and behavioral and cultural dimensions. These answers based on a critical analysis of experiences and Benchmark are the most elaborate current response to the shortcomings noted, to the limits of the current modalities of operation largely exceeded by the social, cultural and political transformations of Tunisia. These priorities are at the heart of the societal project of Tunisia.

**3.1. Proposal development process**

Max 500 words.

*Please describe the consultation process leading to the development of this proposal. Kindly provide specific information on the following points:*

* *Relevant stakeholders, who contributed to the definition of the proposed intervention. Please specify which ministries, departments level of participation. Please indicate also how the participation of the UNCT was ensured in the development of the process.*
* *The role played by persons with disabilities and their representative organizations in the definition of the project objectives and strategies.*
* *Strategies that were put in place to ensure the full participation of women with disabilities in keeping with the principle of equality between men and women.*
* *Strategies that were put in place to ensure the full participation of underrepresented groups including persons with intellectual and psychosocial disabilities.*

The project is a collective contribution of several partners mobilized for the promotion of PwD rights. The RC office, the UN participating agencies, the national partners in particular the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) as well as OPDs, in particular IBSAR Association contributed to the design of the project. The Ministry of Social Affairs, which is in fact the main ministerial department in charge of disability issues in Tunisia, has been a solid, available and valuable partner for the mobilization and involvement of other ministerial departments.

During the training workshop on the CRPD that took place in Tunis from 14 to 18 June 2021, several institutional representatives participated:

* + National Institute of Labor and Social Studies
	+ Ministry of Social Affairs / The General Committee for Social Promotion / Higher Institute of Specialized Education
	+ The Ministry of Health / General Directorate of Health, Directorate of Basic Health Care
	+ Ministry of Youth / National Youth Observatory
	+ Ministry of Women, Family, Children and Elderly Persons
	+ Ministry of Equipment
	+ Ministry of Transport and Logistics
	+ Ministry of equipment and habitat

Members of Parliament, including the chairman of the parliamentary committee in charge of the PwD and vulnerable categories.

Several representatives of civil society, including OPDs:

* ATAS: Tunisian Association for the Assistance of Persons with hearing disability
* FARAH: Association of parents of autistic children
* ATILS: Association of Sign Language Interpreters
* AGIM: General Association for the Persons with Physical Disability
* TTH: Tunisie Terre de l’Homme
* IBTISSAMA: Local Association of PwD in Kébili

The OPDs, in particular IBSAR, have been present from the beginning of the process, providing valuable contributions to the content and orientation of the program and participating in the validation of all project components. From the beginning, there was a permanent concern to respect gender dimension in the project development process and the involvement of the most vulnerable groups. This approach was adopted during the situational analysis, and it provided valuable inputs to the project. The situational analysis working team included persons with disabilities and in particular women with disabilities. All of these actors worked together to develop the different components of the project. They participated in the key design stages, the situational analysis, the identification of priorities, and the mobilization of other partners (ministries and OPDs).

UNFPA coordinated the inception phase in close collaboration with the UN participating agencies (UNESCO and OHCHR) and the RCO and collaborated with resource persons including academics, researchers and experts in strategic planning to complete the results framework and comply with the rules and guidelines of UNPRPD.

# Overall programme results framework

Table 1. Results framework

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| **UNPRPD - Outcome 1- National Stakeholders have the knowledge and practical tools to effectively contribute the development and implementation of disability inclusive policies, systems** |
| *Please describe how the project will contribute to outcome 1 of the UNPRPD results framework. (200 words)*The development and programming of inclusive public policies, respecting the rights of persons with disabilities and "committed to CRPD" requires additional capacities. It is about international human rights law, the implementation modalities of "Human Rights based policy", in particular the legal and institutional framework, data collection, monitoring/evaluation, and the mobilization of stakeholders around a national project respecting the rights of persons with disabilities. The needs-based approach, which has been part of the administrative culture for decades, has helped to fill gaps but has not been able to consider persons with disabilities as rights-holders. The project is a great opportunity to move in this direction. The project will have a direct impact on Policy makers.Persons with disabilities are still dependent on the responsiveness of the public response for accessibility, availability and quality of service. The situation may be even more difficult for women and girls when it comes to their access to sexual and reproductive rights and protection from Gender Based Violence. Despite all efforts, the reality is still far from the principles of equality, non-discrimination, universality, participation and inclusion. The project will contribute to the enhancement of PwD participation through the OPDs, manage to get them more involved in the elaboration of more inclusive public policies. To do so, they will need capacity building to organize themselves, analyze the situation and have adequate tools for effective participation. |
| **Output 1.1.A: Enhanced capacities of government representatives at national and local levels (mainly from the Ministry of Social Affairs, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Women) on the HRBA and the CRPD for the implementation of a human-rights based disability strategy and inclusive SRH and GBV programs.**  |
| Indicator 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 programs |
| ***Description of the activities*** HRBA/CRPD Training It is an important training of framing and impregnation. It reminds the fundamentals normative role of Human Right principles and norms and explains the advantage of a HRBA in programming over the needs approach. It allows us to emphasize the obligations of the State, the principles and standards of HR, the principles of accessibility, equality and non-discrimination, the importance of the duty bearers’/claim holders’ role and the LNOB principle. It prepares stakeholders to further advance the realization of PwD rights. The training also presents the CRPD, its importance, and its value to advance the national law of PwD. The training uses the CRPD Committee’s recommendations concerning Tunisia to present the GAP and to foster further progress in the realization of rights. This training will be intended for:* Staff and service providers under the Ministry of Social Affairs
* Staff and SRH service providers under the Ministry of Health (targeting mainly the National Family & Population Board)
* Staff and GBV services providers under the Ministry of Women
 |
| **Baseline:** 0 |
| **Milestone year 1:*** 50 persons to be trained (HRBA/CRPD training for the Ministry of Social Affairs)
 |
| **Milestone year 2:** * 100 additional persons to be trained (HRBA/CRPD for SRH and GBV services providers)
 |
| **Target:** * 150
 |
| **Means of verification:*** Training Reports
* Lists of participants
 |
| **Responsible:** UNFPA  |

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| **Output 1.1.B: Strengthened leadership skills and capacities of the local OPD’s and municipal councilors with disabilities on local governance, to ensure the implementation of inclusive local development plans.** |
| Indicator 1.1.1: # of trainings (disaggregation by type of capacity building) developed and delivered in the UNPRPD programme. (Disaggregated by topics)  |
| Description:**Organize a training on local governance targeting local OPD’s and municipal councilors with disabilities.** This training is designed to support municipal councils and OPDs to put in place an inclusive investment plan. They are also intended to raise awareness among PwDs of the importance of local participation. |
| **Baseline:** 0 |
| **Milestone year 1:** 2 trainings on local governance targeting local OPD’s and municipal councilors with disabilities for northern region |
| **Milestone year 2:** 1 training on local governance targeting local OPD’s and municipal councilors with disabilities for southern region. |
| **Target:** 3 trainings |
| **Means of verification:*** Training Reports
* Lists of participants
 |
| **Responsible:** OHCHR |

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| **Output 1.1.C. Enhanced capacities of public national data institutions (Mainly, the National Institute of Statistics, the National Council of Statistics, the National Observatory of Youth) on disability-related data using the Washington Group Questions** |
| Indicator 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 programs |
| **Description of the activity**Organize a workshop on "Integrating Washington Group principles into the 2024 Census and national surveys". This is a great opportunity to take advantage of the momentum of the next national census (to be conducted in 2024) to improve national capacities in disability sensitive statistics |
| **Baseline:** 0 |
| **Milestone year 1:** 50 participants trained |
| **Milestone year 2:** 0 |
| **Target:** 50 researchers and field survey supervisors to be trained |
| **Means of verification:*** Training Report
* Participant list
 |
| **Responsible: U**NFPA  |
| Indicator 1.2.1: #of knowledge products (disaggregated by type of product) developed, piloted and disseminated to the relevant stakeholders to inform inclusive practices |
| **Description of the activity:**Develop data collection tools related to people with disabilities to support the generation of quantitative and qualitative data on people with disabilities disaggregated by gender, age, and type of disability |
| **Baseline:** No (data collection tool not available) |
| **Milestone year 1:** * Expert recruited to develop the data collection tool
* A draft data collection tool specific to PwD is available
 |
| **Milestone year 2:** * A data collection tool specific to PwD is tested
* A finalized data collection tool specific to PwD is available
 |
| **Target:**  Yes (Data collection tool available) |
| **Means of verification:** * Activity Report
* The data collection tool
 |
| **Responsible: UNFPA**  |
| Indicator 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 programs |
| **Description of the activity:**Provide training to the different actors involved in data collection on the use of the specific data collection tool |
| **Baseline:** 0 |
| **Milestone year 1:** 0 |
| **Milestone year 2:** 20 |
| **Target:**  20 |
| **Means of verification:*** Training Report
* Participant list
 |
| **Responsible: UNFPA**  |

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| **Output 1.1.D: Enhanced capacities of the UNCT, the UN Project/programme managers and M&E focal points on the CRPD and the disability inclusion approach** |
| Indicator 1.1.1 # of trainings (disaggregation by type of capacity building) developed and delivered in the UNPRPD programme. (Disaggregated by topics)  |
| **Description of activity:**Capacity building of the UNCT and the focal points designated by the UN agencies (UN Project/programme managers, M&E focal points, or others) on the CRPD and the disability inclusion approach |
| **Baseline:** 0 |
| **Milestone year 1: 2 Capacity building trainings on the CRPD and the disability inclusion approach** |
| **Milestone year 2: 0** |
| **Target:** 2 trainings |
| **Means of verification:*** Training Reports
* Lists of participants
 |
| **Responsible:** OHCHR |

