

## A. COVER PAGE

<b>1. Fund Name</b>	Joint SDG Fund
<b>2. MPTFO Project Reference Number</b>	TBD
<b>3. Joint Programme Title</b>	Transforming Social Protection for Persons with Disabilities in Georgia
<b>4. Short Title</b>	Transforming Social Protection for PwDs in Georgia
<b>5. Country and Region</b>	Georgia / Europe and Central Asia
<b>6. Resident Coordinator</b>	Sabine Machl, Email: <a href="mailto:sabine.machl@un.org">sabine.machl@un.org</a>
<b>7. UN Joint Programme Focal Point</b>	Gottfried Hanne, UNICEF, Email: <a href="mailto:ghanne@unicef.org">ghanne@unicef.org</a>
<b>8. Government Joint Programme Focal Point</b>	Tamila Barkalaia, Deputy Minister of Internally Displaced Persons from the Occupied Territories of Georgia, Labor, Health and Social Affairs; Email: <a href="mailto:tbarkalaia@moh.gov.ge">tbarkalaia@moh.gov.ge</a>

**List of Abbreviations:**

AOG	- Administration of the Government of Georgia
BPFA	- Beijing Platform for Action
CCG	- Criminal Code of Georgia
CEDAW	- Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women
CRPD	- Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
CRC	- Committee on the Rights of the Child
CSO	- Civil society organization
CSR	- Corporate social responsibility
CSW	- Commission on the Status of Women
CwDs	- Children with disabilities
DPOs	- Disabled persons' organizations
EEG	- Electroencephalography
GBV	- Gender-based violence
GEOSTAT	- National Statistics Office of Georgia
GoG	- Government of Georgia
HEIs	- High education institutions
HRS	- Human Rights Secretariat
ICCA	- Infrastructure Construction Companies Association
ICPD	- International Conference on Population and Development
IDPs	- Internally displaced persons
JP	- Joint programme
MAPS	- Mainstreaming, acceleration and policy support
MDS	- Model Disability Survey
MIA	- Ministry of Internal Affairs
MoH	- Ministry of Internally Displaced Persons from the Occupied Territories of Georgia, Labour, Health and Social Affairs
MoJ	- Ministry of Justice
MoESD	- Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development
MRI	- Magnetic resonance imaging
MIRD	- Ministry of Infrastructure and Regional Development
MoU	- Memorandum of Understanding
NCDC	- National Center for Disease Control and Public Health
NGO	- Non-governmental organization
NHRS	- National Human Rights Strategy
NHRSAP	- National Human Rights Strategy Action Plan
OHCHR	- Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
PDO	- Public Defender's Office
PIU	- Project Implementation Unit
PoA	- Programme of Action
PwDs	- Persons with disabilities
SC	- Steering Committee
SDG	- Sustainable Development Goal
SRHR	- Sexual and reproductive health and rights
SRH	- Sexual and reproductive health
SSA	- Social Service Agency
ToC	- Theory of Change
TSA	- Targeted social assistance
UN	- United Nations
UNICEF	- United Nations Children's Fund
UNCT	- United Nations Country Team

<b>UNDAF</b>	- UN Development Assistance Framework
<b>UNDP</b>	- United Nations Development Program
<b>UNFPA</b>	- United Nations Population Fund
<b>UPR</b>	- Universal Periodic Report
<b>VET</b>	- Vocational education and training
<b>VNR</b>	- Voluntary National Report
<b>WHO</b>	- World Health Organization
<b>WMS</b>	- Welfare Monitoring Survey

**9. Short description:**

This Joint Programme (JP) aims to address one of the largest gaps in Georgia’s social protection system in order to transform the situation of persons with disabilities (PwDs) in the country. The overall strategy of the project is to address one of the key factors leading to social exclusion of people with disabilities in the society, i.e. the societal and institutional medical approach to people with disabilities, which considers disability as individual deficiency. Introduction of the social model of disability will be supported by addressing the data, legal and institutional framework and definition of disability and related social protection, while simultaneously increasing societal awareness and stimulating change of social norms, providing support for empowering organizations of people with disabilities as important change agents and expanding employment opportunities for PwD.

The JP will deliver the following results:

- Legislative framework and evidence-based policy environment are strengthened and non-discriminatory social norms promoted to enable all PwDs to effectively enjoy their rights;
- Existing pilot of disability status assessment system based on the social model of disability is expanded to at least one more region of Georgia;
- Capacities for data collection, monitoring and advocacy improved for the implementation of Convention of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD, International Conference on Population and Development Programme of Action (ICPD PoA), Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), Beijing Platform for Action (BFPA), Universal Periodic Review (UPR), Commission on the Status of Women (CSW);
- Equal employment opportunities promoted and expanded for all PwDs regardless of age and sex.
- Gender-sensitive disability assessment and status determination system transformed based on social model;
- Systems strengthened to enable quality integrated services for PwDs, including revised social system entitlements, especially for children, women and young people.

**10. Keywords:**

PwDs; women, children and young people with disabilities; social protection; social model of disability; Georgia; health and social services; transformative change; SDGs.

**11. Overview of budget**

<b>Joint SDG Fund contribution</b>	<b>USD 2,000,000</b>
Co-funding 1 (Puno Contribution)	<b>USD 200,000</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>USD 2,200,000</b>

**12. Timeframe:**

Start date	End date	Duration (in months)
01.01.2020	31.01. 2022	25 months

**13. Gender Marker:**

The overall score is 2.5. Please see Annex 4 Gender Marker Matrix.

## 14. Target groups

List of marginalized and vulnerable groups	Direct influence	Indirect influence
Women		X
Children		X
Girls		X
Youth		X
Persons with disabilities	X	
Older persons		X
Minorities (incl. ethnic, religious, linguistic...)		X
Human rights defenders (incl. NGOs, journalists, union leaders, whistleblowers...)	X	
Other groups:	Parents of children with disabilities	

## 15. Human Rights Mechanisms related to the Joint Programme

- Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
- Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities
- UN Human Rights Committee Concluding Observations (2014)
- Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC)
- Independent Expert on the Enjoyment of All Human Rights by Older Persons in Georgia (2018, final report);
- Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography on her visit to Georgia (2017, final report);
- Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment on his mission to Georgia (2015, final report)
- European Court of Human Rights and its relevant case law. European Convention on Human Rights and its Additional Protocol 12.
- International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) Programme of Action (PoA)
- Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action
- Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women
- Universal Periodic Report, 2nd review (UPR), 2015-2016

## 16. PUNOs and Partners:

### 16.1 PUNOs

**Convening agency:** Organization: UNICEF  
 Last Name: Khalil  
 First Name: Ghassan  
 Position: Representative  
 E-mail: [gkhalil@unicef.org](mailto:gkhalil@unicef.org)

**Other PUNOs:** Organization: UNDP  
 Last Name: Vinton  
 First Name: Louisa  
 Position: Resident Representative  
 E-mail: [louisa.vinton@undp.org](mailto:louisa.vinton@undp.org)

Organization: OHCHR  
Last Name: Shkolnikov  
First Name: Vladimir  
Position: Senior Human Rights Adviser for South Caucasus  
E-mail: [vshkolnikov@ohchr.org](mailto:vshkolnikov@ohchr.org)

Organization: UNFPA  
Last Name: Kulesa  
First Name: Karl  
Position: UNFPA Representative in Turkey, Country Director for Georgia  
E-mail: [kulesa@unfpa.org](mailto:kulesa@unfpa.org)

Organization: UN Women  
Last Name: Kvapilova  
First Name: Erika  
Position: Representative  
E-mail: [erika.kvapilova@unwomen.org](mailto:erika.kvapilova@unwomen.org)

Organization: WHO  
Last Name: Domente  
First Name: Silviu  
Position: Representative  
E-mail: [domentes@who.int](mailto:domentes@who.int)

## **16.2 Partners**

### **National authorities:**

Organization: Public Defender's Office  
Last Name: Skhiladze  
First Name: Ekaterine  
Position: Deputy Public Defender  
E-mail: [eskhiladze@ombudsman.ge](mailto:eskhiladze@ombudsman.ge)  
Tel: +995 595031110

Organization: Ministry of Internally Displaced Persons from the Occupied Territories of Georgia, Labor, Health and Social Affairs (MOH)  
Last Name: Gabunia  
First Name: Tamar  
Position: First Deputy Minister  
Email: [moh@moh.gov.ge](mailto:moh@moh.gov.ge), [info@moh.gov.ge](mailto:info@moh.gov.ge)  
Tel: +995 32 2510034, +995 32 2510012

Organization: National Center for Disease Control and Public Health  
Last Name: Gamkrelidze  
First Name: Amiran  
Position: Director General  
Email: [a.gamkrelidze@ncdc.ge](mailto:a.gamkrelidze@ncdc.ge)  
Tel.: +995 32 239 89 46

Organization: Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development  
Last Name: Ckheidze  
First Name: Nana  
Position: Chief Specialist in Construction Policy Department  
Email: [nchkheidze@moesd.gov.ge](mailto:nchkheidze@moesd.gov.ge)  
Tel: +995 599 10 68 48

Organization: National Statistics Office of Georgia (GEOSTAT)  
Last Name: Todradze  
First Name: Gogita  
Position: Executive Director  
Email: [gtodradze@geostat.ge](mailto:gtodradze@geostat.ge)

Organization: Inter-Agency Commission on Gender Equality, Violence against Women and Domestic Violence  
Last Name: Lortkipanidze  
First Name: Gocha  
Position: Deputy Minister of Justice, Deputy Chair of the Inter-Agency Commission  
Email: [glortkipanidze@justice.gov.ge](mailto:glortkipanidze@justice.gov.ge)

Organization: Human Rights Secretariat, Government's Administration  
Last Name: Jaliashvili  
First Name: Natalia  
Position: Head of the Human Rights Secretariat  
Email: [njaliashvili@gov.ge](mailto:njaliashvili@gov.ge)  
Tel: +995 599 17 97 77

Organization: Akhaltsikhe Municipality (Samtskhe-Javakheti Region)  
Last Name: Melikidze  
First Name: Guram  
Position: Deputy Mayor  
Tel: +995 591 449 792

Organization: Shuakhevi Municipality (Ajara Region)  
Last Name: Shavadze  
First Name: Rusudan  
Position: Deputy Mayor  
Tel: +995 577 202 254

***Civil society organizations:***

Implementation partners will be recruited during the implementation period. As the selection process will be competitive, the organizations to be selected are not yet known. Possible partners are:

- National and regional organizations working on disability issues (DPOs)  
Accessible Environment for Everyone;  
Coalition of NGOs for Independent Living;  
Open Society Foundation (Georgia);  
Partnership for Human Rights;  
Human Rights Education and Monitoring Center (EMC)

- Non-governmental organizations (NGOs), including women's organizations

Georgian Young Lawyers' Association;  
Georgian Democratic Initiative;

Organization: Partnership for Human Rights  
Last Name: Abashidze  
First Name: Ana  
Position: Chair  
Email: [abashidze.a@gmail.com](mailto:abashidze.a@gmail.com)

Organization: Georgian Association of Social Workers  
Last Name: Giginishvili  
First Name: Ketevan  
Position: Executive Director  
Email: [ketevan.giginishvili@gasw.org](mailto:ketevan.giginishvili@gasw.org)

Organization: Association of Disabled Women and Disabled Children (DEA)  
Last Name: Kharebava  
First name: Madonna  
Position: Chair  
Email: [madonnakharebava@yahoo.com](mailto:madonnakharebava@yahoo.com)

***International Organizations:***

Organization: USAID  
Last Name: Smith  
First name: Adam  
Position: Director, Office of Democracy, Governance and Social Development  
Email: [aschmidt@usaid.gov](mailto:aschmidt@usaid.gov)  
Tel: (+995 32) 2 544 161

Organization: Delegation of European Union to Georgia  
Last Name: Gogoll  
First name: Yvonne  
Position: Human Rights Focal Point  
Email: [Yvonne.GOGOLL@eeas.europa.eu](mailto:Yvonne.GOGOLL@eeas.europa.eu)  
Tel: (+995 32) 294 37 63

***Private sector:***

Organization: American Chamber of Commerce in Georgia  
Last Name: Welton  
First name: George  
Position: Executive Director  
Email: [g.welton@amcham.ge](mailto:g.welton@amcham.ge)  
Tel: +995 593 217 283

Organization: The Infrastructure Construction Companies Association (ICCA)  
Last Name: Sabakhtarishvili  
First Name: Ana  
Position: Executive Director



E-mail: a.sabakhtarishvili@acda.gov.ge  
Tel: +995 599 906 913

Organization: Georgian Employers' Association  
Last Name: Meladze  
First Name: Elguja  
Position: President  
E-mail: emeladze@employer.ge  
Tel: +995 577 770 888

***Other partners:***

Organization: Tbilisi State Academy of Arts  
Last Name: Kutateladze  
First name: Apolon  
Position: Academic Process Management Office  
Tel: + 995 32 2 936889

Organization: Organization: Caucasus School of Technology  
Last Name: Nizharadze  
First Name: Shota  
Position: Dean of Caucasus School of Technology  
E-mail: shnizharadze@cu.edu.ge  
Tel: (+995 32) 237 77 77 (340)

**SIGNATURE PAGE**

<p><b>Resident Coordinator</b></p> <p>Sabine Machl</p> <p>Date [Redacted]</p> <p>Signature [Redacted]</p>	<p><b>National Coordinating Authority</b></p> <p><i>Name of institution:</i> Ministry of Internally Displaced Persons from the Occupied Territories of Georgia, Labor, Health and Social Affairs</p>
<p><b>Participating UN Organization (lead/convening)</b>  <b>UNICEF</b></p> <p>Ghassan Khalil [Redacted]</p> <p>Date 18/11/2019</p> <p>Signature and seal [Redacted]</p>	<p><i>Name of representative:</i> Tamila Barkalala</p> <p>Date 5/12/2019</p> <p>Signature and seal [Redacted]</p>
<p><b>Participating UN Organization</b>  <b>UNDP</b></p> <p>Louisa Vinton [Redacted]</p> <p>Date 19/11/2019</p> <p>Signature and seal [Redacted]</p>	<p>[Redacted]</p>
<p><b>Participating UN Organization</b>  <b>OHCHR</b></p> <p>Vladimir Shkolnikov [Redacted]</p> <p>Date 19/11/2019</p> <p>Signature and seal [Redacted]</p>	<p>[Redacted]</p>
<p><b>Participating UN Organization</b>  <b>UNFPA</b></p> <p>Karl Kulesa [Redacted]</p> <p>Date 29.11.19</p> <p>Signature and seal [Redacted]</p>	<p>[Redacted]</p>
<p><b>Participating</b></p> <p>Erika Kvapilov [Redacted]</p> <p>Date [Redacted]</p> <p>Signature and seal [Redacted]</p>	<p>[Redacted]</p>
<p><b>Participating UN Organization</b>  <b>WHO</b></p> <p>Silviu Domenta [Redacted]</p> <p>Date 19/11/2019</p> <p>Signature and seal [Redacted]</p>	<p>[Redacted]</p>



## **B. STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK**

### **1. Call for Concept Notes: 1/2019**

### **2. Relevant Joint SDG Fund Outcomes**

- Outcome 1: Integrated multi-sectoral policies to accelerate SDG achievement implemented with greater scope and scale

### **3. Overview of the Joint Programme Results**

#### **3.1 Outcomes**

The UNDAF outcomes relevant for the JP are the following:

UNDAF Outcome 2: By 2020 all people living in Georgia – including children, minority groups, persons with disabilities (PwDs), vulnerable women, migrants, internally displaced persons (IDPs) and persons in need of international protection – enjoy access to justice in accordance with national strategies and UN human rights standards.

UNDAF Outcome 4: By 2020 vulnerable groups have access to proactive and inclusive gender- and child-sensitive social protection system that address major vulnerabilities.

UNDAF Outcome 6: By 2020 the health of the population, especially of the most vulnerable groups, is enhanced through targeted health policies and provision of quality, equitable and integrated services including management of major health risks and promotion of health seeking behavior.

Project specific outcomes are the following:

Outcome 1: By 2022, persons with disabilities, especially those from vulnerable groups, benefit from enabling environment through disability inclusive legislation, evidence-based policy, decreased stigma on disability and expanded employment opportunities.

Outcome 2: By 2022, the social protection system, health and social services are transformed in line with the social model of disability to ensure social inclusion and equal rights for people with disabilities.

Broadly, all of the JP's outcomes and outputs are in line with the UNDAF outcomes and could be grouped under the focus areas of democratic governance, jobs, livelihood and social protection and health. While the JP will contribute to the achievement of UNDAF outcomes, specific project outcomes were developed as the current UNDAF covers the period 2016-2020. The UNCT Georgia will ensure that the outcomes of the JP project will be reflected in and adapted to the outcomes of the 2021-2025 UNSDCF currently under development.

#### **3.2 Outputs**

Under 2 project specific outcomes there are the following 5 outputs:

#### **Outcome 1:**

- **Output 1.1:** Legislative framework and evidence-based policy environment are strengthened and non-discriminatory social norms promoted to enable all PwDs to effectively enjoy their rights;
- **Output 1.2:** Capacities for data collection, monitoring and advocacy improved for the implementation of CRPD, ICPD PoA, CEDAW, BFPA, UPR, CSW;
- **Output 1.3:** Equal employment opportunities promoted and expanded for all PwDs regardless of age and sex;

#### **Outcome 2:**

- **Output 2.1:** Gender-sensitive disability assessment and status determination system transformed based on social model;
- **Output 2.2:** Systems strengthened to enable quality integrated services for PwDs, including revised social system entitlements, especially for children, women and young people.

### **4. SDG Targets directly addressed by the Joint Programme**

#### **4.1 List of targets**

The JP will directly address the following SDG targets:

- 1.3. Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable;
- 3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes;
- 5.1. End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere;
- 5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences;
- 8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value;
- 10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status;
- 10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard;
- 16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels;
- 17.18 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology.

In addition to the aforementioned SDG targets, which are nationalized by Georgia, the JP will contribute to the implementation of SDG Targets related to the employment that

unfortunately are not nationalized by Georgia. While the PUNOs will not report on the progress of these targets, the achieved results will positively contribute to the declared policy goals of the government of Georgia as unemployment is considered as one of the major developmental challenges with 12.7% unemployment in the country.<sup>1</sup>

#### **4.2 Expected SDG impact**

Through its inter-sectoral focus on PwDs as the category of persons most at risk of “being left behind”, the JP will drive progress across a range of SDGs, including Goals 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 16 and 17. Transforming health and social services, as well as social protection entitlements in line with the social model of disability will contribute to achieving the selected targets.

It is expected that this JP will play an important role in protecting, promoting and fulfilling the human rights of PwDs including with a focus on women and girls, and ensure that they as the rights-holders enjoy the rights granted by the CRPD and CEDAW while achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The JP will promote the development of major driving pillars of change, such as policy, capacity and accessibility specifically focusing on providing rights-based and gender-responsive services to address gender-based violence and sexual and reproductive health and rights for women as well as children and young persons with disabilities. Preliminary findings from the Georgia Mainstreaming, Acceleration and Policy Support (MAPS) exercise identify PwDs as the group that is most penalized by the two most serious SDG bottlenecks in Georgia: 8.5 (full employment) and 10.2 (inclusion for all). Unlocking progress for PwDs will thus give fresh momentum to the SDGs and it will accelerate and speed up the process in many directions.

#### **5. Relevant objective(s) from the national SDG framework**

The SDG national indicator framework is finalized and awaiting approval from the Prime Minister. The Administration of the Government of Georgia (AOG) which is responsible for coordination and monitoring of SDG implementation uses the nationalized SDG matrix<sup>2</sup> as a guiding document. Therefore, the present JP is based on the matrix, findings of the MAPS mission and national policy documents in the area of social protection and inclusion, as well as human rights.

The national authorities of Georgia have repeatedly expressed their commitment to the 2030 Agenda. The Goals and Targets of the SDGs have been mainstreamed in many policy documents and action plans. Georgia submitted the first Voluntary National Report (VNR) on implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals in September 2015. The second VNR is planned to be submitted in 2020.

The targets of nationalized SDGs relevant for the project are: 1.3 Social protection; 3.7 Sexual and Reproductive health; 5.1 Gender discrimination; 5.6 Access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights; 8.5 Full employment; 10.2 Inclusion of all; 10.3 Eliminate Discrimination; 16.7 Inclusive decision-making; 17.18 Capacity building for data.

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<sup>1</sup> <https://www.geostat.ge/en/modules/categories/38/employment-and-unemployment>

<sup>2</sup> The nationalized SDG matrix (Georgian version) is available at the following link: <https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1RrGkQfVnFDu3YHautTB0T-J66LH8VyhuO0oPsoh5i7q/edit?ts=5b62faf7#qid=859371128>

## **6. Brief overview of the Theory of Change of the Joint Programme**

### **6.1 Summary:**

The Theory of Change (ToC) for the JP is based on the assumption that actions need to be taken in two directions simultaneously in order to bring a sustainable societal change and tackle the obstacles that hinder the ability of PwDs to effectively enjoy their rights to social protection, healthcare, education, employment and participation:

- Top-down: through policies, legislation and institutions that are reformed and capacitated to conform with the norms stipulated in the CRPD; and
- Bottom-up: through strong empowerment of PwDs to claim their rights.

The JP includes a combination of top-down and bottom-up approaches as a crucial condition for achieving sustainable changes and for transforming the quality of life of PwDs.

