

Annex 1: Overall results framework, detailing the components of the programme and the responsibility of each UN agency

Overall Results Framework

1.1. 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 ¹	1	
1.2: integrated multi-sectoral policies have accelerated SDG progress in terms of scale ²		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 ³ (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 country⁴
- 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

¹Scope=substantive expansion: additional thematic areas/components added or mechanisms/systems replicated.

²Scale=geographical expansion: local solutions adopted at the regional and national level or a national solution adopted in one or more countries.

³Each Joint programme in the Implementation phase will test at least 2 approaches.

⁴Annual survey will provide qualitative information towards this indicator.

1.2. Joint Programme Results framework :

Result / Indicators	Baseline	2020 Target	2021 Target	Means of Verification	Responsible partner
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 indicator 1.1 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 www.matsne.gov.ge;</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
Outcome indicator 1.2 Existence of sex-segregated 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
Output 1.1. Legislative framework and evidence-based policy environment strengthened and non-discriminatory social norms promoted to enable all PwDs effectively enjoy their rights					
Output indicator 1.1.1 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>Awareness of legal professionals on CRPD standards and respective</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, as well as complaints submitted by lawyers are increasingly based on CRPD standards</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 submitted by lawyers substantially reflect are based on CRPD standards</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 NGOs, Public Defender</p> <p>Judicial decisions, complaints</p>	OHCHR UNFPA

	<p>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>Assessment of the legal environment and health programmes with regard to SRHR conducted</p>	<p>National Policies and Plans that address/integrated the issues of SRHR access for PwDs</p>	<p>submitted by DOPs and lawyers</p> <p>Reports, Strategies, National Plans, assessment report</p>	
<p>Output indicator 1.1.2</p> <p>Number of Gov't legislative and policy initiatives supported ensuring participatory approach in the process of transforming disability assessment and social entitlement systems</p>	<p>5,200 people reached through See Every Colour UNICEF campaign</p>	<p>5,000</p>	<p>Disability Advisory Committee is formulated to ensure participatory process during the ongoing reform of disability assessment and status determination</p>	<p>Reports and documentation from community meetings and awareness activities</p>	<p>UNICEF</p>
<p>Output 1.2 Capacities for data collection, monitoring and advocacy improved for the implementation of CRPD, ICPD PoA, CEDAW, BFPA, UPR, CSW</p>					
<p>Output indicator 1.2.1</p> <p>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>Output indicator 1.2.2</p> <p>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>Output indicator 1.2.3</p> <p>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>Output indicator 1.2.4</p> <p>Number of CSO, Women's organizations and PwD representatives capacitated to advocate and</p>	<p>55 organizations work on rights of PwDs however the focus of their activities is not monitoring of CRPD</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>Reports on implementation of CRPD prepared by local CSOs/DPOs</p> <p>Monitoring report on the implementation</p>	<p>Training reports on capacity building of CSOs/DPOs reports published</p>	<p>UNDP</p> <p>UN Women, UNFPA</p>

monitor implementation of the rights of women with disabilities, including GBV and SRHR	implementation or social issues ⁵ . Only two women's organizations work on women with disabilities		of CRPD, ICPD PoA, CEDAW, BFPA, UPR, CSW commitments on women and girls with disabilities available Representatives of Network of organizations of Women with Disabilities further capacitated		
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Output 1.3 Equal employment opportunities promoted and expanded for all PwDs regardless of age and sex

Output indicator 1.3.1 The capacity of the State Employment Agency, private sector and local municipalities to promote employment of PwDs strengthened	Job coaches and local self governments have low capacity to promote employment of PwDs ⁶ LSG PwD councils have low capacity to ⁷ Limited data on awareness on obligations of employers for providing social protection schemes of PwD employees No community centres for PwDs existing in Georgia	Needs of State Employment Agency identified and recommendations developed on capacity building Training module developed for private and public employers on obligations of employers for providing social protection schemes of PwD employees At least 1 community centre established in Georgia, including in Abkhazia providing social protection and employment opportunities for PwDs	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 At least 1 community centre established in Georgia, including in Abkhazia providing social protection and employment opportunities for PwDs	Needs Assessment Report, Training modules, Number of training participants, Constituent documents for community centres,	UNDP
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⁵OSGF report, 2019 <https://osgf.ge/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/კვლევის-ანგარიში-2019.pdf>

⁶ 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

⁷ UNDP reports on LSG PwD councils, 2018 and 2019.