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| **Output 1.2.A: Knowledge products (such as Policy briefs on the mechanisms of effective participation of PwD in the planning, implementation and monitoring of disability-related projects, Gap analysis of the legal framework (law 2005-83), kit on disability and local governance for the use of PwD, a Guide for NGOs working on disability issues and a Guide for media for the inclusion and promotion of the rights of PwD) are developed and made accessible** |
| Indicator 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 |
| ***Description of the activity***Develop a policy paper on the importance of creating an "inter-sectoral mechanism in charge of disability in the office of the Prime Minister". This mechanism will be responsible for coordinating and overseeing the implementation of cross-sectoral disability policies, facilitating them, evaluating them and providing the Prime Minister with proposals for improving their effectiveness. |
| **Baseline:** No policy paper  |
| **Milestone year 1:** * Establishment of a steering committee (OPDs and CSOs)
* Drafting of the policy paper
 |
| **Milestone year 2:** * Organization of meetings with the steering committee (OPDs and CSOs) to validate the policy paper
* Finalize the policy paper
 |
| **Target:** Yes |
| **Means of verification:*** Activity report
* The final version of the policy paper
 |
| **Responsible:** UNFPA  |
| Indicator 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 |
| **Description of the activity:**Develop a policy paper on the High Council on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. This is a public policy document that aims to outline the value, usefulness and expected benefits of such a mechanism by specifying its roles, mission and functioning |
| **Baseline:** No |
| **Milestone year 1:** * Establishment of a steering committee (OPDs and CSOs)
* Drafting of the policy paper
 |
| **Milestone year 2:** * Organization of meetings with the steering committee (OPDs and CSOs) to validate the policy paper
* Finalize the policy paper
 |
| **Target:** Yes |
| **Means of verification:*** Activity report
* The final version of the policy paper
 |
| **Responsible:** UNFPA  |
| Indicator 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 |
| **Description of the activity**Disseminate the study on the "legislative and institutional framework of Disability in Tunisia" among PwD (Study produced in Arabic and French by UNDP in 2019) |
| **Baseline** 0 |
| **Milestone year 1:** 250 PWD |
| **Milestone year 2:** 250 PWD |
| **Target** : 500 |
| **Means of verification OPDs reports** |
| **Responsible:** OHCHR |
| Indicator 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 |
| Description:Produce a Kit on "Disability and local governance for the use of PwD" in Arabic and accessible to PwD. To be used for training duplication on participation in local governance among PwD in several regions of the country through OPDs and other partners involved in promoting PwD participation |
| **Baseline:** 0 |
| **Milestone year 1:*** Recruitment of the consultant in charge of producing the kit.
* Draft of the kit available.
 |
| **Milestone year 2:** * Finalize the kit
* Produce a braille format of the kit for persons with visual disability
* Dissemination of the kit.
 |
| **Target:** Kit available |
| **Means of verification:*** TOR of the consultant.
* Availability of the kit.
 |
| **Responsible:** OHCHR. |
| Indicator 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 |
| ***Description of the activity***Updating and digitizing the " Guide for NGOs working on disability issues ". It is a "mapping" of associations that includes detailed and accessible information on associations, typology, contact details, activities, contacts and their field of intervention. No update during the last ten years and is not currently available online |
| **Baseline:** No |
| **Milestone year 1:** * Mapping of associations
* Update of the guide
 |
| **Milestone year 2:** * Digitalization of the guide
 |
| **Target:** Yes (A digitalized and updated guide is available) |
| **Means of verification:** |
| **Responsible: UNESCO** |
| Indicator 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 |
| ***Description of the activity******D***eveloping a good practice guide of inclusive communication in terms of inclusion and promotion of the rights of PwD with relevant national stakeholders (HAICA, IPSI, SNJT). This is an innovative and strategic work to design communication strategies on disability in all areas (education, sports, media, employment, representation, etc.) that respect the PwD and take into account the gender dimension. It will be carried out with the identified stakeholders, the PwD themselves and through the OPDs. It should result in quality communication products that will be designed and tested. |
| **Baseline:** No |
| **Milestone year 1:** * Organization of preparatory meetings
* Developing the draft of the guide
 |
| **Milestone year 2:** * Finalization of the guide
* Dissemination of the guide
 |
| **Target:** Yes (A guide of inclusive communication available) |
| **Means of verification:*** Activity report
* Guide available
 |
| **Responsible: UNESCO** |
| Indicator 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 |
| Description:Elaborating a "Policy paper" on "the importance of considering sign language as an official means of communication. |
| **Baseline:**0 |
| **Milestone year 1:*** Consultation meeting with DPO’s especially of hearing disabilities
* Drafting the policy paper.
 |
| **Milestone year 2:** * Dissemination of the policy paper
* Preparing an advocacy plan with OPD’s to support the policy paper.
 |
| **Target:** Policy paper available and disseminated |
| **Means of verification:**Activity report. |
| **Responsible:** OHCHR. |
| **Output 1.2.B: Guides, standards and protocols on accessible, inclusive, and human rights based SRH and GBV services, specifically for women and girls with disabilities, are developed to ensure a better access of woman and girls with disabilities to SRH and GBV services and information** |
| Indicator 1.2.1: # of knowledge products developed that address gaps related to inclusion of women and girls with disabilities and/or underrepresented groups of persons with disabilities (disaggregated by thematic focus) |
| ***Description of the activity****Develop tools to enhance the access of women and girls with disabilities to quality and accessible SRH and GBV services and information* |
| **Baseline:** No |
| **Milestone year 1:** * Mapping of existing SRH and GBV services that are accessible for PwD;
* Promote the existing accessible SRH and GBV services among PwD;
* Conduct a study on accessibility barriers to SRH and GBV services;
* Elaborate a policy brief to enhance access of PwD to SRH and GBV services;
 |
| **Milestone year 2:*** Elaborate a guide on accessible SRH services and information to PwD;
* Elaborate a protocol for the care of women and girls with disability that are victims of violence
 |
| **Target:** Tools available |
| **Means of verification:*** Activities reports
* Websites and communication channels of UNFPA and its partners
 |
| **Responsible:** UNFPA  |
| **Output 1.2.C: Assessment of the OPDs, their dynamics, achievements, and challenges, is conducted to better identify the OPDs to be included in the advocacy efforts and consultation mechanisms** |
| Indicator 1.3.3**:** # of mechanisms to share and exchange learning and evidence to inform inclusive policies |
| ***Description of the activity****:* Establishment of an inclusive platform for the collection, centralization and dissemination of information on disability |
| **Baseline: No** |
| **Milestone year 1:** * Mapping of existing services;
* Mapping of associations that includes detailed and accessible information on associations, typology, contact details, activities, contacts and their field of intervention.
 |
| **Milestone year 2:** * Developing the "Platform” for the collection, centralization and dissemination of information
 |
| **Target: Yes** |
| **Means of verification:*** Activity report
* Platform online
 |
| **Responsible:**  UNESCO |
| Indicator 1.3.4**:** # of actors involved in mechanisms to share learning and evidence to inform inclusive policies and systems  |
| **Description of the activity:****Produce documentation on people with disabilities who have left their mark on their community through their activities, contributions and creativity (Wiki for D)**. The #WIKI4D initiative invites everyone to take a few minutes to create, enrich or translate, in as many languages as possible, Wikipedia portraits of Tunisians, women and men with disabilities engaged in the fields of education, science, culture, sports, human and social sciences, communication and information. |
| **Baseline: No** |
| **Milestone year 1:** * Identify most influent PwD
* Produce the documentary
 |
| **Milestone year 2:**  |
| **Target: Yes** |
| **Means of verification:****WIKI4D online** |
| **Responsible:** UNESCO |
| **Outcome 2. Gaps in achievement of essential building blocks or preconditions to CPRD implementation in development and humanitarian programs are addressed.** |
| *Please describe how the project will contribute to outcome 2 of the UNPRPD results framework. (200 words)*The CRPD committee has made recommendations for Tunisia to reduce the gap between CRPD standards and requirements and current reality. The project will contribute directly to accelerate the process to reduce the gap by working on the harmonization of the definition of Disability in line with the CRPD, as well as the legal and institutional framework to strengthen inclusiveness, recognize accessibility as a right and make it a reality. The project will focus on the most vulnerable, such as women and girls disabilities. It will also allow for more concrete progress in the implementation of practical and concrete modalities of intersectoral policies for the realization of the rights of PwD, through consultative mechanisms and adapted communication tools.  |
| **Output 2.1.A**: **Projects to amend the law 2005-83, the law on legal capacity and guardianship of PwD and the decree n°2006-1467 on accessibility, based on a strong participation of stakeholders in particular OPDs are developed.** |
| Indicator 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  |
| Description:**1.Support to the Amendment of the Orientation Law No. 83-2005 to comply with the CPRD based on the study/gap analysis on the national legislative and institutional framework on the rights of PwD in Tunisia.**Capacity building of MPs (specifically the commission of the general legislations and the specific commission of the PwD and the other vulnerable groups) on the rights of PwD (which includes the national legislative framework and the CRPD.**2.Support the amendment of the national law on legal capacity and guardianship of PwD:****Detailed actions:*** Identify facilitators and trainers to conduct the trainings
* Prepare the nominative lists of participants
* Select training modalities
* Conduct the trainings
* Evaluate the trainings by trainees, trainers and organizers
* Write the training reports
* Share the training reports and the training materials with the participants
 |
| * **Baseline:** 0
 |
| **Milestone year 1:*** Capacity building of MPs (specifically the commission of the general legislations and the specific commission of the PwD and the other vulnerable groups) on the rights of PwD (which includes the national legislative framework and the CRPD)
 |
| **Milestone year 2:** * Support the legislative commission within the Ministry of Justice and the two mentioned legislative commissions and OPDs to draft the amendment
* Support the advocacy efforts of OPDs to guarantee the adoption of the amended law
 |
| **Target:** 2 national regulatory frameworks and systems changes (Amendment) |
| **Means of verification:*** Monitoring Reports
 |
| **Responsible:** OHCHR. |
| **Output 2.1.B: The SRH national plan and the GBV national strategy are revised to include specific interventions targeting Persons with disabilities, in particular women and girls.** |
| Indicator 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  |
| ***Description of the activities*** **Revision of the national GBV strategy*** Develop an evidence-based document with key interventions to be included in the national GBV strategy
* Organize a technical meeting with the Ministry of Women, the Ministry of Social Affairs, GBV CSOs and Women and girls with disabilities to discuss the suggested interventions