The 6 involved UN agencies will cooperate intensively with PwDs and civil society organizations led by PwDs, as well as with a range of national and local institutions (including different line ministries at national level and municipal authorities at local level) and private-sector employers. Two years and the available funding will be sufficient to initiate a transformation and establish the mechanisms for sustained change from the medical to the social model of disability and to achieve tangible results in the country.

### **6.2 List of main ToC assumptions to be monitored:**

- The Government of Georgia at central and local levels is willing to tackle the problems faced by PwDs, however, it lacks adequate expertise, capacity and resources;
- The 6 involved UN organizations are in the best position and have relevant capacity to assist the Government in overcoming the critical barriers hindering the effective exercise of the rights of PwDs;
- DPOs and parents of children with disabilities are eager to intensify and upscale their advocacy campaigns and have the potential to become true agents of change;
- Government allocates sufficient funds for the institutionalization of the new disability status determination system.

## **7. Trans-boundary and/or regional issues**

None

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# **C. JOINT PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION**

## **1. Baseline and Situation Analysis**

### **1.1 Problem statement**

#### ***Definition and number of persons with disabilities***

About 15% of the world's population lives with some form of disability.<sup>3</sup> Women are more likely to experience disabilities. The disability prevalence rate among women worldwide is 19.2%.<sup>4</sup>

While Georgia collects data on PwDs via census and other household surveys, this data is rarely analyzed and disseminated with disaggregation by sex, age and form of disability. The policy formulation relies on figures derived from administrative sources on recipients of disability pension, which significantly underestimates the number of people experiencing various forms of disability, e.g, approx. 125,898 PwDs (of which 49,916 women and 10,969 children) are registered as recipients of disability pensions in 2019. This constitutes about 3% of the total population of Georgia which is well below the WHO global prevalence estimates. The official figure is particularly low for children and contradicts the figure from the latest national census. The lack of data on the incidence of different types of disabilities makes it impossible to discern the real extent of the problems and accordingly, the specific needs of PwDs and their families.

Georgia relies on the outdated "medical model" for determining the disability status. The legislation<sup>5</sup> outlines the diagnoses qualifying children and adults for disability status and does not take into consideration the overall health state of a person. The assessment process is conducted only by physicians and seeks to identify only health-related needs.<sup>6</sup> Similarly, the current assessment system ignores some developmental disabilities of infants and deprives them from accessing disability benefits. Moreover, the assessment process does not consider the needs for utilization of assistive technologies and social services or barriers to participation.

### ***National legal and policy environment***

The **United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD)** was ratified by Georgia in 2014. Georgia is a State Party to a number of universal and regional human rights treaties, including major UN human rights instruments (ICCPR, ICESCR, CERD, etc.) and global action plans that directly or implicitly call for the inclusion of all PwDs and empowerment of all women and girls with disabilities. Examples of these include the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)<sup>7</sup>, the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action<sup>8</sup>, the International Conference on Population and Development Programme of Action (ICPD PoA)<sup>9</sup> and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.<sup>10</sup> On regional level Georgia is a State Party to the European Social Charter and

<sup>3</sup> World Health Organization (WHO), Disability and Health: Factsheet (Nov. 2016)

<sup>4</sup> WHO and World Bank Group (WBG), World Report on Disability 28 (2011)

<sup>5</sup> Law of Medical-Social Expertise and Ministerial Orders #1/N and #62/N

<sup>6</sup> <https://matsne.gov.ge/ka/document/view/15772?publication=11> Article 10

<sup>7</sup> While CEDAW does not explicitly refer to women and girls with disabilities, the General Recommendation of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination of Women No. 18 (a) notes that women with disabilities are doubly marginalized and recognizes the scarcity of data, and (b) calls on States parties to provide this information in their periodic reports and ensure the participation of women and girls with disabilities in all areas of social and cultural life.

<sup>8</sup> The Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, identifies specific actions to ensure the empowerment of women and girls with disabilities in various areas, bringing disability inclusion into the general efforts to address the multiple barriers to empowerment and advancement faced by women and girls.

<sup>9</sup> The ICPD PoA recognizes that reproductive health, women's empowerment and gender equality are the pathway to sustainable development; This global consensus placed individual dignity and human rights at the very heart of development.

<sup>10</sup> The 2030 Agenda has a standalone goal on gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls and includes persons with disabilities in the SDGs related to poverty, hunger education, washing, sanitation and

the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms and its optional protocols

In addition to international human rights instruments, the rights of PWDs are also guaranteed in the national legal framework. Safeguarding the equality of all citizens, the Constitution underlines that the state shall create special conditions for PWD to exercise their rights and interests (article 11). The Constitution further enshrines equal rights and opportunities for men and women and mandates the state to implement special measures to ensure substantive equality between men and women to eliminate inequality (article 11).

Major laws concerning persons with disabilities in Georgia include:

- The Law **on Social Protection of persons with disabilities** - serves as the basis for the state policy on social protection of PwDs and ensures equal enjoyment of rights by PwDs. However, the law is outdated; The Law on **Medical-Social Expertise**<sup>11</sup> provides for the conceptual definition of disability, the basis for the determination of disability status, and basic provisions for conducting the medical-social expertise;
- The Law on **Gender Equality** provides for equality between men and women in political, economic, social and cultural life and further calls for provision of social assistance on an equal basis for men and women with disabilities<sup>12</sup>;
- The **Law on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination** constitutes the cornerstone of the anti-discrimination regulatory framework. Its article 1 lists 'disability' as one of the main prohibited grounds of discrimination. The law further prohibits discrimination on the ground of sex and gender identity; **The Criminal Code of Georgia (CCG)** contains anti-discrimination provisions;

Furthermore, a draft law on disability is being developed at the moment. The Ministry of Justice (MoJ) has the coordinating and leading role in the drafting process.

There are several important policy documents, which guarantee the rights and social protection of PwDs in the country:

- The Government's "Social and economic strategy" 2020 states that the "Government's policy in social welfare sector is directed at ensuring dignified living and work conditions for people through creating social protection system, decreasing social risks associated with poverty and old age and enabling the disabled and other vulnerable groups to participate in the country's social and economic life."<sup>13</sup>;
- The "Vision for Developing the Labor and Social Protection Sectors in Georgia by 2030", adopted by the Health Care and Social Issues Committee of the Parliament also aims at the inclusion of PwDs into society;
- Chapter 15 of the National Human Rights Strategy 2014 - 2020 "Access to equal rights for persons with disabilities and application of the principle of 'reasonable adjustment'" sets the objective of providing "equal opportunities to persons with disabilities and promotion of their full and active participation in all social spheres". Furthermore, while NHRS has a separate chapter on gender equality, neither the chapter on disability, nor

hygiene (WASH), economic growth and employment, inequality, accessibility of human settlements, climate change, and data, monitoring and accountability.

<sup>11</sup> The Law on Medical-Social Expertize, adopted on 07.12.2001; last amended on 07.03.2014

<https://matsne.gov.ge/ka/document/view/15772>

<sup>12</sup> The Law on Gender Equality, adopted on 02.05.2014

<https://matsne.gov.ge/en/document/download/91624/3/en/pdf>

<sup>13</sup> "Social and Economic Development Strategy – Georgia 2020", Government of Georgia

[http://www.parliament.ge/ge/ajax/downloadFile/81369/Social\\_Str\\_eng](http://www.parliament.ge/ge/ajax/downloadFile/81369/Social_Str_eng)



the chapter on gender equality address specific needs of women with disabilities effectively falling short of including CRPD commitments on women with disabilities.

### ***Access to services and major deprivations***

Most of the social services and transfers for PwDs are provided or funded by the Social Service Agency (SSA), which is the implementing agency of the MoH. Some municipalities also provide full or partial funding of services. At present the benefits, *inter alia*, include: disability pensions; social assistance transfers (disability is one of the assessment criteria); in-kind support and assistive technologies; early intervention for children with developmental delays; child rehabilitation/habilitation; day care programme for children and adults with disabilities; home-based care for children with disabilities;

The current social protection system defines set amount of cash assistance to persons with disabilities without taking into account any special needs they might have. The cash assistance delivery is under the overall social protection program delivery unit (Social Service Agency) and the application as well as delivery processes are not necessarily inclusive or disability sensitive.

Provision of social protection to PwDs also greatly depends on local municipalities. Councils working on municipal level on issues related to persons with disabilities were created (as of 1 January 2019, 50 councils were operational). As noted by the Public Defender<sup>14</sup>, the councils are not effective due to a number of reasons, such as the lack of human and financial resources and the low level of understanding of rights of PwDs.

Despite some recent progress, the majority of PwDs, especially adults, do not have access to essential support services. This problem is particularly acute in rural locations where some municipalities have no social services for PwDs at all.

PwDs are covered by state medical insurance, but women and young persons with disabilities, especially those with mental health-related disabilities, do not have access to disability-sensitive health and social services, including gender-responsive services to address GBV and SRHR as there is no capacity among service providers and, in addition, there is limited awareness and lack of access to information about SRHR issues among women and young persons with disabilities.<sup>15</sup> Though it appears that the shelters for victims of violence against women and domestic violence are fully adapted for all kinds of disabilities.<sup>16</sup>

While the Government introduced several initiatives for empowerment of PwDs and promotes their employment, these initiatives did not have tangible effects.<sup>17</sup> Private sector also engaged in some initiatives (through CSR Club, etc.) that created a more favorable environment for PwDs' employment, yet these efforts are not enough. Public stereotypes, stigma, inadequate

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<sup>14</sup> Ibid

<sup>15</sup> Human Rights in the context of Sexual and Reproductive Health and Well-being in Georgia country Assessment DPO, UNFPA (UN JP for Gender Equality, funded by the Government of Sweden)

<sup>16</sup> DPO Monitoring Report of shelters for victims of domestic violence and trafficking, 2017, p. 10 and 31, available at: <http://www.ombudsman.ge/res/docs/2019051715551159482.pdf>

<sup>17</sup> SSA can only employ around 100 PwDs per year and sustainability of their employment is low and does not change the general employment picture of the country. The research conducted by UNDP in 201 revealed that the state programme supporting employment was not efficient. See: DPO Monitoring Report of shelters for victims of domestic violence and trafficking, 2017, p. 10 and 31, available at: <http://www.ombudsman.ge/res/docs/2019051715551159482.pdf>

physical environment, lack of qualification of PwDs and high rate of unemployment due to the economic situation in the country, create serious obstacles for the employment of PwDs. As a result, in Georgia PwDs tend to be economically excluded and are not active in the labor market. PwDs show increased interest in employment - 5,000 PwDs are registered at Worknet (employment seekers' platform run by the SSA). It is also noteworthy that participation in the employment program positively affects PwDs' psychological well-being, increases their motivation to be employed, and to participate in social life in general. In addition, the state program has a positive impact on the awareness of employers and society towards disability related issues.

While the legislation requires that all public spaces should be accessible to PwDs and fines for failure to comply with these requirements are applied, the technical regulations are controversial, faulty and do not comply with the principles of universal design.<sup>18</sup> The accessibility to physical environment is especially challenging in rural areas. The principles of accessibility are not incorporated in the education programmes for relevant professions (architects, urban designers, etc.) resulting in the lack of knowledge and awareness on universal design and obligation of public and private sector to ensure accessibility, as well as lack of professionals to monitor and/or evaluate physical environment through the lens of accessibility. Access to information is even more problematic in Georgia as there are neither specific regulations on access to information nor guidelines how to ensure such accessibility. Therefore, there is a need to upgrade national legislation in line with international standards and best practices.

Georgian common courts have gradually started to adequately deal with issues related to cases of discrimination on the ground of disability. Overall assessment clearly shows that there is an imminent need of capacity building and trainings for judges to deal with issues linked with disability as well as developing relevant materials. Meanwhile, capacity building and raising of awareness is needed for DPOs, NGO representatives and lawyers to effectively protect the rights of PwDs, litigate before Constitutional and Common Courts and submit decent Amicus Curiae before administrative and judicial authorities.

Combating bias-motivated crimes has become one of the major priorities for the newly established Human Rights Department of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. Bearing in mind the recent widened mandate of the department supervising the effectiveness of investigation of crimes affecting life or health of individuals, the department is in desperate need of capacity building, especially in relation to investigation of hate motivated crimes.

Last, but certainly not least, is the challenge of stigma against PwDs which has deep institutional, cultural and social causes. According to UNICEF's 2017 Welfare Monitoring Survey (WMS 2017) data, 28.3 percent of the general population stigmatized disability in some way, a significant drop from the 41 per cent figure in 2015. Women and girls with disabilities in Georgia experience multiple discrimination due to intersections of gender and disability, as Georgian society continues to demonstrate inequitable views on gender roles and shows a high degree of tolerance and acceptance towards the use of violence against women according to the UN Women/GEOSTAT National Study on Violence against Women in Georgia 2017.

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<sup>18</sup> This problem was identified by the Public Defender in the annual parliamentary report on the status of human rights in Georgia, as well as in Special report on Gaps of Accessibility to Physical Environment of the Persons with Disabilities, available at: <http://ombudsman.ge/res/docs/2019042212340528851.pdf>

This situation analysis shows that PwDs face multiple challenges in terms of accessing social protection, employment, health (including SRHR<sup>19</sup>), education and social services, employment, justice, civic and political participation. Studies from across the globe show that women and girls with disabilities are subject to increased violence, abuse and exploitation compared with those without disabilities, and with boys and young men with disabilities. As a result, they tend to have low economic and social status; are exposed to the increased risk of violence (including sexual violence); as well as harmful gender-based discriminatory practices. These are closely related to gaps in data collection, financing, policy formulation and implementation capacities and legislation. As stated by the Public Defender of Georgia in the annual parliamentary report on human rights situation in Georgia, PwDs are among the most vulnerable groups in terms of equality.<sup>20</sup>

## 1.2 Target groups

The primary target group of the JP are PwDs. The choice of the target group is further justified by the recommendations of various UN human rights monitors listed below.

Disability is also an additional vulnerability factor for various other vulnerable groups including women, girls, young people, children, national minorities, members of the LGBTI community, migrants, refugees and asylum seekers, IDPs, stateless persons and others. Persons belonging to several of these vulnerable groups therefore face multiple discrimination.

During the last UPR review in 2015/2016, Georgia accepted the recommendations regarding the situation of PwDs. The recommendations called on Georgian authorities to:

- a) Take further steps for the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and create adequate mechanism;
- b) Take concrete steps to harmonize national legislation with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities;
- c) Carry on efforts to promote the rights of people with disabilities;
- d) Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities;
- e) Ensure that SRH services and information including on abortion and contraception are available, accessible and affordable to all women and girls, including in rural areas and for women living with HIV.

In the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (2018) on Cooperation with Georgia, the High Commissioner devoted special attention to the fact that denial of reasonable accommodation for persons with disabilities is not considered to be a form of discrimination in Georgia. Simultaneously, the High Commissioner put special emphasis on the fact that the highest number of applications submitted before the ombudsperson of Georgia relates allegations of discrimination on the ground of disability and that the most vulnerable groups in terms of realization of their rights to equality remained PwDs.

Furthermore, the Independent Expert has stated that although Georgia ratified the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Government adopted a plan of action to ensure equal opportunities for persons with disabilities for 2014–2016, and relevant

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<sup>19</sup> Human Rights in the context of Sexual and Reproductive Health and Well-being in Georgia country Assessment DPO, UNFPA (UN JP Gender Equality, funded by the Government of Sweden)

<sup>20</sup> Ibid

regulations with regard to spatial arrangements and architectural and planning elements for PwDs, the accessibility of public buildings in Georgia remains limited.

In addition, the Independent Expert expressed concern at systematic violations of the rights of PwDs, including the use of physical restraints and lack of contact of persons with disabilities with their families. The Independent Expert also noted the lack of qualified personnel and the limited psychosocial rehabilitation services available and emphasized the inadequacy of the quality of management and abuse prevention mechanisms.

### ***Human Rights defenders***

While the implementation of the rights of PwDs is the responsibility of the Government, civil society organizations - disabled persons' organizations (DPOs), parents' organizations, human rights defenders - play a great role in monitoring the implementation of the CRPD, service delivery and awareness raising. In total there are 55 organizations working on different aspects of the rights of PwDs<sup>21</sup> majority of which are located in Tbilisi. The activities of these organizations vary from awareness raising to access to justice, accessibility and provision of different services, monitoring of the CRPD implementation, etc. These organizations are financed by the state programmes or different donor organizations, including the UN Agencies, as well as private sector. The capacities of these organizations vary, with lower capacities in the regions. Therefore, working with them and strengthening their capacity is crucial for improved service delivery and better protection of the rights of PwDs.

### ***Women and girls***

Women with disabilities face multiple discrimination on the basis of disability and gender and poverty and are one of the most marginalized of all population groups. Disabled women and girls are at high risk of poverty, violence and abuse, including from their caregivers. Furthermore, while no representative data on the impact of gender on caregiving for disabilities is available in Georgia, global estimates across different countries indicate that 57% to 81% of all caregivers of people with disabilities are women, adding an extra gendered dimension to the issue. The situation becomes more difficult for single-mother families, who are supposed to be breadwinners and caregivers at the same time.

### ***Children***

Children with disabilities confront exclusion in their daily life and face barriers to healthcare, education, social services, and leisure activities. Exclusion varies according to the forms of disability, places they live, knowledge of professionals and socioeconomic status of families.

CRC Concluding Observations from 2017 recommend Georgia "to adopt a human rights-based approach to disability, set up a comprehensive strategy for the inclusion of children with disabilities" and more specifically to:

- Introduce individual functional assessments of disability status, based on the International Classification of Functioning, guarantee timely medical interventions and referral to adequate health and educational services;
- Ensure sufficient alternative family- and community-based care options for children deprived of a family environment, in particular for children with disabilities;
- Organize disaggregated data collection on children with disabilities;
- Develop a monitoring system for children with disabilities and their participation in health and education systems;

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<sup>21</sup> Study on organizations working on issues related to PwDs, ARC, 2019. OSGF

- Undertake awareness-raising campaigns to combat the stigmatization of and prejudice against children with disabilities, promote a positive image of such children and strengthen knowledge of the specific services available.

### **Youth**

Young persons with disabilities are too often denied by stigma and prejudice that assumes they are less capable, by laws and norms that legalize discrimination against young persons with disabilities, and by physical barriers and inattention to the rights of young persons with disabilities to access public spaces and information. When young persons with disabilities are denied, they are less able to access services they need, such as health care, including SRH services, education, information technologies, and employment, which has important consequences for their personal development.

### ***Persons with disabilities who are representatives of minority groups and/or people living in rural areas***

As noted, the availability and quality of social assistance varies across regions and is particularly limited in rural areas. The PwDs who live in rural areas and/or are representatives of minority groups are often left behind due to the lack of knowledge of state language, non-availability of relevant services in their areas and lower awareness of their rights.

### **Older persons**

In Georgia, among elderly population aged 65 or older, disability prevalence is 21.4 and 18.9 percent for older women and men respectively<sup>22</sup>. Although many elderly people are in good health, ageing is accompanied by biological changes that increase the risk of illness and disability. The older people with disabilities face a number of obstacles including attitudinal, environmental and institutional barriers preventing their full and equal participation in all aspects of life. Often they are among the most adversely affected, facing further age barriers in society<sup>23</sup>.

### **Parents of children with disabilities**

In Georgia, households with children are poorer than those without children, and the higher the number of children in the household, the greater the poverty risk. Also, the presence of a person with disability significantly increases the likelihood of falling into poverty. In the case of child disability, usually one parent (mostly the mother) remains home to care for the child with severe disability, thus giving up employment opportunities. Availability of need-based services for children and flexible employment policy for their parents would significantly promote social inclusion and well-being of CWDs and their families.

Georgian parents lack information, resources and support to identify the signs of disability at an early stage and then acquire skills essential for addressing the special needs of their children. The lack of support often leads to an overprotective attitude, which further limits the opportunities for communication and independent life skills development for their children. Many parents have out-of-pocket expenses to get examination, treatment and regular medicines for their children that are not covered by the universal healthcare policy.

## **1.3 SDG targets**

Georgia has undertaken measures to adapt the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development to national circumstances, defining 95 national targets for the 17 global goals. Some of the goals and relevant targets are integrated into the Government of Georgia's Annual Action Plan, and

<sup>22</sup> Aging and Older Persons in Georgia, Geostat, UNFPA, 2017

<sup>23</sup> Ageing in the Twenty-First Century: A Celebration and A Challenge, UNFPA, 2012

a SDG Framework has been developed to integrate the 2030 Agenda across government strategies and policies. In addition, the SDG Council, headed by the Head of the Administration of the Government of Georgia (AOG) has been set up to coordinate the nationalization of the Goals and monitoring their implementation. The Government Administration Office for Government Plans and Innovations was defined as the Secretariat of the Council.

