MULTI-COUNTRY PROGRAMME FULL PROPOSAL

Title of the programme	**Climate Change, disability inclusion and intersectionality multi country programme**
Countries	Jordan, Somalia and South Africa
Duration (max. 24 months)	24 months
Total Budget (including 7% indirect costs)	600,000 including indirect costs
Participating UN Organizations	ILO, OHCHR, UNDP
OPDs (global/regional/ national)	International Disability Alliance, African Disability Forum, Arab Organization of persons with Disabilities , Jordanian Coalition for Persons with Disabilities, ADF, AOPD, South Africa: South African Disability Alliance (SADA)
Governments offices or regional bodies	Jordan Higher Council for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (HCD); Coordinator for Human Rights in Prime Ministry of Jordan; Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Social Development, Environment, Water, Labour, Local Administration, Planning and Coordination in Jordan; Jordan National Center for Human Rights South Africa: Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment, Department of Women, Youth and Persons with Disabilities
Other Partners (academia etc)	UNCT in Jordan South Africa: UNCT South Africa, Center for Environmental Rights
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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

MAX 250 WORDS

Please provide a short summary of the proposed intervention. Make sure you include the following:

- *Justification (why): Justify your proposed programme, referring to the evidence of gaps, issues and needs identified from previous initiatives, needs assessments, research and/or evaluations. The programme needs to address one of the priority areas for the multi-country call 2022*
- *Results (what): Describe what results your proposed programme is aiming to achieve. Clear indication of targeted national processes, policies and systems that will be targeted at country level*
- *Strategy (how): Describe the strategies that will be employed to pilot and develop the tools in order to achieve the intended results.*

Climate change disproportionately impacts the rights of persons with disabilities, many of whom are at heightened risk due to intersecting forms of discrimination[1]. This threatens to exacerbate pre-existing inequalities and undermine efforts to tackle the climate crisis. Despite the disproportionate impact on persons with disabilities, very few countries make substantive reference to disability in their National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) or Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) submitted to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)[2]. There is also a lack of guidance available globally on how to address intersecting forms of discrimination against persons with disabilities and ensure that no one is left behind in Just Transition and climate change policies and processes and climate action.

This programme will further the global evidence base on how to strengthen the climate resilience of persons with disabilities by developing three guidance notes for policymakers on how to mainstream a disability-inclusive and intersectional approach into the National Adaptation Plan and Nationally Determined Contribution process at national level; how to integrate an intersectional approach to disability-inclusive climate action; and how to strengthen the

[1] Human Rights Council A/HRC/44/30
[2] McGill, DiCarp and IDA Status Report on Disability Inclusion in National Climate Commitments and Policies

inclusion of persons with disabilities using an inclusive and intersectional approach to Just Transition policies and processes at national level.

The guidance notes will be developed, tested, and validated in partnership with organizations of persons with disabilities, governments, policymakers and broader civil society in Jordan, Somalia and South Africa, and finalised based on learning between countries so they can be used by OPDs and policymakers in other countries as well.

2. CONTEXT AND RATIONALE

2.1 CHALLENGES

MAX 500 WORDS

Describe the specific problem and target group that the programme will address, highlighting the relevant challenges in overcoming the problem.

Persons with disabilities are at high risk of experiencing adverse impacts of climate change owing to a variety of social and economic factors, including poverty, discrimination and exclusion from climate policies and programmes. Intersecting factors related to sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, age, ethnicity, indigenous origin or minority status, geography, migration and religion can subject some persons with disabilities to higher risk of negative climate impacts, including on their rights to health, food security, housing, water and sanitation, livelihoods, and mobility. Persons with disabilities – in particular women and girls – are at heightened risk of violence, including sexual violence, exploitation or abuse, during crises, especially in emergency shelters. In addition to existing discrimination and exclusion, persons with disabilities can also be adversely affected by interventions that are being developed in response to climate change. Climate mitigation policies that do not adequately consider the rights of persons with disabilities risk creating new barriers and reinforcing social inequities[3].

Each of the countries in this programme faces its own challenges relating to climate action. In South Africa, the needs of persons with disabilities are often overlooked in the context of emergency response and preparedness, and persons with disabilities are rarely consulted during policy formulation. There is a vivid public debate on a just transition in South Africa, yet despite having a statutory National Social Dialogue structure that brings together civil society alongside government and organised business and labour, persons with disabilities and their representative organisations are rarely consulted during policy formulation. However, A Framework for a Just Transition in South Africa, which was launched by the Presidential Climate Commission (PCC) in 2022 and which anchors on the ILO Guidelines for a Just Transition towards environmentally sustainable economies and societies for all, puts people at the centre of decision making and specifically acknowledges people with disabilities in this respect.

In Jordan, OPDs have made significant contributions to policymaking processes to ensure inclusion and equal participation in principle, but OPDs express concerns regarding implementation. Persons with disabilities are still underrepresented in decision-making, and often face obstacles accessing employment due to discriminatory minimum requirements. The Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities visited Jordan in September 2022 and among others identified gaps and made a number of recommendations to foster inclusive employment and vocational training, providing social protection through the creation of pathways into the community and engagement and ensuring

[3] OHCHR (2020) 'Analytical study on the promotion and protection of the rights of persons with disabilities in the context of climate change', Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, A/HRC/44/30

that all public policies, including disability-specific ones, include a human rights-based approach to disability.[4] In Jordan, the engagement is timely to facilitate follow-up to that visit and support Jordan which is co-host with Germany of the Global Disability Summit 2025 and this project can support the implementation of former Global Summit commitments to "strengthen and improve the effectiveness of non-discrimination and affirmative action in policy and legislation" and to "develop policies and design action plans in partnership with stakeholders to facilitate the meaningful inclusion of children and adults with disabilities" and lead to future commitments in the field of climate action. In Somalia, despite the interest of authorities in disability inclusion and disability-inclusive policies, conflict and crises render physical meetings and dialogue difficult, while longer-term processes are deprioritised in the face of immediate emergencies.

Guidance for policymakers that facilitates the participation of persons with disabilities in decision-making processes would allow for 'tailored climate action that addresses the specific concerns of persons with disabilities related to the adverse impacts of climate change'[5]. Taking persons with disabilities into account and ensuring their meaningful participation in legislation, policy and programme design is critical – a disability-inclusive and intersectional approach will empower persons with disabilities as agents of change, prevent discrimination, and ultimately make climate action more effective.

A disability inclusive and intersectional approach addresses the barriers to inclusion of persons with disabilities including the multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination persons with disabilities face on the basis of their disability and other factors such as age, sex, ethnic minority status, geography, indigenous origin etc. Intersectional and disability inclusive guidance will also look at multiple barriers underrepresented persons with disabilities face, including groups that have limited representation in the disability movement such as persons with intellectual disabilities, persons with psychosocial disabilities, Deafblind persons, persons with albinism and persons with multiple disabilities.

2.2 RATIONALE AND OPPORTUNITIES

MAX 500 WORDS

Describe why this programme is needed: what gaps and/or challenges exist in current global/national efforts to tackle the problem that justify the need for piloting and before scaling them up. *Describe the relevant opportunities and how the programme could tap into them. Please also explain how the programme and tools generated may complement other tools.*

Please describe the geographic scope of the intervention.

There is little guidance on how to address intersecting forms of discrimination against persons with disabilities and ensure that no one is left behind in climate change and just transition policies and action. This programme will identify gaps and entry points in climate change and just transition policies and processes in Jordan, Somalia and South Africa, and develop and test three guidance notes that ensure national stakeholders, including OPDs, have the knowledge and practical tools to effectively advance a disability inclusive and intersectional approach to developing and implementing National Adaptation Plans, national Just Transition policies and national climate change policies and systems.

[4] In JoSee A/HRC/52/32/Add.2

[5] OHCHR (2020) 'Analytical study on the promotion and protection of the rights of persons with disabilities in the context of climate change', Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, A/HRC/44/30

South Africa and Jordan have produced National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), whilst Somalia has initiated the NAP process. Each of the three countries is due to submit their next Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) to UNFCCC in 2026 or 2027[6]. In all three countries, government partners will be working on the design, planning and implementation of their adaptation commitments. This programme is a strategic opportunity to work with governments to strengthen their commitment to disability inclusive and intersectional climate change action, and to ensure the systematic engagement of OPDs at national level.

Each partner UN Organization (PUNO) will lead on a specific area where they have organizational expertise.

UNDP with OHCHR support will work in Jordan and Somalia to lead the development of a guidance note on how to mainstream a disability-inclusive and intersectional approach into the NAP process at national level. The guidance will set out recommendations for policymakers on how to accelerate the involvement of persons with disabilities in NAP processes.

OHCHR will work in Jordan and South Africa to lead the development of a guidance note on how to integrate an intersectional approach to disability-inclusive climate action at national level. This will outline evidence on the connections between intersectionality and inclusive climate change action and set out recommendations for policymakers on what factors must be considered to ensure inclusive NAPs.

ILO with OHCHR support will work in Jordan and South Africa to lead the development of a guidance note on how to strengthen the inclusion of persons with disabilities using an inclusive and intersectional approach to Just Transition policies and processes at national level. The Guidance Note will include components on social dialogue and stakeholder engagement to plan and manage a just transition for all at national level, in Jordan and South Africa, as well as just transition and decent work-climate related assessments, diagnostics and/or analyses, such as Rapid Situational Analyses, Skills for Green Jobs or Green Jobs Assessments. This will set out how disability inclusion and intersectionality could be better integrated in in Just Transition policies and processes, methodologies and knowledge products at national level and outline how ensuring a Just Transition can be managed inclusively through policies and processes that build genuinely inclusive pathways to combatting climate change and creating and green jobs, including through inclusive social protection, social dialogue and employment.

The design process for all guidance notes will be participatory between implementation partners and national stakeholders – including systematic engagement with government departments, policymakers, national OPDs and other relevant members of civil society at national level. The guidance notes will serve as practical guides for OPDs and policymakers on how to ensure disability inclusive and intersectional approaches to climate action policies and systems at national level and include general recommendations so they can be replicated in other countries.

All PUNOs will be partnering with IDA to support capacity building of national OPDs to engage in National Adaptation Plan processes and promote intersectional approaches at national level. IDA will develop and implement a training module for national OPDs in two countries in addition to supporting dissemination of the learning from the programme in global forums. All PUNOs will work closely with Africa Disability Forum and Arab Organisations of Persons with Disabilities as well as local OPDs from the four countries when designing and testing the knowledge products.

3. PROGRAMME RESULTS FRAMEWORK

[6] UNFCCC NDC Registry

3.1 PROGRAMME IMPACT[7]

The programme intends to strengthen the climate resilience of persons with disabilities through an intersectional approach that leaves no one behind. The programme will achieve this by developing guidance for policymakers and OPDs on how to ensure the systematic participation of persons with disabilities in the development, delivery and financing of National Adaptation Plans and Nationally Determined Contributions; how to integrate an intersectional approach to disability-inclusive climate action; and how to strengthen the inclusion of persons with disabilities in a Just Transition towards an environmentally sustainable economy and society at national level. This will ensure the rights of persons with disabilities shapes the future of climate policy and planning at national level.