**Revision of the SRH national plan*** Develop an evidence-based document with key interventions to be included in the SRH national plan
* Organize a technical meeting with the Ministry of health (Mainly the National Family and Population Board), the Ministry of Social Affairs, SRHR CSOs and OPDs to discuss the suggested interventions
 |
| **Baseline:** |
| **Milestone year 1:*** Revision of the national GBV strategy
 |
| **Milestone year 2:** * Revision of the SRH national plan
 |
| **Target:** 2 national regulatory frameworks and systems changes (revision) |
| **Means of verification:*** Monitoring Reports
 |
| **Responsible:** UNFPA  |
| **Output 2.2.A:** **Consultation and coordination mechanisms between key ministries and OPDs, namely a steering committee under the Ministry of Social Affairs, an inter-ministerial coordination commission and the high council of PwD, are developed to support the advocacy efforts towards the amendment of the laws and their implementation** |
| Indicator2.2.1: # of multi-stakeholder coordination mechanisms (disaggregated formal/informal) to support legislative policy and systems changes developed or strengthened |
| ***Description of the activities*** 1. **Establishment of a steering committee under the Ministry of Social Affairs that is composed of the most influent OPDs and CSOs working on disability issues;**
2. **Implementation of an inter-ministerial coordination commission or the creation of a body in charge of disability-related issues within the Prime Minister's Office;**
3. **Establishment of a high council of PwD;**
4. **Support the creation of the first OPD of women with disabilities**
 |
| **Baseline:** 0 Coordination and consultation mechanism in place |
| **Milestone year 1:*** Mapping of the most influent OPDs and CSOs that could be part of the steering committee under the Ministry of Social Affairs
* Identification of key persons/focal points within each ministry for the inter-ministerial coordination commission
* Mapping of the key stakeholders that could be part of the high council of PwD
* Support the organization of aconstitutive general assembly for the OPD of women with disabilities’ creation.
 |
| **Milestone year 2:** * Capacity building and skills development of selected OPDs and CSOs, CSOs that could be part of the steering committee under the Ministry of Social Affairs, on negotiation, leadership, critical analysis, communication, and advocacy
* Organization of regular meetings of the inter-ministerial coordination commission in consultation with the steering committee (OPDs and CSOs)
* Development of tools for monitoring and evaluation for the use of the inter-ministerial coordination commission
* Capacity building of the members of the high council of PwD on CRPD, Human rights-based approach, M&E, Evidence-based advocacy
* Capacity building of the members of the new OPD of women with disabilities on CRPD, women’s rights, the national legal framework, NGOs management, networking and fundraising, strategic planning, M&E;
 |
| **Target:** 4 Coordination and consultation mechanisms in place |
| **Means of verification:** Activities reports |
| **Responsible:** UNFPA  |
| **Outcome 3: National development and humanitarian plans, budgets, programs and monitoring processes are disability inclusive.** |
| *Please describe how the project will contribute to outcome 3 of the UNPRPD results framework. (200 words)*The UNCT will work with national partners in the follow-up and implementation of the UNSDCF 2021-2025, in particular in relation with the integration of PwD rights in the elaboration of the country's development agendas (development plan, strategies, action plans and tools). They will support both sectoral projects and especially intersectoral initiatives that aim for higher standards of inclusion. |
| **Output 3.1. A - Disability inclusion is strengthened in planning, implementation and monitoring of UN development activities at the country level including in humanitarian settings.**  |
| Indicator 3.1.2: # UNSDCF where disability inclusion has been mainstreamed and/or targeted. |
| **Activities:**1. **Development of a disability marker**
2. **Develop and share (whenever possible) accessible materials** during workshops/meetings and online through websites and social media channels (provide documentation in Braille, easy to read/understand documents and other alternative communication formats).
3. **Use of sign language during workshops and webinars organized by the UN**
 |
| **Baseline:** No |
| **Milestone year 1:*** Reflection workshop to develop a disability marker to improve accountability of national programs;
* Test the use of the disability marker
* Development of accessible materials
 |
| **Milestone year 2**:* The finalization of the development of the disability marker and its exploitation
* Development of accessible materials
 |
| **Target:** Annual Reporting on the UNSDCF includes specific information on PwD using the Disability marker  |
| **Means of verification:** * Annual reports
* UNInfo
 |
| **Responsible:** UNESCO  |

# Outcomes strategy

## 4.1 Theory of change

Max500 words

*Please describe the change that the proposed project is seeking to trigger. Please ensure the theory of change refers to the relation between the three outcomes. Kindly be specific about the linkages between CRPD and SDGs processes including the UNSDCF.*

The project contributes to correcting the slowness observed during the last ten years in terms of inclusion, access to services and progress towards the realization of the right of PwD. This slowness cannot be linked solely to a lack of resources or to a single dimension of capacity, namely the will, motivation and sense of leadership that we find expressed in many ways and at different levels of decision-making and involvement of key actors (stakeholders). The capacity building needs identified in the studies and situation analyses concern both the duty bearers, despite the legal arsenal, in particular the 2005-83 framework law and the current institutional framework, which are struggling to make progress towards the realization of the rights of the PwD and which do not sufficiently protect against violations of these rights, the PwD themselves, who are poorly equipped, not very audible and not well positioned to claim their rights.

Knowledge, processes including coordination and monitoring mechanisms, and legal systems are elements of capacity and prerequisites for action, including complex implementation modalities for inclusion and adequate and sustainable processes for improving accessibility and services. Their development is a strategic change and will have a direct impact on PwD.

Thus, the distinction between the social approach and the human rights-based approach is crucial to move forward, as is the effective implementation of the CRPD and the Human Rights standards.

This knowledge, even if it is available for decision-making levels, is indispensable for civil servants, service providers, parents and people with disabilities to be able to claim their rights. Effective participation requires knowledge, tools and capacity. This knowledge becomes even more pressing when it comes, in particular, to OPDs and right-holders in general being effectively involved in the planning phases or contributing to the elaboration and implementation of public policies or strategies that should be "evidence based" and guided, certainly by the principles and standards of HD and by reliable and quality data. Knowledge is also a decisive argument for initiating reforms, particularly through good practices, successful pilot experiences or models developed with the advantage of being feasible, realistic and effective.

Thus, and within the framework of this project, if the capacity of stakeholders, mainly Ministry of Social Affairs staff, SRH and GBV service providers in HRBA/CRPD and accessible services is strengthened, and if the capacity of members of municipal councils in local governance and participation is strengthened, and if the capacity of institutions in charge of statistics is enhanced, and if knowledge on the legal framework, local governance, diversification of associative actors, especially underrepresented groups, are developed and made accessible, and if models of good practice in the area of inclusive communication and access to information and services are developed and disseminated; then public authorities and stakeholders will be better capacitated to implement more inclusive legislative framework and policies in line with the CRPD.

And, if changes are made to the legal and institutional framework and care systems to be more in line with the CRPD, and if this is done through effective stakeholder participation, then the gaps are likely to be filled more quickly. And, if the various UN agencies are sensitized to mainstreaming disability in programming and proactive in using the UNSDCF framework to advance the advancement of PwD; and if development programs are designed in a way that promotes the inclusion of PwD, and if OPDs are supported to become more involved in this effort; then the programmatic declination of public policies will be more inclusive for PwD.

Finally, if stakeholders contribute more effectively, and if gaps are filled and policies are translated into more inclusive programs and strategies; and knowing that this cooperation takes place in an environment that encourages participation in public life with some risks to be mitigated, in a national context that is still favorable to reforms and a civil society that is Human rights activist, and knowing that the 2030 agenda is an excellent opportunity to make better progress in the realization of the rights of persons with disabilities; then the whole thing leads to "A better access of persons with disabilities to services and rights in Tunisia."

## 4.2 Result Chains

Max 500 words

*Please describe the result chain by each outcome.*

**First chain: Outcome 1:**

Inclusive policies for disability are public policies based on a vision of society and driven by the principles and standards of Human Rights. Public policies are conceived as a cycle that starts with conception, then policy definition and validation, then implementation and ends with evaluation, according to the most usual models of public policy development. Legal frameworks are the strong institutional translation of political will. For all these stages, skills are required, capacities are needed to move from one stage to another and to avoid obstacles and constraints, including the bottlenecks of the law. This complex work entails risks and involves a multitude of actors at the government level, the central and deconcentrated administration, at the local level by field officers, at the level of local authorities and associative partners. All of these steps require adequate responses in terms of communication, expertise, data to be generated or used, and technical tools for monitoring/evaluation. This is why capacity building becomes a vital outcome for the project. This capacity building will involve several pre-identified stakeholders.

In this context, if the capacity of stakeholders (government officials, local actors, service providers and OPDs) in HRBA/CRPD is strengthened, and if the capacity of municipal council members in local governance and participation is strengthened, and if the capacity of institutions in charge of statistics is strengthened, and if knowledge on the legal framework, local governance, access to funding the diversification of associative actors in particular underrepresented groups is developed and made accessible to advance inclusive policies in the field of disability, and if knowledge products are developed, and if models of good practice are developed and showcased then national stakeholders have the knowledge and practical tools to effect change in favor of the rights of PwD including through a more inclusive legislative framework and policies in harmony with the CRPD.

 **Second chain / Outcome2 :**

The legal framework can be a bottleneck to the realization of the rights of PwD. Take the example of the legal definition of DISABILITY and the practical consequence for example of low prevalence rates of DISABILITY in contradiction with the international average of prevalence which leaves many people disenfranchised. The reform of the legal framework requires the participation of PwD in order to better articulate the lived situation and guide reforms towards harmonization with international standards.

Thus, if legal frameworks and systems are developed to be in line with the CRPD and if stakeholder participation, involvement and contribution to the design, reform and implementation of disability-inclusive policies and legal systems is strengthened, then gaps in the realization of the essential building blocks or preconditions for the implementation of the CRPD in development and humanitarian programs are filled.

**Third Chain/ Outcome 3 :**

The issue of disability must be put on the political agenda. The achievements made are no longer sufficient to concretize the rights of PwD. Entrusting the disabled to a ministry or administration in a ministry or program that does not question the required alignment with the CRPD only prolongs inequalities, discrimination and problems of accessibility and socio-economic inclusion. Public policies concerning disability must be intersectoral, transversal and involve not only the government and the administration but also the participation of people with disabilities themselves, especially through OPDs. The issue of disability must be included in the programs, budgets and development plans and for this, mechanisms are necessary and participation modalities must be put in place.

Thus, if those responsible for planning, implementing and monitoring UN development activities at the country level, including in humanitarian situations, are sensitized and proactive for the disability dimension in their programs, and if the country's development programs are designed to advance the rights of HHs and integrate the disability dimension early in development instruments and if OPDs are supported, their capacity is strengthened and they are systematically involved in national development coordination mechanisms and accountability frameworks (government/UN/Independent) around the SDGs and in humanitarian coordination mechanisms; then National and humanitarian development plans, budgets, programs and monitoring processes include disability.

## 4.3 Geographic scope

Max 200 words

*Please describe the geographic scope of the intervention.*

We expect the project to influence the country's capacity and several regions of the country.

* At central level (Greater Tunis): for advocacy activities, coordination mechanisms
* Municipalities of Menzel Bouzelfa, Ariana, Chihia, Sfax city): for work on local governance
* 24 Governorates: For SRH and GBV interventions

## 4.4. Sustainability

Max 500 words

*How does the project intend to create the conditions for the long-term sustainability of the project results?*

The project has serious strengths to ensure the sustainability of the desired impact on PwD rights. The project is based on a solid theory of change with a strong perception of public utility and a growing impact on the population. We must also mention the strong ownership of all stakeholders, particularly governmental, UN, civil society and especially OPDs. This ownership is the result of a participatory approach that has accompanied the project from the beginning. It is also the result of a situation analysis conducted with the support of all partners, presented and discussed with the technical committee and the UNPRPD coordination team in New York. The causal analysis addressed the structural causes and to explain the delays in terms of progress on PwD right.