### SDG targets that are in the focus of the Joint Programme:

Target adjusted to Georgia	Georgia adjusted indicator - Goal 2030	Baseline indicator	Data Source
1.3 Implement appropriate measures, to achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable by 2030	1.3.1: At least 35% of the population in need is covered by major social protection systems, by sex, distinguishing children, older persons, persons with disabilities, and the poor and the vulnerable	1.3.1 2015 proportion of population in need covered by: Targeted Social Assistance by sex: 2015 - 7.4% (excluding social package recipients and pensioners), Children: 27.8, Female: 54.7% Social package: 4.5%, out of which 20% are children and 38% female, pensions 19% - Women 70.7%	SSA
3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes;	3.7.1: Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods: 85% Target to be revised according to the MICS 2018 data	3.7.1: Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-44 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods - 69%, 2010	MICS (Geostat)
	3.7.2: Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group: Decrease by 40%	3.7.2: Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group - 51.0, 2015	NCDC
5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere;	5.1.1. Council of Europe Istanbul Convention to be submitted to Parliament for ratification	5.1.1. Council of Europe Istanbul Convention signed in June 2014	Parliament of Georgia; LEPL "Legislative Herald of Georgia"
	5.1.2. Extent to which national laws comply with Istanbul Convention provisions	5.1.2. The first wave of amendments to national legislation made in October 2014; The second wave drafted and pending approval	Conclusions and recommendations of CoE Istanbul Convention monitoring mechanism: the Group of Experts on Action against Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (GREVIO) and The

			Committee of the Parties
	5.1.3. Existence of National Action Plan on Ending Violence against Women and Domestic Violence, which is implemented with specific budget and monitored	5.1.3. National Action Plan on Ending Violence against Women and Domestic Violence for the years 2016-2017 adopted in June 2016.	LEPL "Saqartvelos sakanonmdo blo matsne"
	5.1.4 AOG suggestion - Target: National law prohibits discrimination against women in line with international standards; By 2022 the majority of CEDAW recommendations are implemented with regard to the effective implementation of the antidiscrimination legislation	5.1.4 AOG suggestion -Baseline 2015: Law on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination is in place and prohibits discrimination on the grounds of gender identity and sexual orientation; Labour Code prohibits discrimination in working relations; Gender Equality Law provides definitions of direct and indirect discrimination and sexual harassment at work-place; Georgia has signed Istanbul Convention and currently is in the process of ratification to incorporate the standard enshrined therein a in Georgian legislation; CEDAW has issued recommendations during the last cycle of reporting (PLEASE INDICATE THE LAST CYCLE OF REPORTING - July, 2014)	Concluding observations of CEDAW to Georgia State Party (PLEASE INDICATE THE LAST CYCLE OF REPORTING - July, 2014)
		5.1.5. To be established by the end of 2016	Concluding observations of CEDAW to Georgia State Party / Outcome document of the review of Georgia's sixth periodic report to CEDAW (to be submitted in 2018)
5.6 By 2030, Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences	5.6.1: Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive health care.  Target to be established according to the MICS 2018 data	5.6.1: Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive health care.  Baseline to be established according to the data of 2017 reproductive health research of Georgia	MICS GEOSTAT
	5.6.2 National Laws and regulations, guarantee women aged 15- 49 years' access to sexual reproductive health care, information, and education	5.6.2 National Laws and regulations, guarantee women aged 15- 49 years' access to sexual reproductive health care, information, and education  Target to be established according to the results of the UN 12 <sup>th</sup> Inquiry about Population & Development (2019) <sup>24</sup>	The United Nations 12 <sup>th</sup> Inquiry among Governments on Population and

<sup>24</sup> <https://esa.un.org/PopPolicy/Inquiry.aspx>

	Target to be established according to the MICS 2018 data		Development (2019)
8.5 By 2030, implement effective state policy in order to achieve productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value.	8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female - 14.4 Gel Average hourly earnings of male - 17.4 Gel	8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of females - 3.9 GEL; Average hourly earnings of males - 6.1 GEL	GEOSTAT
	8.5.2 Unemployment rate by 2030 - 9.5%	8.5.2 Unemployment rate in 2015, total -12.0%; women 10.2%; men 13.5%; age groups: 15-24 - 30.8%, 25-34 - 18%, 35-44 - 12.8%, 45-54 - 9.6%, 55-64 - 6.4%, 65 and older - 0.9%	GEOSTAT
10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status	10.2.1: Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by age, sex, and persons with disabilities	10.2.1 Share of population under 50 percent of the median income (%) 2015: Female - 12.7%; Male - 13.5%; Total - 13.0%; Share of population under 50 percent of the median income, by age groups (%) 2015: Less than 20 years - 14.7%; 20-39- 14.0%; 40-59 - 13.5%; 60 years and older - 9.5%; * Calculated by the equalized median income of total population	GEOSTAT
10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard	10.3.1: Percentage of women aged 15-64 who have experienced sexual harassment in general and at the work place in particular in the last 12 months		
	10.3.2. Existence of state-supported mechanisms for reporting discrimination and harassment	10.3.2. Public Defender's Office is entrusted with the implementation of Non-discrimination Law; Labour Inspection service is in the development stage	Public Defender's Office; MoH, HSA
16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels	16.7.1 Number of Civil Servants (age, sex, persons with disabilities, local self-governments, judiciary)	16.7.1 2016: Number of Civil Servants (2015): Total - 51242 (including police) Women 15076 (29%); Men- 36166(71%) The average age: 40; Women - 39; Men - 41; Persons with disabilities -52; Managerial Positions - 5633; Men in managerial positions - 4404 (78%) Women in managerial positions - 1229 (22%)	Civil Service Bureau
	16.7.1.a Proportion of seats held by women in Parliament and in in city assemblies (Sakrebulo)	16.7.1.a 2016: women occupy 16% of seats in the Parliament and 11.6% of seats in city assemblies (Sakrebulo)	Central Election Commission
	16.7.1.b Proportion of women in judiciary	16.7.1.b 2015: women judges - 47%	High Council of Justice



	16.7.1.c Proportion of women in decision-making positions	16.7.1.c Women in managerial positions - 1229 (22%)	Civil Service Bureau
	16.7.2: Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group	No data	N/A
	16.7.2.a The country addresses young people's multisectoral needs within their National Development Plans and poverty reduction strategies	16.7.2.a The country addresses young people's multisectoral needs within their National Development Plans and poverty reduction strategies	Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sports of Georgia
	16.7.2.b The national youth parliament operational -	16.7.2.b National Youth Parliament is operating and electing its delegates annually	Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sports of Georgia
	16.7.2.c The country has fully funded Youth Policy -	16.7.2.c Implementation of Youth Policy Action Plan 2015-2020 is fully funded by the state budget	Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sports of Georgia
17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to Georgia to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national context	17.18.1: Proportion of sustainable development indicators produced at the national level with gender and age disaggregation in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics	17.18.1: Proportion of sustainable development indicators produced at the national level - 185 17.18.2: Proportion of sustainable development indicators produced at the national level with age and gender disaggregation - 367	GEOSTAT
	17.18.2 Country has national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official statistics	17.18.2 The purpose of Law of Georgia on Official Statistics is to keep independent, impartial and reliable statistics in the country in compliance with the UN Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics and the European Statistics Code of Practice, based on internationally recognized fundamental principles of statistics.	GEOSTAT
	17.18.3 By 2020 National Statistical Strategy and Action Plan is in place and implemented	17.18.3 In 2016 there is no national statistical plan in place	GEOSTAT

The JP takes a human rights based approach that addresses both the immediate and structural causes of exclusion and discrimination and works at policy and legislative levels while also striving to enable the voice and agency of PwDs themselves. All program activities will apply universal human rights principles: equality and non-discrimination, participation and inclusion, accountability and rule of law. The component designed to improve services for PwDs in Abkhazia, moreover, will contribute to improved living conditions and building in a conflict-affected area.

Gender equality and women's empowerment is mainstreamed across all the JP outputs to strengthen the inclusion of the rights of women and girls with disabilities to achieve gender equality and empowerment of all women and girls, and the realization of their rights in line

with CEDAW, BPfA, ICPD PoA, UPR, CPRD and 2030 Agenda commitments on GEWE. In this regard, the JP's work will further be guided by the UN Women global strategy on the Empowerment of Women and Girls with Disabilities, as well as the Common Chapter of UN Women Strategic Plan (2018-2021) that underpins by UN Women, UNFPA, UNICEF and UNDP commitments to work together in the area.

Disability is something that disproportionately affects the elderly, so the JP needs to include all age groups. However, the consequences for children of social exclusion on the basis of disability can be devastating for a lifetime. Disability is the main reason for separation of children from their families and many end up in state-run institutions. Hence the emphasis of the JP on shifting from a medical to a social model of disability and on ensuring that children with disabilities have inclusive options from the earliest days.

The JP itself will not focus on environmental factors. However, it will work closely with a large-scale UNDP program currently engaged in reducing the risk of climate-driven disasters, including floods. Owing to mobility challenges, PwDs face a high risk of falling victim to natural disasters and building their resilience while supporting community-level disaster preparedness is crucial to ensure their safety. Local-level grants programs funded under the JP will also cover environmental issues, upon demand.

Social protection of PwDs is a cross cutting issue and directly or indirectly linked to all the SDGs. The JP will focus on the following targets, which is applicable for Georgia: 1.3 Social protections; 3.7 Sexual and Reproductive health; 5.1 Gender discrimination; 5.6 Sexual and reproductive health and rights; 8.5 Full employment; 10.2 Inclusion of all; 10.3 Eliminate Discrimination; 16.7 Inclusive decision making; 17.18 Capacity building for data.

The proposed activities are fully in line with the priorities suggested for the Sustainable Development Goals for 2015-2030, including access to sexual and reproductive health-care services and reproductive rights for all persons with disabilities (SDGs 3.7 and 5.6). SDG target 3.7 calls for universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services (including preventing and managing gender-based violence) and SDG target 5.6 further calls for ensuring access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights.

It is important to note that the SDGs are all inter-related and action on any SDG will have an impact on many others.<sup>25</sup> Some of these are positive interactions with synergic effects on a number of goals, but others may potentially have negative impacts where trade-offs need to be avoided or minimized.<sup>26</sup> The implementation of the SDGs will contribute to the full achievement of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, including the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health.

The SDG 1 (No Poverty) is key to the thematic area of equality and social services/human development through its target 1.3 (social protection systems). Generally, developing social protection policies and investing in social protection programmes for the poor and most vulnerable, including will PwDs, will enhance economic growth of the country.

Economic growth (8.1) and higher productivity (8.2) encourage job creation (8.3) and support full and productive employment (8.5, 8.6), which in turn enables greater public investment in healthcare, education and social protection, further enhancing well-being.

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<sup>25</sup> Nilsson M, Griggs D, Visbeck M. Map the interactions between Sustainable Development Goals. *Nature* 16 June 2016;534:320-2.

<sup>26</sup> Prajal Pradhan, Luis Costa, Diego Rybski et al A Systematic Study of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Interactions, 30 November 2017 <https://aquapubs.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1002/2017EF000632>

Linkages with the SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities) are primarily established through target 10.2 (empowerment and promotion of social, economic and political inclusion), target 10.3 (equal opportunities and reduction of all kinds of inequalities), and target 10.4 (adoption of fiscal, wage and social protection policies). The SDG 10 can also be seen as one of the key objectives, achievement of which is critical to the overall success of the 2030 development agenda, as it captures both systemic and structural barriers to equality and development.

Furthermore, 16.7 (responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels) is categorized as an indirect linkage to SDG 17.18 data monitoring.

The nature, strengths and potential impact of these interactions are largely context-specific and depend on the policy options and strategies chosen to pursue them. SDG 16 (good governance) and SDG 17 (means of implementation) are key to turning the potential for synergies into reality. For many, if not all goals, having in place effective governance systems, institutions, partnerships, and intellectual and financial resources is key to an effective, efficient and coherent approach to implementation.

#### 1.4 Stakeholder mapping

##### PARTNERS' STAKEHOLDER ANALYSES

list all stakeholders	Rate the importance and influence of the listed stakeholder			
	Importance		influence	
	High	Low	High	Low
Parliament of Georgia	X		X	
Ministry of Internally Displaced Persons from the Occupied Territories, Labor, Health and Social Affairs	X		X	
Ministry of Justice	X		X	
Ministry of Internal Affairs	X		X	
Ministry of Economy and Sustainable development	X		X	
Ministry of Infrastructure and regional development	X		X	
Administration of Government (Human Rights Secretariat of Administration of Government of Georgia)	X			X
Inter-Agency Commission on Gender Equality, Violence against Women and Domestic Violence	X			X
Judiciary	X			X
GEOSTAT	X			X
Public Defender Office	X		X	

Local authorities /Municipalities/PwD Councils	X			X
Private Sector		X		X
DPOs, CSO, including women's and parents' organizations	X			X
Academia		X		X
Media		X	X	
Professional Organizations		X		X
Parents, friends and relatives of disabled people	X			X
(Social) Service providers	X			X

**The Parliament of Georgia** has an exclusive role and it is the best platform for cross-sectoral discourses, reflections, and policy formulation. The Healthcare and Social Issues Committee of the Parliament leads in several of the most important development fields in the country. The goal of the committee is to support the process of resolving issues related to public health; social protection; employment and labour relations; protection of mothers and children; the development and prosperity of the family and the elderly, veterans and PwDs. The committee is also authorized to participate in the current process of reforming, reorganizing and restructuring the system of healthcare and social protection. Except this committee there are Committee on Human Rights and Civil Integration and Committee of Legal Issues, which are our main counterparts. Those two committees have/will have the lead role in advancing the Law on Persons with Disabilities (as soon as the draft law is submitted to the Parliament of Georgia), organizing committee hearings on the draft law (being developed) and dealing with the compliance of Georgian legislation with CRPD standards.

**The main stakeholder is the Government of Georgia**, particularly MoH, MoJ and MIA.

MoH defines the social protection strategy and formulates specific policies which are implemented by its specialized agencies, including the SSA. MoH and UNICEF signed the MoU on implementation of the disability status determination pilot in six authorized health facilities in Adjara Region. MoJ coordinates the process of drafting the Law on Disabilities. Before submitting it to Parliament, MoJ is vested with the responsibility to coordinate the drafting process, collect feedback from different ministries and state agencies and ensure that all interested parties, DPOs and NGOs effectively participate in the process (as requested under Article 4(3) of the CRPD).

MIA is the primary stakeholder in combating hate-motivated crimes, including crimes committed on the grounds of disability. MIA is also responsible for coordinating the drafting process of amendments to be introduced in the Criminal Code of Georgia on Hate Crimes (Article 11<sup>2</sup>). There are also Ministries of Economy and Sustainable Development and Infrastructure and Regional Development which are in charge of regulatory framework on physical accessibility.

The Administration of the Government of Georgia and its Human Rights Secretariat (HRS) play an important role in safeguarding the rights of PwDs. They support the Human Rights Council that is responsible for the development and adoption of national human rights policy, including PwDs-related policy and relevant action plans.

To ensure systemic and coordinated work on gender equality the Government of Georgia created an **Inter-Agency Commission on the Issues of Gender Equality, Violence against Women and Domestic Violence**. The Inter-Agency Commission is responsible for developing and coordinating the implementation of national action plans on gender equality and women's empowerment issues. Another institutional mechanism on gender equality is the Parliamentary Gender Equality Council. Both the Inter-Agency Commission and the Parliamentary Gender Equality Council will be engaged to ensure disability issues are mainstreamed in the gender equality policy making and planning.

**Judiciary** is one of the most important stakeholders in setting relevant standards for effective enjoyment of rights by PwDs. Pilot judgments have an utmost importance for the interpretation of existing gaps in legislation and practice. Judicial decisions (including the pilot judgments) are expected to encourage more PwDs and DPOs to fight for a better future and the effective enjoyment of their rights, avoid the tolerance of infringement of their rights by the state or private bodies and demand the state and private sector organizations to ensure reasonable accommodation of their interests in various fields.

As discussed before, **The Public Defender of Georgia** is actively involved in promoting PwDs's rights. Furthermore, the Government nominated the Public Defender as an independent monitoring agency (as required under Article 33(2)). The PDO produced the first periodic report in April 2016<sup>27</sup>. It has also set up the Consultative Council for the Monitoring of Promotion, Protection and Implementation of the Convention on the Rights of PwDs in 2015. The council meets every two months and discusses the progress made and challenges affecting the effective enjoyment of rights by persons with disabilities, develops plan of action for subsequent two months and identifies priorities and relevant activities.

The official data collection agency is **GEOSTAT**, a Legal Entity of Public Law which is subordinated to the Parliament. It collects, analyses and disseminates official statistics based on national census, household surveys and administrative resources. GEOSTAT will be engaged in the programme via partnership on collecting, analyzing and disseminating sex disaggregated data on disability

The specific obligations of **local municipalities** with regards to PwDs set by the Code of Self Government and the Law of Georgia on Social Protection of Persons with Disabilities are as follows: ensuring cultural rights, provision of rehabilitation facilities of PwDs, ensuring employment conditions of PwDs, safeguarding healthcare rights and provision of social services and adaptation of physical environment. The local municipalities are obliged to allocate funding for the aforementioned activities. In addition, according to the National Human Rights Strategy Action Plan (NHRSAP), local municipalities were obliged to create councils working on issues related to PwDs (PwD councils).

**The private sector** plays a critical role in the accessibility and employment of PwDs. It is a major provider of jobs in the country and therefore its readiness and willingness to employ PwDs will have a huge impact on the overall situation. Ensuring access to physical environment and information cannot be achieved without the participation of the private

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<sup>27</sup> On October 27, 2014 The Government inter-agency coordination council designated the Public Defender as an independent monitoring agency <http://www.ombudsman.ge/en/news/public-defenders-office-body-to-monitor-the-un-convention-on-the-rights-of-persons-with-disabilities>. Page

sector, as the majority of construction and information is generated through their activities. The government's role is mainly limited to creation of regulatory framework and its monitoring, while the private sector will implement relevant regulations in practice.

**Civil society organizations** - disabled persons' organizations (DPOs), parents' organizations, human rights defenders - play a major role in monitoring the implementation of the CRPD, service delivery and awareness raising. In total there are 55 organizations working on different aspects of the rights of PwDs<sup>28</sup> majority of which are located in Tbilisi. The activities of these organizations vary from awareness raising to access to justice, accessibility and provision of different services, monitoring of the CRPD implementation and so forth. These organizations are financed by the state programmes or different donor organizations, including UN Agencies, as well as private sector. The capacities of these organizations vary with lower capacities in the regions. Therefore, working with them and strengthening their capacity is crucial for improved service delivery and better protection of the rights of PwDs.

There are several parents' organizations (Georgian Down Syndrome Association, Movement for Change, Families Against Discrimination, Association for Supporting Children with Speech and Hearing Impairments, etc.) which are quite effective in empowering other parents to advocate for the rights of their children in Tbilisi and several regions. However, their resources are very limited and they are not able to cover all regions. Therefore, parents of CwDs in remote areas have less support and resources. While there are a number of women's organizations working on gender equality and women's empowerment in Georgia both a national and local levels, they lack the capacity to meaningfully integrate disability issues in their advocacy work.

**Academia** - 5 high education institutions (HEIs) deliver courses on architecture and urban planning. The graduates of these HEIs are responsible for the construction and planning of physical environment. The JP will cooperate with these universities to mainstream the principles of universal design in different courses, thus ensuring the creation of a pool of experts on universal design and accessibility to physical environment for PwDs.

**Media** - according to all surveys, the major source of information for approx. 80% of the population is TV and social media plays an increasing role for the younger generation,<sup>29</sup> therefore, partnership with media is crucial for fighting stigma against PwDs and raise awareness on the rights of PwDs and obligations of duty-bearers. Negative attitudes, beliefs, and misconceptions of society constitute a major barrier for PwDs. Attitude changes require heightened awareness, increased contact, and increased meaningful communication between disabled and non-disabled people. Although personal interaction is the most effective medium for conveying the personal experience of disability, the mass media can be an effective vehicle for bringing about greater understanding, and consequently a gradual change in public perceptions of people with disabilities.

### **Professional Associations**

There is successful partnership established with more than five national professional associations, which are responsible to develop key evidence-based clinical practice guidelines and protocols in the SRH and GBV area that contributes to improving the quality of care and the national stakeholder's knowledge and skills strengthening. **SRH service providers** will play a critical role in the provision of quality SRH and GBV services to PwDs. UNFPA will be

<sup>28</sup> Study on organizations working on issues related to PwDs, ARC, 2019. OSGF

<sup>29</sup> Human Rights and Justice in Georgia: Public Perceptions and Awareness, UNDP 2017, available at: [https://www.undp.org/content/dam/georgia/docs/publications/DG/UNDP\\_GE\\_DG\\_Human\\_Rights\\_Survey\\_2017\\_en\\_g.pdf](https://www.undp.org/content/dam/georgia/docs/publications/DG/UNDP_GE_DG_Human_Rights_Survey_2017_en_g.pdf)

developing and adapting SRHR Rights-Based Service Provision Guidelines and Protocols for provision of inclusive and accessible services related to GBV and SRHR for women and young persons with disabilities. While the primary audience are GBV- and SRHR-related service providers, the guidelines and protocols are a valuable resource for them. UNFPA will be developing training resources for SRH service providers as well, to improve the knowledge, sensitivity, and expertise of SRH providers about the SRHR services for disability, and to identify women and young persons who have experienced or are experiencing GBV.

**Professional Organization/Georgian Association of Social Workers (GASW)** - GASW is a partner of UNICEF in piloting the disability status determination based on the social model. In Adjara, the Association implements all initiatives related to new functional assessment, case management and community mobilization.

GASW was founded in 2004 and includes more than 600 members. Association provides professional expertise to social services, supports government to set the professional standards in social work and social services and advocates for the development and implementation of the necessary legal and policy changes.

### **(Social) Service providers**

In order to implement the pilot of the disability status determination according to the social model, UNICEF cooperates with the service providers, such as early intervention services, day care centres, rehabilitation and habilitation centers for children and adults.