MAX 300 WORDS

3.2 OUTCOMES AND OUTPUTS

*Using the table below, please **describe the selected outcomes from the UNPRPD results framework relevant to the multi country programme.** The UNPRPD results framework is included under Annex 1. All programmes need to respond to outcome 1 and at least one other outcome from the list.*

*Using the table below**, briefly list and describe the intended outputs to be achieved during the programme period.** Multi-country programmes are required to align the programme outputs to the UNPRPD results framework using similar language and selecting output level indicators from the menu provided. Programmes can have as many outputs as needed under each outcome. However output indicators need to be limited to the menu of output indicators attached as Annex 1.*

Table 1. Results framework

Outcome 1 National stakeholders in Jordan, Somalia and South Africa, including OPDs, have knowledge and practical tools to effectively advance a disability inclusive and intersectional approach to national climate action policies and systems.
The Programme aims to enhance knowledge and provide guidance to key stakeholders working on disability inclusion in Jordan, Somalia and South Africa to meaningfully engage in climate action discourse and influence National Adaptation Plans, Nationally Determined Contributions and Just Transition policies and processes to address the rights and needs of persons with disabilities. At the same time, the programme will reach out to mainstream stakeholders engaged in climate action to improve their understanding and address intersectionality and disability inclusion when designing, implementing and monitoring laws and policies to ensure no one is left behind. Through the development of the guidance notes, the programme will promote inclusive processes and capture learning and good practices to support innovative approaches to climate action, specifically around the development of National Adaptation Plans and Just Transition policies and processes. The knowledge products developed in this

[7] *In defining the above, please refer to the following definitions based on the UNDG Harmonized RBM Terminology.*

***Impact:** Positive and negative long-term effects on identifiable population groups produced by a development intervention, directly or indirectly, intended or unintended. These effects can be economic, socio-cultural, institutional, environmental, technological or of other types.*

***Outcome:** The intended or achieved short-term and medium-term effects of an intervention's outputs, usually requiring the collective effort of partners. Outcomes represent changes in development conditions which occur between the completion of outputs and the achievement of impact.*

***Outputs:** The products and services which result from the completion of activities within a development intervention*

programme will provide guidance to OPDs and Governments on how to strengthen disability inclusion within NAPs, how to integrate human rights and an intersectional approach to disability-inclusive climate action, and how to strengthen the inclusion of persons with disabilities using an inclusive and intersectional approach to Just Transition policies and processes, in line with states' obligations to the CRPD, in Jordan Somalia and South Africa.

Output 1.1: *The capacity of national stakeholders in Jordan, Somalia and South Africa - including organizations of persons with disabilities, civil society, national policymakers and government departments - to ensure more inclusive climate policies, laws and reporting at the national level, including Just Transition policies and processes, National Adaptation Plans and Nationally Determined Contributions, is enhanced.*

Description: This output will focus on building capacity of a wide range of stakeholders in Jordan, Somalia and South Africa to be able to ensure climate laws, policies and programmes are more inclusive of the rights of persons with disabilities. The capacity building activities will include regional and national OPDs as well as other government and civil society organisations working with persons with disabilities to enhance their knowledge on inclusion in climate action laws, policies and programmes and PWD as agents of change. The regional and national OPDs in Jordan and South Africa will be trained by IDA. The module is aimed to enhance the skills and knowledge among OPDs to engage in climate action processes such as NAPs, NDCs and Just Transition policies and processes to promote disability inclusive and intersectional approaches at the national level.
The programme will also target national actors within the government ministries as well as broader civil society organisations already working on climate action policies and programmes to have a better understanding on intersectionality and disability inclusion.

Responsible Agency: ILO (Jordan and South Africa), UNDP (Jordan and Somalia), OHCHR (Jordan and South Africa)

Other implementing partners: ILO through IDA, ADF, AOPD, National OPDs

Indicators *please use indicators from the UNPRPD menu of indicators (annex 1) against which output progress will be reported, PLEASE DO NOT CHANGE THE INDICATORS LANGUAGE AND KINDLY KEEP THE INDICATORS NUMBER AS IT IS IN THE MENU*

Indicator 1.1.1 # of trainings (disaggregation by type of capacity building) developed and delivered in the UNPRPD programme. (Disaggregated by topics)

Baseline:

Milestone year 1: following workshops delivered in each country:

Jordan

– One workshop (2 days) on capacity building focusing on how persons with disabilities and their representative organisations engage in NAPs and NDCs. The workshop will also focus on disability inclusion and intersectional perspective and discuss risks of climate policies that do not factor in the social dimension of the impacts of climate change as well as policy measures.
One workshop (2 days) on integrating an intersectional approach to disability-inclusive climate action to build the knowledge of stakeholders from the climate action sphere about intersectionality and disability-inclusion, and the knowledge of stakeholders from the disability rights sphere about climate change and climate action delivered. Stakeholders from the previous capacity building to support this activity through knowledge and experience sharing.

Somalia – One workshop (2 days) on capacity development focusing on how persons with disabilities and their representative organizations engage with NAP and NDC processes delivered; and integrating an intersectional approach to disability-inclusive climate action to build the knowledge of stakeholders from the climate action sphere about intersectionality and disability-inclusion. The workshop will also review the climate vulnerability assessments and

methodologies from a disability inclusion and intersectional perspective and discuss risks of climate policies that do not factor in the social dimension of the impacts of climate change as well as policy measures.

South Africa – One workshop (2 days) on integrating an intersectional approach to disability-inclusive Just Transition and climate action to develop the knowledge of stakeholders from the climate action sphere about intersectionality and disability-inclusion, and the knowledge of stakeholders from the disability rights sphere about just transition, climate change and climate action delivered.
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Milestone year 2: Training module for OPDs revised based on feedback and learning from the capacity building workshops.

Target: Total of 3-4 workshops delivered in Jordan, Somalia and South Africa to develop capacity of national stakeholders including OPDs on disability inclusion, intersectionality and climate action within NAPs, NDCs and Just Transition policies and processes.

Means of verification: workshop reports, participant lists, training material

Indicator 1.1.2 # of participants (disaggregated by type of stakeholder5) disaggregated by sex, disability, rural/urban participating in capacity development activities funded or provided by UNPRPD programmes

Baseline: 0

Milestone year 1: Participants from the following organisations identified to be part of the training in each country;
Jordan (approximately 50 participants trained):
Government: Ministry of Labour, Ministry of Environment (Focal point for Green Climate Fund), Ministry of Transport, Ministry of Youth, Greater Amman Municipality, national OPDs, Trade unions, Employers' organizations, the Jordan Higher Council for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, Govt. representative on refugees.
OPDs: members of the Jordan Coalition for Persons with Disability (with a focus on women led OPDs), CSOs working with climate at national or local levels, Arab Organizations for Persons with Disabilities, participants in ongoing projects and dialogues for gender mainstreaming and youth participation in climate action,
Somalia (approximately 45 participants trained):
Government: Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Agriculture, Disability Affairs of the Ministry of Labour Puntland, Federal Directorate of Environment and Climate Change, MoECC, Federal Ministry of Women and Human Rights.
OPDs: Somalia National Disability Agency (NDA), the Disability Network of Puntland, CSOs working with climate at national, regional or local levels, Africa Disability Forum.
South Africa (approximately 30 participants trained): Ministry of labour, Ministry of environment, Ministry of Agriculture, Focal point for GCF, Indigenous peoples' representatives, Trade unions, Employers' organizations, Department of Women, Youth and Persons with Disabilities and the Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment. Academia, Parliament (Committee on environment and natural resources and committee on gender, labour and social development), African Disability Forum, OPDs in South Africa, including SADA.

Milestone year 2: N/A

Target: At least 125 relevant stakeholders from Government, CSO, OPDs, social partners and UN teams in Jordan, Somalia and South Africa participate in the training workshops.

Means of verification: Participant lists
Indicator 1.1.3: # and % of participants reporting increased knowledge or capacity to design or revise policies or systems to be more disability inclusive.
Baseline: 0
Milestone year 1: 95 participants (70%) report increased knowledge to integrate disability inclusion and intersectionality to climate change action policies and frameworks
Milestone year 2
Target:
Means of verification: pre and post training surveys
Indicator 1.1.4: # of OPDs (disaggregated by type umbrella- disability specific- women- underrepresented other) that benefitted from capacity building activities (type of activities) funded by UNPRPD programmes to strengthen the capacity of organizations of persons with disabilities.
Baseline: 0
Milestone year 1: 40 OPDs participated in the training workshops. Regional OPDs: 2 (Africa Disability Forum & Arab Organisations of persons with disabilities) National OPDs: 30 OPDs in Jordan, 5 OPDs in Somalia, 10 OPDs in South Africa. Women led OPDs: 7 OPDs in Jordan, 2 OPDs in Somalia, 1 OPDs in South Africa
Milestone year 2
Means of verification: Participant lists, register of OPDs
Indicator 1.1.5: # of capacity building activities funded by UNPRPD programmes, directed at women and girls with disabilities on their rights and requirements and/or directed at underrepresented groups of persons with disabilities on their rights and requirements. (Disaggregated by target group)
Baseline: 0
Milestone year 1: Jordan: Women leaders of OPDs, community-based organizations invited to take part in the training process; Training directed at government agencies will include material on better supporting women and representatives from other marginalized groups to participate in and engage in climate related policy making.

Somalia: relevant women led OPDs and CSOs for participation in the workshops, as well as representatives from marginalized and vulnerable groups of persons with disabilities identified; Enhanced capacities of the relevant government entities who will attend the workshops on engaging with women led OPDs as well as persons with disabilities from groups that are in a marginalized or vulnerable in climate-related policy making.
South Africa: Representatives from women led OPDs as well as persons with disabilities from groups that are in a vulnerable situation meaningfully engaged in the capacity-building workshops.

Milestone year 2

Target: All 4 capacity building workshops and training material are developed through an intersectionality lens ensuring women with disabilities and marginalised and vulnerable persons with disabilities are engaged throughout

Means of verification: Training reports, Participant lists, feedback forms.

Output 1.2 A*: A guidance note on how to develop inclusive National Adaptation Plans is designed and tested - particularly to address gaps in achieving the preconditions for disability inclusion.*

Description: UNDP will lead the development of a guidance note on how to mainstream a disability-inclusive and intersectional approach into the NAP process at national level, in Jordan and Somalia. Jordan developed a NAP in 2021 and Somalia has initiated the NAP process. Both countries are also due to submit their next NDCs to UNFCCC by 2027, so this guidance will be applied to ongoing processes in order to strengthen disability inclusion and intersectionality in both countries and used to identify learning that can be applied to the NAP development process by OPDs and policymakers in other countries.

The Guidance Note will be developed using the following steps:

1. Undertake a desk review to identify how other groups (such as gender advocates and youth) were involved in the development of Jordan's National Adaptation Plan (NAP), how their issues were incorporated into the final drafts and identify what lessons can be learned from their experiences and replicated by the disability movement in Jordan; and the current status of Somalia's NAP process following its initiation.
2. A desk review of Jordan's NAP to identify how far disability was incorporated into the final draft and identify gaps in the NAP development process in Jordan in relation to ensuring the systematic engagement of OPDs that could be addressed. Review the current status of the NAP process in Somalia, and climate vulnerability assessments, to identify how persons with disabilities are being engaged and opportunities to strengthen its development.
3. Based on the desk review, draft preliminary version of guidance for policymakers on how to review scope of disability inclusion incorporated into the development and content of future NAPs.
4. Apply the draft guidance/checklist to specific sectors relevant to NAPs and NDCs in both countries. In Jordan, this will be tested against the commitment in Jordan's NDC to ensure inclusive adaptation and mitigation measures and the development of green infrastructure (transport and green infrastructure). In Somalia this process will be applied to climate vulnerability assessments to identify gaps in the process and opportunities for strengthening disability inclusion and intersectionality (climate vulnerability assessments).
5. Based on the learning from piloting the guidance in specific sectors, identify recommendations for the governments of Jordan and Somalia on strengthening disability inclusion and intersectionality in specific sectors, and general recommendations for strengthening the NAP development and validation process in both countries.
6. Finalize guidance for policymakers on how to review how far disability was incorporated into the development and content of NAPs, including how to undertake an effective desk review on this topic, a checklist setting out minimum criteria for addressing disability-inclusion and intersectionality in the development of NAPs – identifying key stakeholders to engage and consult in the process (including policymakers, diverse OPDs, women-led OPDs and underrepresented and marginalized groups of persons with disabilities) and a method for capturing learning (such as focus group discussions and consultations with key stakeholders including OPDs) – and how to structure recommendations for future or updated NAPs.