Priorities selected came from PwD and stakeholders who had the opportunity to work together and to express in several meetings on the ways to harmonize legislation with the CRPD, to fight against inequalities and discrimination and to bring sustainable solutions to the problems of accessibility and quality of services. These priorities are in line with the current human rights environment in Tunisia and correspond to the country's priorities. It should be the complement of PwD right promotion in the past. The results are set within a logical framework, with implication of OPD. The Logframe results ensure accountability, effectiveness and sustainability. These desired and expected results are clearly defined, well documented and should be communicated. Legal texts should support changes that will have considerable future impact. The availability, where necessary, of guides, procedural manuals and practical tools argues in favor of sustainability.

Another important point, solid institutions carry out these reforms. The project has previously ensured capacity support in terms of a human rights-based and gender-sensitive programming framework, in terms of the production of reliable and quality data, and in terms of transitions to inclusive models.

The existence of an active civil society and in particular OPDs that have largely contributed to the development of the project is a major asset for sustainability. The project will strongly encourage the involvement and participation of public OPDs with strengthened capacities in several areas that make their intervention strategic and their role growing in public policies aimed at promoting the rights of people with disabilities. While consolidating ODP’s capacity, the project tends to promote at the same time a permanent dialogue between OPDs and the public actors.

## 4.5 Innovation

Max 400 words

*How will the project promote and develop innovative resources and practices?*

When it comes to working together, the project is a demonstration of the ability of the stakeholders involved to innovate. Indeed, these parties have very different priorities and working cultures. On the other hand, they share the same values and have the same objectives when it comes to promoting Human Rights. They have already demonstrated in the project preparation phase the will to join forces and focus on what they can do together by developing a human rights-based, gender-sensitive project with the best international standards in terms of project design, quality of the monitoring/evaluation plan, and accountability mechanisms. The innovation has affected several components of the project, which are reflected in the activities such as the proposed guides, manuals, materials and coordination mechanisms.

The main national partner, MoSA, has shown great openness to innovations in program management. The General Committee for Social Promotion (CGPS) has developed a remarkable dynamic to bring together all the elements for the success of the project.

NGOs partners and in particular, OPDs are one of the innovations considering their effort in the rights of PwD promotion in Tunisia during the last decade. Recently created, new in the civil society landscape, often small in size and with limited resources, they have nonetheless demonstrated a remarkable innovative drive both in their advocacy work and in their ability to generate collaborations and partnerships with several national and international institutional bodies. UN agencies involved in the project (UNFPA, UNESCO, OHCHR) provide innovation into the project by sharing the innovative programming tools.

New participatory and inclusive public policies for PwD is in itself an innovation in the current context of TUNISIA. Indeed, the country continues to try to take advantage of strategies, programs and projects from a public policy that dates back some thirty years and seems to reach its limits in terms of readability and capacity as well as in terms of progress in the realization of the rights of PwD and especially the most vulnerable.

The project plays the card of innovation especially in the monitoring/evaluation plan with the quality of indicators, the use of human rights indicators and established links with SDGs. The project offers to the country more energy and innovations deployment to achieve the 2030 agenda of Tunisia in particular in the field of PwD rights promotion.

## 4.6 Complementarity with other ongoing initiatives.

Max 400 words

*Please describe how the programme will be complementary and coordinate with other initiatives UN MPTFs, Donors, International CSOs.*

UNDP is implementing a joint project with UNWomen entitled "Addressing Gender Based Violence". Some of the activities related to capacity building of women entrepreneurs include the disability dimension. These activities must take into consideration the disability inclusion perspective and the barriers to it. They therefore aim to strengthen the entrepreneurial capacities of women and girls with disabilities and to take into account the difficulties they face. In this same framework, UNDP is also working on another activity related to the availability of services (legal, financial, health, etc.) and disabled-friendly spaces.

UNDP is managing a project that concerns the production of data related to the SDG16 indicators at national and sub-national levels. The disaggregation of these data will take into account the disability and PwD dimension. This reinforces UNPRPD project's activities related to capacity building for the production and use and dissemination of reliable data and for the strategic focus on accessibility and socio-economic inclusion, especially for girls with disabilities.

OHCHR is currently working on a project to integrate the human rights-based approach at the local level in two municipalities: Menzel Bouzelfa and Ariana. People with disabilities are among the groups targeted by this project, which complements Output 1 of the UNPRPD program.

Tunisia UNPRPD project for Tunisia is an opportunity to the achievement of the SDGs, in particular for the SDGs 3, 5 ,8 ,10 ,11, 16 with a high priority for the SDGs: 5, 10, 16 given the Tunisian national context. Tunisia launched in 2018, with the support of the UNS, a process of operationalization of the SDGs, which places the interdependence of the SDGs at the heart of its concerns. Tunisia has also adopted in 2018, the MAPS27 approach (Mainstreaming, Acceleration and Policy Supports) concretized by the signing of the Joint Program SDG between the Tunisian Government and the UN in Tunisia for a "Support to the integration, the establishment of a monitoring-evaluation and reporting mechanism SDGs". In this context, Tunisia presented in 2019 a voluntary report that summarized the progress towards the 2030 goals and to point out what remains to be done. In this document, it recalled the national achievements for the rights of persons with disabilities and renewed its commitment to continue to move forward with a slightly more sustained pace for the other challenges.

"Human development and social inclusion" was one of the five pillars of Tunisia's 2016-2020 development plan. On the other hand, three of the four UNSCDF outcomes are related to the promotion of PwD rights.

The Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) has an ongoing activity with the Italian cooperation for the implementation of the action plan of the strategy for the inclusion of PwD. This strategy includes a statistical data management component.

MoSA is also managing an activity financed by bilateral cooperation with the USA for the implementation of a disability mapping. This activity includes a component for data development and a total scan of disability with the participation of the national Institute of statistics authority (NIS).

MoSA is also managing an activity with IFFES (International fund for electoral system) on citizen participation in general and P participation in particular. Currently, the cooperation program targets the reinforcement of social personnel that indirectly affects PwD. A training module (Kit) is being developed.

# CONTRIBUTION TO UNPRPD IMPACT

*Please select and fill in information for UNPRPD MPTF impact indicators to which this programme will contribute to.*