Active participation of all stakeholders in the implementation process will be ensured through mentoring, counseling, monitoring, feedback and follow-up support. The representatives of the Government, the Parliament, local authorities (e.g. Mayors, Councilors and municipal employees), the Business Association, community leaders and civil society (including DPO) representatives, and target beneficiaries will participate in several advocacy events. These will include: advocacy activities to promote a wide discussion of the Law on PwDs capacity development trainings, advocacy event for influencing person with disabilities friendly economic development policy implementation, a seminar to facilitate for creation on accessibility in government service providers, facilitate coordination and dialogue workshop, building participatory advocacy platforms to advocate for rights and inclusion of women and young persons with disabilities, linkage and connectivity advocacy workshop with business association and public and private sector and networking and collaboration meeting with local government and administration etc. for their development of economic situation, creation of wage and employment, promotion and protection of rights through CRPD, enhance knowledge building on universal design and accessibility standards among targeted professions, targeted trainings to the network on linkages between SDGs, CRPD and Georgia's national and international commitments to gender equality and ending violence against women and girls etc. To successfully complete all activities designed in the project proposal a strong commitment and support is needed from all stakeholders. Therefore, the JP serves the needs of stakeholders by ensuring that their expectations and needs are realized.

## **2. Programme Strategy**

### **2.1. Overall strategy**

The overall strategy of the project is to address one of the key factors leading to social exclusion of people with disabilities in the society, i.e. the societal and institutional medical approach to people with disabilities, which considers disability as individual deficiency.

Introduction of the social model of disability will be supported by addressing the institutional framework and definition of disability and related social protection, while simultaneously increasing societal awareness and stimulating change of social norms and providing support for empowering organizations of people with disabilities as important change agents.

The objectives and the overall strategy of this proposal are fully reflecting the national priorities stated by the Government of Georgia, the UNDAF framework and the demands voiced by the civil society. The JP will be transformational as it will deliver changes that will directly affect all PwDs in Georgia. The replacement of the medical model of disability with the social model will result in tens of thousands of people, who were previously denied the disability status because of lack of clearly visible medical conditions, becoming eligible for essential support from the state in exercising their rights. Similarly, bringing the national legislation in compliance with the CPRD and enhancing the Government's capacity to translate it into concrete policy measures and rights-based and sensitive health and social services will benefit all PwDs. Furthermore, reduced stigma and increased voice of PwDs and their organizations will ensure that they are able to participate more actively in social life, as well as have a major say in policies affecting their wellbeing.

The JP will have an even more transformative impact on children as the application of the social model and related interventions in the educational, health and child protection sector will allow early intervention, access to education, reduction in family separation and access to justice. Removing obstacles from inclusion of children will have then a long-term impact on the overall development of the country.

The approach of this JP differs from the traditional approach in a number of ways. First, within the frames of the JP six UN agencies will align their efforts, enabling to harness resources and utilize the expertise, experience, reputation and well-established relations with key counterparts that each agency possesses in its field of specialization. Second, the JP will deploy a simultaneous top-down and bottom-up approach to ensure that the government counterparts are addressing the demands voiced by the most vulnerable groups who have previously been effectively excluded from the decision-making process. Third, the Government and other counterparts will be engaged in the implementation of the JP activities from the very start, ensuring their ownership of the Programme. Fourth, each planned activity is clearly aligned with the nationally adapted SDG goals and national priorities and is based on sound empirical evidence.

By adopting the inter-sectoral approach, the JP will contribute to achieving the following SDGs in Georgia: Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere; Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages; Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all; Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls; Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all; Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries; Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels; Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development.

The JP builds on two decades of UN work in Georgia related to PwDs, in partnership with central and local authorities, the Public Defender and civil society organizations. There are areas where ample preparatory work has been completed which the project can help in taking to scale.



The implementation of the JP such as the one described in this proposal is unthinkable without the UN as a driving force. Not only does the UN benefit from a “family” relationship with the CRPD, but the UN as a system and each of the UN agencies individually have undertaken work on transforming the Georgian social protection system, as well as promoting the rights of PwDs in line with the “leave no one behind” principle. Some of these have been one-off activities; some have focused on PwDs as special categories in broader programs; but many have aimed at systemic impact. The same cannot be said about any other actors on the Georgia development stage. The UN is thus uniquely placed to take on a broad, integrated and multi-sectoral program that unites a variety of diverse elements. The JP will be different from the “business as usual” thanks to the commitment of the participating agencies to undertake a transformative approach to PwDs that draws at once on multiple different, yet complementary mandates, to demonstrate the promise behind the “One UN” ideals. Enthusiasm for the JP extends beyond the six participating agencies, and UNHCR, IOM and FAO have also committed to working through their own parallel programs to complement the activities undertaken as part of the JP.

As for the participating agencies present engagement with PwD issues, several relevant initiatives are under way. These include a JP on human rights implemented by UNDP, OHCHR, UNICEF and ILO and other projects as indicated below.

UNICEF has on-going programmes to protect children with disabilities working on reducing stigma, introducing the social model of disability in Adjara region, establishment of alternative care for children with disabilities, supporting inclusive pre-school and general education, as well as evaluation and strengthening the social protection system.

Service delivery to PwDs is also a focus of ongoing UN work, along with the adaptation of public spaces to “universal design.” In this regard, UNDP’s work to ensure equal access to facilities and services in the Public Service Hall and Legal Aid, has spawned numerous requests for replication at local level. PwDs are also a core population of concern for UN programs that do not target disability directly. For example, UNDP seeks to include PwDs as students in the VET courses it is helping the education ministry to introduce and is designing measures to keep PwDs safe in the event of natural disasters. Thus, rather than starting from scratch, the JP will build on solid foundations while also bringing to scale some of its activities that have proved to be successful in pilot areas.

UNDP has mainstreamed rights of persons with disabilities in different areas of its activities, including economic development, environmental protection and democratic governance. At the present moment the targeted project is being implemented by UNDP Georgia “Strengthening government capacities to implement commitments undertaken under the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities”. The present initiative will upscale results, findings and achievements of the project. In addition, the aforementioned projects have conducted different activities for promoting service delivery to PwDs, employment of PwDs, adjusting physical environment to the needs of PwDs, etc.

UNFPA’s multi-year experience in the country in supporting increased access to high-quality SRH and GBV services, strongly positions organization to address the rights and needs of women and young PwDs.<sup>30</sup> UNFPA has been working with the National Human Rights Institution – PDO and has integrated SRHR into the overall human rights monitoring framework. The needs and challenges of women with disabilities have been reflected in the special and parliamentary reports of the PDO and in the Resolution of the Parliament of

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<sup>30</sup> Guidelines for Providing Rights-Based and Gender-Responsive Services to Address Gender-Based Violence and Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR) UNFPA, 2018

Georgia on the PDOs Report on the State of Protection of Human Rights and Freedom in Georgia. Furthermore, UNFPA has been integrating the rights and needs of women and young people with disabilities into the ongoing initiatives related to their engagement into the policy and advocacy work.<sup>31</sup>

WHO's country office also has an ongoing project of rehabilitation of PwDs. The project supports detailed situational analysis on rehabilitation and information from the situational analysis will complement in model disability survey and report.

UN Women has been working with national partners in the legislative and executive government, on advancing gender equality and women's empowerment agenda, inter alia, in the areas of ending violence against women and girls, promoting women's economic empowerment and advancing women, peace and security agenda. UN Women has also been providing coordinated support to CSOs and women's organizations in strengthening monitoring and advocacy capacities and has further been working with data producers on strengthening gender data collection systems.

The transformative impact of the JP will fully come to bear once the transition from the medical to the social model of disability is enacted and key Government institutions are capacitated to effectively ensure the social protection of PwDs and implement all necessary measures for this purpose. Striving to this end, the UN Agencies will continue after the end of the JP the well-established cooperation with all relevant stakeholders within all branches of power, as well as with CSOs and the international community in the country.

Sustainability of the JP activities will be ensured through several factors. First, the Government and other stakeholders have been involved in drafting the JP and as such it reflects well their interests. Second, to strengthen the government's ownership of the JP, its representatives will be a part of the Steering Committee. Third, all JP activities are strongly aligned with the nationalized SDG matrix and national policy documents and on multiple occasions the Government has reaffirmed its commitment to the reform of the social protection system. Fourth, as one of the main outcomes of the JP, PwDs and DPOs will have a stronger capacity to demand the fulfillment of their rights in line with the CPRD. Fifth, through the success of its measures, the JP will demonstrate that advancing the rights of PwDs also generates tangible economic benefits.

## 2.2 Theory of Change

The Theory of Change (ToC) for the JP is based on the assumption that in order to tackle the obstacles that hinder PwDs' ability to effectively exercise their social protection, healthcare, education, employment, and participation rights, changes need to take place in two directions simultaneously:

- Top-down: through policies, legislation and institutions that are reshaped and capacitated to conform with the norms stipulated in the CRPD; and
- Bottom-up: through strong empowerment of PwDs to claim for their rights.

The project considers a combination of top-down and bottom-up approaches as the crucial condition for achieving sustainable changes and for transforming the quality of life of PwDs.

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<sup>31</sup> The Country Assessment and the National Inquiry on RH and well-being, UNFPA, PDO 2017-2018

The Theory of Change (see ToC diagram in the Annex) identifies the key components of change and the interlinkages between them. However, as social change is an iterative process, the components will be implemented simultaneously and reinforce each other. The monitoring process will reveal the need to adjust the strategy in order to achieve all planned results. More specifically, the logical chain between various the JP activities is the following.

The first component is to end the invisibility of PwDs and bring their issues to the policy agenda. In this respect several activities will be implemented. The JP will work closely with national counterparts, especially GEOSTAT, but also civil society organizations to improve the methodology for collecting, analyzing and disseminating data disaggregated by various forms of disability which will enable the national and local authorities to have a clear picture about the extent of the issue in their respective jurisdictions. At the same time, PwDs will remain invisible unless the stigmatizing stereotypes continue to undermine their self-confidence and desire to participate in public life. To this end, the JP will launch nationwide advocacy campaign aimed at tackling the stigma related to disability and encouraging PwDs to claim their rights. At the local level, the JP will also implement projects that identify the needs of PwDs and demonstrate how those can be addressed with the active involvement of local communities, thereby contributing to the enhanced visibility and self-confidence of PwDs.

It is expected that increased visibility of PwDs generates greater public demand for their full social inclusion in the society. However, for these demands to be effectively voiced, there is a critical need to improve the advocacy capacity of DPOs which are rather constrained for the time being. Therefore, the JP will include multiple activities, such as workshops, trainings, technical and material assistance to national DPOs, especially those that operate outside Tbilisi.

As a third component, the Government responds to the greater public demand for the inclusion of PwDs, but requires major capacity building in order to be able to formulate and implement new policies, as well as bring its legislation in line with the principles of the CPRD. For this purpose, the JP will provide continuous technical support to the Government counterparts, aimed at both enhancing their general capacities, and building their specific expertise in terms of developing and rolling out the social model of disability.

In the fourth component, improved Government policies and legislation lead to a number of transformational changes for PwDs. These include: enhanced opportunities for participation in public life, better financial security and employment opportunities, better access to various social and health services, reduced stigma and vulnerability to hate-based crimes. Cumulatively, these changes lead to a better fulfillment of the right of PwDs.

For this logical chain of events to materialize, the following general assumptions have to hold:

- The Government of Georgia at central and local levels is willing to tackle the problems faced by PwDs, however it lacks adequate expertise, capacity and resources;
- The UN organizations are in the best position and have relevant capacity to assist the government in overcoming the critical barriers hindering an effective exercise of the rights of PwDs;
- DPOs and parents of children with disabilities are eager to intensify and upscale their advocacy campaigns;
- Government allocates sufficient funds for the institutionalization of the new disability status determination system.

### **2.3 Expected results and impact**

The JP will deliver the following results:

**Persons with disabilities, especially those from vulnerable groups, benefit from enabling environment through disability inclusive legislation, evidence-based policy, decreased stigma on disability and expanded employment opportunities.**

- Legislative framework and evidence-based policy environment strengthened and non-discriminatory social norms promoted to enable all PwDs effectively enjoy their rights;
- Capacities for data collection, monitoring and advocacy improved for the implementation of CRPD, CEDAW, BFPA, UPR, CSW; ICPD PoA
- Equal employment opportunities promoted and expanded for all PwDs regardless of age and sex;

**The social protection system, health and social services are transformed in line with the social model of disability to ensure social inclusion and equal rights for people with disabilities.**

- Gender Sensitive disability assessment and status determination system transformed based on the social model of disability;
- Systems strengthened to enable quality integrated services for PwDs, including revised social system entitlements, especially for children, women and young people;

The project will impact practically all children and adults with focus on women and young people with disabilities in the country with the introduction of the new status determination system and positive change in social norms. Proper assessment of needs of children and adults with disabilities would improve the planning of adequate individual support. Adequate assessment and data nationwide would allow the Government to properly address needs and rights of people with disabilities in all policies. The two-fold approach would also lead to diversification of agents of change by involving Government, Parliament, local authorities, and DPOs. Addressing key bottlenecks of inclusion such as accessible environment, health services, social norms, discrimination, lack of employment would have a transformative effect on policies and reality for people with disability and will advance achievement of SDG targets.

However, the project achievements will need follow-up work by the Government and UN agencies to ensure their sustainability in the areas of accessible environment, participation, anti-discrimination, equality, social and child protection, including the nation-wide roll-out of the transformed disability assessment and status determination system.

Within the framework of this JP, UNDP will focus its work on two major issues - accessibility and employment. These two areas are crucial for ensuring social protection and inclusion of PwDs in the social life of the society on an equal basis with others. Support to development of national regulatory framework and policy on accessibility to physical environment and information that complies with international standards and best practices will be followed up by knowledge building on newly adopted legislation among the major stakeholders, such as construction companies, state agents at national and local levels responsible for issuing construction permits and monitoring the observance of permit conditions and other professionals (architects, urban designers, students of relevant faculties) in the field. In addition, UNDP will closely work with local municipalities to provide knowledge on methods and measures that should be implemented at local level for ensuring accessibility for PwDs, including through service delivery (e.g. accessible transportation to workplace). Without accessible physical environment it is almost impossible for PwDs to enjoy their fundamental

freedoms and basic rights, including social protection (a PwD cannot benefit from social protection programmes, if s/he does not have access to information on social programmes of the State and/or cannot physically access the building of service provider state or private companies) and right to employment. Thus, upon completion of the JP, Georgia will have regulatory framework on accessibility to physical environment and information in line with international standards; in addition, relevant public officials, as well as private sector representatives will have sufficient knowledge to implement and/or monitor implementation of these regulations.

On the other hand, employment of PwDs is a principal element for ensuring that PwDs live independently, participate in the life of the society on an equal basis with others and have better social protection standards. Therefore, UNDP will work closely with state officials, private sector and local municipalities to create favorable conditions of PwDs' employment. The work of UNDP will also focus on knowledge building among employers concerning reasonable accommodation to complement the workplace accessibility standards in place; in addition, support will be provided to private sector organizations for implementation of reasonable workplace accommodation in practice and creating positive examples for replication in other organizations. By the end of the project, 3 community centers providing opportunity of employment of PwDs and providing social services will be created that may be replicated in other municipalities; in addition, the private sector organizations have access to knowledge tools concerning the obligations of the employers with regards PwDs. Another result by 2022 will be the strengthened capacity of SSA to promote employment of PwDs on the whole territory of Georgia.

Support in capacity building of local municipalities (in selected municipalities) and CSOs will also focus on employment and accessibility considering authority and role of respective organizations. While cooperation with local municipalities will prioritize strengthening capacities for implementation of the CRPD principles and commitments, work with CSOs will focus on monitoring the status of implementation of articles 9, 12, 20, 21, 27 and 28 of the CRPD. It is expected that by 2022, the LSGs in targeted municipalities have capacity to deliver social services to PwDs more efficiently, provide CRPD-friendly budgeting and facilitate engagement of PwDs in public life.

Awareness raising activities of UNDP will be directly linked with the aforementioned activities ensuring that stakeholders are empowered and willing to exercise their rights.

OHCHR strategy for intervention will mainly rest on the following pillars: a) facilitating the process of bringing Georgian legislation in compliance with CRPD standards and benefitting to the elaboration of state monitoring mechanism, and b) promoting the reliance of national administrative and judicial authorities on CRPD standards in decision making process. On the one hand, there is a clear need for piece of legislation which would compile and consolidate relevant regulations on PwDs. Bylaws and decisions adopted by administrative authorities should be in conformity with this overarching legislation and CRPD standards. On the other hand, the existence of legislation will not suffice if it is not enacted in practice. Consolidation of all the activities aiming at implementation of the CRPD should be driven from the state high level and therefore benefitting to the creation of relevant implementation mechanism under Art 33(1) of the CRPD is one of priorities of the OHCHR.

UNICEF will contribute to improving the legal framework for children with disabilities through technical support to harmonize national legislation (laws and bylaws) with the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with disabilities. Activities in this area will build on the on-going work of the UN country team. UNICEF will ensure that rights of children with disabilities are fully reflected in the proposed legal framework. The special emphasis will be put on amending the

Law of Georgia on medical-social expertise that determines the rules for granting disability status.

UNICEF will also work to change social norms towards people with disabilities. Population will be informed about disabilities in order to deconstruct the prevailing myths and prejudices; policy and community discussions will be initiated and local government mechanisms and community networks will be strengthened. The initiative will envisage activities at individual, family/peers, community, institutional (teachers, doctors, media) and policy/systems (municipalities) levels, engaging children with disabilities and their peers without disabilities; parents of children with and without disabilities; professional groups (teachers and doctors); and public at large and media.

Another important direction of work for UNICEF is the adoption of the social model of disability. It will be rolled out by supporting the development of relevant structures and evidence-based disability policy. This result will be built on the ongoing technical support of UNICEF to the Government of Georgia in this field, including the development of the new model of the status determination and capacity building of the professionals in Adjara Region. Within the proposed results area UNICEF will reinforce its technical support to the government and implement the following actions: pilot the new disability assessment and status determination system in at least one region of the country (1), standardize the newly developed functional assessment instrument for children (2), support knowledge and capacity development of professionals to effectively get involved in the evolving system of disability status determination (3), improve the electronic database on disability (4), develop a sustainable monitoring and support mechanism for capacity building of professionals involved in the system (5).

UNICEF will also help to revise the social assistance entitlements for children with disabilities and PwDs based on the new status determination system by supporting relevant evidence-based policy and decision-making processes. This will mostly imply revision of the cash assistance and social programs that currently support children and adults with disability based on needs of Children and Persons with disabilities determined by the new system and based on better knowledge of functional profile of the persons with disabilities. Activities in this area of work will also imply advancement of the general (mainstream) social protection system to ensure that it is disability inclusive and accessible. This result will be built on ongoing technical support of UNICEF to the Government of Georgia in this field. Within the proposed results area UNICEF will reinforce its technical support to the government and implement the following actions: assess, cost and model new entitlements to be applied nation-wide(1); identify all aspects and potential impact (intended or unintended) on Children with Disabilities and PwDs as a result of the change and develop recommendations for addressing those (2); develop the implementation plan for the new entitlements as well as communication package for the change (3); identify select municipalities for introduction of the new entitlements schemes (4); provide recommendations for improved accessibility of the social protection system for children and adults with disabilities; (5)develop a sustainable monitoring and support mechanism for capacity building and successful implementation of the new entitlement schemes (6).

UNFPA's strategy is expected to play an important role in protecting, promoting and fulfilling the human rights of women and girls with disabilities and are fully in line with the priorities of SDG goals that call for universal access to SRHR. UNFPA will support creating enabling legislative and policy environment by conducting: a) Assessment of the legal environment and health programmes with regard to SRHR of PwDs; b) Introducing legislative provisions to comply with CRPD obligations for making SRH services and information accessible for PwDs; and c) Updating relevant National Policies and Plans that guarantee access to SRHR for PwDs.

UNFPA also will be supporting strengthening systems to ensure access to quality GBV and SRHR services for women and young people with disabilities by: a) Integrating disability friendly services into the national referral mechanism on DV/VAW including development of the SOP for provision of services to women and girls with disabilities; b) developing and adapting SRHR Rights-Based Service Provision Guidelines and Protocols for provision high quality SRH services to women and girls with disabilities; and c) Developing training resources for SRH service providers to improve quality of service delivery to PwDs (accredited). The UN JP's result on Strengthening national capacities to implement CRPD through building partnerships with CSOs and participatory advocacy platforms with participation of women and young people with disabilities is directly linked with the UNFPA work through: a) Capacity development of CSO/DPO to address SRHR of PwDs; and b) building participatory advocacy platforms to advocate for rights and inclusion of women and young persons with disabilities.

WHO will conduct Model Disability Survey (MDS) to better understand the situation of people with disability, including their prevalence, and what needs to be done to ensure they can enjoy their human rights fully on an equal basis with others. The implemented activities will be following: 1. Preparation of a study protocol for the MDS in Georgian 2. Ethical approval to conduct MDS in Georgia. 3. Customization of the MDS questionnaire for the social protection indicators. 4. Selection of interviewers and provision of a five-day training for the interviewers administering the MDS 5. Data collection in two regions of Georgia 6. Monitoring visit to support data collection. 7. Provision of three-day training on data management and analyses for the statisticians at national center for Public Health under MoH. 8. Evidence-based Disability report for Georgia 9. Convening the high-level forum to review the findings of the MDS 10. Development of monitoring indicators for Social Protection.

UN Women will mobilize a network of CSOs to effectively monitor and lobby for the implementation of the CRPD in the context of national and international commitments to gender equality and women's empowerment. UN Women will further work with data producers to strengthen data collection, analysis and dissemination from gender and disability perspective for improved monitoring on CRPD and SDG implementation with the ultimate goal to strengthen inclusion of women with disabilities to all areas of live, including in the decision-making.

The above-mentioned activities implemented by the different UN Agencies will accelerate the process in the country. To complete these activities, the JP will improve significantly disability inclusive environment. There is expected huge progress on the selected SDG targets.