Responsible Agency: UNDP
Other implementing partners: IDA, OHCHR, Regional OPDs (ADF, AOPD), national OPDs
Indicators *please use indicators from the UNPRPD menu of indicators (annex 1) against which output progress will be reported, PLEASE DO NOT CHANGE THE INDICATORS LANGUAGE AND KINDLY KEEP THE INDICATORS NUMBER AS IT IS IN THE MENU*
Indicator 1.2.1 - # of knowledge products (disaggregated by type of product[7]/thematic focus[8]) developed, piloted and disseminated to the relevant stakeholders to inform inclusive practices
Baseline: 0
Milestone year 1: Jordan – 1 Guidance Note will be tested in Jordan with a focus on transport and green infrastructure. Somalia – 1 Guidance note will be tested to develop disability inclusive methodology for climate vulnerability assessments.
Milestone year 2: 2 validation workshops in Jordan and Somalia completed.
Target: 1 Guidance note on how to mainstream a disability-inclusive and intersectional approach into the NAP process and content at national level, in Jordan and Somalia developed and validated
Means of verification: Feedback from testing processes, Guidance Note
Indicator 1.2.2 - # of knowledge products developed that address gaps related to inclusion of women and girls with disabilities and/or underrepresented groups of persons with disabilities (disaggregated by thematic focus)
Baseline: 0
Milestone year 1: Gaps related to inclusion of women and girls with disabilities as well as underrepresented groups of persons with disabilities addressed by inclusion of representative organisations in focus group discussions and consultations during the testing process of the guidance note.
Milestone year 2: 1 Guidance note on disability inclusive NAP planning process validated to ensure gaps related to inclusion of women and girls with disabilities as well as underrepresented groups of persons with disabilities are addressed.

Target: 1 Guidance Note with an intersectional approach to inform disability inclusive NAP process and content developed.

Means of verification: minutes of workshops; list of participants, Guidance note.

Indicator 1.2.3 - # actors involved in developing and testing of knowledge products (disaggregated by actor (GOV/NGOs/OPDs/Other)

Baseline: 0

Milestone year 1: 8 stakeholders from the following type of institutions in Jordan and Somalia engaged in testing the checklists- Government ministries, Higher Council for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, participants in ongoing projects and dialogues for gender mainstreaming and youth participation in climate action, regional and national OPDs (in particular women led OPDs), CSOs working on climate action at national or local levels, academic institutions, country teams of PUNOs and IDA.

Milestone year 2: 8 stakeholders from the following type of institutions in Jordan and Somalia engaged in validating the findings and drafting the guidance note - Government ministries, Higher Council for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, participants in ongoing projects and dialogues for gender mainstreaming and youth participation in climate action, regional and national OPDs (in particular women led OPDs), CSOs working on climate action at national or local levels, academic institutions, country teams of PUNOs and IDA.

Target: 8 stakeholders from diverse agencies including OPDs engaged in designing and testing the guidance note for meaningful engagement of persons with disabilities in the NAP planning processes.

Means of verification: participant lists, Guidance Note

Output 1.2.B: *A Guidance Note for national stakeholders to integrate an intersectional approach to disability-inclusive climate action into the NAPs process is developed and tested to share country level experiences, to increase understanding, and to inform innovative practices.*

Description: OHCHR will lead the development of a guidance note on how to integrate an intersectional approach to disability-inclusive climate action, in Jordan and South Africa and support the respective guidance note development by UNDP in Jordan. The guidelines will include recommendations for stakeholders on how to implement an intersectional approach within climate action. Additionally, using an intersectional approach, the guidelines will also address outreach to and inclusion of marginalized persons with disabilities who face multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination based on their disability and other factors such as ethnic minority status, indigenous status, geographic location, economic status, religious minority status, sexual orientation or gender identity etc. It will also include linkages with relevant provisions under international human rights and environmental law. It will focus on how to ensure inclusive, rights-based climate action – with a particular focus on the rights of persons with disabilities in all of their diversity, in particular women and girls, youth, and indigenous persons with disabilities and groups of persons with disabilities underrepresented within the disability movement. As such, the guidance will use an intersectional approach to ensure climate action considers and addresses the multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination persons with disabilities face in all of their diversity.

The Guidance Note will be developed using the following steps:

1. Undertake a desk review to identify how intersectional factors such as ethnic minority status, indigenous status, geographic location, economic status, religious minority status, sexual orientation or gender identity have been considered in the development of South Africa's National Adaptation Plan (NAP) and identify what lessons can be

learned and replicated by the disability movement in South Africa; and the current status of Jordan's NAP process following its initiation.

2. Review South Africa's NAP to identify how far disability and intersectionality were incorporated into the final draft and identify gaps in the NAP development process in South Africa that could be addressed. Review the current status of the NAP process in Jordan to identify how persons with disabilities are being engaged and opportunities to strengthen its development. Review the process in both countries against the steps set out by UNFCCC in the Technical Guidelines for the National Adaptation Plan Process[8], and identify gaps in the UNFCCC process that could be addressed through a more disability-inclusive and intersectional approach.
3. Based on the findings of the desk review OHCHR's Environment Team and field presences covering Jordan and South Africa, national, regional and global OPDs will develop a method for diagnosing issues and identifying gaps in the NAP process in Jordan and South Africa. This will include a checklist setting out minimum criteria for addressing disability-inclusion and intersectionality, identifying key stakeholders to engage in this process (including women-led OPDs and underrepresented groups of persons with disabilities and policymakers), and a method for capturing learning.
4. OHCHR's Environment Team and field presences covering Jordan and South Africa, national, regional and global OPDs will pilot the method for diagnosing issues and identifying gaps in the NAP process in Jordan and South Africa.
5. Based on the piloting, identify recommendations for policymakers on how to strengthen an intersectional approach to disability-inclusive climate action.
6. Finalise the guidance note for policymakers on how to integrate an intersectional approach to disability-inclusive climate action in the development of NAP processes. This will include components on undertaking desk reviews, how to apply and test the tool with OPDs and policymakers at national level, the validation process and how to generate recommendations for policymakers undertaking the NAP process.

Responsible Agency: OHCHR

Other implementing partners: IDA, Africa Disability Forum, x National OPDs

Indicators *please use indicators from the UNPRPD menu of indicators (annex 1) against which output progress will be reported, PLEASE DO NOT CHANGE THE INDICATORS LANGUAGE AND KINDLY KEEP THE INDICATORS NUMBER AS IT IS IN THE MENU*

Indicator 1.2.1 # of knowledge products (disaggregated by type of product[7]/thematic focus[8]) developed, piloted and disseminated to the relevant stakeholders to inform inclusive practices

Baseline: to be completed following the mapping/ analysis by OHCHR

Milestone year 1: Guidelines developed to identify and address gaps in intersectionality and disability inclusion in climate laws, policies and the NAP process by OHCHR's Environment Team jointly with OHCHR field presences covering Jordan and South Africa, in collaboration with OPDs at the national level, IDA at the global level using a participatory process.

Milestone year 2: The guidelines tested in Jordan and South Africa through validation workshops in each country as well as through a piloting initiative administered through two national OPDs in each project country.

[8] UNFCCC National Adaptation Plans: Technical Guidelines for the National Adaptation Plan Process

Target: 1 Guidance Note for national stakeholders to integrate an intersectional approach to disability-inclusive, rights-based climate action into the NAP process and content developed.
Means of verification: baseline mapping report, Guidance Note, feedback from the consultations, validation workshop reports
Indicator 1.2.2 - # of knowledge products developed that address gaps related to inclusion of women and girls with disabilities and/or underrepresented groups of persons with disabilities (disaggregated by thematic focus)
Baseline: 0
Milestone year 1: As part of the guideline design, identify gaps related to inclusion of women and girls with disabilities and/or underrepresented groups of persons with disabilities through a mapping/analysis undertaken in each project country to ascertain the baseline and status of climate laws and policies on intersectionality and disability inclusion.
Milestone year 2: The guidelines address gaps related to inclusion of women and girls with disabilities and/or underrepresented groups of persons with disabilities by providing targeted recommendations on intersectionality and disability inclusion relating to climate laws and policies.
Target: 1 gender-responsive Guidance Note addressing intersectional approach to disability-inclusive, rights-based climate action to be used in NAP process developed.
Means of verification: Guidance Note, mapping exercise
Indicator 1.2.3 - # actors involved in developing and testing of knowledge products (disaggregated by actor (GOV/NGOs/OPDs/Other)
Baseline: 0
Milestone year 1: 80 (in total) stakeholders from the following institutions in Jordan and South Africa engaged in designing the guidelines through a participatory process; The Environment Team at OHCHR Headquarters and, OHCHR field presences covering Jordan and South Africa, UNCT members in Jordan, OPDs at the national level, IDA at the global level.
Milestone year 2: 60 (in total) stakeholders from the following institutions in Jordan and South Africa engaged in validating the guidelines; OPDs and other stakeholders working on climate change and disability rights, both as part of civil society, academia and relevant government institutions.

Target: 50 (in total) number of stakeholders from diverse agencies including OPDs engaged in designing and testing the guidelines to integrate an intersectional approach to disability-inclusive, rights-based climate action developed.

Means of verification: participant lists, Guidance Note

Output 1.2.C: *A Guidance Note for how to strengthen inclusion of persons with disabilities in national Just Transition policies and processes such as the NDC and South Africa's Just Transition Framework at country level – including through inclusive social protection, social dialogue and employment – is developed, tested and validated.*

Description: The ILO will lead the development of a Guidance Note for policymakers on how to strengthen the inclusion of persons with disabilities in national Just Transition policies and processes using an inclusive and intersectional approach. The Guidance Note will include components on social dialogue and stakeholder engagement to plan and manage a just transition for all at national level, in Jordan and South Africa, as well as just transition and decent work-climate related assessments, diagnostics and/or analyses, such as Rapid Situational Analyses, Skills for Green Jobs or Green Jobs Assessments. This will set out how disability inclusion and intersectionality could be better integrated in Just Transition policies and processes, methodologies and knowledge products and outline how a Just Transition can be managed inclusively through policies and processes that build genuinely inclusive pathways to combatting climate change and creating green jobs, including through inclusive social protection, social dialogue and employment. The tool will have a targeted focus on women and girls with disabilities, indigenous peoples with disabilities as well as other underrepresented and marginalized groups of persons with disabilities who are at greater risk of being left out of climate action. These groups will also play an important role in the validation workshop for the Guidance Note.

The Guidance Note will be developed, tested and validated using the following steps:

1. Undertake a desk review and stakeholder consultations/key-informant interviews to identify the current status of Just Transition policy frameworks and processes as well as just transition, environmental sustainability and decent work-climate related knowledge products, such as Rapid Situational Analyses, Skills for Green Jobs and/or Green Jobs Assessment in Jordan and South Africa. The resulting document will also identify how policies, knowledge products and key stakeholders refer to a Just Transition and green jobs at national level, and if there is any references or connection to strengthening the climate resilience, inclusion and rights of persons with disabilities. The review would also include the frameworks that are being or could be used to undertake further research, assessments, diagnostics and/or analyses in both countries and review how disability is addressed.
2. Based on the findings of the desk review and stakeholder consultations/key-informant interviews, the ILO in partnership with government institutions, national OPDs, trade unions, employers' organizations and broader CSOs, will develop a method for diagnosing issues and identifying gaps and entry points in the Just Transition policies and processes in Jordan and South Africa. This will include a checklist setting out minimum criteria for addressing disability-inclusion and intersectionality, identifying key stakeholders to engage in this process (including women-led OPDs and underrepresented groups of persons with disabilities and policymakers), and a method for capturing learning.
   2. 3. The ILO working with national OPDs, trade unions, employers' organizations and broader CSOs, will pilot the method for diagnosing issues and identifying gaps and entry points in the Just Transition policies and processes in Jordan and South Africa. 4. Based on the piloting, identify recommendations for policymakers on how to strengthen the inclusion of persons with disabilities using an inclusive and intersectional approach to Just Transition policies and processes. Finalise Guidance Note for policymakers on how to integrate an intersectional and disability-inclusive approach to national Just Transition policies and processes and climate action such as the Just Transition Framework at national level. This will include components on social dialogue and stakeholder engagement to plan and manage a just transition for all; undertaking desk reviews, assessments and analyses;

interviewing and consulting key stakeholders and experts on how to apply and test the tool with OPDs and policymakers at national level; the validation process; and how to generate recommendations for Just Transition policies and processes including South Africa's Just Transition Framework and future or updated NAPs or NDCs.

5. Validation workshop for the Guidance Note with policymakers, national OPDs, trade unions, employers' organizations and broader CSOs to receive inputs and feedback from CSOs at the country level in their engagements with just transition policy-making processes.