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.*  | Statistics showing the poverty rate among people with disabilities by gender and region are not yet available. The project will contribute to the production of reliable data in this area through the capacity building of INS staff who are responsible for preparing and supervising the 2024 national census. Statistics on disability updated and published on the official MAS website. Information on disability available on MAS website and will become easier for users thanks to the project.A platform collecting, centralizing and disseminating information on disability realized with NGOs, OPDs, and the project's contribution.The project's activities to revise the definition of disability to be consistent with the CRPD will lead to a new estimate of the number of people with disabilities and the proportion of poor people in this group, paving the way for corrective measures and inclusive policies.The project's activities aimed at the socio-economic inclusion of people with disabilities, especially in disadvantaged regions, will contribute to reducing the level of vulnerability shown by the data on poverty in Tunisia.Project activities, particularly outputs 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3, which aim to link the development of inclusive policies for PwD and the realization of PwD rights with the effort to achieve the SDGs, particularly SDG1, will help to impact these indicators on poverty in Tunisia. | "At the national level, the poverty rate has dropped significantly from 25.4% in 2010 to 15.2% in 2019. However, the Northwest and Central West regions remain very vulnerable with rates of 28.4% and 30.8%. The COVID-19 pandemic risks reversing the trend of poverty reduction.*Source:Voluntary National Report on the Implementation of the SDGs. High Level Political Forum, New York, 2021*The rate of monetary child poverty varies greatly by region: it is 40% in the Centre-Ouest and Nord-Ouest regions, almost five times the rate recorded in Greater Tunis.24 These two regions are historically affected by poverty. These two regions have historically had the highest poverty rates and are often characterized by poor living conditions and limited access to basic services. Children in the North and Center-West regions represent 23.4% (9.6% + 13.8%) of the child population and contribute 45% to overall child poverty.*Source: Ananlyse de situation des enfants en Tunisie, Unicef, 2020*The number of poor children could increase from 688,000 before the pandemic to nearly 900,000 after the COVID 19 pandemic.*Source: Tunisie : Impact de la pandémie COVID-19 sur la pauvreté et l’inégalité monétaire infantile et adulte, UNICEF-MAS-PEP, mai 2020* |
| *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.*  | Currently we can only measure the impact of social transfers on the overall poverty rate and on regional levels (multidimensional poverty).The project will build NIS capacity to incorporate questions from the Washington Group on Disability in the next population census in 2024, so that the impact of social transfers on the quality of life and realization of the rights of persons with disabilities can now be measured. | The prevalence rate of disability is 4.1 according to a recent Humanity and Inclusion study and MAS.*Source: Situation Analysis, August 2021*The poverty rate (percentage of households with expenditures below the poverty line) was 15.2% in 2015, compared to 20.5% in 2010........ Estimates from the survey results also show a sharp decline in the rate of "severe or extreme" poverty, which was 2.9% in 2015, compared to 6% in 2010, 7.4% in 2005 and 7.7% in 2000..... The results show that the problem of extreme poverty is virtually absent in the cities of Greater Tunis, Nabeul, Monastir, and Sfax. On the other hand, it is relatively important in the governorates of Kairouan (10.3%), Kasserine (10.2%) and, to a lesser extent, Siliana (8.8%) and Kef (8.3%). According to our investigations and results, several efforts should be allocated to the relatively less developed governorates which are: Kasserine, Sidi Bouzid, Siliana, Kairouan and Jendouba.*Source:La pauvreté et les disparités régionales et locales en Tunisie, analyse statistique, Riadh Bchir, Observatoire de la frncophonie économique, Université de Montréal, Novembre 2019.*Extreme poverty is estimated by the INS to average 2.9 percent, with large disparities between rural (10.1 percent) and urban (1.2 percent) areas. The number of extremely poor people is estimated at 320,938.*Source:INS, statistics 2016*In addition, 21.2% of children are poor while the average poverty rate is 15.2% in 2015 (compared to 24.8 in 2010)....Significant disparities are also recorded between urban and rural areas with a child poverty rate of over 35.1% in rural areas compared to only 13.8% in urban areas. The poverty rate in rural areas is three times higher than in urban. areas.*Source: Ananlyse de situation des enfants en Tunisie, Unicef, 2020* |
| *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.* | This data is not yet available. We expect the project impact right to education for PwD. It includes a transition model for moving from "specialized" education to inclusive schooling to comply with the CRPD.In addition, through outputs 3.1 and 3.2, the project will contribute to mainstreaming data on the inclusion of PwD into different agencies programs particularly into studies and reports in all areas of development where they are engaged with national partners. | The school integration program for children with disabilities launched in 2006 has allowed 2,700 students with mild disabilities (physical, mental or hearing) to enroll in regular schools. *Source: Interview with the Director of the DGPS, Mr. Zribi, MAS website, 08-01-2013, Archives).* According to MICS6, % of children aged 3 to 5 attending preschool is 50.6% on average. It is slightly lower for girls (49%) than for boys (51%) and sensitive to several variables.In 2017, the net preschool enrollment rate for 5-year-olds was 85.5%, compared to 78.5% in 2014with significant regional disparities:it is (54.2%) in Kasserine (37.6%) in Kairouan.According to a recent report, about 110,000 school-age children remain outside the education system each year and nearly 100,000 students are at risk of dropping out.*Source: Analyse de situation de l’enfance en Tunisie, Unicef, 2020* |
| *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.*  | In Tunisia, school dropout mainly concerns the basic cycle: primary (6 years) and secondary (3 years), but also secondary (4 years). Statistics from the Ministry of Education and UNICEF's situation analysis do not show the proportions of school performance cited for disability.A large proportion of students who leave school join vocational training, private education or specialized structures for PwD under the supervision of the MoSA.The project includes activities that aim to improve the quality of educational care in specialized structures for children with disabilities in a transitional phase, but above all it will contribute to designing a viable and sustainable model of transition to a more inclusive policy of education for children with disabilities that respects the principle of equality and non-discrimination and promotes accessibility in the spirit of the CRPDH. | According to the CCA71 consortium that accompanies UNICEF on the Second Chance Education program, the number of young people aged 12 to 18 who leave school each year and find themselves without a solution is more like 27,500.*Source: Analysis of the situation of children in Tunisia, Unicef, 2020*The 2012 UNICEF study highlights a prevalence of illiteracy of 55% among people with disabilities, of which 43% are male and 57% are female.Number of "disability cards" issued: 241,240 or 2.2% of the population. Source: MASThe UNICEF study, 2012 estimates the population of PwD in Tunisia at 11%. *Source: Situation analysis of the HANDICAP in Tunisia, August, 2021.*Number of people registered in the centers managed by MAS: 16 496There are 290 associations managing 310 special education centers.*Source: Situation analysis of disability in Tunisia, August 2021*In 2010, Tunisia has 16,496 students who are taken care of in specialized centers, which represents 6.7% of the disabled.*Source : point 145 du rapport pays au comité du CrPDH, 2010.* |
| *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)* | Several inequalities are noted and documented in the area of social protection in general and health in particular. (cf. Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS6) 2018) The project will contribute to strengthening the capacity of those responsible for planning, implementing and monitoring UN development activities in Tunisia, including in humanitarian situations so that they are proactive on the issue of Human rights and that development programs in Tunisia are designed to advance the socio-economic inclusion of disability and the realization of the right of PwD and that they contribute to correcting the inequalities experienced by PwD and the problems of accessibility especially for health services.The project's contribution will be based on the production of knowledge, the availability of quality statistical data, the dissemination of good practices and the strengthening of the capacity of PwD to demand adequate, accessible and quality health services. | Children in the Center-East, North-East and Center-West regions are the most affected by functional difficulties, with rates above 20%.Source: Analysis of the situation of children in Tunisia, Unicef, 2020The proportion of children benefiting from a social protection base or system is estimated at 40%. (SITAN 2020)Generally, less than 2% of children, for the different age groups, suffer from more than two deprivations simultaneously. However, a relatively large proportion of the child population suffers from dual deprivation simultaneously, particularly in terms of nutrition-health and violence-housing.*Source: analyse de la pauvreté infantile en Tunisie, une approche aux privations multiples,Unicef, 2012.* |
| *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* | Any private or public company subject to the labor code and usually employing at least 100 employees, is required to reserve 2% of its employment positions for people with disabilities, provided with the disability card in accordance with regulatory or conventional provisions. A study on the employment of PWs (Ministry of Employment, 2012) highlighted the structural barriers existing in the local system of professional integration in Tunisia, which does not seem to be able to effectively accompany job seekers with disabilities into the labor market today.These barriers include lack of data, practices and behaviors, accessibility and skills issues.In 2016, Handicap International, in collaboration with the National Agency for Employment and Self-Employment (ANETI) and the Federation of Tunisian Associations Working in the Field of Disability (FATH) implemented a USAID-funded project entitled "For Access to Employment for People with Disabilities in Tunisia."The UPRPD R4 project takes into account the initiatives already carried out and the knowledge products available, and includes many activities that address the obstacles mentioned and will promote socio-economic inclusion, including access to decent employment. | "Few figures are made public (or published) to verify the application of quotas and the current employment rate of disabled people. One of the indicators for measuring the applicability of this law is the figures of the labor inspectorate. The latter has the task of monitoring the application of this obligation. The figures reflecting the situation between 2010 and 2014, show a downward trend in the application of this law. Indeed, out of 774787 workers controlled, 897 are disabled people and this figure is reduced to 184 in 2014 for 448582 workers controlled. "*Source: FTDES, Policy paper: ”Engagement et désengagement Handicap”, p.7, Saddam Jbali, Tunis, 2021.*A study conducted by the Tunisian organization for the defense of the rights of people with disabilities (OTDDPH) in partnership with Handicap International revealed that the unemployment rate of people with disabilities aged between 15 and 60 years old exceeds 80%.Source: Situation Analysis of Disability in Tunisia, August 2021People with disabilities, considered the most vulnerable group, have an average unemployment rate three to four times higher than the rest of the working population, as demonstrated by several recent international studies (WHO, 2010; OECD, 2010). In addition, the level of activity of people with disabilities of working age (15 to 65 years) is particularly low (OTDDPH, 2014), about 13.3% have a regular activity compared to 34.8% of the controlled people.*Source: Handicap International, Analyse des besoins, obstacles et opportunités d’emploi/auto-emploi des personnes handicapées dans les principaux secteurs d’activité des territoires de BEN AROUS, GAFSA et GABES, 2015.* |
| *Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities (SDG indicator 8.5.1).* | Information on the hourly wage of a female PwD employee is not available. In the agricultural sector, the wage is around 20d/d based on the person's performance, especially for spooning.In the informal sector, women are underpaid in relation to the SMIG (guaranteed interprofessional minimum wage), with a gap estimated at -35.5% in 2012 compared to -24.5% in 1997.While Tunisia has made progress in terms of equal pay for men and women, the "estimated income" in purchasing power parity by Tunisian women remains problematic. Indeed, Tunisia ranks 136th with a ratio of 0.27, less than half the world average.The Ministry of Women, Family and Childhood developed in 2017, in a Participatory Approach Based on Human Rights (ABDH), a "National Strategy for the Economic and Social Empowerment of Rural Women and Girls, 2017-2020". | The female labor force participation rate rose from 5.6% in 1966 to 18.91975 to 23.8% in 2000 to 24.2% in 2004 and finally increased to 26.7% in 2016.The majority of women in the employed labor force remained relatively stable over the period 2006-2016: around an average of about 25.5%. One in four employed women work in the public sector (26%), compared with (17%) for men.In the formal private sector, women are underpaid compared to men, with total monthly pay estimated at 485.5 TD for women and 614.8 TD for men in 2011, resulting in an estimated average wage gap of -25.4%. (INS Gender Report°.2015).*Source : Hayet Khaled Ministère de la Femme, de la Famille et de l'Enfance, Expert en matière d'égalité des chances et chargée de la coopération multilatérale Tunisie.* |
| *#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.* | The prevalence of disability in Tunisia is still underestimated and much lower than the international average. The rate of disability in Tunisia is estimated at 2%, according to statistics from 2013. (source: MAS)This is partly due to the restrictive definition of disability in Tunisia.The project hopes that the Tunisian government will review the definition of disability and align it with the CRPD. | Out of the 24,000 PwD listed :60 to 70,000 with visual disability, 60 to 70 000 with hearing disability50 to 60,000 with physical disabilityThe rest are divided between the mental disability, the multi-disability and the invisible disability.*Source : contribution de la société civile à l’examen du 2ème et 3ème rapports périodiques combinés* *présenté par la Tunisie pour l’application de la CrDPH au titre de l’article 35 attendus en 2008 ; Genève Août 2020.*According to MICS6, which uses a broad definition of disability that includes psychological disorders, 3.3% of young children aged 2 to 4, 23.7% of children aged 5 to 17 and nearly 20% of children aged 2 to 17 have at least one functional difficulty: - 16.6% of children aged 5 to 17 suffer from anxiety and 4.4% from depression; - 11.7% of children aged 2 to 17 wear glasses and 3% have vision problems; - 1% of children aged 2 to 17 use a hearing aid while 8% have difficulty hearing; - 3.3% of children aged 2 to 17 use equipment or receive assistance to walk, while 6.9% of them continue to have difficulty walking despite this assistance.*Source: SITAN, Unicef, 2020* |
| *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.* | The project aims to strengthen OPDs in terms of public policy analysis, budget expenditures and the cost of reforms. | Policies or strategies related to disability are linked to the MAS the department in question the CGPS receives an annual allocation to manage its programs and interventions.In 2012, collective agreement for the benefit of “disabled services providers associations” staff. The envelope mobilized, amounts to 57 million dinars.Granted by the State and Social Security Funds for the benefit of 3,500 emloyees belonging to 250 “disabled services providers associations” active in this field and 300 centers that fall under it. The agents received before 2012 300d/month!!!*Source : Analyse de situation, Aout 2021* |
| *Increase of disability data/disaggregation (including by sex) within standard data and CRPD compliant collection processes.* | The project includes activities that promote the availability of disaggregated and segmented data:The INS will be sensitized under the project to adopt international standards for data collection on persons with disabilities (Indicators, segmentation, typology, closed places, recourse, HR indicator, methodology and participation, etc.) to integrate them in future censuses. | The only data currently available is that provided by MAS which is the baseline |
| *SDG indicator 16.7.2 Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age and population group.* | The project includes activities that promote inclusive responses:A workshop on "Revision of the systems and decision-making mechanisms of guardianship/guardianship that deprive people with disabilities of their legal capacity" will be organized. | There is no baseline available, but the situation analysis and the recommendations of the various parties involved in the promotion of PwD rights, particularly the reports of civil society, plead in favor of a policy that is not very inclusive, even if the will exists to move forward. |

# Cross cutting approaches

Max 700 words; Please refer to the briefing on [Cross Cutting Approaches](http://unprpd.org/sites/default/files/library/2020-08/Annex%203%20UNPRPD%204th%20Funding%20Call%20Cross%20Cutting%20ApproachesACC.pdf)

UNPRPD project with its outputs and related activities, its assumptions and risks, converges towards a desired change, planned and executed by stakeholders convinced by the crosscutting approach. to A project guided by human rights-based approach, the principle of equality/non-discrimination, the gender approach and by a strong commitment to the effective participation of PwD at all stages of the project, and by the place given to the most marginalized groups, including women and girls with disabilities.