Transforming health and social services in line with the social model of disability will contribute to achieving target 1.3. (At least 35% of the population in need is covered by major social protection systems, by sex, distinguishing children, older persons, persons with disabilities, and the poor and the vulnerable)

Since the JP has strong commitments to gender equality and women's empowerment and many activities are directly linked to education and capacity building of women, it is anticipated that significant progress will be made in relation to target 4.5 (by 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities and children in vulnerable situations).

Since the JP has strong commitments to gender equality and women's empowerment and many activities are directly linked to capacity building of women, it is anticipated that significant progress will be made in relation to target 5.1 (End all forms of discrimination

against all women and girls everywhere). It is expected that this JP will play an important role in protecting, promoting and fulfilling the human rights of PwDs with focus on women and girls and ensure that they as the rights-holders, enjoy rights granted by the CRPD, CEDAW and committed to meeting the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The proposed actions will promote development of major driving pillars of change, such as policy, capacity and accessibility specifically focusing on providing Rights-Based and Gender-Responsive Services to address Gender-Based Violence and Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights for women and young persons with disabilities. The activities are directly linked and in line with the targets 3.7 and 5.6 to ensure the access of SHR service, reproductive rights, prevention and response to GBV.

One of the outputs of the JP is to expand and promote equal employment opportunities for PwDs, regardless of age and gender. This will contribute to target 8.5: achieve productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value.

Targets 10.2 and 10.3 focus on equality. The activities carried out under the JP are aimed at the legislation and policy changes which ensure equal opportunity for all. All program activities will apply universal human rights principles: equality and non-discrimination, participation and inclusion, accountability and rule of law.

Through JP activities evidence-based policy environment will be strengthened and positive social norms will be promoted to enable PwDs effectively enjoy their rights, therefore contributing to significant progress towards target 16.7 (Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels)

The JP will also conduct Model Disability Survey (MDS) in order to better understand the situation of PwDs, including the prevalence of various forms of disability, and what needs to be done to ensure that they enjoy their human rights fully on an equal basis with others. This will contribute to target 17.18 (By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to Georgia to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national context)

## 2.4 Financing

The total budget for the JP is USD 2.2 million. The PUNOs have agreed to contribute an additional 10% of the contribution they receive from the Joint SDG Fund from their core funds or ongoing projects.

The budget total direct cost from SDG fund will be distributed as follows:

**Outcome 1: By 2022, persons with disabilities, especially those from vulnerable groups, benefit from enabling environment through disability inclusive legislation, evidence-based policy, decreased stigma on disability and expanded employment opportunities.**

- **Output 1.1:** Legislative framework and evidence-based policy environment are strengthened and non-discriminatory social norms promoted to enable all PwDs effectively enjoy their rights



USD 186,000 (WHO), USD 187,244 (OHCHR), USD 67,214 (UNDP), USD 129,260 (UNICEF), USD 61,574 (UNFPA)

- **Output 1.2:** Capacities for data collection, monitoring and advocacy improved for the implementation of CRPD, ICPD PoA, CEDAW, BFPA, UPR, CSW  
USD 107,125 (UNDP), USD 52,432 (UNFPA), USD 186,000 (UN Women)
- **Output 1.3:** Equal employment opportunities promoted and expanded for all PwDs regardless of age and sex  
USD 243,376 (UNDP)

**Outcome 2: By 2022, the social protection system, health and social services are transformed in line with the social model of disability to ensure social inclusion and equal rights for people with disabilities.**

- **Output 2.1:** Gender-sensitive disability assessment and status determination system transformed based on social model  
USD 215,070 (UNICEF)
- **Output 2.2:** Systems strengthened to enable quality integrated services for PwDs, including revised social system entitlements, especially for children, women and young people  
USD 204,370 (UNICEF), USD 139,984 (UNDP), USD 68,498 (UNFPA)

There are also Joint Programme management costs:

USD 14,000 (WHO), USD 58,856 (UNICEF), USD 41,300 (UNDP), USD 15,200 (OHCHR), USD 17,496 (UNFPA), USD 14,000 (UN Women)

The total budget includes management and operational costs. PUNO country office staff (HR, procurement, M&E and communications) will provide services to the PIU. In-house and external expertise will be utilized; priority will be given to national experts to ensure that best practices and international standards on PwDs are adapted taking into account the national specificities. For cost-effectiveness, the JP will fund only on those actions required to provide key support to improvement of social protection of PwDs. At the same time, the JP will build synergies with other PwD-focused UN projects and initiatives related to human rights, employment and social protection.

The JP will coordinate with donor-supported projects active on PwDs and related issues. Wherever possible, the JP will use the competencies and technical skills within the mandated government institutions and other national agencies to implement the project activities.

The proposed budget addresses gender inequality completely. According to the Gender matrix more than 20% of the total budget will be allocated to activities directly addressing challenges faced by women and girls with disabilities, but indirectly gender equality will underpin all programme activities.

The guiding principles of procurement activities within UN are timely acquisition of the right goods, services and works while maintaining fairness, integrity and transparency through competition, equal treatment, economy and effectiveness and best value for money.

The allocation of funds for staff and other personnel for each PUNO does not exceed 20%. Each PUNO has allocated 2% for final Independent Joint Programme Evaluation and 5% of their funds for monitoring, reporting and strategic communications.

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

The project activities are planned with a view that upon its completion the Government of Georgia will take over the mechanisms, platforms and initiatives and uphold their implementation/continuation.

The JP will be implemented in close cooperation with other development initiatives led by national and international actors and will strive to achieve synergies for greater results and more effective use of resources, in particular when addressing cross-cutting issues that key national institutions are facing.

## **2.5 Partnerships and stakeholder engagement**

While the JP fully complies with declared state policies, active consultations were conducted with the government during its development. Another mechanism for engaging the Government in implementation is the management structure of the project, namely the Project Steering Committee (SC) that will be established to ensure full national ownership, as well as smooth and successful implementation of the Joint Programme. The Steering Committee will be co-chaired by representatives of the UN, MoH and Public Defender. The SC will provide strategic guidance for a coherent and coordinated programme implementation, approve programme annual work plans and fund allocation. Thus the Government will have full control during the project implementation.

The lead partner on the government side will be MoH, but the JP will engage a range of partners at all levels of government and civil society. The UN team is in daily contact with all counterparts on PwDs and this proposal reflects their input. Engagement will build on the Memorandum of Understanding signed between UNICEF and MoH for the introduction of the new status determination system.

NCDC which is under Ministry of Internally Displaced Persons from the Occupied Territories, Labor, Health and Social Affairs will be responsible for designing the MDS, data collection, analyses, and report writing with close technical support from WHO.

The PUNOs participating in the JP all have established track records in providing expertise and policy support on PwDs issues in Georgia in line with their specific mandates, as well as in managing project implementation. As explained above, this work covers the whole range of issues associated with PwDs: advocacy for inclusion; policy advice on legislation; capacity development on human rights adherence and provision of specialized services; advice on institutional and system change; ensuring accessibility to facilities and services (including websites); preventing institutionalization and promoting de-institutionalization; communication for social change campaigns; capacity building for national and local authorities and supporting civil society organizations (and PwDs themselves) in voicing the needs of PwDs. To date, however, these efforts have lacked the scale and traction needed to achieve the transformative impact. The UNCT also has a strong record in implementing joint programmes. Currently JPs are running in the fields of human rights; gender equality; vocational training; rural development; and private-sector innovation. In Abkhazia, almost all programming is operating as some modality of joint programming. This experience has helped to develop good practices of coordination, information exchange, and collective trouble shooting. It is this history that gives the UNCT the confidence to propose an integrated

programme involving six different agencies.

Capacities of the counterparts are very mixed. The Public Defender's Office, for example, operates with an extremely high level of professionalism that has been recognized both at home and abroad. The government ministries and other official institutions often have highly qualified and motivated staff, but capacity is sometimes undermined by reorganizations and frequent changes of personnel. Civil society organizations and the private sector are less often partners in implementation, and their competence varies on a case-by-case basis. This explains why the JP places special emphasis on building the capacity of government institutions and their staff, as well as DPOs and other civil society organizations. Moreover, to ensure a shared understanding of the challenges and opportunities ahead, the JP will provide regular refreshers on the CRPD to all participants involved from all participating entities and organizations.

PUNO will partner with national machinery on gender equality and women's empowerment throughout all stages of project implementation through advocacy, lobbying and capacity development. These institutions include Parliamentary Council on Gender Equality, Inter-Agency Commission on Gender Equality, Violence against Women and Domestic Violence, as well as municipal gender equality councils on municipal levels. PUNO will also work with the Gender Equality Department under PDO and women's organizations on strengthening monitoring of international and national commitments on women with disabilities.

The major principle of working on PwDs-related issues is "nothing about us without us". The JP is entirely based on this principle and will ensure meaningful and efficient participation of PwDs in the project implementation aiming at empowering rights-holders. Creation of discussion platforms, grants schemes, targeted awareness raising and knowledge building initiatives will be used for engaging PwDs and their representatives - DPOs, parents' organizations, human rights defenders - in the project implementation.

### **3. Programme implementation**

#### **3.1 Governance and implementation arrangements**

The JP will be implemented by UNICEF, UNDP, WHO, OHCHR, UNFPA and UN Women. UNICEF will serve as the convening agent. The UNCT has agreed deliberately and consciously to the participation of a relatively large number of agencies, owing to the importance of ensuring a truly multi-sectoral approach to PwD rights. The UNCT realizes that close coordination, constant communication and a strong guiding role for the RC will be essential to success. In addition, the JP will fund the position of a programme manager to run the day-to-day joint operations.

To ensure national leadership, strategic guidance for the JP will be provided by a Steering Committee co-chaired by the Minister of the MoH, the Public Defender and the UNRC. The Steering Committee membership will also include the heads of PUNOs, other government ministries, and main DPOs.

To ensure efficient and timely management and coordination of the different components, the JP will establish a Project Implementation Unit (PIU) comprised of technical staff of the implementing UN agencies and representatives of governmental and non-governmental partners. Given the complexity of the program, PIU members will meet on at least a monthly basis to share the programme implementation details, highlighting successes and challenges and deciding on technical issues related to project implementation.

To ensure joint planning, preparation, implementation, monitoring and learning, the progress of the JP will be a standing agenda item for UNCT meetings, so issues can be raised monthly. Using the UNCT as coordination forum avoids creating additional parallel structures for coordination on heads of agency level.

The RC will be responsible for overall coordination and communication with international partners to ensure complementarity and synergy of interventions, and to seek additional funding for the JP. In addition, the RC and the PUNOs will use all available platforms, including the Human Rights Council, Gender Council and the CRC commission to build momentum for and expand the reach of the programme.

The 6 PUNOs will be fully responsible for their components of the project, but plan and manage their component in close coordination and cooperation with each other and the RCO. All PUNOs will provide input to narrative and financial project reports, which will be coordinated by the convening agent, and reviewed and approved by the members of the Steering Committee.

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

To ensure sustainability of project achievements, all PUNOs, governmental and non-governmental project partners commit to continue their joint efforts to further improve the situation of PwDs and achieve full realization of their rights beyond the end of this project.

### **3.2 Monitoring, reporting, and evaluation**

Reporting on the Joint SDG Fund will be results-oriented, and evidence based. Each PUNO will provide the Convening/Lead Agent with the following narrative reports prepared in accordance with instructions and templates developed by the Joint SDG Fund Secretariat:

- *Annual narrative progress reports*, to be provided no later than one (1) month (31 January) after the end of the calendar year, and must include the result matrix, updated risk log, and anticipated expenditures and results for the next 12-month funding period;
- *Mid-term progress review report* to be submitted halfway through the implementation of Joint Programme<sup>32</sup>; and
- *Final consolidated narrative report*, after the completion of the joint programme, to be provided no later than two (2) months after the operational closure of the activities of the joint programme.

The Convening/Lead Agent will compile the narrative reports of PUNOs and submit a consolidated report to the Joint SDG Fund Secretariat, through the Resident Coordinator.

The Resident Coordinator will be required to monitor the implementation of the joint programme, with the involvement of Joint SDG Fund Secretariat to which it must submit data and information when requested. As a minimum, joint programmes will prepare, and submit to the Joint SDG Fund Secretariat, 6-month monitoring updates. Additional insights (such as policy papers, value for money analysis, case studies, infographics, blogs) might need to be provided, per request of the Joint SDG Fund Secretariat. Joint programme will allocate resources for monitoring and evaluation in the budget.

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<sup>32</sup> This will be the basis for release of funding for the second year of implementation.

Data for all indicators of the results framework will be shared with the Fund Secretariat on a regular basis, in order to allow the Fund Secretariat to aggregate results at the global level and integrate findings into reporting on progress of the Joint SDG Fund.

PUNOs will be required to include information on complementary funding received from other sources (both UN cost sharing, and external sources of funding) for the activities supported by the Fund, including in kind contributions and/or South-South Cooperation initiatives, in the reporting done throughout the year.

PUNOs at Headquarters level shall provide the Administrative Agent with the following statements and reports prepared in accordance with its accounting and reporting procedures, consolidate the financial reports, as follows:

- Annual financial reports as of 31st December each year with respect to the funds disbursed to it from the Joint SDG Fund Account, to be provided no later than four months after the end of the applicable reporting period; and
- A final financial report, after the completion of the activities financed by the Joint SDG Fund and including the final year of the activities, to be provided no later than 30 April of the year following the operational closing of the project activities.

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

After completion of a joint programme, a final, *independent and gender-responsive*<sup>33</sup> *evaluation* will be organized by the Resident Coordinator. The cost needs to be budgeted, and in case there are no remaining funds at the end of the joint programme, it will be the responsibility of PUNOs to pay for the final, independent evaluation from their own resources.

The joint programme will be subjected to a joint final independent evaluation. It will be managed jointly by PUNOs as per established process for independent evaluations, including the use of a joint evaluation steering group and dedicated evaluation managers not involved in the implementation of the joint programme. The evaluations will follow the United Nations Evaluation Group's (UNEG) Norms and Standards for Evaluation in the UN System, using the guidance on Joint Evaluation and relevant UNDG guidance on evaluations. The management and implementation of the joint evaluation will have due regard to the evaluation policies of PUNOs to ensure the requirements of those policies are met and the evaluation is conducted with use of appropriate guidance from PUNOs on joint evaluation. The evaluation process will be participative and will involve all relevant programme's stakeholders and partners. Evaluation results will be disseminated amongst government, development partners, civil society, and other stakeholders. A joint management response will be produced upon completion of the evaluation process and made publicly available on the evaluation platforms or similar of PUNOs.

### 3.3 Accountability, financial management, and public disclosure

The Joint Programme will be using a pass-through fund management modality where UNDP Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office will act as the Administrative Agent (AA) under which the funds will be channeled for the Joint Programme through the AA. Each Participating UN

<sup>33</sup> [How to manage a gender responsive evaluation, Evaluation handbook](#), UN Women, 2015

Organization receiving funds through the pass-through has signed a standard Memorandum of Understanding with the AA.

Each Participating UN Organization (PUNO) shall assume full programmatic and financial accountability for the funds disbursed to it by the Administrative Agent of the Joint SDG Fund (Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office). Such funds will be administered by each UN Agency, Fund, and Programme in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures. Each PUNO shall establish a separate ledger account for the receipt and administration of the funds disbursed to it by the Administrative Agent.

Indirect costs of the Participating Organizations recovered through programme support costs will be 7%. All other costs incurred by each PUNO in carrying out the activities for which it is responsible under the Fund will be recovered as direct costs.

Funding by the Joint SDG Fund will be provided on annual basis, upon successful performance of the joint programme.

Procedures on financial transfers, extensions, financial and operational closure, and related administrative issues are stipulated in the Operational Guidance of the Joint SDG Fund.

PUNOs and partners must comply with Joint SDG Fund brand guidelines, which includes information on donor visibility requirements.

Each PUNO will take appropriate measures to publicize the Joint SDG Fund and give due credit to the other PUNOs. All related publicity material, official notices, reports and publications, provided to the press or Fund beneficiaries, will acknowledge the role of the host Government, donors, PUNOs, the Administrative Agent, and any other relevant entities. In particular, the Administrative Agent will include and ensure due recognition of the role of each Participating Organization and partners in all external communications related to the Joint SDG Fund.

### **3.4 Legal context**

Agency name: UNICEF  
Agreement title: Basic Cooperation Agreement  
Agreement date: 3 December 1999

Agency name: UNDP  
Agreement title: Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the Government of Georgia and the United Nations Development Programme  
Agreement date: 01 July 1994

Agency Name: OHCHR, Regional Human Rights Adviser for the South Caucasus  
Agreement title: Exchange of letters with the Georgian Government  
Agreement date: 2007

Agency name: UNFPA  
Agreement title: Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the Government of Georgia and the United Nations Development Programme  
Agreement date: 01 July 1994

Agency Name: UN Women  
Agreement Title: Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the Government of Georgia and the United Nations Development Programme

Agreement date: 01 July 1994

Agency name: WHO

Agreement Title: Basic Agreement between the World Health Organization and the Government of Georgia for the establishment of technical advisory cooperation relations

Agreement date: November 1994

## D. ANNEXES

### Annex 1. List of related initiatives

Name of initiative/project	Key expected results	Links to the joint programme	Lead organization	Other partners	Budget and funding source	Contact person (name and email)
Protection of Children with Disabilities in Georgia (AID-114-IO-15-00001)	<p>1. Support the Development of a Conducive Environment for Infants and Young Children with Severe Disabilities</p> <p>2. Develop two Specialized Family-Type Services for Children with Severe Disabilities.</p> <p>3. Integrate these two Specialized Family-Type Services into the child care, social protection and health care systems</p>	<p>The project financed: Campaign on changing social norms for disability which will be continued within the JP</p> <p>First stages and launch of pilot of a new disability status determination system, which will be rolled out within the JP</p>	UNICEF	<p>Ministry of Internally Displaced Persons from the Occupied Territories, Labour, Health and Social Affairs of Georgia</p> <p>Social Service Agency</p> <p>Save the Children, Georgian</p> <p>Georgian Association of Social Workers</p>	<p>1,200,000 USD</p> <p>United States Agency for International Development (USAID)</p>	Milena Harizanova <a href="mailto:mharizanova@unicef.org">mharizanova@unicef.org</a>
Provision of Critical data to assess the situation of children with Disabilities as well as to support evidence-based policy making.	<p>Publication and dissemination of MICS6 results and further analysis of critical findings for policy making;</p> <p>Establishing the impact of the Targeted Social Assistance, Child benefits and food vouchers on vulnerable families in Georgia/ (TSA impact evaluation)</p> <p>Assessing the socio-economic wellbeing of families in Georgia, including measuring stigma towards persons with disabilities in society (WMS)</p>	<p>The MICS6 allows for evaluating the results through functional disability of children and adults and highlight differences in number of outcomes. This information will further inform the joint program</p> <p>The TSA impact evaluation will assess how the program effects families including whether the families are benefiting from assistance or not.</p> <p>One of the focuses of the TSA program is on persons with disabilities.</p> <p>The WMS will collect the data on stigma towards persons with disability</p>	UNICEF	<p>Ministry of Internally Displaced Persons from the Occupied Territories, Labor, Health and Social Affairs of Georgia;</p> <p>Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sports, National Center for Disease Control and Public Health, The Social Service Agency, The National Statistics Office, Ministry of Regional Development and Infrastructure, Ministry of Agriculture and Environment, Food Safety Agency, Italian Institute for Public Health, Center for Disease Control (CDC), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), Swedish</p>	<p>1.4 Million USD</p> <p>300 000 USD</p> <p>130 000 USD</p> <p>UNICEF, National Center for Disease Control and Public Health, Italian Institute for Public Health, UNFPA, SIDA, USAID, AFD, SDC, WHO, WB, UNDP</p>	Tina Baum <a href="mailto:tbaum@unicef.org">tbaum@unicef.org</a>



				International Development Agency (SIDA), United States Agency for International Development (USAID), French Development Agency (AFD), Swiss Development Agency (SDC), the World Health Organization (WHO), The World Bank (WB), The United Nations Development Fund (UNDP)		
Human Rights for All - Support to the Implementation and Monitoring of the National Human Rights Strategy and Action Plan (ENI/2015/369-518)	<p>Developed capacities of the NHRSA Inter-Agency Council and its Secretariat in policy making, implementation and monitoring of the NHRSA and AP</p> <p>2. Increased public awareness on NHRSA (including its implementation) and Georgia-EU common values as well as promotion of a culture of human rights in Georgia in general</p> <p>3. Strengthened capacities of the Personal Data Protection Inspector office to monitor protection of personal data</p> <p>4. Establishment and effective functioning of labour administration and industrial relations institutions and procedures</p> <p>5. Developed capacities of governmental stakeholders regarding the advancement of child care and protection systems of poorest children</p> <p>6. Strengthened capacities of the</p>	<p>Project financed: Campaign on inclusive social norms for children with disabilities, which will be continued within the JP</p> <p>Review of legislation</p>	UNDP	<p>Ministry of Internally Displaced Persons from the Occupied Territories, Labour, Health and Social Affairs of Georgia;</p> <p>Social Service Agency</p> <p>Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sports of Georgia</p> <p>ATIPFUND - State Fund for Protection and Assistance of (Statutory) Victims of Human Trafficking</p> <p>Georgian Association of Social Workers</p> <p>Public Health Foundation of Georgia (PHF)</p>	4,210,526 EUR	European Union Delegation to Georgia