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.					
Outcome indicator 2.1 Number of PwD assessed through from a new disability status determination system	376 (as of September 2019)	at least 500	at least 400	Data from implementing partners	UNICEF
Outcome indicator 2.2 Systems strengthened to provide rights based social services, SRH and GBV integrated services for PwDs, including women and young persons with disabilities	1.No national capacity to provide disability friendly SRHR and GBV services for women and young persons with disabilities 2.LSGs have low capacity to provide social services to PwDs	1.National service provision guiding documents on SRHR and GBV developed 2. Strategy and Action Plan on Social Services to PwDs in selected municipalities (Shuakhevi and Akhaltsikhe) are adopted and implementation ongoing	1. SOPs integrating disability friendly services into the national mechanism on SRHR, VAW developed 2. At least 70% of activities for the reporting year implemented by target municipalities	SRHR/GBV Rights-Based Service Provision Guidelines, protocols, SOP, Reports,	UNFPA UNDP
Output 2.1 Gender-sensitive disability assessment and status determination system transformed based on social model					
Output indicator 2.1.1 Number of health facilities that have the capacity to apply the new disability status determination system	6	4	2	MoH data Monitoring	UNICEF
Output indicator 2.1.2 A mechanism for monitoring the new status determination system in place	No mechanism in place	Concept for internal mechanism created and approved by MoH	Workshops for Staff organized monitor the status determination system	MoH data Monitoring	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					
Output indicator 2.2.1 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
Output indicator 2.2.2 New entitlement schemes for PwD modelled and costed	Entitlement's scheme based on medical model of disability	Analysis of existing social protection measures for children with disabilities, including geographical gaps analysis, and subsequent costing.	Design and costing of a new entitlement schemes (cash and services) for PwDs based on social model	Study on Disability Goods and Services Concept on the new entitlement schemes	UNICEF
Output Indicator 2.2.3	Limited data available on quality	Regulatory framework	At least 90% of PwDs in	# of trained LSG staff	UNDP

New social services for PwDs introduced in selected municipalities	of services delivery to PwDs in selected municipalities	(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	the selected municipalities have access to introduced services	Regulations on introduced new services # of PwDs benefiting from new services	
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Outcome 3: persons with disabilities, especially those from vulnerable groups, are supported during COVID-19 Pandemic via adjusted communication strategies, developing relevant guidelines, protocols and policy documents to better respond to the needs of PwDs in the light of COVID 19 outbreak.

Outcome indicator 3.1 Relevant communication strategies, guiding policy documents and protocols, are elaborated to better respond to the needs of PwDs amidst the pandemic	No mechanisms, protocols, communication strategies and mitigation measures are in place	Information on pandemic is accessible for PwDs; # of people are reached via communication content; CSOs and state facilities are supported to handle the pandemic; Relevant mitigation measures such as educational and vocational courses are formulated.	N/A	Data from implementing partners	UNCIEF UNDP, UN Women, OHCHR
Output 3.1 Relevant content for CwDs and their parents are formulated and disseminated via digital platforms on the issues of handling emotional and behavioral challenges, sensory stimulation and so forth in the COVID 19 related circumstances					
Output indicator 3.1.1 N or people reached out via communication content	0	2000	1000	Social media, training reports	UNICEF
Output 3.2: The rights and needs of women and girls with disabilities are addressed through provision of small grants to women's CSOs.					
Output indicator 3.2.1 Number of small grants provided to women's CSOs	0	At least 2 small grants provided	N/A	Partners' progress reports	UN Women
Output 3.3: Protection of Rights of PwDs in response to Covid-19 including through disseminating information, providing distance supervisory and psychologic services and necessary guidelines and protocols to medical personnel					
Output indicator 3.3.1 Number of guidelines/protocols on treating PwDs on COVID-19 Number of people reached through Videos and printing materials on COVID-19	No guidelines/protocols on place to treat PwDs during global pandemic No informational materials on COVID-19 on place	Medical institutions are provided with guidelines/protocols on how to treat PwDs during COVID-19 All the information on COVID-19 is accessible for PwDs	N/A	Approved guidelines/protocols on treating PwDs on COVID-19 Videos and printing materials on COVID-19 disseminated in online and TV media and to the institutions	UNDP
Output 3.4: Protection of rights of PwDs in response to Covid-19 effects, including developing the monitoring report and designing online trainings for PwDs					
Output indicator 3.4.1	No monitoring report/research is	Report and recommendations	N/A	Report/research	OHCHR

Monitoring report/research on mainstreaming the PwD needs in rapid-response and crisis-mitigation measures	in place to illustrate how the rights of PwDs and need were mainstreamed in rapid response and crisis-mitigation measures during the Pandemic	are presented and shared with GoG of Georgia and with other relevant stakeholders			
Designing an online vocational education courses for PwDs in practical professions to mitigate the negative social and economic impact of pandemic on PwDs	No special online vocational education courses are in place	Vocational educational courses are designed and available for PwDs		# of PwDs undertake the vocational education courses and received certificate.	

Annex 2: The SDG targets directly addressed by the Joint Programme

2.1 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.⁸

2.2 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.

2.3 Relevant objective(s) from the national SDG framework

⁸ <https://www.geostat.ge/en/modules/categories/38/employment-and-unemployment>

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 matrix⁹ 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.

Annex 3: Brief overview of the Theory of Change of the Joint Programme

3.1 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.