## 6.1 Equality between men and women.

*While describing how gender equality will be advanced through the initiative, please include the following information:*

* *How will the project take into account differences in the barriers faced by men and women with disabilities?*
* *Which strategies will be put in place by the project to advance gender equality?*
* *Which of the specific actions to be undertaken by the project will contribute directly to the empowerment of women and girls with disabilities? (Kindly note that in the budget section projects are requested to state the overall funding to be allocated for these activities).*

The project will have a focus on the sexual and reproductive rights of women and girls with disabilities by assessing their needs in terms of sexual and reproductive health and their needs of prevention from gender-based violence, thus through the study on accessibility barriers to SRH and GBV services, the project will consider the barriers faced to adapt the interventions. Through sexual and reproductive health and rights education, the project will empower girls and women disabilities to take informed decision about their bodies and their lives.

In addition, it was noted that there is a lack in civic participation of women and disabilities compared to men with disabilities, thus through the project the UNCT will support the creation of the first OPD of women with disabilities and will build their capacities and empower them with knowledge and skills to make their voices be heard.

The UNCT will also advocate for a gender balance in all the concertation and consultation mechanism that will be put in place.

## 6.2 Full and effective participation of persons with disabilities.

*Please describe how the project will ensure the full and effective participation of persons with disabilities and their representative organizations. Kindly include the following information:*

* *How will persons with disabilities be involved in the project governance as well as in the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation phases of the project cycle?*
* *Which of the specific actions to be undertaken by the project will contribute directly to strengthen the capacity of organizations of persons with disabilities?*

*Participation of OPDs:*

* OPDs are involved from the very beginning of the project; the IBSAR association is a member of the steering committee and as such will be present in all the follow-up and implementation stages. Other associations have contributed to the first phase of the project and will be involved in several activities.
* The project will support consultative mechanisms encouraging debate between the claim holders and the duty bearers, the Ministries and in particular the MOSA and other stakeholders. These include local authorities, associations, particularly OPDs, professional associations and associations of parents of PwD, as well as researchers/experts. These discussions will focus on how to improve accessibility, fight against discrimination and develop more effective global inclusion modalities. This action will contribute to strengthen the capacity of PwD to be a key actor and to influence more effectively the course of public policies.
* Work with PwD and OPDs and other stakeholders to revise the legal framework (Law 2005-83 and other texts), including the definition of disability in order to reduce the gap between the national framework and the CRPD.

*Capacity building of OPDs:*

* Training on local governance targeting local OPD’s and municipal councilors with disabilities. This training is designed to support municipal councils and OPDs to put in place an inclusive investment plan. They are also intended to raise awareness among PwDs of the importance of local participation.
* Capacity building and skills development of selected OPDs and CSOs that will be part of the steering committee under the Ministry of Social Affairs on negotiation, leadership, critical analysis, communication, and advocacy
* Capacity building of the members of the high council of PwD on CRPD, Human rights-based approach, M&E, Evidence-based advocacy
* Capacity building of the members of the first OPD of women with disabilitieson CRPD, women’s rights, the national legal framework, NGOs management, networking and fundraising, strategic planning, M&E;

**Establishment of an advisory committee composed of representatives from OPDs that are nominated officially by their organizations:**

* The ToRs for the advisory committee will be established by the UN participating organizations and will organize the functioning of the committee.
* Regarding membership, the committee will be inclusive to all types of disabilities and must include representation from furthest left behind groups and underrepresented groups, mainly persons with mental disability, women and girls with disability and PwD from rural areas.
* The committee should connect with other consultative groups and UN working groups to bring PwD issues and priorities to the table and put them in the UN agenda at national level.
* The committee should participate to advocacy momentum and efforts (not only those related to the rights of persons with disabilities but those who are related to human rights in general to highlights the gaps in the fulfillment of PwD rights).
* The committee will organize conferences and reflection workshops on the different topics covered by the project to bring new ideas and suggest adjustment where relevant.

## 6.3 Full and effective participation of most marginalized groups.

*Please describe how the project will ensure the full and effective participation of underrepresented groups of persons with disabilities including persons with intellectual and psychosocial disabilities, deaf blind persons etc.*

* *How will underrepresented groups be involved in the project implementation, monitoring and evaluation phases of the project cycle?*

Through this project, persons with disabilities, including the most vulnerable groups, will participate in capacity building workshops on local governance to put in place inclusive local development plans capable of ensuring their effective participation in local governance and access to rights and services in an equal manner;

Also, persons with disabilities will be involved in the process of amending laws through their participation in various workshops with public partners (members of parliamentary committees, representatives of the Ministry of Social Affairs ...) by presenting their proposals and recommendations for the draft laws;

Regarding the participation of persons with disabilities in the monitoring and evaluation phases of the project cycle, the project team will set up a monitoring and evaluation tool at the end of each activity. This tool will make it possible to collect the remarks and recommendations of persons with disabilities to integrate them into the next activities;

In addition, the project will ensure effective participation of underrepresented groups of persons with disabilities, including persons with intellectual and psychosocial disabilities, deaf-blind people by ensuring the use of accessible formats in the various workshops planned to ensure effective access to information; sign language translation will be provided for the deaf persons, braille knowledge products for the blind persons, easy-to-read formats will be provided for persons with intellectual disabilities.

1. Governance and management arrangements

*Utilizing the table format provided below, indicate for each of the proposed project outputs the partners involved and the focal points.*

 Table 3. Implementation arrangements

| **Output number** | **Implementing UN agencies[[4]](#footnote-4) 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.A: Enhanced capacities of government representatives at national and local levels (mainly from the Ministry of Social Affairs, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Women) on the HRBA and the CRPD for the implementation of a human-rights based disability strategy and inclusive SRH and GBV programs.**  | **UNFPA** takes the lead on capacity building on disability sensitive approaches for the managers of SRH and GBV national programs.(contact : Olfa Lazreg ) | **National Family And Population Board (Dr Najoua Bennania)****Ministry of Women (Mme Hanane Benzarti )** | **IBSAR** coordination with OPD and other NGOsMme Basma SoussiTel 50767078Besma.essoussi@gmail.com**Tunisian Organization for the Defense of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities**Mr Anwer Elhani, Coordinator anwerhani@gmail.comTel: +216 22943006 |  |
| **1.1.B: Strengthened leadership skills and capacities of the local OPD’s and municipal councilors with disabilities on local governance, to ensure the implementation of inclusive local development plans.** | **OHCHR** takes the lead on "Capacity Building of Local Elected Officials with Disabilities in Local Governance" and supports municipal councils and OPDs to put in place an inclusive investment plan and to raise awareness of the importance of local participation for advancing HR. (Contact: Nahedh Sallami) | **Mme Raja Ben Brahim** CGPScoordination **M.Thameur Toukabri**/ CGPS coordination  | Association « **IBSAR »** M.Mohamed Mansouri Mme Basma SoussiTel 50767078Besma.essoussi@gmail.com**Tunisian Organization for the Defense of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities**Mr Anwer Elhani, Coordinator anwerhani@gmail.comTel: +216 22943006 | Support of municipalities |
| **1.1.C: Enhanced capacities of public national data institutions (Mainly, the National Institute of Statistics, the National Council of Statistics, the National Observatory of Youth) on disability-related data using the Washington Group Questions** | **UNFPA** takes the lead in building national capacity (NIS) in disability sensitive statistics and integrating Washington group questions into the 2024 census.Contact : Olfa Lazreg) | Nadia Touihri (National Institute of Statistics) | IBSAR Association **Tunisian Organization for the Defense of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities**Mr Anwer Elhani, Coordinator anwerhani@gmail.comTel: +216 22943006 | National Council of Statistics (Mme Lamia Zribi) |
| **1.1.D: Enhanced capacities of the UNCT, the UN Project/programme managers and M&E focal points on the CRPD and the disability inclusion approach**  | OHCHR will take the lead to build the capacity of the UN team | NA | NA | NA |
| **1.2.A: Knowledge products (such as Policy briefs on the mechanisms of effective participation of PwD in the planning, implementation and monitoring of disability-related projects, Gap analysis of the legal framework (law 2005-83), kit on disability and local governance for the use of PwD, a Guide for NGOs working on disability issues and a Guide for media for the inclusion and promotion of the rights of PwD) are developed and made accessible** | **UNFPA** will take the lead for the elaboration of two policy papers, the first one on the "Higher Council for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities" and the second one on the importance of creating an "intersectoral mechanism in charge of disability under the prime minister Office. (Contact: Olfa Lazreg)**OHCHR** takes the lead in popularizing the study on the "legislative and institutional framework of PwD in Tunisia" and in producing a Kit on "Disability and local governance for PwD" in Arabic and accessible to PwD. (Contact: Nahedh Sallami)**UNESCO/OCHR** Takes the lead in developing a policy paper on "the importance of considering sign language as an official means of communication".(Contact : Nahedh Sallami/Salma NEGRA).**UNESCO** will take the lead on inclusive communication and media related activities (Contact : Salma NEGRA). | Mme Raja Ben Brahim DGPS coordination activities  | IBSAR coordination with OPD and other NGOsMme Basma SoussiTel 50767078Besma.essoussi@gmail.com[Association Tunisienne d'Aide Aux Sourds (ATAS)](https://fr-fr.facebook.com/pages/category/Nonprofit-Organization/ATAS-Association-Tunisienne-dAide-Aux-Sourds-section-Manouba-203316579707358/)M.Habib JARRAYIBSAR coordination**Tunisian Organization for the Defense of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities**Mr Anwer Elhani, Coordinator anwerhani@gmail.comTel: +216 22943006 | ASDA: M.Moncef ChattiA[ssociation Tunisienne des Interprètes en Langue des Signes](https://fr-fr.facebook.com/ATILS2018/)SNJTHAICA |
| **1.2.B: Guides, standards and protocols on accessible, inclusive, and human rights based SRH and GBV services, specifically for women and girls with disabilities, are developed to ensure a better access of woman and girls with disabilities to SRH and GBV services and information** | **UNFPA** takes the lead on all the output.(Contact : Olfa Lazreg) | **National Family And Population Board (Dr Najoua Bennania)****Pr Habib Ghedira, PDG ONFP****Ministry of Women (Mme Hanane Benzarti )** | **IBSAR** coordination with OPD and other NGOs Mme Basma SoussiTel 50767078Besma.essoussi@gmail.com**Tunisian Organization for the Defense of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities**Mr Anwer Elhani, Coordinator anwerhani@gmail.comTel: +216 22943006 |  |
| **Assessment of the OPDs, their dynamics, achievements, and challenges, is conducted to better identify most influent OPDs to be included in the advocacy efforts and consultation mechanisms** | **UNFPA/UNESCO** takes the lead to develop the "Platform for the collection, centralization and dissemination of information". (Contacts: Olfa Lazreg /Salma Negra)**UNESCO** takes the lead on the development of a good practice guide for inclusive communication in terms of inclusion and promotion of the rights of people with disabilities. As well as the realization of a documentation on people with disabilities who have been marked by their activities, contributions, and creativity in their community (Wiki for D). and finally the support of OPDs in their digital communication and content creation. (Contact Salma Negra) | **Mme Raja Ben Brahim** /CGPS **M.Thameur Toukabri** CGPS coordination |  |  |
| **2.1.A**: **Projects to amend the law 2005-83, the law on legal capacity and guardianship of PwD and the decree n°2006-1467 on accessibility, based on a strong participation of stakeholders in particular OPDs are developed**  | **OHCHR** takes the lead in developing "a proposal for the revision of Law 2005-83 with four co-construction workshops and a restitution workshop as well as advocating for the "Revision of the Guardianship/Curatorship decision-making systems and mechanisms that deprive persons with disabilities of their legal capacity. (Contact: Nahedh Sallami)  | **Mme Raja Ben Brahim** CGPScoordination with other governmental structures | **IBSAR** coordination with OPD and other NGOs**M.Mohamed Mansouri****Tunisian Organization for the Defense of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities**Mr Anwer Elhani, Coordinator anwerhani@gmail.comTel: +216 22943006 | Centre des études juridiquesCentre BasmaDirecteur Général : Ahmad Belaazi |
| **2.1.B: The SRH national plan and the GBV national strategy are revised to include specific interventions targeting Persons with disabilities, in particular women and girls.** | **UNFPA takes the lead on SRH and GBV strategic interventions (Olfa Lazreg)** | **National Family And Population Board (Dr Najoua Bennania)****Ministry of Women (Mme Hanane Benzarti )** | **IBSAR****OTTDPH** |  |
| **2.2.A:****Consultation and coordination mechanisms between key ministries and OPDs, namely a steering committee under the Ministry of Social Affairs, an inter-ministerial coordination commission and the high council of PwD, are developed to support the advocacy efforts towards the amendment of the laws and their implementation** | **UNFPA and OHCHR will t**ake the lead in the dimension of enhancing the participation of PwD (Contact: Olfa Lazreg/ Nahedh Sallami) | **Mme Raja Ben Brahim** CGPScoordination | **IBSAR** Coordination with OPD and other NGOs **M.Mohamed Mansouri****Tunisian Organization for the Defense of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities**Mr Anwer Elhani, Coordinator anwerhani@gmail.comTel: +216 22943006 |  |
| **3.1. A Disability inclusion is strengthened in planning, implementation and monitoring of UN development activities at the country level including in humanitarian settings.** | **UNESCO** takes the lead to develop a disability marker (Contact: Salma Negra**)** |   | **IBSAR** **M.Mohamed Mansouri****Tunisian Organization for the Defense of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities**Mr Anwer Elhani, Coordinator anwerhani@gmail.comTel: +216 22943006 | With the support ofRCO |