	Parliamentary Committees on Human Rights and Civil Integration and on Legal Issues 7. More effective investigation mechanisms on violations committed by law-enforcement officers					
Scaling-up rehabilitation and access to assistive products in Georgia	1. National strategic plan on rehabilitation and assistive technology.	The project supports detailed situational analysis on rehabilitation and information from the situational analysis will complement in model disability survey and report.	WHO	Ministry of Internally Displaced Persons from the Occupied Territories, Labour, Health and Social Affairs of Georgia	220,000 USD USAID	<a href="mailto:domentes@who.int">domentes@who.int</a>
'Strengthening government capacities to implement commitments undertaken under the UN convention on Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD)'	National legislative framework (in the specific thematic directions) complying with CRPD.  Strengthened capacities of local PwD Councils, through identification of needs and respective recommendations, development of concept of local social services, as well as knowledge building on CRPD.  Strengthened capacity of judiciary to interpret CRPD in national legislation (through module elaboration, ToT)  Strengthened capacities of PDO and CSOs/DPOs to monitor the implementation of CRPD.	The JP is fully based on the work of the project concerning support to local municipalities/PwD councils, as well as awareness raising as the project conducted a number of studies and surveys that are relevant for the JP purposes.	UNDP	PDO	\$ 300,000 UNDP, GIPS/Democratic Governance Funding Window Allocation	Mariam Tutberidze <a href="mailto:Mariam.tutberidze@undp.org">Mariam.tutberidze@undp.org</a> Ketevan Mezvrishvili: <a href="mailto:Ketevan.mezvrishvili@undp.org">Ketevan.mezvrishvili@undp.org</a>
Public Administration Reform Project	Improved service delivery standards and enhanced capacity of PSH	The JP will use the knowledge building materials, as well as researches and	UNDP	Public Service Hall (Ministry of Justice)	USD 227,992.50	Nana Tsiklauri

<p>Governance Reform Fund</p>	<p>staff to serve persons with disabilities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Services redesigned based on legal and procedural assessment findings</li> <li>- PSH services are accessible to people with visual impairments.</li> <li>- The knowledge of PSH staff increased on serving PwDs</li> <li>- Awareness on the adapted PSH services for persons with disabilities enhanced</li> </ul>	<p>reports of the projects for the implementation of its activities.</p>			<p>UNDP/Government of Sweden - \$147,992.50          UNDP/GGF (UK Government) \$ 80,000</p>	<p><a href="mailto:Nana.tsiklauri@undp.org">Nana.tsiklauri@undp.org</a>           Salome Odisharia  <a href="mailto:Salome.odisharia@undp.org">Salome.odisharia@undp.org</a></p>
<p>UN Joint Programme for Gender Equality (UNFPA component), funded by the Government of Sweden</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Partnership with the National Human Right Institution (PDO) and Integration of SRHR into the overall human rights monitoring framework.</li> <li>- UNFPA/PDO to led National Inquiry to allow for an assessment of a systemic human rights problem, including related to SRHR</li> <li>- The needs and challenges of women with disabilities reflected in the parliamentary report of the PDO and in the Resolution of the Parliament of Georgia #3148 on the</li> </ul>	<p>Based on the recommendations UNFPA will continue to work on needs and challenges of women with disabilities, to improve and strengthen capacity for the evidence based policy frameworks and institutional mechanisms, and inclusive and accessible services related to GBV and SRHR for women and young persons with disabilities</p>	<p>UNFPA</p>	<p>Public Defender's Office of Georgia</p>	<p>25000 USD</p>	<p>Mariam Bandzeladze  <a href="mailto:bandzeladze@unfpa.org">bandzeladze@unfpa.org</a></p>

	Public Defender's Report on the State of Protection of Human Rights and Freedom in Georgia.					
UN Joint Programme for Gender Equality-Care economy (Women's Economic Empowerment component)	<p>Policy recommendations at national level for achieving more equitable distribution of care</p> <p>Input for piloting community-based care for PwDs and elderly.</p>	Providing a model (project proposal) for elaborating community centre concept for selected communities	UNDP	Selected municipalities, Gender Eq. council of the Parliament, Ministry of the Economy and Sustainable Development Local Self-Governments Local Gender Equality Councils	<p>\$ 35,000 Czech-UNDP Partnership for SDGs</p> <p>\$ 10,000 Sida</p>	<p>Lela Akiashvili <a href="mailto:lela.akiashvili@undp.org">lela.akiashvili@undp.org</a></p> <p>Benedikt Hosek <a href="mailto:benedikt.hosek@undp.org">benedikt.hosek@undp.org</a></p>
Fostering Decentralization and Good Governance at the Local Level	Improved quality and accessibility of public services for PwD.	Based on the assessment of the barriers hindering the movement of PwDs in the city, recommendations were developed for Kutaisi City Hall which aimed at establishing a universal urban design and adapting Kutaisi City Center to the needs of PwDs.	UNDP	Kutaisi City Hall, Council for the Protection and Integration of Persons with Disabilities	\$ 12,000 UNDP DGG funded by DANIDA	<a href="mailto:nino.kakubava@undp.org">nino.kakubava@undp.org</a>

### Major initiatives of Government and civil society organizations

Name of initiative/project	Key expected results	Links to the joint programme	Lead organization	Other partners	Budget and funding source	Contract person (name and email)
Social Rehabilitation and Child Care State Programme	Inclusion of Persons with disabilities, improvement of physical and social conditions of vulnerable citizens, support families with children in Crisis situations	Link to Project outcomes 1 and 2	Social Service Agency (SSA)	NGO service providers registered with the SSA	Around 12 M USD	Eter Tskhakaia <a href="mailto:etskhakaia@ssa.gv.ge">etskhakaia@ssa.gv.ge</a>

Early Intervention Programme	Support bio-psycho-social development of children with developmental delay and disabilities at early age	Link to Project outcomes 1 and 2	Open Society Georgia Foundation	NGOs and DPOs funded by OSGF	n/a	Irma Khabazi <a href="mailto:i.khabazi@osgf.ge">i.khabazi@osgf.ge</a>
Support to physical rehabilitation in Georgia	Development of disability accessible environment via development of professionals, programs for psychical rehabilitation; awareness building of professionals on social model of disability	Link to JP outcome 2	Coalition for Independent living	Emory University	Funded by USAID	Giorgi Dzneladze <a href="mailto:g.dzneladze59@gmail.com">g.dzneladze59@gmail.com</a>

## Annex 2. Overall Results Framework

### 2.1. Targets for Joint SDG Fund Results Framework

**Joint SDG Fund Outcome 1:** Integrated multi-sectoral policies to accelerate SDG achievement implemented with greater scope and scale

Indicators	Targets	
	2020	2021
1.1: integrated multi-sectoral policies have accelerated SDG progress in terms of scope <sup>34</sup>	1	
1.2: integrated multi-sectoral policies have accelerated SDG progress in terms of scale <sup>35</sup>		1

**Joint SDG Fund Output 3:** Integrated policy solutions for accelerating SDG progress implemented  
*(set the targets)*

Indicators	Targets	
	2020	2021
3.1: # of innovative solutions that were tested <sup>36</sup> (disaggregated by % successful-unsuccessful)	1	1
3.2: # of integrated policy solutions that have been implemented with the national partners in lead	2	2
3.3: # and share of countries where national capacities to implement integrated, cross-sectoral SDG accelerators has been strengthened	1	1

#### Joint SDG Fund Operational Performance Indicators

- Level of coherence of UN in implementing programme country<sup>37</sup>
- Reduced transaction costs for the participating UN agencies in interaction with national/regional and local authorities and/or public entities compared to other joint programmes in the country in question
- Annual % of financial delivery
- Joint programme operationally closed within original end date
- Joint programme financially closed 18 months after their operational closure
- Joint programme facilitated engagement with diverse stakeholders (e.g. parliamentarians, civil society, IFIs, bilateral/multilateral actor, private sector)
- Joint programme included addressing inequalities (QCPR) and the principle of "Leaving No One Behind"
- Joint programme featured gender results at the outcome level
- Joint programme undertook or drew upon relevant human rights analysis, and have developed or implemented a strategy to address human rights issues
- Joint programme planned for and can demonstrate positive results/effects for youth
- Joint programme considered the needs of persons with disabilities
- Joint programme made use of risk analysis in programme planning
- Joint programme conducted do-no-harm / due diligence and were designed to take into consideration opportunities in the areas of the environment and climate change

### 2.2. Joint Programme Results framework

<sup>34</sup>Scope=substantive expansion: additional thematic areas/components added or mechanisms/systems replicated.

<sup>35</sup>Scale=geographical expansion: local solutions adopted at the regional and national level or a national solution adopted in one or more countries.

<sup>36</sup>Each Joint programme in the Implementation phase will test at least 2 approaches.

<sup>37</sup> Annual survey will provide qualitative information towards this indicator.

Result / Indicators	Baseline	2020 Target	2021 Target	Means of Verification	Responsible partner
<b>Outcome 1:</b> By 2022, persons with disabilities, especially those from vulnerable groups, benefit from enabling environment through disability inclusive legislation, evidence-based policy, decreased stigma on disability and expanded employment opportunities					
<b>Outcome indicator 1.1</b> Improved inclusive and gender sensitive legislation and policy ensuring the rights of all PwDs	<p>No comprehensive legislative act has been adopted by authorities on Persons with Disabilities including on women and young people with disabilities</p> <p>Legislation on accessible environment and accessibility of information not in line with international standards;</p> <p>National Human Rights Strategy 2014 – 2020 covers policy on PwD</p>	Draft regulations on accessibility developed through an inclusive and participatory process	<p>Regulations on accessibility approved;</p> <p>Draft National Human Rights Strategy with relevant chapter on disability developed and submitted to the Parliament;</p> <p>The draft law on Persons with disabilities is considered by the Parliament of Georgia</p>	<p>Official Gazette of legal acts <a href="http://www.matsne.gov.ge">www.matsne.gov.ge</a>;</p> <p>Drafts of the regulations and policy document;</p> <p>Minutes of meetings;</p> <p>legislative proposals;</p> <p>initiatives lodged with the Parliament</p>	OHCHR UNDP, UNFPA
<b>Outcome indicator 1.2</b> Existence of sex-desegregated data and analysis on disability prevalence, needs and barriers faced by PwDs	Limited data available from national census and MICS 6 (2018/2019)	Availability of comprehensive raw data on disability situation in Georgia	Evidence-based disability report on prevalence, needs and barriers faced by PwDs	<p>Georgia Disability report on Training reports,</p> <p>Certificates distributed</p> <p>Progress reports</p> <p>Monitoring visit report</p>	WHO
<b>Output 1.1.</b> Legislative framework and evidence-based policy environment strengthened and non-discriminatory social norms promoted to enable all PwDs effectively enjoy their rights					
<b>Output indicator 1.1.1</b> Numbers of laws are amended/policies and strategies targeting PwDs and making explicit references to women and young people with disabilities	<p>No comprehensive legislative act has been adopted by authorities on Persons with Disabilities including for women and young people with disabilities</p> <p>No comprehensive compatibility study of Georgian legislation with CRPD standards was carried out in Georgia since ratification of UN CRPD</p> <p>Number and quality of Amicus briefs submitted to administrative and judicial organs are low</p>	<p>Stakeholders are actively engaged in developing and commenting the draft law on persons with disabilities</p> <p>Experts recruited for conducting compatibility study and relevant pieces of law identified, preliminary results of the study known</p> <p>Number and quality of Amicus briefs improved</p> <p>Decisions of administrative and judicial authorities,</p>	<p>Compatibility study of Georgian legislation with UN and COE standards on persons with disabilities is presented</p> <p>Number and quality of Amicus briefs are considerable</p> <p>Decisions of administrative and judicial authorities, as well as complaints</p>	<p>Minutes of the meetings, legislative proposals, initiatives lodged with the Parliament</p> <p>Compatibility study/research/publication</p> <p>Judicial/administrative decisions, reports developed by</p>	OHCHR UNFPA

	<p>Awareness of legal professionals on CRPD standards and respective case law of the European Court of Human Rights requires additional efforts to be implemented</p> <p>No National Policies and Plans that guarantee access to SRHR for PwDs</p>	<p>as well as complaints submitted by lawyers are increasingly based on CRPD standards</p> <p>Assessment of the legal environment and health programmes with regard to SRHR conducted</p>	<p>submitted by lawyers substantially reflect are based on CRPD standards</p> <p>National Policies and Plans that address/integrated the issues of SRHR access for PwDs</p>	<p>NGOs, Public Defender</p> <p>Judicial decisions, complaints submitted by DOPs and lawyers</p> <p>Reports, Strategies, National Plans, assessment report</p>	
<p><b>Output indicator 1.1.2</b> Number of people reached through communication for social change activities</p>	<p>5,200 people reached through See Every Colour UNICEF campaign</p>	<p>5,000</p>	<p>5,000</p>	<p>Reports and documentation from community meetings and awareness activities</p>	<p>UNICEF</p>
<p><b>Output 1.2</b> Capacities for data collection, monitoring and advocacy improved for the implementation of CRPD, ICPD PoA, CEDAW, BFPA, UPR, CSW</p>					
<p><b>Output indicator 1.2.1</b> Existence of representative data on disability by age and sex</p>	<p>Limited data available from national census and MICS 6 (2018/2019)</p>	<p>Availability of comprehensive raw data on disability situation in Georgia</p>	<p>Evidence-based disability report on prevalence, needs and barriers faced by PwDs</p>	<p>Georgia Disability report, Training reports, Certificates distributed, Progress reports, Monitoring visit report</p>	<p>WHO</p> <p>UN Women</p>
<p><b>Output indicator 1.2.2</b> Existence of minimum administrative data sets on women and girls with disabilities by data producer</p>	<p>Not available</p>	<p>Mapping indicators for minimum administrative data sets on women and girls with disabilities available</p>	<p>Minimum administrative data sets on women and girls with disabilities available</p>	<p>Georgia Disability report on Training reports, certificates distributed Progress reports Monitoring visit report</p>	<p>UN Women</p>
<p><b>Output indicator 1.2.3</b> Existence of data collection system on VAWG against women and girls with disabilities</p>	<p>No data collection system available</p>	<p>Data system available</p>	<p>Data system available</p>	<p>Progress reports</p>	<p>UN Women</p>
<p><b>Output indicator 1.2.4</b> Number of CSO, Women's organizations and PwD representatives capacitated to advocate and monitor implementation of the rights of women with</p>	<p>55 organizations work on rights of PwDs however the focus of their activities is not monitoring of CRPD implementation or social issues<sup>38</sup>.</p>	<p>At least 30 representatives of women's CSOs and CBOs capacitated to advocate and monitor implementation of the rights of women with disabilities</p>	<p>Shadow reports on CRPD for the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities prepared by local CSOs/DPOs</p>	<p>Training reports on capacity building of CSOs/DPOs Shadow reports submitted to the Committee</p>	<p>UNDP</p> <p>UN Women,</p> <p>UNFPA</p>

<sup>38</sup>OSGF report, 2019 <https://osgf.ge/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/კვლევის-ანგარიში-2019.pdf>



disabilities, including GBV and SRHR	Only two women's organizations work on women with disabilities		Monitoring report on the implementation of CRPD, ICPD PoA, CEDAW, BFPA, UPR, CSW commitments on women and girls with disabilities available		
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**Output 1.3** Equal employment opportunities promoted and expanded for all PwDs regardless of age and sex

<p><b>Output indicator 1.3.1</b> The capacity of SSA, private sector and local municipalities to promote employment of PwDs strengthened</p>	<p>SSA job coaches and local self governments have low capacity to promote employment of PwDs<sup>39</sup></p> <p>LSG PwD councils have low capacity to <sup>40</sup> Limited data on awareness on obligations of employers for providing social protection schemes of PwD employees No community centres for PwDs existing in Georgia</p>	<p>Needs of SSA identified and recommendations developed on capacity building</p> <p>Training module developed for private and public employers on obligations of employers for providing social protection schemes of PwD employees</p> <p>At least 1 community centre established in Georgia, including in Abkhazia providing social protection and employment opportunities for PwDs</p>	<p>All job coaches assigned to employment of PwDs are trained and have the capacity to facilitate employment of PwDs Relevant business organizations conduct relevant trainings</p> <p>At least 1 community centre established in Georgia, including in Abkhazia providing social protection and employment opportunities for PwDs</p>	<p>Needs Assessment Report, Training modules, Number of training participants,</p> <p>Constituent documents for community centres,</p>	UNDP
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**Outcome 2:** By 2022, the social protection system, health and social services are transformed in line with the social model of disability to ensure social inclusion and equal rights for people with disabilities.

<p><b>Outcome indicator 2.1</b> Number of PwD assessed through from a new disability status determination system</p>	376 (as of September 2019)	at least 500	at least 750	Data from implementing partners	UNICEF
<p><b>Outcome indicator 2.2</b> Systems strengthened to provide rights based social services, SRH and GBV integrated services for PwDs, including women and young persons with disabilities</p>	1.No national capacity to provide disability friendly SRHR and GBV services for women and young persons with disabilities	1.National service provision guiding documents on SRHR and GBV developed	1. SOPs integrating disability friendly services into the national mechanism on SRHR,	SRHR/GBV Rights-Based Service Provision Guidelines, protocols, SOP, Reports,	UNFPA UNDP

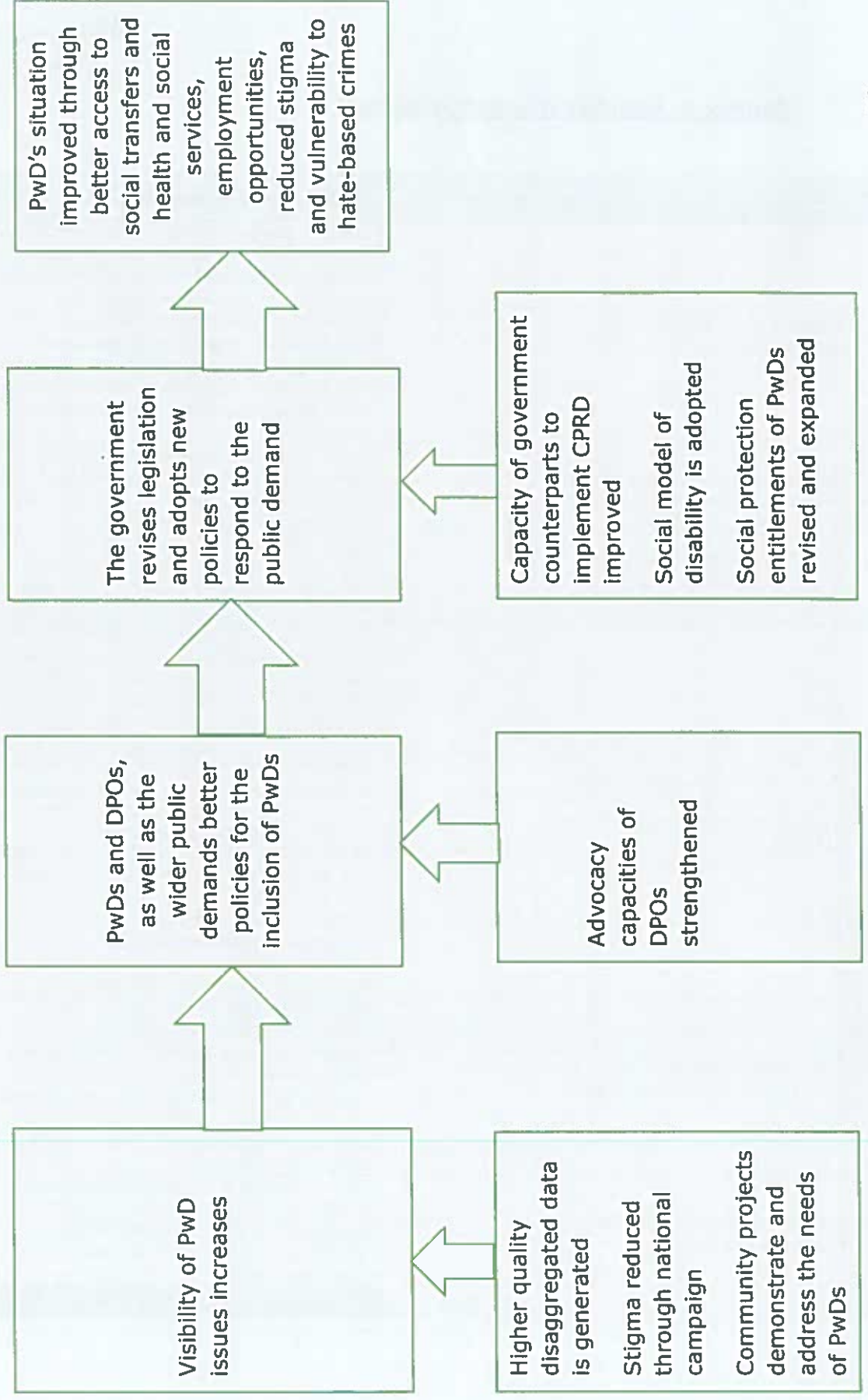
<sup>39</sup> UNDP Report 2018,

[https://www.ge.undp.org/content/georgia/en/home/library/democratic\\_governance/improving-state-services-supporting-the-employment-of-persons-wi.html](https://www.ge.undp.org/content/georgia/en/home/library/democratic_governance/improving-state-services-supporting-the-employment-of-persons-wi.html)

<sup>40</sup> UNDP reports on LSG PwD councils, 2018 and 2019.