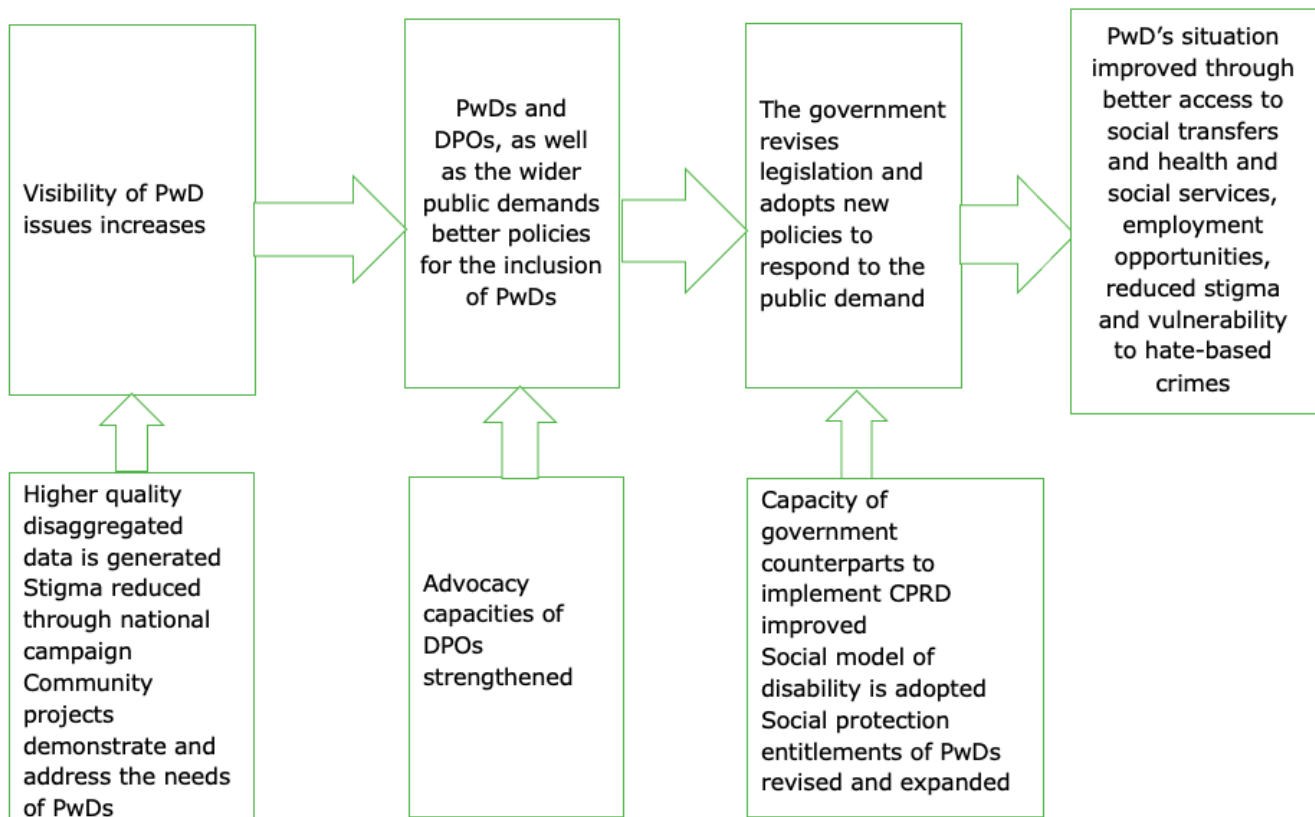
3.2 List of main ToC assumptions to be monitored:

- 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 initiates policy initiatives to address the institutionalization of the new disability status determination system, including allocating sufficient funds.

3.3 Theory of Change graphic

⁹ The nationalized SDG matrix (Georgian version) is available at the following link:

<https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1RrGkOfVnFDu3YHautTB0T-J66LH8VYhuO0oPsoh5i7g/edit?ts=5b62faf7#gid=859371128>



Annex 4: Stakeholders' mapping and analysis

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

Annex 5: Guiding questions on Persons with Disabilities

- To what extent did the program target persons with disabilities?

Not specifically targeted

One of the groups of direct beneficiaries targeted

Main target group for the program

- To what extent did the design and implementation of activities of the joint program supported include disability-related accessibility and non-discrimination requirement?

No requirements

General reference

Specific requirements

- To what extent have persons with disabilities, in particular children and women with disabilities, been consulted through their representative organizations?

Not invited

Invited

Specific outreach

- To what extent did support to data collection and analysis, registries, and information system feature disability?

No reference to disability

Disability included via Washington group short set or similar but no analysis

Disability included via Washington group short set or similar

Part of general analysis

with specific analysis

- To which extent did the program contribute to support inclusion of persons with disabilities via:

Ensuring basic income security

Coverage of health care costs, including rehabilitation and assistive devices

Coverage of disability-related costs, including community support services

Facilitate access to inclusive early childhood development, education, and w