*Also, provide a description of (max 500 words):*

* *Overall coordination arrangements and roles and the way in which the project will ensure a streamlined, efficient flow of communication with partners.*
* *The overall governance structure of the programme (e.g. role and composition of the country-level programme Steering Committee).*
* *Role of the RC and RCO in the implementation and coordination of the programme.*

The coordination is ensured by UNFPA supported by the RCO. A project coordinator will be hired to ensure a timely and efficient follow-up of the project and will be the responsible of the implementation of UNFPA related activities. Every UN participating agency will ensure the implementation and the follow-up of its own activities including the coordination with national partners and the communication around the results. For joint activities, a main agency is identified and will take the lead in the implementation in close coordination with the other UN agencies. The project coordinator (hired by UNFPA) will ensure the over-all follow up of the activities of the project.

The overall governance structure is the same one that coordinated the inception phase and will ensure M&E activities. It is composed by the UNCT (represented by UNFPA, UNESO, OHCHR, RCO), the Ministry of Social Affairs, Ibsar Association (an OPD), Two experts in the field of the rights of Persons with disabilities. The Tunisian Organization for the Defense of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (OTDDPH) will also be part of the coordination mechanism for a better representativity of the different groups of PwD.

RCO will ensure coordination between the different agencies and different partners to be sure that activities are implemented coherently and will guarantee the respect of milestones and calendar. Moreover, RCO will contribute through Communication Unit to communicate about the project results internally and externally. The recommendations, findings and any other output/result will be considered in the joint programming cycle

# Partnership-building potential

Max 400 words

*Please describe the way in which the proposed project will establish new connections among relevant international, regional and national stakeholders and promote partnership-building within and outside state institutions, including for instance between state institutions working in different areas, among non-governmental organizations (including organizations of persons with disabilities)and between governmental and non-governmental actors, organizations of persons with disabilities and other stakeholders.*

Since 2011, Tunisia has been experiencing important institutional, socio-political and cultural transformations. These transformations give an increased place to freedom of expression, including the claim of rights, freedom of organization and the emergence of a civil society fully engaged in public debates and hopes to play a leading role as a counter-power, a force of proposal and space for citizen engagement. With the 2014 constitution issue of disability raised in a good place to remind us of state obligations to protect, respect and fulfill rights of PwD.

In this context, emerging in the Tunisia NGOs landscape are new committed and dynamic OPDs. Citizen initiatives in favor of inclusive policies for PwD have multiplied. Thanks to this favorable environment for participation and the support of international partners (bilateral and multilateral cooperation, donors and international NGOs), we saw an increase in advocacy for the promotion of the PwD rights. It is true that the political context of instability and the socio-economic difficulties experienced by the country have not always been favorable to this momentum for change. The challenges of accessibility, equality/non-discrimination, inclusion and sustainability of the changes to be made in the lives of PwD (recalled by the CRPD committee since 2011) are still numerous and topical.

UNPRPD R4 project is therefore a great opportunity for the country. Indeed, Tunisia is one of the first signatories of the CRPD convention in 2008, and one of the first to submit a National Report in 2010. The country has always committed to the principles and standards conveyed in the CRPD and has always reiterated its willingness to pursue its reform projects, especially its legal framework, considered as the foundation of public action (law 2005-83) and harmonize it with the CRPD. Tunisia also engaged in reforms in its public policies for the promotion of the PwD rights in the light of institutional and social transformations and changes in the modalities of its governance. The UNPRPD R4 project constitutes a great opportunity for the remarkable and promising civil society efforts, particularly OPDs, which are at the forefront of promoting the PwD Rights, especially the most vulnerable groups. Through the project, civil society associations, including OPDs, will work more strategically and will mobilize resources to influence reforms. The project will provide opportunities, frameworks, tools and incentives for collective work and much needed synergies.

# With this added capacity building, OPDs and their partners will play a crucial role in starting the difficult path of structural reforms and will nurture the legitimate ambition of a society with less inequality and more rights for all, especially for the most vulnerable populations. The availability of numerous opportunities for international cooperation in the field of disability can create additional momentum. In this context, with the contribution of the project and the achievements of the last years, OPDs are likely to play a leading role in the development of more inclusive public policies. Tunisia's commitment to the SDGs will provide an additional framework as well as the UN programs and cooperation frameworks (UNSDCF) to achieve higher levels of effectiveness.

# Long-term UN engagement in the area of disability

Max 400 words

*Please describe in which ways the project intends to improve the mainstreaming of a disability rights perspective into the broader work of the UN System*

UNCT in Tunisia has shown great commitment to the promotion of the rights of persons with disabilities throughout the last decade.

Following the 2011 political change, UNCT launched a program “The new Tunisia won’t be built without us”. The program’s main objective focuses on the inclusion of persons with disabilities (PwD) from a Human Rights perspective. It aims at strengthening stakeholders’ capacities in advocating, respecting, and fulfilling the rights of PwD as well as developing a common new national vision on Disability in Tunisia. The program developed through participatory and consultative process, involving public authorities, civil society representatives and PwD representatives. The program targets mainstream actions to promote PwD inclusion from a Human Rights perspective.

UN agencies are conducting initiatives within the UN Transition Strategy, 2011-2014 in partnership with the Tunisian authorities such as:

- Supporting the transitional government and civil society organizations for the reform of the social protection system and the provision of quality social services to vulnerable and marginalized groups (ILO, OHCHR, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNOPS and WFP).

- Supporting national institutions to collect new data and develop analytical capacities for policy development (ILO, UNFPA, UNAIDS, UNICEF, UN Women).

- Supporting the Ministry of Education in the inclusion of disabled children in regular schools (UNICEF)

- Supporting a project designed on decent work (ILO).

The initiative was a significant milestone in the transition period towards inclusive development in line with the Human Rights Framework. Drafting the new Constitution and building new political institutions offer a momentum for these legitimate demands and aspirations of Tunisians in general, PwD in particular, to be addressed in order to promote human rights and the right to inclusive development. The initiative launched in a favorable international environment: the proclamation of the CRPD that Tunisia has ratified and the launching of the UN Partnership to Promote the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

Report of the United Nations Country Team in Tunisia UNCT for the Universal Periodic Review (UPR: Third Cycle September 2016) noted the strengths on which UNCT has been strongly involved for the promotion of the rights of PwD. As for examples Article 48 of the 2014 Constitution which guarantees the rights of persons with disabilities to protection and inclusion in society. UNCT has been strongly involved with the support of OHCHR and the participation of civil society to achieve the inclusion of the right of PwD in the constitution. A great deal was done on advocacy, awareness raising, networking and communication work, which culminated in the adoption of the article that opens the way to legitimate claims by PwD. In addition, UNCT has supported Tunisian government to evolve its legislation, including the framework law on disability law 2005-83. The mandatory percentage for public and private sector jobs (for companies with more than 100 employees) was raised from 1 to 2% (Law 2016-41; amending Law 2005-83). Challenges remain for the implementation of this reform. Tunisia has also ratified the International Labor Convention N°142 concerning the role of vocational guidance and training in the development of human resources ratified by the law N°88-70 of 27/06/1988 and the Convention N°159 concerning the vocational rehabilitation and employment of PwD ratified by the law 89-22 of 22/02/89.

The United Nations system has consistently advocated for the progressive realization of the rights of persons with disabilities, including children. UNICEF has been strongly committed to inclusive schooling and the fight against inequality and discrimination in education. It has also supported the Tunisian government for programs to ensure access to quality education for the most vulnerable populations including poor families and children with disabilities. In 2014, UNCT contributed with national partners to the development of a national charter initiated by civil society for the protection of the rights of people with disabilities. The majority of ARP members signed the Charter and a special parliamentary commission was created within the ARP. In addition, UNCT supported the Tunisian government for the elaboration of its five-year plan (2016-2020) and the White Paper of the educational reform take into consideration the right of children, adolescents and young people with disabilities to a quality and inclusive education in an inclusive school setting by referring to the various applicable international standards.

NCT has supported initiatives aimed at strengthening the capacity of civil society, which now plays a leading role in the national debate on the realization of rights, particularly for minority and vulnerable groups or those with complex vulnerabilities. The contribution for the Organic Law No. 2017-58 of August 11, 2017, on the elimination of violence against women is an example, welcomed by the international community, and paves the way for multiple initiatives to protect vulnerable groups including children, girls and PwD people exposed to violence.