	2.LSGs have low capacity to provide social services to PwDs	2. Strategy and Action Plan on Social Services to PwDs in selected municipalities (Shuakhevi and Akhaltsikhe) are adopted and implementation ongoing	VAW developed  2. At least 70% of activities for the reporting year implemented by target municipalities		
<b>Output 2.1</b> Gender-sensitive disability assessment and status determination system transformed based on social model					
<b>Output indicator 2.1.1</b> Number of health facilities that have the capacity to apply the new disability status determination system	6	10	15	MoH data Monitoring	UNICEF
<b>Output indicator 2.1.2</b> A mechanism for monitoring the new status determination system in place	No mechanism in place	Concept for internal mechanism adopted by MoH	Staff trained to monitor the status determination system	MoH data Monitoring	UNICEF
<b>Output 2.2:</b> Systems strengthened to enable quality integrated services for PwDs, including revised social system entitlements, especially for children, women and young people					
<b>Output indicator 2.2.1</b> Number of guiding documents adopted for effective realization of SRHR and GBV for women and young persons with disabilities	0	2	2	SRHR Rights-Based Service Provision Guidelines and Protocols, SOP, Training resources, UNFPA Reports	UNFPA
<b>Output indicator 2.2.2</b> New entitlement schemes for PwD modelled and costed	Entitlements scheme based on medical model of disability	A concept developed for new entitlement scheme	Entitlement scheme tested in at least 1 region	MoH data Monitoring	UNICEF
<b>Output Indicator 2.2.3</b> New social services for PwDs introduced in selected municipalities	Limited data available on quality of services delivery to PwDs in selected municipalities	Regulatory framework (instructions, rules of procedure, etc.) developed and adopted for delivering of at least 2 new services to PwDs in selected municipalities Capacity of local municipalities strengthened to deliver social services	At least 90% of PwDs in the selected municipalities have access to introduced services	# of trained LSG staff Regulations on introduced new services # of PwDs benefiting from new services	UNDP

**Annex 3. Theory of Change graphic**



### Annex 4. Gender marker matrix

Indicator		Score	Findings and Explanation	Evidence or Means of Verification
N°	Formulation			
1.1	Context analysis integrate gender analysis	3	Gender analysis is fully integrated in the context analysis, including problem description, assessment of international and national legal frameworks and overview of relevant institutional mechanisms. Legal status, restraints, priorities and challenges faced by women and girls with disabilities are analysed. Data gaps on gender and disability are identified.	JP programme document section 1.1.
1.2	Gender Equality mainstreamed in proposed outputs	2	Gender equality and the empowerment of women is visibly mainstreamed across all outputs areas in line with SDG priorities including SDG 5.	JP programme document section B. Strategic Framework
1.3	Programme output indicators measure changes on gender equality	3	Up to 80% of outcome and output indicators measure changes in gender equality and the empowerment of women in line with SDG targets including SDG 5	JP programme document, Annex 2.2. Joint Programme Results Framework
2.1	PUNO collaborate and engage with Government on gender equality and the empowerment of women	3	PUNO will collaborate with gender equality institutional mechanisms on executive and legislative levels to ensure the rights and interests of women and girls with disabilities are addressed by duty-bearers. This includes Inter-Agency Commission on Gender Equality, Violence against Women and Domestic Violence, Parliamentary Gender Equality Council and Gender Equality Department under Public Defender's Office. These organizations will be engaged via advocacy, lobbying and provision of technical assistance. PUNO will further engage with local municipalities to ensure the rights of women and girls with disabilities are addressed in municipal planning.	JP document 2.5
2.2	PUNO collaborate and engages with women's/gender equality CSOs	3	PUNO will mobilize and capacitate a network of CSOs and women's organizations to effectively monitor and lobby for the implementation of CRPD in the context of national and international commitments to gender equality and women's empowerment (CEDAW, BfPA, UPR, CSW, ICPD PoA)	Progress reports
3.1	Program proposes a gender-responsive budget	1	22% of the total budget is allocated to gender equality and empowerment for women. This includes funds allocated to UN Women and UNFPA, as well partial funds for WHO	JP document annex 7
<b>Total scoring</b>		<b>2.5</b>		

## **Annex 5. Communication plan**

### 1) Overall narrative of the joint programme

This Joint UN Programme addresses one of the largest gaps in Georgia’s social protection system by contributing to the transformation of the situation of persons with disabilities (PwDs) in the country. The programme supports the transition to the social model of disability, away from the current purely medical approach, which is a key factor leading to social exclusion of people with disabilities, as it considers disability as an individual deficiency. The programme addresses the legal and institutional framework, the data situation, the disability assessment and status determination, as well as related social protection entitlements, while simultaneously increasing societal awareness and stimulating change of social norms, providing support for empowering organizations of people with disabilities as important change agents, creating enabling environment and expanding employment opportunities for PwD.

The UNJP is expected to deliver the following results:

- Legislative framework and evidence-based policy environment are strengthened and non-discriminatory social norms promoted to enable all PwDs to effectively enjoy their rights;
- Existing pilot of disability status assessment system based on the social model of disability is expanded to at least one more region of Georgia;
- Capacities for data collection, monitoring and advocacy improved for the implementation of Convention of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD, International Conference on Population and Development Programme of Action (ICPD PoA), Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), Beijing Platform for Action (BFPA), Universal Periodic Review (UPR), Commission on the Status of Women (CSW);
- Equal employment opportunities promoted and expanded for all PwDs regardless of age and sex.
- Gender-sensitive disability assessment and status determination system transformed based on social model;
- Systems strengthened to enable quality integrated services for PwDs, including revised social system entitlements, especially for children, women and young people.

The JP is required to establish a communication plan to ensure that stakeholders and the general public are aware that activities are being funded by the Joint SDG fund; furthermore, it wishes to highlight its multi-donor dimension, through this joint partnership between the Government and UN family organizations – UNICEF, UNDP, OHCHR, UNFPA, UN Women and WHO.

The implementation of the Communication Plan will be led by UNICEF in close cooperation with RCO and all PUNOs.

The communication strategy of the JP integrates a provision of donor visibility with the objective of raising awareness amongst the target audiences of the positive beneficial impact and results of the project, including key milestones. The purpose of this Communications and Visibility Plan is to raise public awareness about the PwDs, their rights and capture major milestones of the project. The relevant activities will aim at upscaling the results of the JP through awareness raising and delivering information to rights holders and duty bearers. As society progresses towards full inclusion of PwDs, it is important that people without a developmental disability learn how to relate to those with a disability in respectful ways. The

aim of the Communication plan is also to disseminate the information about the JP objectives and achievements and how the GoG and UN family organizations work together to improve disability inclusive environment in Georgia.

Given the importance and complexity of the JP, it is anticipated that the public messages will be elaborated in a manner to address the issues covered by the activities. All the outcomes, outputs and activities under the visibility and communication plan shall be agreed with the designated person by the RC office.

## 2) Strategic approach to key audiences

The main strategies used by this communication plan will be: awareness raising about the main aspects of the project; media relations including educating journalists about the project, pitching and disseminating the information through media and social media; community mobilization and advocacy.

Consequently, the general public, with particular emphasis on private sector, public sector, local communities, including youth and women, minorities and the PwDs, is one of the most important target audience of this project. The project visibility strategy will ensure the target audiences are well informed about the PwDs in regard to the implementation of the JP. Parents, caregivers, children and the society in general to influence the existing attitudes and social norms towards disability and violence against PwDs.

The JP will launch nationwide communication campaign aimed at tackling the stigma related to disability and encouraging PwDs to claim their rights. At the local level, the JP will also implement projects that identify the needs of PwDs and demonstrate how those can be addressed with the active involvement of local communities, thereby contributing to the enhanced visibility and self-confidence of PwDs. Civil society is one of the primary audiences and a direct recipient of information about this Project. Reach out to civil society representatives, including in the regions aims to increase their contributions to stimulate activities bottom up and monitoring of government activities in the areas addressed by the activities.

Government agencies are also one of the primary audience and users of information about this Project. The project will promote increasing the awareness on PwDs.

## 3) Objectives of strategic communication plan

The JP will elaborate a joint branding package, the key communication messages and activities envisaged by the plan.

All communication materials developed within the project as well as training materials will promote partnership of all organizations involved in the implementation of the programme and will comply with the visibility standards of the UN. All the materials produced during the project lifetime will bear the logos of the UN agencies as well as the title of the project. The role of all PUNO in implementation of the project will be highlighted in all the activities with media involvement, including media interviews and campaigns.

Venues for trainings, workshops and public events will clearly be marked with the project insignia in line with the visibility standards of all involved partners.

The branding package will include the following elements: logo/title of the project that will be used for publications, print materials, and other project related documents and events within the framework of the project; banner, formatted Powerpoint and Word document templates;

standard disclaimer language that should be applied to all publications produced within the scope of the project; banners for public events; key messages, hashtags to be used for social media.

The branding package will include the logos for 6 UN agencies. This logo will be applied to all branding materials. The following disclaimer will be used for all publications produced within the scope of the project: *This (publication, video, or other information/media product) was made possible through support provided by SDG Fund and ... [name of the organization] The opinions expressed in this (publication, video, or other information/media product) are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the views of the SDG Fund and ... [name of the organization].*

Communication tools chosen:

- Media relations highlighting the major milestones and outcomes of the project through media orientation sessions, press-releases, media briefings and press-conferences.
- Visuals like videos, animations, infographics, feature stories highlighting the impact of the project on people’s lives will be developed and disseminated through agency webs and social media platforms;
- Social media (facebook, Instagram, twitter) plans will be developed and implemented;
- Visual materials like banners and other visibility items related to the project;
- Events through organizing public launches of the important project outcomes. It is planned to have three events – at the start of the project, during the mid-year and the final presentation of the results. Some other events will be linked to the specific milestones of the project;
- Trainings and conferences, including donor conference

#### 4) Main activities

	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Description/methods and communication channels</b>	<b>Responsible agency</b>	<b>Timeline</b>
1	Branding package	The soft copies of the package materials (jpeg, vector formats) as well as the relevant templates will be developed and used during the project life by all parties.	UNICEF	Project inception phase
2	Launch and exit conferences, donor conference (s) of the project	Presentation of the main highlights of the project with participation of National partners. These conferences of the project will contribute to raising awareness of public as well as main stakeholders about the objectives the project.	UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA	Participatory launch with Q&A sessions  Early/mid-year/end of the project
3	Visual materials as specified above	Interviews with the professionals involved into the project, video narratives of the project launches and major events, impact of the project on beneficiaries will be produced and shared through the web and social media.	UNICEF, UNFPA, UN Women	Feedback received through social media  Linked to the major milestones of the project

4	Orientation session for media about the social protection of PwDs reform	The session will raise awareness of journalists on the project as well as about the reform related to rights of PwDs. It is planned to organize three media seminars, in Tbilisi and in two regions of Georgia.	UNICEF, UNDP	Workshop forms disseminated to collect feedback of the participants
5	Media pitching	The media (TV/radio talk-shows and news programmes, online and print media) will be pitched to highlight major activities of the project and its impact on people.	UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA, UN Women	Throughout the project
6	Social media	Special social media plans on the main highlights of the project and the role of the SDG Fund in the action will be developed and implemented. The social media platforms (facebook, twitter, instagram, youtube) of the partner agencies ( UNICEF, UNDP, UN Women, UNFPA, and National Partner) will be used as main tools.	UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA, UN Women, WHO	Throughout the project

**Responsible organizations and focal points:**

UNICEF: Maya Kurtsikidze, Communications Officer, [mkurtsikidze@unicef.org](mailto:mkurtsikidze@unicef.org)

UNDP: Sophie Tchitchinadze, Communications Analyst, [sophie.tchitchinadze@undp.org](mailto:sophie.tchitchinadze@undp.org)

UNFPA: Salome Benidze, Communicatin Analyst, [benidze@unfpa.org](mailto:benidze@unfpa.org)

UN Women: Gvantsa Asatiani, Communication Analyst [gvantsa.asatiani@unwomen.org](mailto:gvantsa.asatiani@unwomen.org)



## **Annex 6. Learning and Sharing Plan**

The PUNOs will focus on knowledge building of national partners to increase capacity of government and non-government stakeholders to undertake responsibility for upscaling the results of the JP. To that end, UNDP will cooperate with existing training centres of the government, as well as academia. The knowledge building activities will ensure sustainability through training of trainers, producing learning materials and incorporation of relevant knowledge materials in existing curricula of HEIs. All publications (reports, survey results, etc.) will be available online on the UNDP website for wider use by any interested parties.

Learning and sharing plan of UNDP is aligned with the results of the JP - improve social service delivery to PwDs, improve regulatory framework and its implementation, improve accessibility for PwDs to physical environment and information and create a more favorable environment for employment of PwDs and strengthen the capacity of national partners.

UNDP is conducting a survey on perceptions and awareness on PwDs (will be completed in December 2019). Therefore, any awareness raising activity as well as knowledge building activities will be based on the findings of the survey. In addition, 2 reports have been developed by UNDP in 2019 to assess the situation and provide recommendations on operation of local municipalities and PwDs councils in relation to the rights of PwDs. The JP will effectively employ the findings and recommendations of these reports for the knowledge building activities. In addition, all online publications will be in machine readable format to ensure access by persons with visual impairment.

The following activities are planned for knowledge building by UNDP:

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Output</b>	<b>National Partner</b>	<b>Timeline</b>	<b>Resources invested</b>
Develop guidelines on regulations on physical accessibility	Output 1.1	MoESD	2021	UNDP staff National expert
Conduct informative meetings with relevant stakeholders (construction companies, national monitoring bodies, etc) on regulations on physical accessibility	Output 1.1	Business association and their training centres	2021	UNDP staff National expert
Prepare the pool of experts on universal design through TOT training	Output 2.2	HEIs	2020	UNDP staff International expert

Incorporate universal design principles in the curriculum on architecture and urban planning of selected HEIs	Output 2.2	HEIs	2020	UNDP staff National expert
Create training module for employers on obligations of private sector with regards to the rights of persons with disabilities, including employment, reasonable accommodation and accessibility in cooperation with business associations	Output 1.3	Business association and their training centres	2020	UNDP staff National expert
Conduct Trainings on obligations of private sector with regards to the rights of persons with disabilities, including employment, reasonable accommodation and accessibility in cooperation with business associations	Output 1.3	Business association and their training centres	2020-2021	UNDP staff National expert
Identify demand on workforce in selected municipalities and provide relevant formal/non-formal training of PwDs	Output 1.3	Vocational education and training centres (to be identified based on the needs)	2020-2021	UNDP staff National expert
Conduct targeted knowledge building campaign for members of the business associations on rights of PwDs based, with a focus on good practices in Georgia	Output 1.3	Business association and their training centres	2020-20201	UNDP staff National expert

Strengthen capacity of employment coaches of the Social Service Agency (SSA) through trainings planned on the basis of a needs assessment of the SSA	Output 1.3	SSA, MoIDPsOTLHSA	2020	UNDP staff National expert
Capacity building of regional DPOs/CSOs through trainings in grant proposal writing, reporting, management of donor funded projects for ensuring their sustainability	Output 1.2	DPOs/CSOs	2020	UNDP staff National expert
Capacity building of local municipalities through targeted trainings on international and national standards on rights of PwDs and developing disability-inclusive policy and programs, monitoring of social services based on the monitoring instrument/s	Output 2.2	MRDI, CEGSTAR	2020-2021	UNDP staff National expert
Train care and personal development staff from within the community	Output 2.2	SSA, CEGSTAR	2020	UNDP staff National expert
Finalization of assessment instruments and SOPs for functional assessment of persons with disabilities	Output 2.1	MoIDPsOTLHSA	2020	UNICEF staff National and international experts

Analysis of the pilot models of status determination system	Output 2.1	MoIDPsOTLHSA	2021	UNICEF staff National and international experts
Development of a concept for a new system of social protection entitlements for persons with disabilities	Output 2.2	MoIDPsOTLHSA	2020	UNICEF staff National and international experts
Training to professionals for introduction of a new disability status determination system	Output 2.1	MoIDPsOTLHSA	2020	UNICEF staff National and international experts
Documenting the process of pilot and introduction of a new disability status determination system	Output 2.1	MoIDPsOTLHSA	2021	UNICEF staff National and international experts
Sharing of the knowledge learnt within UNICEF regional and global system	Output 2.1 and 2.2		2020-2021	UNICEF staff Events
Dissemination workshop on Assessment of the legal environment and health programmes with regard to SRHR	Output 1.1	MoIDPsOTLHSA, Public Defenders Office, CSO/PDO	2020	UNFPA Staff, national and international consultants
Advocacy meeting on Introducing legislative provisions to comply with CRPD (SRHR)	Output 1.1	MoIDPsOTLHSA, Public Defenders Office, CSO/PDO	2020	UNFPA Staff, national and international consultants

Advocacy meetings to integrate SRHR for PwDs issues into the National Policies	Output 1.1	MoIDPsOTLHSA	2020	UNFPA Staff, national and international consultants
Trainings of civil society/DPO organizations to address SRHR of PwDs	Output 1.2	CSO/DPOs, PwDs; Public Defenders Office	2020-2021	UNFPA Staff, national consultants
Building participatory advocacy platforms and to advocate for SRHR at national and international platforms	Output 1.2	CSO/DPOs, PwDs; Public Defenders Office	2020-2021	UNFPA Staff, national consultants
Developing trainings resources and train service providers on SRHR/GBV Guidelines and protocols for provision of services	Output 2.2	TSMU, Professional Associations, MoIDPsOTLHSA	2020-2021	UNFPA Staff, national and international consultants
Advocacy meetings for Integrating disability friendly services into the national referral mechanism on DV/VAW	Output 2.2	MoIDPsOTLHSA	2020-2021	UNFPA Staff, national and international consultants
Sharing of the knowledge learnt within UNFPA regional and global system and networks	Output 1.2, 1.2, 2.2	UNFPA EECA Regional Office	2020-2021	UNFPA Staff

2 targeted trainings to the network on linkages between SDGs, CRPD and Georgia's national and international commitments to gender equality and ending violence against women and girls;	Output 1.2.	N/A	2020-2021	UN Women, staff, national and international experts
2 trainings to the network on intersectionality of gender discrimination, highlighting disability as one of the key dimensions	Output 1.2.	N/A	2020-2021	UN Women, staff, national and international experts
4 user-producer dialogues between GEOSTAT and other relevant parts of the National Statistical System to strengthen capacities of the CSO network to effectively use the existing gender data to advocate/ lobby for the implementation of CRPD	Output 1.2.	GEOSTAT	2020-2021	UN Women, staff, national and international experts
3 trainings to the network on production of high-quality qualitative evidence, to support the advocacy work	Output 1.2.	N/A	2020-2021	UN Women, staff, national and international experts

UNICEF's activities promoting learning and knowledge sharing under the JP will include: 1) Finalization of assessment instruments and SOPs for functional assessment of persons with disabilities; 2) Analysis of the pilot models of status determination system; 3) Development of a concept for a new system of social protection entitlements for persons with disabilities; 4) Training to professionals for introduction of a new disability status determination system;

5) Documenting the process of pilot and introduction of a new disability status determination system; 6) Sharing of the knowledge learnt within UNICEF regional and global system.

WHO will disseminate the project findings through regular WHO web news (in all UN languages), social media, meetings and print communication material.

The findings of the MDS will be collated and compiled in a dedicated disability report for presentation at a high-level national forum. The high-level national forum will involve Government stakeholders, civil society organizations, UN agencies, I/NGOs, DPO's, development partners and media. The forum will assist stakeholders to strengthen inter-sectoral interventions, identify policy gaps, and correct and adjust policy implementation.

WHO (Headquarters in Switzerland, Regional Office in Denmark and Country Office in Georgia) will disseminate the project deliverable to different national and international stakeholders through posting the materials at the WHO website, using social media, meetings, presentations at different international conferences dedicated to the issues of disability, as well as to the academic community both within Georgia and internationally.

UN Women will promote knowledge generation, sharing and utilization internally and externally with JP partners and stakeholders. By extending access to data and analyses on women and girls with disabilities and strengthening advocacy and monitoring capacities nationally, UN Women will provide development practitioners, policy makers and CSOs in Georgia with evidence and knowledge which will improve the impact of making progress towards the implementation of international and national commitments to gender equality and women's empowerment, including under CRPD, CEDAW, BPfA, UPR, CSW and 2030 agenda.

UN Women's activities promoting learning and knowledge sharing under JP will include a) 2 targeted trainings to the network on linkages between SDGs, CRPD and Georgia's national and international commitments to gender equality and ending violence against women and girls; b) 2 trainings to the network on intersectionality of gender discrimination, highlighting disability as one of the key dimensions; c) 4 user-producer dialogues between GEOSTAT and other relevant parts of the National Statistical System to strengthen capacities of the CSO network to effectively use the existing gender data to advocate/ lobby for the implementation of CRPD; d) 3 trainings to the network on production of high-quality qualitative evidence, to support the advocacy work

UNFPA will focus on capacity development through the targeted trainings of civil society/DPO organizations and services providers to address the issues of SRHR/GBV focusing on access to quality of services, reproductive rights, stigma, national standards on SRHR and GBV, advocacy of rights of PwDs and etc. In addition, with the inclusion of women and young persons with disabilities UNFPA will support to build participatory platforms to advocate the implementation of international and national commitments under CRPD, CEDAW, ICPD PoA, BPfA, UPR, CSW and SDG agenda. To ensure quality SRH service delivery to PwDs, UNFPA will cooperate with Government, SRH service providers, as well as with the professional associations and TSMU to develop sustainable accredited training resources for SRH service providers that will be available on TSMU online learning platform for service providers. Publications, analytical reports, training resources, assessment results will be disseminated through the relevant channels, via the UNFPA website, social media, dissemination workshops, advocacy platforms, national and/or international conferences dedicated to the SRH/GBV disability. Awareness raising initiatives will be integrated throughout the SRH/GBV component to be implemented by UNFPA.