Responsible Agency: ILO

Other implementing partners: IDA, OHCHR, trade Unions, regional and national OPDs

Indicators *please use indicators from the UNPRPD menu of indicators (annex 1) against which output progress will be reported, PLEASE DO NOT CHANGE THE INDICATORS LANGUAGE AND KINDLY KEEP THE INDICATORS NUMBER AS IT IS IN THE MENU*

Indicator 1.2.1-# of knowledge products (disaggregated by type of product[7]/thematic focus[8]) developed, piloted and disseminated to the relevant stakeholders to inform inclusive practices

Baseline: 0

Milestone year 1: An inception workshop conducted to develop the diagnostic method for Just Transition policies and processes with the participation of government institutions, national OPDs, trade unions, employers' organizations, CSOs, other UN agencies.

Milestone year 2: A validation workshop completed to receive inputs and feedback from stakeholders at the country level in their engagements with just transition policy-making processes.

Target: 1 knowledge tool including guidance on disability-inclusive Just Transition policies and processes developed

Means of verification: participant lists, Guidance Note and workshop report

Indicator 1.2.2 - # of knowledge products developed that address gaps and entry points related to inclusion of women and girls with disabilities and/or underrepresented groups of persons with disabilities (disaggregated by thematic focus)

Baseline: 0

Milestone year 1: women-led OPDs and women with disabilities participate and input into the development of the knowledge product.

Milestone year 2: women-led OPDs and women with disabilities are part of the testing process to identify the gaps in just transition and green jobs related policies and processes

Target: A gender-responsive guidance note on disability-inclusive Just Transition policies and processes developed

Means of verification: 1 Guidance Note, recommendations and workshop report
Indicator 1.2.3 - # actors involved in developing and testing of knowledge products (disaggregated by actor (GOV/NGOs/OPDs/Other)
Baseline: 0
Milestone year 1: An inception workshop to develop the structure of the knowledge product with the participation of five government actors, five trade unions, five employers' organizations, five OPDs and three UN agencies.
Milestone year 2: Three OPDs, two trade unions, two employers' organisations, two government actors and three UN agencies engaged in validating the knowledge product
Target: 20 actors (OPDs, Trade Unions, Employers, Govt) involved in developing, testing and validating the tool on just transition and green jobs policies and processes in Jordan and South Africa
Means of verification: workshop participant lists, list of co-authors/ credits in the knowledge product.
Output 1.3: *Models of good practice, learning and exchange mechanisms are developed to share country level experiences across climate actions and processes to increase understanding, and to inform National Adaptation Plans.*
Description: As a multi country programme designed to develop and test tools to advance CRPD implementation, this output will foster cross country collaboration between OPDs, Government institutions and UN organisations to share good practice and learnings on developing, reviewing, and monitoring disability inclusive National Adaptation plans. The programme will have one or more working groups which will include stakeholders from the different countries. The working group(s) will be set up to oversee the diagnostic phase, recommendation development phase and Guidance Note finalisation phase. They will play a key role in sharing models of good practice to shape the NAP process and content to be gender-responsive and disability inclusive. A webinar will be held at the end of each phase to share the learnings across the different countries. Furthermore, the guidance notes developed under output 1.2A, 1.2B and 1.2C will be tested across two countries at a minimum enabling learnings to be shared. The programme will also promote regional learning through the continuous participation of regional OPDs such as Africa Disability Forum and Arab organisation of persons with disabilities.
Responsible Agency: ILO, UNDP, OHCHR
Other implementing partners: ADF, AOPD, IDA
Indicators *please use indicators from the UNPRPD menu of indicators (annex 1) against which output progress will be reported, PLEASE DO NOT CHANGE THE INDICATORS LANGUAGE AND KINDLY KEEP THE INDICATORS NUMBER AS IT IS IN THE MENU*
Indicator 1.3.3 # of mechanisms[9] to share and exchange learning and evidence to inform inclusive policies and systems. (Disaggregated by national/ regional/global mechanism)

Baseline: 0
Milestone year 1: 1-2 working groups set up, 1 webinar conducted, 2 regional OPDs engaged
Milestone year 2: 3 webinars, 2 regional OPDs engaged
Target: 3 mechanisms (Technical working groups, peer to peer learning for regional OPD, global webinars)
Means of verification: technical working group meeting notes, webinar recordings, meetings between regional OPDs
Indicator 1.3.4 # actors involved in mechanisms to share learning and evidence to inform inclusive policies and systems disaggregated (UN/ GOV/OPDs, other)
Baseline: 0
Milestone year 1: Following actors engaged in the technical working group and 1 webinar completed.
Target: Technical working group - 30 stakeholders from Jordan, Somalia and South Africa; Peer to peer learning - 2 regional OPDs engaged; Webinars 30 stakeholders from Jordan, Somalia and South Africa participate in 3 webinars to promote learning.
Means of verification: participant lists, event recordings
Indicator 1.3.5 # of models of good practice, learning and exchange mechanisms addressing the situation of women with disabilities and/or underrepresented groups of persons with disabilities (disaggregation women or underrepresented groups) (disaggregated by disability specific or mainstream)
Baseline: 0
Milestone year 1: women with disabilities, women led OPDs, persons with disabilities from marginalised groups and OPD representing marginalized groups of persons with disabilities participating in the technical working group(s)
Milestone year 2: women with disabilities, women led OPDs, persons with disabilities from marginalised groups and OPD representing marginalized groups of persons with disabilities presenting learnings at webinars

Target: x models of good practice addressing the situation of women with disabilities and underrepresented groups of persons with disabilities presented during the webinars

Means of verification: case studies highlighting models of good practice on addressing the situation of women with disabilities

Outcome 2. Gaps to achieve intersectionality and disability inclusion in climate change policies and processes in Jordan, Somalia and South Africa to meet CRPD standards are identified and addressed.

Under this outcome the multi- country programme will apply the tools developed under outcome 1 that facilitate the participation of persons with disabilities in decision-making processes to allow for 'tailored climate action that addresses the specific concerns of persons with disabilities related to the adverse impacts of climate change'[9]. Taking persons with disabilities into account and ensuring their meaningful participation in legislation, policy and programme design is critical for effective climate action. A disability-inclusive and intersectional approach will empower persons with disabilities as agents of change, prevent discrimination, and ultimately make climate action more effective. The outcome aims to ensure National Adaption Plans and Just Transition policies and processes are aligned with the CRPD.

Output 2.1A *National policies and processes addressing climate change are reviewed using an intersectionality approach to be in line with CRPD standards.*

Description – relevant National laws, policies and programmes (to be determined in consultations with government partners and other stakeholders), including National Adaptation Plans, will be reviewed using the Guidance Note developed and tested in Jordan and South Africa. The scope of the reviews with respect to intersectionality will be determined after the desk review of mapping of climate laws, policies and processes in each project country that will ascertain the baseline and status.

OHCHR will consult with key national stakeholders, including OPDs and government ministries, to validate the learning and finalise recommendations that can be applied at national level in Jordan and South Africa so that the tools can be replicated in other climate action related national policies.
The mapping, reviewing and recommendation drafting process for the selected climate laws, poles and programmes will include the following stakeholders;
In South Africa, International Disability Alliance, African Disability Forum, South African Disability Alliance, Disabled People South Africa, Southern Africa Federation of the Disabled, Department of Women, Youth and Persons with Disabilities, the Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment and the Human Rights Commission of South Africa.
In Jordan, key stakeholders will include the Higher Council for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the National Centre for Human Rights, the Coordinator for Human Rights in the Prime Ministries, Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Social Development, Environment, Water, Labour, Local Administration, Planning and Coordination; OPDs, PWDs, HIMAN (human rights NGO coalition) and the UNCT.
McGill University Disability Inclusive Climate Action Research Program as well as the Centre for Environmental Rights and Business Unit South Africa will provide technical support to both countries.

Responsible agency: OHCHR

Other implementing partners: National OPDs, IDA, Government partners, human rights commissions, Academia in Jordan and South Africa

[9] OHCHR (2020) 'Analytical study on the promotion and protection of the rights of persons with disabilities in the context of climate change', Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, A/HRC/44/30

Indicators *please use indicators from the UNPRPD menu of indicators (annex 1) against which output progress will be reported, PLEASE DO NOT CHANGE THE INDICATORS LANGUAGE AND KINDLY KEEP THE INDICATORS NUMBER AS IT IS IN THE MENU*
Indicator 2.1.1. # of national regulatory frameworks and systems changes targeted by the UNPRPD program disaggregated by 1) legislation/regulation, 2) policies/plans/strategies, 3) capacity building programs, 4) operational guidance/standards, 5) direct services/service overhaul/service modelling, 6) audits/reviews/assessments, 7) governmental programs, 8) administrative procedures, 9) formal monitoring and accountability mechanisms or bodies, 10) regulatory/oversite/monitoring systems, 11) financing and budgeting or 12) other (please explain)
Baseline: to be completed after mapping exercise
Milestone year 1: 5 climate laws, policies and programme in Jordan and South Africa identified for desk review
Milestone year 2: Gaps relating to disability inclusion and intersectionality approaches identified from the review of 5 climate laws, policies and programmes in Jordan and South Africa documented
Target:10 climate laws, policies and programmes in Jordan and South Africa reviewed.
Means of verification: Desk review and analysis of climate laws and policies in Jordan and South Africa
Indicator 2.1.2. # type of change (development/review/reform) in legal frameworks and systems
Baseline:
Milestone year 1: The review criteria for the intersectionality and disability inclusion review of climate laws, policies and programme developed
Milestone year 2: Recommendations on the climate laws, policies and programmes in Jordan and South Africa finalised by the multi stakeholder technical working group
Target: 1 set of recommendations on the targeted Jordanian climate laws and policies; 1 set of recommendations on the targeted South African climate laws and policies.
Means of verification: desk review analysis of policies, set of recommendations to policy makers in Jordan and South Africa
Output 2.1.B *National policies and processes related to Just Transition policies and processes are reviewed to be in line with CRPD standards.*
Description: The policy review will assess whether Just Transition methodologies include measures that support persons with disabilities and incorporate an intersectional approach; assess whether they include concrete measures for ensuring the inclusion of persons with disabilities in the development and implementation of NAPs or NDCs; and identify any discriminatory law, policy and programmes that inhibit implementation of the CRPD.

As outlined under output 1.2.C ILO will apply diagnostic process to Just Transition Framework policies and processes in Jordan and South Africa in partnership with national OPDs, trade unions, employers' organizations, government actors and CSOs. The outcome of the diagnostic process will allow ILO to set out a list of identified gaps and a set of recommendations for policymakers on how to ensure disability-inclusive and intersectional approaches. ILO will consult with key national stakeholders, including OPDs and government ministries, to validate the learning and finalize recommendations for Jordan and South Africa.
Responsible agency: ILO
Other implementing partners: OPDs, Government ministries, Trade Unions, Employer Organisations
Indicators *please use indicators from the UNPRPD menu of indicators (annex 1) against which output progress will be reported, PLEASE DO NOT CHANGE THE INDICATORS LANGUAGE AND KINDLY KEEP THE INDICATORS NUMBER AS IT IS IN THE MENU*
Indicator 2.1.1. # of national regulatory frameworks and systems changes targeted by the UNPRPD program disaggregated by 1) legislation/regulation, 2) policies/plans/strategies, 3) capacity building programs, 4) operational guidance/standards, 5) direct services/service overhaul/service modelling, 6) audits/reviews/assessments, 7) governmental programs, 8) administrative procedures, 9) formal monitoring and accountability mechanisms or bodies, 10) regulatory/oversite/monitoring systems, 11) financing and budgeting or 12) other (please explain)
Baseline: 0
Milestone year 1: Policies to be review in Jordan and South Africa identified.
Milestone year 2: Gaps relating to disability inclusion and intersectionality for Just Transition policies and processes in Jordan and South Africa documented.
Target: 1 policies relating to Just Transition Framework reviewed through a disability inclusion and intersectionality lens
Means of verification: desk review of policies relating to just transition
Indicator 2.1.2 # type of change (development/review/reform) in legal frameworks and systems
Baseline: 0
Milestone year 1: The review criteria for the intersectionality and disability inclusion for Just Transition Framework developed
Milestone year 2: Recommended revisions to the targeted policies and programmes validated by OPDs

Target: 1 set of recommendations on Just Transition in Jordan; 1 set of recommendations on Just Transition in South Africa.