The last CCA addressed the issue of disability. The HRBA document contains recommendations for taking into account the LNOB (living no one behind) principle, in particular vulnerable groups and PwD. The UN cooperation framework with Tunisia (UNSDCF) focuses on LNOB principles. It first recalls what the government is doing in this sense in terms of sustainable human development respecting human rights and especially the most vulnerable categories. It also mentions the challenges to be met and integrates them into the strategic framework by associating them with a national strategy for the appropriation of the SDGs.

UNCT continues to support the Tunisian government in the area of governance, the development of inclusive public policies and the development of performance tools and accountability mechanisms to ensure the effectiveness of public action and the realization of rights. Thus, many initiatives are supported by UNCT to develop cross-sectoral policies, particularly for disability, to produce knowledge on development issues, to have reliable and quality statistical data for programming and to design participatory mechanisms for successful decentralization and inclusive regional policies.

# Knowledge Management

Max 500 words

*Please describe:*

* *The way in which the proposed project plans to document good practices and lessons learnt the way as well in*
* *which the project will involve multi-stakeholders in the process.*
* *Measures to ensure joint implementation of KM activities.*

*Please fill in the table below on knowledge products expected to be produced under the programme*

Table 4 Knowledge products

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| ***Product*** | ***Type of knowledge product*** | ***Expected dissemination and use*** |
| *Awareness-raising materials* | 1-Knowledge about Human Right2-Programming based on Human Right3-The principle of the LNOB4-The CRPD, its requirements and recommendations for Tunisia6- GBV prevention for PwD7. Popularize the study on the "legislative and institutional framework of PwD in Tunisia".8. Documentation on people with disabilities who have marked by their activities, contributions, creativity their community (Wiki for D). | *Civil servants from the central and deconcentrated administration**Associations and in particular DPOs**Journalists**Local elected officials and municipal officials**Parliamentarians**General public* |
| *Policy papers* | 1--A policy paper of the "High Council for the Rights of the PwD" is drafted, specifying its composition, content and the means to facilitate it.2--An inter-ministerial body in charge of disability in the cabinet of the prime Minister in charge of coordinating inter-sectorial policies, is elaborated3-The importance of considering the sign language as an official means of communication is drafted | *Government**Administration**Medias**OPD* |
| *Training materials* | 1- Kit on "Disability and local governance for the use of PwD" in Arabic language and accessible to PwD2. A Guide on how to make SRH services more accessible for PwD | *OPD**municipal councilors, OPD, Local public servant**NFPB Professionals* |
| *Participation tools* | 1- A platform for collecting, centralizing and disseminating information is being created jointly with associative partners2-A "guide for CSO working on disability issues,3- A guide to good practice in inclusive communication in terms of inclusion and promotion of the rights of people with disabilities,4. A guide on the care of women and girls with disabilities who are victims of violence with the participation of people with disabilities, | *User, NGOs, OPD,* *Administrations, Médias professionnels**Researchers* *NFPB Professionals, professionals involved in GBV* |
| *Studies* | 1. Study on accessibility barriers to SRH and GBV services | *NFPB Professionals, professionals involved in GBV* |
| *Specific Workshops* | 1-A workshop on "Revising Guardianship decision-making systems and mechanisms that deprive people with disabilities of their legal capacity".2- Workshop on "Integrating Washington Group questions” into the 2024 Census". | *Gouvernement, OPD**Public servants INS, MDCI, OPD* |

1. Communications and visibility

Max 500 words

* *Please describe how the programme will ensure wide communication and visibility of the programme and results achieved.*
* *Please describe how the programme will ensure wide communication and visibility of the programme and results achieved.*

The project will have good visibility thanks to several factors and multiple partners: the government, UN agencies, NGOs and the support structures involved in the project. The project can rely on the communication means available to the partners. The project includes as an activity an action towards the media and journalists and includes an awareness campaign component on the rights of the PwD. The links of the project with the SDGs will also be an opportunity to communicate given the obligation of the Tunisian state to communicate regularly on the 2030 agenda. The project includes many activities that are opportunities to communicate well on inclusive policies, namely workshops, studies and policy papers. One of the activities of the project is the development of innovative communication to fight against stigma and discrimination. The project can also count on opinion leaders to pass messages on radio and television in favor of promoting the rights of PwD. The project intends to strengthen the capacity of OPDs for digital communication. OPDs are expected to play a leading role in the visibility of the project.

Table 5 Communications products

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| ***Product*** | ***Type of communication product*** | ***Expected dissemination and use*** |
| *Government platform* | *Government website*  | *General public, Medias , NGOs, professionals, TFP* |
| *UN platform* | *UN website,**flashes , newsletter* | *General public, Public partners, NGOs* |
| *Social Medias and Networks* | *Sponsored communication or through DPO and association pages* | *General public* |
| *Press Conference* | *To announce major events* | *Medias, professionals, Administration, general public* |
| *Communication to the general public* | *For major awareness campaigns on the SRHR of women and girls with disabilities* | *General public* |
| *Events* | *UN day* | *UN Partners* |
| *Caucus of a group of journalists* | *Quality Information*  | *General public* |
| *Audio-visual communication* | *Targeted radio and TV programs* | *On the occasion of a particular context and for specific themes* |
| *Tools and supports* | *Cartoons, videos* | *Associations, Institutional communication, youth* |
| *International HANDICAP Day Handicap* | *Dissemination of quality products and best practices* | *General public* |
| *Interviews*  | *Leaders, Stakeholders and specific topics* | *General public* |

1. Monitoring and Evaluation

Max 500 words

*Please describe in detail the M&E plan including external and internal evaluations. Please also make sure these activities are costed in the budget and reflected in the workplan.*

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicator** | **Activity** | **Responsibility** | **Data Collect Method** |
| # of participants (disaggregated by type of stakeholder) disaggregated by sex, disability, rural/urban participating in capacity building activities funded or provided by UNPRPD programs | * Prepare a well desegregated list of participants
* Explore the representativity of different groups in the workshops and meetings and adapt to ensure inclusive participation
 | OHCHRUNFPA | Lists of participants |
| # of trainings (disaggregation by type of capacity building) developed and delivered in the UNPRPD programme. (Disaggregated by topics) | * Training evaluation (Evaluation of training materials, of experts, of training conditions and preparation)
* Evaluation of knowledge enhancement of the participation
 | OHCHRUNFPA | Training reportsEvaluation forms |
| #of knowledge products (disaggregated by type of product) developed, piloted and disseminated to the relevant stakeholders to inform inclusive practices | * Quality check of knowledge products
* Monitoring meetings with experts, the steering committee and PwD
 | OHCHRUNFPAUNESCO | Satisfaction level of concerned actors (Tool to be developed) |
| # of mechanisms to share and exchange learning and evidence to inform inclusive policies | * Periodic meetings to collect feedbacks on the effectiveness and sustainability of established mechanisms
 | UNFPAOHCHR | Meeting reports/minutes |
| # of actors involved in mechanisms to share learning and evidence to inform inclusive policies and systems | * Ensure representativity and active participation of different actors
 | UNESCO | Lists of participants |
| # 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  | * Periodic meetings with partners
* Mid-term evaluation of the processes
* Final evaluation of the processes
 | OHCHRUNFPA | Activity reportsEvaluation reports |
| # of multi-stakeholder coordination mechanisms (disaggregated formal/informal) to support legislative policy and systems changes developed or strengthened | * Periodic meetings to collect feedbacks on the effectiveness and sustainability of established mechanisms
 | UNFPA | Meeting reports/minutes |
| # UNSDCF where disability inclusion has been mainstreamed and/or targeted. | * Meetings of M&E focal points to evaluate annual workplans
 | UNESCO | UNInfo |

1. Risk Management

Risk Management Strategy (please describe the risk management strategy using the table below)

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 | *Social disturbance* | ***L*** | LIMITED | Review the implementation regions Review the sequence of activitiesReview the timelines | UN |
| Contextual | *Health /COVID*epidemic- restricted movement | ***L*** | MODERATE | Prepare modalities for working online, especially for workshops | UN |
| Institutional | Political instability | M | LIMITED | Work with the administration and facilitate political decision-making as much as possible whenever possible | UN |
| Institutional | No parliament | M | LIMITED | Lack of advocacy with parliamentarians and work with political parties | UN |
| Programmatic | Conflicts between associations | L | LIMITED | Sign a charter at the beginning of the projectAppoint a mediatorMeet with DPOs regularly for an information and discussion point | UNOPDs |

\* 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 officee.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**

*Please describe value for a money approach including key cost drivers. Use as a guidance the questions below. (max 500)*

1. *Economy: What are the project’s major costs categories and what drives the pricing of those costs? What actions can you take to control those costs? What cost categories will be subject to a competitive procurement process, and how robust is that process?*
2. *Efficiency: What controls will you put in place to ensure that you are delivering the goods or services in the most efficient manner?*
3. *Effectiveness: What elements of the theory of change are the weakest and have you considered project activities to overcome these weaknesses? If your project will be delivered in a fragile state, how can you demonstrate your capability to deliver in difficult environments? Can you demonstrate clearly that you cannot carry out the project without support from UNPRPD? If not, how much of the programme could you have achieved on your own without support?*

The major costs will be related to the technical expertise (consultant and experts) as most of the activities are related to capacities building and to advocacy efforts (development of policy papers, amendments of law, revision of strategies, conduct studies, etc) that requires the recruitment of well experimented experts. This cost category is subject to a competitive process through the public publishing of a call for experts with ToRs, then a minimum of 3 applications will be required and a panel of selection (from the steering committee of the project and the implementing partners whenever relevant) will evaluate the applications following a detailed and well-structured selection grid.

Other important costs are related to the elaboration of digital products (platform and Wiki4D initiative) and the selection of the service provider will follow the same process of competitive procurement.

Payments will be made after full satisfaction of the steering committee based on the timely submission of the identified deliverables that are clearly mentioned in the contracts and agreed beforehand with the consultants and service providers.

**13.2 Co-funding**

*Please indicate if the programme will be co-founded and from which partner. Please fill in table below.*

*NO Co-Funding.*

# Safeguarding

Max 500 words

*Please describe and provide links to relevant guidelines and policies on which existing safeguards are in place to:*

*1. prevent unethical behavior (including sexual exploitation and abuse); 2. protect victims and witnesses (including through appropriate protocols on reporting and cooperation with investigations); and 3. ensure that corrective measures are taken without delay in order to end violations.*

The different implementing will be trained on the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse with zero tolerance. The IPs will follow the UN procedures and use available tools such as the PSEA self-assessment and scoring sheet (tool already available).

# Workplan

*Please attach a detailed workplan using annex3.*

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 disabilitiespersons 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. Please note minimum amount of UN Participating Agencies is 2 and maximum is 3. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)