## Annex 7. Budget and Work Plan

Please see separate budget file

### 7.1 Budget per UNDG categories

UNDG BUDGET CATEGORIES	UNICEF		UNDP		DfNER		UNFPA		UN WOMEN		WHO		TOTAL	
	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contribution (USD)	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contribution (USD)	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contribution (USD)	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contribution (USD)	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contribution (USD)	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contribution (USD)	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contribution (USD)
1. Staff and other personnel	118,000		96,900		39,600		34,700		40,000		20,000		349,200	
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	5,000		0		1,200				0		0		6,200	
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	0		0		4,000				8,000		0		12,000	
4. Contractual services	194,309	60,755	343,600	59,000	122,000	20,245	188,372	20,000	72,000	20,000	116,500	20,000	956,781	200,000
5. Travel	36,500		14,098		7,208		16,370		10,000		44,116		129,084	
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	200,000		84,000		0				50,916		0		334,916	
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	14,000		12,604		15,200		27,474		6,000		5,500		80,978	
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>	<b>567,809</b>		<b>551,402</b>		<b>189,200</b>		<b>186,916</b>		<b>186,916</b>		<b>186,916</b>		<b>1,869,159</b>	
8. Indirect Support Costs (Max. 7%)	39,747		38,598		13,244		13,084		17,084		17,084		130,841	
<b>TOTAL Costs</b>	<b>607,556</b>		<b>590,000</b>		<b>202,444</b>		<b>200,000</b>		<b>200,000</b>		<b>200,000</b>		<b>2,000,000</b>	<b>200,000</b>
<i>1st year</i>	<i>259,523</i>		<i>334,000</i>		<i>181,222</i>		<i>188,000</i>		<i>188,000</i>		<i>188,000</i>		<i>1,014,745</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>2nd year</i>	<i>348,033</i>		<i>236,000</i>		<i>181,222</i>		<i>100,000</i>		<i>100,000</i>		<i>100,000</i>		<i>985,255</i>	<i>0</i>

The consolidated budget for the Joint Programme is based on UNDG approved harmonized budget categories. Contribution per PUNO represents 10% of the respective allocations totaling in the amount of 200,000 USD. Each participating UN Organization has allocated in their respective budgets at least 2% for the final external evaluation and 5% for monitoring, reporting and strategic communication (costs are reflected in the Joint Programme Management costs of the Workplan).

Staff and other personnel costs of each PUNO does not exceed 20% of the respective allocation. Each Participating UN Organization will recover indirect costs at the established rate of 7%.

The participating UN Agencies have planned their budgets for the following costs.

**UNICEF** - allocated budget will be used for program cooperation agreements, institutional and consultancy contracts and grant agreements to achieve the goals outlined in the project proposal. In addition, funds will be used for technical support and respective staff costs, travel and logistical costs; costs of organizing working meetings and roundtable discussions; printing and publication; other organizational costs.

**UNDP** - allocated funds aim at promoting social service delivery to PwDs at local levels, promoting employment of PwDs and creating enabling environment through effective regulatory framework and strengthened capacity of rights holders and duty bearers. The costs include project management cost (co-financed by UNDP, including in-kind contribution), costs for expert advice from national and international consultants, as well as grant schemes to CSOs/DPOs. Targeted awareness raising activities, as well as a number of workshops and trainings will be held.

**WHO** - Allocated budget considers contracts with national public health institutions, consultants and organizer companies; travel of international experts and WHO staff to



Georgia, including in-country travel; salary cost for the National Officer (40% of time for 24-month project).

UN Women – Allocated budget consists of costs associated with conducting trainings, workshops and conferences, contracts with international and national experts, provision of grants to women’s CSOs and the salary cost of the Programme Analyst (35%) and project assistant (50%) for 12 months in 2021.

UNFPA - Allocated budget will cover the cost for contracts with national and international experts who will provide technical assistance for assessment, developing guiding documents, training resources, national and international travels and related logistical costs, advocacy and capacity development initiatives, building partnerships with CSOs and participatory advocacy platforms with participation of women and young people with disabilities, capacitate CSO/DPOs and PwDs, communication, translation and printing costs. Allocated cost also will consider the salary cost of Programme Analyst. 50 % of cost will be allocated for 12 months in 2020 and the rest 50 % will be utilized in 2021

OHCHR – Allocated budget will cover costs for: 1) Roundtables in Tbilisi or outside and facilitated discussions on legislative drafts on persons with disabilities; 2) Advocacy related costs such as: events, experts, researches, print of materials; 3) Experts for compatibility studies; 4) Experts to develop analysis of jurisprudence of UN Treaty Bodies and Case Law of CoE Supervisory Bodies on disability related standards; 5) Training costs – experts and logistics; 6) Experts to develop amicus curiae for administrative and judicial authorities on disability related strategic cases.

## **7.2 Budget per SDG targets**

<b>SDG TARGETS</b>		<b>%</b>	<b>USD</b>
1	1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable	15.58	311,653
2	3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes	5.50	110,000
3	5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere	11.00	220,000
4	5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences	5.50	110,000
5	8.5 By 2030, implement effective state policy in order to achieve productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value.	20.54	410,750
6	10.2 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value	15.67	313,305

7	10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard	16.15	323,098
8	16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels	9.06	181,194
9	17.18 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology	11.00	220,000
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>2,200,000</b>

UNICEF - Allocated budget will be used to support the development of the new entitlement schemes for children and adults with disabilities based on the new status determination system. this contributes to SDG target 1.3. Allocated resources will be spent on assisting the government to develop the new system of disability assessment and status determination; this contributes to the SDG 10.2. Further, funds will be used to decrease stigma on persons with disabilities; to support legislative changes in compliance with PRPD and for other communication activities. This group of actions contribute to achieving target 10.3.

UNFPA - Allocated funds will contribute to achieve the SDG 3.7 by supporting strengthening systems to ensure access to quality GBV and SRHR services for women and young people with disabilities. Resources will be spent to develop and adapt guiding documents (G&Ps, SOP, Strategy, Action Plan) for provision of high quality SRH services and to implement capacity development initiative for SRH service providers to improve quality of service delivery to PwDs. Furthermore, the funds will be used to contribute to the achievement of the SDD 5.6 by supporting to strengthening national capacities to implement CRPD, ICPD PoA, BfPA, UPR, CSW, CEDAW, through building partnerships with CSOs and building participatory advocacy platforms with participation of women and young people with disabilities to address SRHR of PwDs and advocate for the rights and inclusion of women and young persons with disabilities.

OHCHR - Allocated funds will support advance achievement of SDG 10.3. Fair and adequate legislation is the cornerstone for ensuring equal opportunities and pre-condition for the reduction inequalities. Relevant budget has been allocated to ensure that steps, to be taken by UN agencies, are effective and reasonable to facilitate and benefit the adoption of new legal act on persons with disabilities, conduct compatibility studies of internal legislation and identify existing gaps. Furthermore, the mentioned budget will be used for practical implementation of universal and regional human rights standards on persons with disabilities by executive, legislative and judiciary

UN Women - Allocated budget will be used to mobilize and capacitate women's organizations to effectively monitor and lobby for the implementation of the CRPD in the context of national and international commitments to gender equality and women's empowerment based on a reliable data, thus contributing to the achievement of SDG target 5.1. – end all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere.

UNDP - Allocated budget will support advancement of implementation of SDG Targets 8.5 10.2 10.3 and 16.7 and will be used to capacitate public and private sector to provide more efficient social protection of PwDs in Georgia at national and local levels, enable PwDs through effective employment schemes and accessible physical environment and knowledge building of rights holders.

### 7.3 Work plan

Activity	Budget (USD)		Key activities	SDG Indicators											Responsible Agency	Reporting Agency						
	2020	2021		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11			12					
Output 1.1 Legislative framework and evidence-based policy development strengthened and non-legislative social norms promoted to enable all PwDs effectively enjoy their rights	89,000	89,000	Under-Chief Justice (PJCE) will be mandated to better understand the situation of people with disability including their presence, and what needs to be done to ensure their dignity that human rights fully on an equal basis with others															89,000	20,000	339,000	UNDP	Partner Government Agencies and NGOs
	99,632	93,432	Organizing roundtable and discussions on legislative draft on persons with disabilities (Persons with disabilities government administration, resources) Plus (COP) Organizing advisory group meeting of Parliament of Omani/Pakistan/India (COP) (Parliamentary PwD Government Administration (PwA) Plus)															97,244	25,265	297,469	CICPA	Government administration, members: PwA PwD, COP, PwA
	93,776	11,441	Conducting Consultative studies. Developing evidence of participation of UN Treaty Bodies and Core Law of Child Supervisory Bodies on disability related standards Conducting research for evidence and legal processes on universal and equal participation of people with disability related issues Developing social norms for stigmatization and social activities on disability related to engage social norms															87,279	16,703	81,984	UNEP	Partner Government Agencies and NGOs
	91,936	11,140	Conducting study of legislative changes to ensure ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) and UNCRPD with the focus of children with disabilities Conducting study of legislative changes to ensure ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) and UNCRPD with the focus of children with disabilities															123,280	8	123,280	UNEP	Partner Government Agencies and NGOs
	26,711	25,884	Request the Government to develop communication for social change (4E) interventions and to carry out CAVE activities to address stigma against disability Implementation of the target interventions and health promotion with respect to SRP Implementing evidence practices to comply with CRPD obligations for ending SRP practices and interventions accessible for PwDs Monitor, generate, monitor, follow-up and disseminate evidence to SRP for PwDs															81,534	8	81,574	UNFPA	Partner Government Agencies, CSO PwD
Output 1.2 Evidence for data collection, analysis and dissemination	86,703	21,423	Provide support to EPDs/NGOs to develop studies reports on CRPD for the first of the country reporting to the Committee on Rights of Persons with Disabilities (the focus of reporting will be on accessibility and enjoyment of PwDs) Capacity building of regional EPDs/NGOs in good reporting practices and rights of PwDs Data evidence to EPDs/NGOs on social dignity for PwDs Capacity development of and support (SRP) organizations to address SRP of PwDs															107,123	4,700	111,823	UNEP	Partner Government Agencies, CSO PwD
	27,239	27,342	Building comprehensive database platform to address the rights and inclusion of women and young persons with disabilities															52,432	8,000	60,432	UNFPA	Partner Government Agencies, CSO PwD
	99,000	91,000	To identify and to support a network of CSOs to effectively monitor and follow for the implementation of CRPD in the context of national and international commitments to gender equality and women's empowerment (CEDAW, SRA, UNFPA, UNCRPD)															88,000	20,000	208,000	UN Women	Partner Government Agencies, CSO PwD
Output 1.3 Equal employment opportunities promoted and expanded for all PwDs regardless of age and sex	294,701	48,615	Conduct research on employment barriers and public sector opportunities to implement accessible participation practices in the workplace Knowledge building of LSCs around marketplace opportunities of employment in micro-enterprises Involvement with LSCs in person-to-person support to assist community members for PwDs including digital skills, financial skills, and entrepreneurial practices and ensuring economic sustainability of the business entities Capacity building of employment specialist under the Social Business Agency Monitor demand on evidence-informed marketplace and public sector both formalized and informal PwDs															263,276	4,700	267,976	UNEP	Partner Government Agencies, CSO

Project	Budget (USD)		Activities	Disbursement																	Milestone/Indicator	Responsible Agency and MOU					
	MOU	2023		2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040			Total (2023-2040)	MOU/Agreement			
Chapter 2.1 Gender-sensitive disability assessment and status determination covers an estimated based on social needs	19 881	62 499	Support tailored health check-up at least in one additional region of Georgia to those states of 7 states agreements for disability status determination based on social model	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	218,870	80,735	278,823	UNICEF	Retention Government Agencies and NGOs
			Develop support models/ guidelines for recording and professional assessment of the new model of disability status determination	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o					
Chapter 2.2 Systems strengthened to enable quality integrated services for PwDs, including national assist assist organisations, especially for children, women and young people	34 250	132 112	Support the governments to develop and/or improve national schemes (both and/or national) for PwDs based on social model	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	204 770	0	204 378	UNICEF	Retention Government Agencies and NGOs
			Assess the effect of new entitlements in select group areas of Georgia	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o					
	124 710	26 196	Capacity building of PwD Councils Support LSCs in introduction of assist devices to PwDs An advisory training module of PwDs among other holders in relevant communities TCI on universal design Consultation with relevant PwDs on strategies on strategies of universal design in their communities	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	132 384	19 760	165 734	UNICEF	Retention Government Agencies CSOs, Academics
	34 250	34 490	Development and adaptation SPW/High-Speed Access Platform. Guidelines and protocols for accessible high-quality SPW services to women and girls with disabilities Development and introduction of a pricing mechanism for SPW service provision to improve quality of service delivery to PwDs New gender-inclusive family services for the national national institutions on CRPD including development of SCP for provision of services to women and girls with disabilities																				66 496	15,000	78 196	UNFPA	Retention Government Agencies CSOs, PWD
<b>Total Cost including PwD opportunities</b>																					<b>2,886,890</b>	<b>700,888</b>	<b>2,788,888</b>				

Please see separate workplan in budget file

UNICEF - The budget under output 1.1. will be allocated for: experts to develop legislative changes; working meetings with major stakeholders; travel costs; communication costs; contracting an organization to conduct various awareness activities; meetings; travel and logistical costs; consultants and staff. The budget under output 2.1 will be allocated for: contracts with organizations to support capacity building; outreach activities; consultants for on-going professional monitoring; travel and logistical costs; international and local consultants; communication costs; staff; cooperation with educational institutions to develop new learning programs; printing and other organizational costs; grant agreement with the state agency responsible for monitoring and supervision of the disability assessment system. The budget under output 2.2 will be allocated for: institutional contracts with individual and institutional consultants to support development and costing of a new entitlement schemes and assessment of the effect of the new entitlements in the select geographical locations; hiring international and local consultants; travel and organizational costs, staff costs.

UNDP - Output 1.1. - The budget under this output will be allocated for the development of regulatory framework on accessibility to physical environment and information, as well as drafting of policy document on PwDs. Output 1.2. - The budget under this output will be allocated for promoting monitoring the CRPD implementation on articles 9, 12, 20, 21, 27 and 28 of CRPD by CSOs/DPOs and the Public Defender's Office, as well as strengthening capacity of CSOs/DPOs. This component includes grants scheme. Output 1.3 Employment - The budget under this output will be allocated for creating opportunities of employment of PwDs in selected municipalities, including Abkhazia, creating community centres and raising

awareness among the public and private sector employers. This component includes grants scheme. Output 2.2. - The budget under this output will be allocated for providing support to LSGs in introduction of social services to PwDs. UNDP will also cooperate with Academia to increase knowledge on universal design among professionals for ensuring accessibility to physical environment.

OHCHR - For the purpose of effective implementation of relevant activities related to benefiting the adoption of relevant piece of legislation on persons with disabilities OHCHR will organize roundtables in Tbilisi or outside and facilitate discussions on legislative drafts on persons with disabilities. While conducting advocacy campaign on Ratification of the Optional Protocol to the CRPD OHCHR will use. variety of means: organizing events, hiring experts and carrying out researches, conducting awareness events, print relevant materials, together with DOPs organize meetings with representatives of executive and legislative authorities. For conducting Compatibility studies OHCHR will hire well known experts in the field and in close cooperation with DOPs identify relevant pieces of legislation. For developing analysis of jurisprudence of UN Treaty Bodies and Case Law of CoE Supervisory Bodies on disability related standards OHCHR will hire experts being familiar with universal and regional standards on persons with disabilities. While conducting trainings for judiciary and legal professionals on universal and regional human rights standards on disability related issues, OHCHR will hire well known experts having substantial experience in teaching, researching, dealing or judging issues related to persons with disabilities. For the purpose of developing amicus curiae for administrative and judicial authorities on disability related strategic cases, OHCHR will hire lawyers, experts or NGO representatives having substantial and close touch with universal and regional human rights standards on persons with disabilities.

WHO – Model Disability Survey (MDS) will be conducted to better understand the situation of people with disability, including their prevalence, and what needs to be done to ensure they can enjoy their human rights fully on an equal basis with others. Survey is composed by following components reflected in the budget line: preparation of a study protocol for the MDS in Georgian; ethical approval to conduct MDS in Georgia; customization of the MDS questionnaire for the social protection indicators; selection of interviewers and provision of a five-day training for the interviewers administering the MDS data collection in two regions of Georgia; monitoring visit to support data collection; provision of a three-day training on data management and analyses for the statisticians at the national center for Public Health under MoIDPOTLHSA; evidence-based Disability report for Georgia; convening the high-level forum to review the findings of the MDS; development of monitoring indicators for Social Protection.

UN Women - The costs under the activity -To mobilize and capacitate a network of CSOs to effectively monitor and lobby for the implementation of CRPD in the context of national and international commitments to gender equality and women's empowerment (CEDAW, BfPA, UPR, CSW...) will entail costs associated with capacity development four (4) workshops and trainings for women's CSOs, such as hiring international and national consultants, training/workshop facilities, travel and disbursement of three (3) CSO grants and salary cost of the Programme Analyst (35%) and project assistant (50%) for 12 months. The costs under the activity - to strengthen data collection, analysis and dissemination from gender and disability perspective for improved monitoring on CRPD and SDG implementation - will entail costs associated with three (3) capacity development trainings for data producers and users, four (4) workshops between data producers and users and recruitment of international and national experts to conduct an assessment of available data sources for disability and gender.

UNFPA - Output 1.1. - The budget under this output will be allocated for assessment of the legal and health environment with regard to SRHR, introducing legislative provisions to comply with CRPD obligations and for updating National Policies/Plans to guarantee access to

SRHR for PwDs. The funds will cover cost of expertise of International and National Consultants to conduct assessment, travel, 3 advocacy meetings to introduce legislative provisions, 1 dissemination and 2 working group meetings, translation and communication costs. Output 1.2 - Budget will be allocated to support the strengthening of national capacities to implement CRPD, ICPD PoA, BfPA, UPR, CSW, CEDAW, through building partnerships with CSOs and building participatory advocacy platforms to address SRHR of PwDs. Funds will cover capacity development initiatives -12 Training and advocacy meetings, expertise of 4 National Consultants, developing training materials and guiding documents, travel and logistical expenses. Output 2.2 - Budget allocated will be used to support strengthening system to ensure access to quality GBV and SRHR services for women and young people with disabilities. Resources will be spent to improve capacity for provision fo high quality of SRH services. The budget will cover the costs of 3 international and 6 national Consultant, travel and logistics costs, 4 workshop, 2 trainings for service providers, communication, printing, translation services. 50 % of total cost will be allocated to implement activities under the outputs in first 12 month (2020) and the rest 50 % will be utilized in 2021.

## **Annex 8. Risk Management Plan**

The JP will enjoy broad support from all counterparts in Georgia. The country aspires to the highest standards for human rights and in this respect the UN is the touchstone. However, the main risk to successful JP implementation is that this enthusiasm for the principles of equality and human rights is not matched by practical engagement in the activities undertaken by the PUNOs, particularly at points at which definitive government action is required (for example, in sending legislation to the Parliament). To mitigate this risk, the RC and UNCT will need to work continuously to ensure that the Government is able to look beyond the costs (which will seem overwhelming at first glance) and grasps the multiple benefits (including measurable economic gains) that the social inclusion of PwDs can bring.

A second risk is the many obstacles that popular myths and misconceptions about disability can pose. Especially in rural and remote areas – but not only – disability continues to be regarded as some kind of a “curse,” and convincing people otherwise will require patience and ingenuity. Here enlisting parents of children with disabilities can be a good mitigating strategy, but not in every situation. This is why communication for social change and advocacy for inclusion is seen as a constant need.

A third risk is that of poor coordination, bad communication and competition inside the UN team. This is the only reputational risk to the UN family-that the JP built on the idea of “Delivering as One” fails to achieve its goals owing to discord and missed deadlines. This responsibility rests with the RC – but it can also be seen as an unrivalled leadership opportunity and a chance to show donors and partners the benefits of the empowered RC.

A fourth risk is that the financial resources available from the Joint SDG Fund are not sufficient to address the challenges that the JP is seeking to resolve. The ambition reflected in the JP is certainly quite large, but this is a necessary part of attempting anything truly transformative. To mitigate the risk that funding is not adequate, the JP has been deliberately built of components that are a mix of demonstration pilots and systemic reforms and fit neatly with other disability work of the PUNOs to create synergies.

In the event that funding falls short, PUNOs will seek additional funding from different sources. The last resort might be that some of the bolder elements can be scaled back, for example to the level of a single region, while supplemental funding is sought to build on what has been started.

Risks	Risk Level: <small>(Likelihood x Impact)</small>	Likelihood: <small>Certain - 5 Likely - 4 Possible - 3 Unlikely - 2 Rare - 1</small>	Impact: <small>Essential - 5 Major - 4 Moderate - 3 Minor - 2 Insignificant - 1</small>	Mitigating measures	Responsible Org./Person
<b>Contextual risks</b>					
Government support and engagement/political situation	12	3	4	RC and UNCT will need to work continuously with GoG	RC, PUNO
<b>Programmatic risks</b>					
Poor coordination, bad communication and competition inside the UN team.	4	2	2	Good leadership	RC
<b>Institutional risks</b>					
myths and misconceptions about disability/public awareness	9	3	3	Strong communication for social change and advocacy work for inclusion of all	Team of the JP
<b>Fiduciary risks</b>					
financial resources available from the Joint SDG Fund are not sufficient to address the challenges that the JP is seeking to resolve	10	2	5	PUNOs will seek additional funding from different sources.	PUNO RC