Means of verification: List of recommendations for revisions, meeting minutes, validation meeting report

Output 2.1.C *National Adaptation Plans, budgets, programme and monitoring processes are reviewed to be in line with CRPD standard.*

Description: The programme will review National Adaptation Plans, including the processes for how existing adaptation commitments are being developed, delivered and financed, in order to identify how persons with disabilities and their representative organisations can engage in national processes for preparing NAPs in Somalia and Jordan. The review process will also identify barriers in implementation of the relevant laws and policies at sub-national levels and identify opportunities for improving integration and addressing institutional silos between the stakeholders responsible for planning climate action, disaster risk reduction and development work at national and sub-national levels.

As outlined under output 1.2A, UNDP will apply diagnostic process to selected sectors of the NAP in partnership with national OPDs. This process will include engaging with relevant government departments, policymakers and other national-level stakeholders as key informants. The diagnostic process will be piloted in specific sectors relevant to national climate change processes in Jordan (transport and green infrastructure) and Somalia (climate vulnerability assessments).

The outcome of the diagnostic process will allow UNDP to set out a list of identified gaps and a set of recommendations for policymakers in Jordan and Somalia on how to address the gaps to ensure disability-inclusive and intersectional approaches.

UNDP will consult with key national stakeholders, including OPDs and government ministries, to validate the learning and finalise recommendations that can be applied at national level to all sectors within NAPs in Jordan and Somalia.

Responsible agency: UNDP

Other implementing partners: National OPDs, Government ministries

Indicators *please use indicators from the UNPRPD menu of indicators (annex 1) against which output progress will be reported, PLEASE DO NOT CHANGE THE INDICATORS LANGUAGE AND KINDLY KEEP THE INDICATORS NUMBER AS IT IS IN THE MENU*

Indicator 2.1.1. (….) # of national regulatory frameworks and systems changes targeted by the UNPRPD program disaggregated by 1) legislation/regulation, 2) policies/plans/strategies, 3) capacity building programs, 4) operational guidance/standards, 5) direct services/service overhaul/service modelling, 6) audits/reviews/assessments, 7) governmental programs, 8) administrative procedures, 9) formal monitoring and accountability mechanisms or bodies, 10) regulatory/oversite/monitoring systems, 11) financing and budgeting or 12) other (please explain)

Baseline: 0

Milestone year 1: Specific sectors within NAPs in Jordan and Somalia to apply the diagnosis process identified
Milestone year 2: Gaps relating to disability inclusion and intersectionality in NAPs in Jordan and Somalia documented.
Target: 2 targeted frameworks (NAP in Jordan and Somalia) reviewed to identify how persons with disabilities and their representative organisations can engage in national processes for preparing NAPs.
Means of verification: Review reports of the NAPs and NDCs outlining entry points for persons with disabilities.
Indicator 2.1.2. (….) # type of change (development/review/reform) in legal frameworks and systems
Baseline: 0
Milestone year 1: The review criteria for the intersectionality and disability inclusion within NAPs and NDCs developed
Milestone year 2: Recommended revisions to NAPs and NDCs validated by multi stakeholder workshop
Target: 1 set of recommendations to national stakeholder to draft disability inclusive and gender-responsive NAPs for Jordan and 1 set of recommendations to national stakeholder to draft disability inclusive and gender-responsive NAP for Somalia developed
Means of verification: Recommendations report, revised participant list to engage in NAP and NDC processes in Jordan and Somalia.

4 .KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT AND CAPACITY BUILDING

4.1 KNOWLEDGE GAPS TO BE ADRESSED

MAX 500 WORDS

Please explain what knowledge gaps the programme is addressing and how the programme monitors and responds to existing gaps.

Although there is growing recognition of the disproportionate impact of climate change on persons with disabilities[10], and useful lessons from disaster risk reduction and humanitarian interventions on how to ensure systematic engagement of persons with disabilities in inclusive interventions, there remains a lack of concrete evidence of how to genuinely

[10] OHCHR (2020) 'Analytical study on the promotion and protection of the rights of persons with disabilities in the context of climate change', Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, A/HRC/44/30

strengthen the climate resilience of persons with disabilities[11,12]. There is also a lack of evidence globally on climate change and how to address intersecting forms of discrimination to ensure no one is left behind in climate change policies and action. The majority of countries reporting to UNFCCC do not make any connection between the importance of including persons with disabilities in climate change policies, programmes and reporting, and either do not reference disability in their NDCs and NAPs or refer to persons with disabilities in general terms as a vulnerable group[13,14].

This programme seeks to address gaps in Just Transition and climate policies related to the protection of persons with disabilities and their participation in Just Transition and climate policy making and implementation. The guidance notes developed through this programme will provide guidance to governments and OPDs on how to strengthen disability inclusion within Just Transition policies and processes, NAPs and NDCs, how to integrate human rights and an intersectional approach to a disability-inclusive Just Transition and climate action, methodologies and knowledge products, and how to ensure a Just Transition can be managed inclusively through policies and processes that build genuinely inclusive pathways to combatting climate change and creating and green jobs, including through inclusive social protection, social dialogue and employment, in line with states' obligations to the CRPD. The Guidance Note will also include components on social dialogue and stakeholder engagement to plan and manage a just transition for all at national level, in Jordan and South Africa, as well as just transition and decent work-climate related assessments, diagnostics and/or analyses, such as Rapid Situational Analyses, Skills for Green Jobs or Green Jobs Assessments.

The three countries in this programme have all demonstrated recognition of the importance of disability inclusive and intersectional approaches to climate change. The programme is expected to build the capacity of key national institutions and equip them with guidance and clear recommendations for strengthening disability inclusive and intersectional approaches to national climate change policies and systems. The programme is also expected to genuinely strengthen the climate resilience of a diversity of persons with disabilities in Jordan, Somalia and South Africa by building their capacity to engage in and influence the development of NAPs.

The guidance notes that will result from this programme will offer lessons learnt and experiences from three diverse contexts. By sharing information between the differing country contexts, a wider set of lessons and experiences will be used to inform the final guidance notes that are developed. This will ensure that the finalised guidance notes – including their recommendations for governments – can be applied by OPDs and policy makers seeking to ensure a disability inclusive and intersectional approach to national climate change policies and systems in other countries.

4.2 TOOLS TO BE DEVELOPED

MAX 500 WORDS

Describe the tools that will be developed and tested in the proposed programme. Please include Relevance – how is the tool relevant to the thematic area of focus; Purpose – what is the objective of the tool (which process / system does it target and what is it intended to influence and change and which sector/s is it targeting). Briefly describe the process for developing and testing the tool.

This programme will deliver three Guidance Notes, that will be developed following the below process:

[11] Smith et al (2017) Disability and climate resilience: A literature review
[12] Kett et al (2020) Disability Inclusion Helpdesk Query No: 30
[13] UNFCCC NDC Registry and UNFCCC Submitted NAPs
[14] McGill, DiCarp and IDA Status Report on Disability Inclusion in National Climate Commitments and Policies

1. Undertake desk review to identify how disability and intersectionality have been covered in the development of National Adaptation Plans and processes.
2. Review finalised NAPs and ongoing processes following the initiation of NAP processes at national level to identify disability and intersectionality have been adequately considered.
3. Based on the findings of the desk review develop a method for diagnosing issues and identifying gaps in the NAP processes at national level. This will include a checklist setting out minimum criteria for addressing disability-inclusion and intersectionality, identifying key stakeholders to engage in this process (including diverse OPDs and policymakers), and a method for capturing learning.
4. Working with national governments, OPDs and national partners pilot the method for diagnosing issues and identifying gaps to address in the NAP process.
5. Identify recommendations for policymakers on how to strengthen an intersectional approach to disability-inclusive climate action in the NAP process.
6. Finalise guidance notes for policymakers on how to integrate an intersectional approach to disability-inclusive climate action in the development of NAP processes. This will include components on undertaking desk reviews, how to apply and test the tool with OPDs and policymakers at national level, the validation process and how to generate recommendations for policymakers undertaking the NAP process.

Each PUNO will follow the above process to develop a specific guidance note on their area of expertise:

UNDP will lead the development of a guidance note on how to mainstream a disability-inclusive and intersectional approach into the NAP process at national level, in Jordan and Somalia. Jordan developed a NAP in 2021 and Somalia has initiated the NAP process. Both countries are also due to submit their next NDCs to UNFCCC by 2027, so this guidance will be applied to ongoing processes to strengthen disability inclusion and intersectionality in both countries and used to identify learning that can be applied to the NAP development process by OPDs and policymakers in other countries.

OHCHR will support the development of guidance notes by UNDP and ILO in Jordan and lead the development of a guidance note on how to integrate an intersectional approach to disability-inclusive climate action, in Jordan and South Africa. The guidelines will include targeted recommendations for policymakers and linkages with relevant provisions under international human rights and environmental law. They will set out how to ensure inclusive, rights-based climate action – with a focus on the rights of persons with disabilities, in particular women and girls, youth, and indigenous persons with disabilities.

ILO will lead the development of a guidance note on how to strengthen the inclusion of persons with disabilities using an inclusive and intersectional approach to Just Transition at national level, in Jordan and South Africa. This will set out how disability-inclusion and intersectionality could be strengthened in Just Transition methodology and reporting at national level and outline how ensuring a Just Transition and green jobs can build genuinely inclusive pathways to combatting climate change.

4.3 KNOWLEDGE MANAGMENT OUTPUTS

Please list all output and activities in the table below.

Knowledge products	**Activities**	**Partners Involved**

Please include the nature of the tool (guidance note , checklist , policy brief etc.)		
Guidance note on how to mainstream a disability-inclusive and intersectional approach into the National Adaptation Plan process at national level.	1. Undertake a desk review to identify how other groups (such as gender advocates and youth) were involved in the development of Jordan's National Adaptation Plan (NAP), how their issues were incorporated into the final drafts and identify what lessons can be learned from their experiences and replicated by the disability movement in Jordan; and the current status of Somalia's NAP process following its initiation. 2. Review Jordan's NAP to identify how far disability was incorporated into the final draft and identify gaps in the NAP development process in Jordan in relation to ensuring the systematic engagement of OPDs that could be addressed. Review the current status of the NAP process in Somalia to identify how persons with disabilities are being engaged and opportunities to strengthen its development. 3. Based on the desk review, draft guidance for policymakers on the scope of disability inclusion incorporated into the development and content of NAPs. 4. Apply the draft guidance to specific sectors relevant to NAPs. In Jordan, this will be tested against the commitment in Jordan's NDC to ensure inclusive adaptation and mitigation measures and the development of green infrastructure (transport and green infrastructure). In Somalia this process will be applied to climate vulnerability assessments to identify gaps in the process and opportunities for strengthening disability inclusion and intersectionality (climate vulnerability assessments). 5. Based on the learning from piloting the guidance in specific sectors, identify recommendations for the governments of Jordan and Somalia on strengthening disability inclusion and intersectionality in specific sectors, and general	UNDP as lead, working with Government ministries, Higher Council for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, participants in ongoing projects and dialogues for gender mainstreaming and youth participation in climate action, regional and national OPDs (in particular, women led OPDs), CSOs working on climate action at national or local levels, academic institutions, country teams of PUNOs and IDA.

	recommendations for strengthening the NAP development and validation process in both countries. 6. Finalize guidance for policymakers on how to review how far disability was incorporated into the development and content of NAPs, including how to undertake an effective desk review on this topic, a checklist setting out minimum criteria for addressing disability-inclusion and intersectionality in the development of NAPs – identifying key stakeholders to engage and consult in the process (including policymakers, diverse OPDs, women-led OPDs and underrepresented and marginalized groups of persons with disabilities) and a method for capturing learning (such as focus group discussions and consultations with key stakeholders including OPDs) – and how to structure recommendations for future or updated NAPs.	
Guidance note on how to integrate an intersectional approach to disability-inclusive climate action into the NAP process at national level.	1. Undertake a desk review to identify how intersectional factors such as ethnic minority status, indigenous status, geographic location, economic status, religious minority status, sexual orientation or gender identity have been considered in the development of South Africa's National Adaptation Plan (NAP) and identify what lessons can be learned and replicated by the disability movement in South Africa; and the current status of Jordan's NAP process following its initiation. 2. Review South Africa's NAP to identify how far disability and intersectionality were incorporated into the final draft and identify gaps in the NAP development process in South Africa that could be addressed. Review the current status of the NAP process in Jordan to identify how persons with disabilities are being engaged and opportunities to strengthen its development. Review the process in both countries against the steps set out by UNFCCC in the Technical Guidelines for the National Adaptation Plan	OHCHR as lead, working with national OPDs in Jordan and South Africa and supporting a HRBA in process and content of guidance notes developed in Jordan by UNDP and ILO and IDA at the global level.

	Process, and identify gaps in the UNFCCC process that could be addressed through a more disability-inclusive and intersectional approach. 3. Based on the findings of the desk review OHCHR Environment Team and field presences covering South Africa and Jordan, national, regional and global OPDs develop a method for diagnosing issues and identifying gaps in the NAP process in South Africa and Jordan. This will include a checklist setting out minimum criteria for addressing disability-inclusion and intersectionality, identifying key stakeholders to engage in this process (including women-led OPDs and underrepresented groups of persons with disabilities and policymakers), and a method for capturing learning. 4. OHCHR Environment Team and field presences covering South Africa and Jordan, national, regional and global OPDs will pilot the method for diagnosing issues and identifying gaps to the NAP process in South Africa and Jordan. 5. Based on the piloting, identify recommendations for policymakers on how to strengthen an intersectional approach to disability-inclusive climate action. 6. Finalise guidance for policymakers on how to integrate an intersectional approach to disability-inclusive climate action in the development of NAP processes. This will include components on undertaking desk reviews, how to apply and test the tool with OPDs and policymakers at national level, the validation process and how to generate recommendations for policymakers undertaking the NAP process.	
Guidance note on how to integrate an intersectional approach to disability-inclusive climate action in Just Transition at national level.	1. Undertake a desk review and stakeholder consultations/key-informant interviews to identify the current status of Just Transition policy frameworks and processes as well as just transition, environmental sustainability and	ILO as lead, working with government ministry representative from Jordan and South Africa, trade unions, employers' organizations, CSOs, other UN agencies.

	decent work-climate related knowledge products, such as Rapid Situational Analyses, Skills for Green Jobs and/or Green Jobs Assessment in Jordan and South Africa. The resulting document will also identify how policies, knowledge products and key stakeholders refer to a Just Transition and green jobs at national level, and if there is any references or connection to strengthening the climate resilience, inclusion and rights of persons with disabilities. The review would also include the frameworks that are being or could be used to undertake further research, assessments, diagnostics and/or analyses in both countries and review how disability is addressed. 2. Based on the findings of the desk review and stakeholder consultations/key-informant interviews, the ILO in partnership with government institutions, national OPDs, trade unions, employers' organizations and broader CSOs, will develop a method for diagnosing issues and identifying gaps and entry points in the Just Transition policies and processes in Jordan and South Africa. This will include a checklist setting out minimum criteria for addressing disability-inclusion and intersectionality, identifying key stakeholders to engage in this process (including women-led OPDs and underrepresented groups of persons with disabilities and policymakers), and a method for capturing learning. 3. The ILO working with national OPDs, trade unions, employers' organizations and broader CSOs, will pilot the method for diagnosing issues and identifying gaps and entry points in the Just Transition policies and processes in Jordan and South Africa. 4. Based on the piloting, identify recommendations	

	for policymakers on how to strengthen the inclusion of persons with disabilities using an inclusive and intersectional approach to Just Transition policies and processes. Finalise Guidance Note for policymakers on how to integrate an intersectional and disability-inclusive approach to national Just Transition policies and processes and climate action such as the Just Transition Framework at national level. This will include components on social dialogue and stakeholder engagement to plan and manage a just transition for all; undertaking desk reviews, assessments and analyses; interviewing and consulting key stakeholders and experts on how to apply and test the tool with OPDs and policymakers at national level; the validation process; and how to generate recommendations for Just Transition policies and processes including South Africa's Just Transition Framework and future or updated NAPs or NDCs. 4. Validation workshop for the Guidance Note with policymakers, national OPDs, trade unions, employers' organizations and broader CSOs to receive inputs and feedback from CSOs at the country level in their engagements with just transition policy-making processes.	

4.4 CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

MAX 350 WORDS

Briefly describe the technical gaps of the programme partners (including government, frontline professionals, OPDs, UN staff, CSOs, etc.) in delivering this programme and how will this be addressed through programme activities? Please indicate how these gaps are monitored and addressed.

Based on the experience of other countries – and lack of global evidence – there is an anticipated lack of shared knowledge across the intersection between disability inclusion and climate change in Jordan, Somalia and South Africa[15]. There is also an anticipated lack of knowledge of how to address intersecting forms of discrimination against persons with disabilities and ensure that no one is left behind in climate change policies and climate action. Where technical knowledge on disability inclusion or climate change does exist, it is anticipated that specialization in one area does not translate strongly to the other.

This programme will build the capacity of a wide range of stakeholders in Jordan, Somalia and South Africa to ensure processes for designing NAPs are more inclusive of the rights of persons with disabilities. This will include regional and national OPDs including women led OPDs and organizations of underrepresented groups of persons with disabilities as well as government departments, policymakers and civil society organisations to enhance their knowledge on engaging with national policies and programmes – including the development of NAPs – and how to design and implement intersectional approaches to ensure the inclusion of persons with disabilities in climate action.

Capacity building workshops will also build complementarity between the disability and climate activism movements at national level. The workshops will build the knowledge of stakeholders in the climate action sphere about intersectionality and disability-inclusion on one hand, and the knowledge of stakeholders in the disability rights sphere about climate change and climate action, on the other.

Regional and national OPDs in two countries (Jordan and South Africa) will be trained using a module developed by IDA. The module is aimed to enhance the skills and knowledge among OPDs to engage in climate action processes to promote disability inclusive and intersectional approaches at national level.

Capacity building of all partners will be verified through workshop reports and ensuring over 90% of participants report increased knowledge of how to integrate disability inclusion and intersectionality to climate change action policies and frameworks.

4.5 CAPACITY BUILDING OUTPUTS

Please list outputs in the table below.

CB Outputs	Activities	Partners Involved
Training Module on enhancing the skills and knowledge among OPDs to engage in climate action processes to promote disability inclusive and intersectional approaches at the national level.	Two workshops with regional and national OPDs including women led OPDs and organizations of underrepresented groups of persons with disabilities in two countries.	IDA as lead, working with the ADF, AOPD and national OPDs.
Workshop reports, participant lists and training material from four workshops delivered in Jordan, Somalia and South Africa to build capacity of national stakeholders on	Jordan – Two-day capacity building workshop for OPDs on climate action and policy; two-day capacity building workshop sensitising climate/environment	UNDP; OHCHR and ILO will co-lead this.

[15] Pacific Disability Forum (2022) 'Disability and Climate Change in the Pacific: Findings from Kiribati, Solomon Islands, and Tuvalu'

disability inclusion, intersectionality and climate action.	actors on disability inclusion issues. Additionally, workshops will analyse how to mainstream disability inclusion in NAPs and NDCs reflecting on learnings from gender equality in climate action delivered. Somalia – Two-day workshop on capacity building focusing on how persons with disabilities and their representative organizations engage with NDC and NAP processes delivered. The workshop will also review the climate vulnerability assessments and methodologies from a disability inclusion perspective and discuss risks of climate policies that do not factor in the social dimension of the impacts of climate change as well as policy measures. South Africa – Two-day workshop on integrating an intersectional approach to disability-inclusive climate action to build the knowledge of stakeholders from the climate action sphere about intersectionality and disability-inclusion, and the knowledge of stakeholders from the disability rights sphere about climate change and climate action delivered.	UNDP and ILO will co-lead this. OHCHR will lead this – with support from ILO.

5.PARTNERSHIPS AND STAKEHOLDERS ENGAGEMENT

5.1 CONSULTATIVE PROGRAMME DESIGN

MAX 500 WORDS

Please explain how stakeholders, including OPDs, government, CSOs, and other partners, were involved in development of the full proposal, including the development of programme outcomes and activities. What strategies were used to ensure women with disabilities and underrepresented groups of persons with disabilities were equitably included in the process?

The joint multi-country programme will be designed in consultation with regional and national stakeholders. The stakeholders will include the national OPDs, Government stakeholders and relevant UN presences covering South Africa, Jordan and Somalia.

Due to the limited time during the proposal development phase, all PUNOs have been consulting with IDA at a global level on participation of OPDs in the programme. In addition, PUNOs have informed the diverse stakeholders of the overall intention of the programme with the plan to develop the knowledge products through a consultative process.

South Africa – OHCHR has informed and consulted the Government implementing partners including Department of Fisheries, Forestry and the Environment and the Department of Women Youth and Persons with Disabilities, UNICEF, the South African Disability Alliance, the Centre for Environmental Rights, and Disabled People South Africa in South Africa.

Jordan – UNDP met with the Jordanian Coalition for Persons with Disability, which represents around 40 OPDs (including many women-led OPDs) and advocates for their rights all across Jordan, to obtain input on prioritised areas for action and piloting activities. The Coalition has partnered previously with UNDP Jordan to reach persons with disabilities and conduct capacity building exercises and ensure their participation in policymaking in Jordan. The meeting helped clarify the proper approach to developing the programme outcomes and activities, as UNDP received important information on the state of political participation in policy making for persons with disabilities and the level of follow through in terms of actual implementation of policies on the ground. The meeting represents the continuation of a consistent engagement with local partners on this project.

Somalia – the preparation for this proposal formed part of a longer, ongoing relationship between the UNDP Country Office, the NDA, and Somali OPDs, as well as the disability networks and umbrella organisations of Somalia´s five member states. The outline of activities was discussed during an OPD Network meeting held in 2022, which included five member states and the Banadir Region.

Considerations on the inclusion of women with disabilities and underrepresented groups of persons with disabilities – including youth and indigenous people as well as other marginalized groups of persons with disabilities such as persons with intellectual disabilities, persons with psychosocial disabilities, Deafblind persons, persons with multiple disabilities etc. – took place through consultations with IDA as the umbrella organization who jointly with OHCHR's field presences covering Jordan and South Africa identified the main implementing OPDs on the ground. To help ensure diverse participation, further consultations will be held with relevant groups and emerging networks, including, for example Disabled Women in Africa (DIWA) and IDA's burgeoning regional African network of women with disabilities. Similarly, UNDP and ILO will seek to deepen engagement of women with disabilities and other underrepresented groups of persons with disabilities from the initial stages of project implementation with discussions with IDA and regional OPDs to ensure they are consulted and included in capacity building and knowledge sharing activities.

5.2 COORDINATION FOR PROGRAMME DELIVERY

MAX 500 WORDS

Please explain the comparative advantages of the participating UN organizations will be leveraged. Please include the expertise of each PUNO to address the problem. Please describe programme governance and delivery coordination mechanisms.

This programme maximises the respective strengths of the three PUNOs, by aligning the long-term experience of UNDP on nature, climate, and environment (NCE), with those of ILO's capability and expertise in promoting meaningful, decent, and dignified employment opportunities as part of a just green transition and OHCHR expertise on promoting human rights and addressing intersectionality.

UNDP has been supporting the countries of the Arab States region in developing, enhancing and implementing Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), developing the National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), supporting implementation a wide range of adaptation and mitigation measures to build resilience and promote low carbon sustainable development. UNDP applies multisectoral and 'whole of a society' approach in addressing climate change adaptation and mitigation needs. Moreover, UNDP works closely with the governments at different levels which allows it to influence national policies and mainstream best practises for resilient and sustainable development.

OHCHR is working to promote a human rights-based approach to climate action and the rights of persons with disabilities, including from an intersectional perspective. The project countries, Jordan and South Africa, are chosen based on their ongoing work related to the rights of persons with disabilities and climate change.

The ILO promotes inclusive climate action that empowers all climate actors through decent work creation. The organization has been engaged in a range of activities to support its tripartite constituents (governments, trade unions and employers' organizations) through research and knowledge generation, advocacy, capacity building, diagnostics, technical cooperation, and policy advice.

While ILO, OHCHR and UNDP will be implementing the programme jointly and accountable equally on the deliverables, ILO will play the role of coordination between the three agencies.

Programme Governance will include a global steering group that includes global leads from each of the PUNOs, global and regional OPD representatives and UNPRPD Technical Secretariat. The global steering group will provide a strategic direction and in the programme. The global steering group will meet every quarter to review the programme progress and address any key challenges faced in its implementation.

To support the programme on technical areas and cross-country learning, one or more working groups will be established. The working group(s)y will focus on capacity building, on validation , on identifying recommendations and on finalising the guidance notes, based on learning from all three countries. The technical working group(s) will be a multi stakeholder forum including national OPDs and Government representatives.

At the country level, there will be a project team to oversee the project implementation by playing an operational role of delivering the activities, coordinating with national partners, monitoring and conducting field visits for review and quality assurance. The country project team will meet every month to review the workplan and liaise with their PUNO focal person to update on the progress.

5.3 PARTERNSHIPS FOR PROGRAMME DELIVERY

MAX 500 WORDS

Please list the partnerships, including government, OPDs, CSOs, and others, that will be used to deliver the programme. Please explain what strategies the programme will use for engaging with OPDs and ensuring the inclusion of women with disabilities and underrepresented groups of persons with disabilities, how are OPDs including women with disabilities and most marginalised groups, national stakeholders and global advisers envisioned to be involved in design, validation and piloting stages and how will the stakeholder engagement will be monitored.

This programme will develop several local and regional partnerships to maximise the impact as well as design and deliver the programme. The program will engage in partnerships with OPDs and other CSOs working on climate action. To ensure meaningful engagement with persons with disabilities through their representative organisations, multi-stakeholder partnerships will be established between OPDs, government, UNCTs as well as other CSOs engaged in the program to ensure the inputs and decision-making voice of persons with disabilities will inform and guide the program.

The following type of partners from each country will be engaged as equal participants.

- Partnerships to deliver the programme in Jordan will include the following;

Government ministries- Ministry of labour, Ministry of environment, Focal point for GCF, Ministry of Transport, the Jordan Higher Council for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, Royal Society for the Conservation of Nature.

OPDs and CSOs - National OPDs including members of the Jordan Coalition for Persons with Disability, women led OPDs and OPDs represented marginalized groups, Regional OPDs such as Arab organisations of persons with disabilities, IDA, CSOs implementing large scale climate action programmes, CSOs working on women's rights, youth rights, Indigenous peoples' representatives.

UN offices – Staff working on climate action and disability within ILO and UNDP and OHCHR and the Resident Coordinator Office.

Other partnerships will also include Trade unions and Employers' organizations in Jordan.

- Partnerships to deliver the programme in South Africa will include the following;

Government ministries - Ministry of environment, Department of Women, Youth and Persons with Disabilities and the Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment, Focal point for GCF

OPDs and CSOs will include – National OPDs such as The South African Disability Alliance, Disabled People South Africa, and Southern Africa Federation of the Disabled, regional OPDs such as Africa Disability Forum, IDA, CSOs including Indigenous peoples' representatives, Women led OPDs, women's rights and youth organisations working on climate change.

UN offices – ILO and OHCHR staff members working on climate action and disability inclusion in the country offices.

Other partners such as Trade unions, Employers' organizations and Academic partners such as universities.

- Partnerships to deliver the programme in Somalia will include the following;

Government: Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Agriculture, Disability Affairs of the Ministry of Labour Puntland, Federal Directorate of Environment and Climate Change, MoECC, Federal Ministry of Women and Human Rights.

OPDs: Somalia National Disability Agency (NDA), the Disability Network of Puntland, CSOs working with climate at national, regional or local levels, Africa Disability Forum.

UN offices - UNDP and ILO country office staff working on climate action and disability inclusion.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION[16]

MAX 500 WORDS

Please outline the monitoring and evaluation plan for the programme, including details of an independent evaluation.

The country teams (In Jordan UNDP, ILO and OHCHR; Somalia UNDP; South Africa OHCHR and ILO) will be responsible for routine programme monitoring. UNPRD Technical secretariat will conduct a mid-term review as part of the quality assurance framework 8-10 month after the programme launch.

Every year, the programme will submit an end of year report (narrative and financial) to UNPRPD Technical Secretariat as part of the regular monitoring process. The programme will also submit an end of programme report (narrative and financial) after completion of the programme.

A post project internal evaluation will be conducted in accordance with the PUNOs Evaluation Policy, which seeks to comprehensively assess the learnings from the implementation of the project to support future interventions in the space of disability and climate change policy.

The data from questionnaires from the planned workshops and capacity-building events will be analyzed to assess the quality of the delivery of these activities. Inputs and feedback from the validation workshop will also be used as an evaluative tool to measure the success of project interventions.

7. PROGRAMME SUSTAINABILITY AND INNOVATION

MAX 500 WORDS

How will the programme ensure that results continue to have a lasting impact on institutional behaviours, policies or practices after the project ends?

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

By seeking to bridge knowledge gaps between disability inclusion, intersectionality and climate action, and develop evidence of how to ensure disability inclusive and intersectional approaches to national climate change policies and systems, this programme is inherently innovative. As a result, the guidance notes that will be developed will be innovative resources, for OPDs and policymakers, for use in the four programme countries and beyond.

The programme will demonstrate further innovation by looking to bring the climate action silos and the anti-discrimination silos together to address intersecting forms of discrimination that put persons with disabilities – including women and girls, youth and indigenous persons with disabilities – at disproportionate risk of the impacts of climate change. There is currently little guidance available on how to include the rights of persons with disabilities with an intersectional lens in climate action. This programme will develop and pilot innovative resources in the form of three guidance notes for OPDs and policymakers on how to ensure disability inclusive and intersectional approaches to national climate change policies, specifically NAPs and NDCs.

In terms of sustainability, this programme will help lay the long-term foundations for more inclusive climate action. Each PUNO has significant expertise in different areas relating to climate action to share and build on. For example, UNDP's

work on gender, climate and security[17, 18] and climate finance[19]; OHCHR's work on inclusive climate change and disaster risk reduction[20], and intersectionality[21]; and ILO's work on a Just Transition[22], Green Jobs[23] and Green Jobs Assessment[24].

Building on existing expertise will ensure the implementing partners – working with IDA, regional and national OPDs – will develop relevant and long-lasting guidance notes on how to ensure the rights of persons with disabilities are systematically embedded into the development, delivery and financing of NAPs; build the capacity of OPDs to engage in these processes; provide guidance for OPDs and policymakers on intersectional approaches; and through identifying opportunities to build climate resilience of persons with disabilities through a Just Transition towards environmentally sustainable economies and societies for all. This should ensure that a genuinely inclusive perspective is embedded into national level policy and systems, and that strategies for protecting the rights of persons with disabilities are designed and implemented at all stages.

Crucially, after each PUNO tests and pilots draft guidance in specific country contexts, the partners will share learning and experiences between countries, and the final guidance notes will be drafted for OPDs and policymakers to be able to apply and replicate in other countries.

Finally, PUNOs will work together to promote the guidance notes in key national, regional and global forums – including relevant and strategic COP sessions – to ensure learning from this programme is strategically disseminated.

8. RISK MANAGEMENT

Please describe the risk management strategy for the programme using the table below.

Type of risk[25] (contextual, programmatic, or institutional)	**Risk (include country)**	**Likelihood (L, M, H)**	**Impact (L, M, H)**	**Mitigation strategies**	**Risk treatment owners**
Programmatic	**Stakeholder engagement:** project slowed/interrupted by lack of engagement on	All countries - M	All countries- H	Highly inclusive and participatory approach from the beginning so that participants and those that support them develop a sense of ownership of the initiative	PUNOs

[17] United Nations – Climate Security Mechanism
[18] UNDP, UNEP, UNDPPA & UN Women Gender, Climate and Security
[19] UNDP (2021) 'Climate Finance for Sustaining Peace: Making Climate Finance Work for Conflict-Affected and Fragile Contexts'.
[20] OHCHR Policy Guidelines for Inclusive SDGs Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction
[21] United Nations Guidance note on intersectionality, racial discrimination and protection of minorities
[22] ILO FAQ on A Just Transition
[23] ILO Green Jobs Programme
[24] ILO Green Jobs Assessment

[25] Use the following definitions: Contextual – Factors over which external actors have limited control, e.g., political turmoil, return to conflict, humanitarian crisis; Programmatic -Factors specific to the delivery of the programme, e.g., failure to achieve objectives, low turnout at programme event; Institutional –Internal factors specific to the participating organisations, e.g., reputational loss, financial mismanagement.

Type of risk[25] (contextual, programmatic, or institutional)	Risk (include country)	Likelihood (L, M, H)	Impact (L, M, H)	Mitigation strategies	Risk treatment owners
	the part of government or OPD partners			Regular check ins with all relevant stakeholders by COs and recruited consultants	
Programmatic/ Institutional	**Start-up delays** - Delays in the project launch due to fund transfers to countries and prolonged time for setting up.	All countries - M	All countries -M	OHCHR, UNDP, and ILO to engage in regular coordination meetings to ensure ongoing monitoring and evaluation of progress. Progress on project implementation will be an agenda item for the monthly meetings of the delivery coordination mechanism, during which all implementing partners will provide updates.	PUNOs
Programmatic	**Partnership:** Partners involved in the project do not have the capacity to deliver quality programming	JO: M SO: H SA-	JO-H SO-H SA-	Dedicated assessment/situational analysis undertaken early in project cycle to understand capacity building needs, which will form key part of project activities.	PUNOs
Programmatic	**Coherence:** Lack of coherence between project steps and/or weaknesses and delays in one undermining the timely delivery of other parts of the project.	All countries - M	All countries -M	Responsibility for day to day oversight of the project, based on an agreed upon workplan. Necessary resources provided to ensure smooth running of the project based on honest and realistic conversations with stakeholders about the requirements of such a project	PUNOs

Type of risk[25] (contextual, programmatic, or institutional)	Risk (include country)	Likelihood (L, M, H)	Impact (L, M, H)	Mitigation strategies	Risk treatment owners
Contextual/ Institutional	**Security:** PUNOs and/or implementing partners face threats, attacks.	JO: L SO: H SA:	JO: H SO: H SA:	Design and implementation of UNDP level security protocols (Advanced Security in the Field) Use of UNDP Program Criticality instrument prior to initiation All implementing partners will engage in risk analysis jointly with the concerned stakeholders related to their participation and involvement in the project. Developments related to risks for environmental human rights defenders are primarily the responsibility of the implementing partners on the ground to monitor, however the solutions needed to address specific risks will be discussed with all implementing partners on an ad hoc basis as needed, as well as during the monthly meetings of the delivery coordination mechanism	PUNOs
Contextual	**Political disruptions** such as general elections that will likely impact timelines for implementation.	SA- M	SA- M	OHCHR will continue to engage with SA government partners and the respective structures established at various levels of government in relation to the project in order to ensure undisrupted implementation due to the general elections in 2024.	OHCHR

Type of risk[25] (contextual, programmatic, or institutional)	Risk (include country)	Likelihood (L, M, H)	Impact (L, M, H)	Mitigation strategies	Risk treatment owners
	Electricity shortages (impact on activity implementation; on the lives of persons with disabilities; risk of this resulting in social unrest)	SA- M	SA-M	Developments related to country specific risk factors will be an agenda item for the monthly meetings of the delivery coordination mechanism, during which implementing partners in the respective project countries will provide updates.	OHCHR
Contextual	**Force majeure:** Climate and environment related events such as flooding, landslides, flash floods	SA: M JO: L SO:M	SA: L JO: H SO: H	Remote research and engagement with key stakeholders when necessary. Developments related to country specific risk factors will be an agenda item for the monthly meetings of the delivery coordination mechanism, during which implementing partners in the respective project countries will provide updates	PUNOs
Institutional	**Capacity:** Inability of PUNOs to deliver quality project.	All countries - L	All countries -H	Use of PUNO and partner networks to recruit highly competent team and partners to manage day to day and operational aspects of the project. Senior level oversight, support and guidance Quality programmatic partnerships	PUNOs
Institutional	Financial mismanagement	All countries - L	All countries -M	Clear division of responsibility PUNO Headquarters responsible for funds disbursement to field presences and ILO responsible for disbursement	PUNOs

Type of risk[25] (contextual, programmatic, or institutional)	Risk (include country)	Likelihood (L, M, H)	Impact (L, M, H)	Mitigation strategies	Risk treatment owners
				to IDA and related reporting on spending. Updates on financial spending will be an agenda item for the monthly meetings of the delivery coordination mechanism.	
Institutional	Lack of commitment to joint programme delivery	All countries - L	All countries -H	OHCHR, ILO and UNDP will hold monthly coordination meetings to ensure ongoing commitment and implementation of all project activities.	PUNOs and All implementing partners

9. ACCESSIBILITY

MAX 200 WORDS

Please briefly outline main measures that will be taken to ensure that the programme processes, activities, and outputs are fully accessible and how OPDs will be involved in this process.

This programme aims to address the lack of focus on the rights of persons with disabilities in climate action and ensure their systematic inclusion in policy dialogues and implementing processes. Therefore, the implementers of the programme will take steps to ensure that maximum accessibility is achieved at each stage.

All participatory activity undertaken in this programme – including the capacity building training and workshops – will be accessible. Accessibility assessments will be conducted ahead of planning and implementing programme activity. Trainings and workshops will include the provision of sign language interpretation into respective national sign languages,

as well as dedicated funding for ensuring appropriate reasonable accommodations (including personal assistants, assistive technology to enable the participation of deafblind persons, captioning, and other measures as appropriate).

The finalised guidance notes and any other additional outputs (such as awareness raising information materials) will be accessible and made available in accessible formats including Easy Read versions, and EPUB and sign language where appropriate. Global, regional and national OPDs will be systematically engaged and consulted throughout the programme cycle.

10. BUDGET

9.1 BUDGET NARRATIVE

Based on the format approved by the UNDG Financial Policy Working Group, please utilize the attached Excel spreadsheet to provide a budget breakdown by fund recipient (Sheet 1) and by outcome (Sheet 2).

9.2 BUDGET ELEMENTS

From the budget information please specify the following:

Category	Activity (please describe)	Total cost
Monitoring and Evaluation[26] Costs		
Direct impact on empowerment of women and girls with disabilities	[…]Capacity building workshops	15,000
	[…]Involvement in consultations	7,500
	Other	2,500
Direct Impact on DPOs' capacity	Capacity building workshops	45,000
	Involvement in consultations	15,000
	Other	5,000
Accessibility costs	Capacity building workshops (accessibility and reasonable accommodation)	10,000

[26] Please include costs for a final evaluation of the project.

Category	Activity (please describe)	Total cost
	[…]Travel, focus group discussions and other (reasonable accommodation)	[…]7,500
	[…]Other (accessible materials)	[…]15,000

9.3 FINANCING

Please provide information on additional resources that will be mobilized and are available for the programme.

Partner (UN/Gov/ Private sectror)	Outcome	Description	Amount USD
ILO	*Outcome 1*	*Development of training package for OPDs by IDA*	*40,000*

9.4 VALUE FOR MONEY

MAX 300 WORDS

Please describe how the programme will deliver value for Money (include key cost drivers).

Driven by the budget and timeframe of the project, achieving value for money will be important. To achieve this, the approach of the project will be tailored to maximise the impact vis-à-vis the size of the intervention. For instance, efforts will be made to find synergies with other UNPRPD-funded projects, as well as activities in the wider UN family, to both ensure complementarity and avoid duplication, and act as a multiplier to those initiatives. By avoiding duplication and

seeking to interlink this initiative with other ongoing projects in the countries, it will reduce pressure on key institutional cost drivers. By targeting the policy level, or in Somalia's case, the methodologies underpinning a key tool informing policymaking at multiple levels of government and in multiple areas, the project should be able to achieve an outsized and lasting impact by institutionalizing considerations of disability into processes beyond activities rooted in the project cycle. Efforts will be made to build on and share existing competence and networks across the participating organisations, to reduce costs associated with external consultants and unnecessary travel expenses. A key point will be sustainability and cost-effectiveness, in particular when engaging hard-to-reach communities. Piloting will offer demonstrable progress at the intersection of disability and climate change, which will build on existing work and relationships to ensure maximum buy in from relevant stakeholders and partners, which in turn could support future resource mobilization and offer an efficient path to follow for other actors in similar country contexts across the region or globally.

Annex 1 - UNPRPD results framework - Outcomes, Outputs and menu of indicators

Outcomes

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

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

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

Outputs and output indicators

Output 1.1 - Capacity of national stakeholders, especially of key duty bearers and rights holders, is enhanced, to ensure more effective contributions towards disability inclusive policies, systems and - for the implementation of the CRPD and SDGs.

Output 1.1 indicators

1.1.1 # of trainings (disaggregation by type of capacity building[3]) developed and delivered in the UNPRPD programme. (Disaggregated by topics[4])

1.1.2 # of participants (disaggregated by type of stakeholder[5]) disaggregated by sex, disability ,rural/urban participating in capacity building activities funded or provided by UNPRPD programmes

1.1.3 # and % of participants reporting increased knowledge or capacity to design or revise policies or systems to be more disability inclusive.

1.1.4 # of OPDs (disaggregated by type umbrella- disability specific- women- underrepresented other) that benefitted from capacity building activities (type of activities[6]) funded by UNPRPD programmes to strengthen the capacity of organizations of persons with disabilities.

1.1.5 # of capacity building activities funded by UNPRPD programmes, directed at women and girls with disabilities on their rights and requirements and/or directed at underrepresented groups of persons with disabilities on their rights and requirements. (disaggregated by target group)

Output 1.2 - Knowledge products (e.g., tools and guidelines) are developed and piloted, particularly to address gaps in achieving the preconditions for disability inclusion

Output 1.2 indicators

1.2.1 # of knowledge products (disaggregated by type of product[7]/thematic focus[8]) developed, piloted and disseminated to the relevant stakeholders to inform inclusive practices

1.2.2 # of knowledge products developed that address gaps related to inclusion of women and girls with disabilities and/or underrepresented groups of persons with disabilities (disaggregated by thematic focus)

1.2.3 # actors involved in developing and testing of knowledge products (disaggregated by actor (GOV/NGOs/OPDs/Other)

1.2.4 # of stakeholders reporting increased or strengthened policies and systems as a result of UNPRPD funded KM tools (disaggregated by stakeholder)

Output 1.3 Models of good practice, learning and exchange mechanisms are developed to share country level experiences, to increase understanding, and to inform innovative practices.

Output 1.3 indicators

1.3.1 # of UNPRPD Situational Analysis through multistakeholder approach

1.3.2 # of planning and processes related to UNPRPD-funded programs and/or beyond UNPRPD-funded programs influenced by UNPRPD Situational Analyses findings (disaggregation by UNPRPD -funded programmes and beyond)

1.3.3 # of mechanisms[9] to share and exchange learning and evidence to inform inclusive policies and systems. (disaggregated by national/ regional/global mechanism)

1.3.4 # actors involved in mechanisms to share learning and evidence to inform inclusive policies and systems disaggregated (UN/ GOV/OPDs, other)

1.3.5 # of models of good practice, learning and exchange mechanisms addressing the situation of women with disabilities and/or underrepresented groups of persons with disabilities (disaggregation women or underrepresented groups) (disaggregated by disability specific or mainstream)

Output 2.1 – Legal frameworks and systems (i.e., laws, policies, plans, programs, services and administrative systems) addressing the preconditions for disability inclusion are newly developed, reviewed, or reformed, to be in line with CRPD standards.

Output 2.1 indicators

2.1.1 # of national regulatory frameworks and systems changes targeted by the UNPRPD program disaggregated by 1) legislation/regulation, 2) policies/plans/strategies, 3) capacity building programs, 4) operational guidance/standards, 5) direct services/service overhaul/service modelling, 6) audits/reviews/assessments, 7) governmental programs, 8) administrative procedures, 9) formal monitoring and accountability mechanisms or bodies, 10) regulatory/oversite/monitoring systems, 11) financing and budgeting or 12) other (please explain)

2.1.2 # type of change (development/revision/reform) in legal frameworks and systems

Output 2.2 – Multi stakeholder participation and contribution to the design, reform, and implementation of disability inclusive laws policies and systems is enhanced

Output 2.2 indicators

2.2.1 # of multi-stakeholder coordination mechanisms (disaggregated formal/informal) to support legislative policy and systems changes developed or strengthened

2.2.2 # of stakeholders within each mechanism (disaggregated by type of stakeholder Gov/ UN/OPDs/other).

2.2.3 # stakeholders involved in consultation and validation processes (disaggregation by stakeholder(GOV/UN/OPDs/other)

3.1 Disability inclusion is strengthened in planning, implementation and monitoring of UN development activities at the country level including in humanitarian settings.

Output 3.1 indicators

3.1.1 # of Common Country Analysis (CCA) including disaggregated data and analysis of the situation of persons with disabilities.

3.1.2 # UNSDCF where disability inclusion has been mainstreamed and/or targeted.

3.1.3 # of joint programmes funded through MPTFs where the rights of persons with disabilities have been addressed (disaggregation by disability group) through collaboration with UNPRPD programmes.

3.1.4 # Humanitarian Response Plans (HRPs) and Humanitarian Needs Overviews (HNOs) addressing persons with disability needs and rights.

Output 3.2 – National development assessments, plans, budgets, programs and monitoring mechanisms supported under the SDG processes are designed to advance disability inclusion.

Output 3.2 indicators

3.2.1 # of national and subnational SDGs implementation plans integrating and mainstreaming actions towards persons with disabilities.

3.2.2 # of adopted/ implemented COVID 19 inclusive response and recovery plans and frameworks containing systematic mainstreaming of persons with disabilities including the most marginalised

3.2.3 # SDGs implementation data collection, monitoring and accountability processes assessing progress against specific disability-inclusion targets

3.2.4 # SDGs budgets/financial planning with explicit allocations to disability inclusion

Output 3.3 – OPDs are supported to systematically engaged in the national development coordination mechanisms and accountability frameworks, (gov/UN/Independent) around SDGs and in humanitarian coordination mechanisms.

Output 3.3 indicators

3.3.1 # UN led national and/or regional coordination mechanisms with established consultation processes undertaken to ensure the active involvement of persons with disabilities, including through their representative organizations, in the design, implementation and monitoring of instruments for planning and implementation of UN development activities at the country level

3.3.2 # of governmental coordination mechanisms with established consultation processes undertaken to ensure the active involvement of persons with disabilities, including through their representative organizations, in the planning, implementation and monitoring of SDGs

3.3.3 # of identified persons with disabilities including through their representative organizations participating in the State's formulation/implementation of COVID-19 policy responses

[1] Governments (type of ministry), OPDs (type of OPDs) UN (RCO, Un agency), other

[2] For the outcome indicators, countries will always be disaggregated by income status and contextual status *(e.g. lower- and middle-income countries, fragile and humanitarian contexts, least-developed countries and countries within the bottom 50 of the Human Development Index)*

[3] Training (in person/online), workshops, seminars etc

[4] 1. CRPD 2. Preconditions for disability inclusion 3 National development plans for the SDGs. 4.women with disabilities and underrepresented groups needs and rights 5 instruments for planning and implementation of UN development 6. other

[5] Governments (type of ministry), OPDs (type of OPDs) UN (RCO, Un agency), other

[6] Organizational development (technical or financial support) specific training to participate in processes such as SA, CCA, UNSDCF etc

[7] Tools, guidelines, protocols, reports

[8] COVID-19 response and recovery; Inclusive SDGs planning and monitoring; National developing Planning and Monitoring, Climate change; Inclusive education; Early childhood development; Access to health; Access to Justice; Social protection; Employment; GBV & sexual and reproductive health; Statistics and data collection; CRPD monitoring (art 33); Intersectionality; Political participation; Disability assessment and referral services; Disability Policy and/or Law; Access to Information and ICTs; Deinstitutionalization; Legal Capacity; Independent living; Awareness raising; OPDs capacity building