

Programme proposal – 4th Funding Round 2021

1. Cover page

Title of the programme: Transformation of Social Service Delivery: Implementing Human Rights-Based Approach for Children, Youth and Women with Disabilities in Uzbekistan	
Country: Uzbekistan	Region or provinces: Central Asia
Duration (max. 24 months): 24 months	
Total Budget: USD 600.000	
Co-funding: USD 40.000	
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- Uzbek Society of Persons with Disabilities
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- Uzbek Society of the Blind
- Republican Centre for Social Adaptation of Children (NGO)

Programme description (max 250 words)

Today, the national efforts to realize the rights of persons with disabilities are characterized by uncoordinated sporadic interventions, unsupported by a joint commitment to a systematic change from all relevant stakeholders. The systematic realization of the CRPD rights is made difficult by the weak legislative and policy framework, lack of earmarked budgets, low capacity of the civil society and missed opportunities to mainstream disability rights in all policies and programmes. Furthermore, lack of sufficient inclusive and high-quality services in the community for all populations of persons with disabilities has been described as the key reason for institutionalization, poverty, violence and ill-health.

Therefore, the programme will consolidate the **multi-stakeholder commitment to the achievement of CRPD-compliant SDGs** through a robust legislative and policy framework, sound coordination structures and meaningful participation of organizations of persons with disabilities. It will address the essential building blocks to the CRPD implementation that are legislative reform, strengthening the representativity and capacity of OPDs, and availability of inclusive services (UNPRPD Outcome 1). The programme specifically focuses on **accessible person-centered and age-appropriate services in the community**, aimed at supporting the autonomy and inclusion of children, women and men with disabilities and prevention of institutionalization, violence and abuse. Development of early identification and early intervention services for children with disabilities will be one of the focus areas of the programme, as will the inclusion of women and girls with disabilities in programmes addressing gender-based violence (UNPRPD Outcome 2).

The programme also intends to strengthen **disability mainstreaming within the implementing country-level UN agencies' activities** to ensure that national development assessments, plans, budgets, programs and monitoring mechanisms supported under the SDG processes advance disability-inclusive development in Uzbekistan (UNPRPD Outcome 3).

The programme will be implemented in a participatory and inclusive manner with full involvement of organizations of persons with disabilities, and experts with disabilities, with a specific emphasis on women, persons with disabilities from underrepresented groups and persons with disabilities in rural and remote areas.

Targeted CRPD Articles: 3,4,5,6,7,16, 19,28, 33

Targeted SDGs: Target 1.3, Target 3.7, Target 4.5, Target 5.1, Target 16.2

Preconditions: Equality and non-discrimination; inclusive service delivery; accountability and governance

Target groups: Children, youth and women with disabilities

2. Background and rationale

2.1. Challenges and opportunities to be addressed by the project.

The Situational Analysis identified stigma, negative stereotypes and rampant discrimination of persons with disabilities, particularly children, youth and women with disabilities in all areas of life. Charity and medical approaches to disability are still prevalent while the recent ratification of the UNCRPD in 2021 has not yet brought up legal and policy changes towards inclusion yet. The officially reported number of persons with disabilities is likely underestimated at about 2 percent of the population, given that an estimated 15 percent of people around the world have some form of impairment, and about 80 percent of them live in developing countries. These low official figures may be explained by the outdated Soviet-era (self-reported) disability assessment and determination system, which influences Uzbekistan's current definitions of disability and state policies designed to support persons with disabilities.

Normative and institutional frameworks influenced largely by the Soviet disability policies are based on purely medical understandings of disability. The recent Law "On the Rights of Persons with Disabilities" despite its aim to promote human rights of persons with disabilities the legal act still puts emphasis on "fixing" persons impairments rather than removing attitudinal and environmental barriers. Disability is still conflated with impairments in contradiction to the UNCRPD. Medical model of disability is also prevalent within the institutional framework namely the Medical Labour Expert Commissions (VTEK) for adults and Medical Consultative Commissions for children which determine the "degree of disability" through medical examination, International Classification of Functioning (ICF) is still being piloted but have not yet brought up systemic changes in disability assessment and determination.

Lack of early identification and early interventions services for children with disabilities is one of the key challenges and gaps which is a cause of institutionalization of children, their segregation and deprivation of access to essential services at the community level necessary for development at early stages of their lives. Another challenge is faced by women and girls with disabilities as due to double discrimination on the basis of gender and disability they are prone to higher levels of inequality, unemployment, poor economic conditions

and gender-based violence. There is a lack of services and disability-disaggregated data evaluating their access to health care and social services which is hindered by inaccessibility of service providers.

Moreover, women and girls tend to be underrepresented in decision-making processes and even within the emerging organizations of persons with disabilities in Uzbekistan. There is no representative registered organization of uniting families of children with disabilities across Uzbekistan while persons with intellectual and psychosocial disabilities are completely excluded and left behind. Therefore, it is recommended to urgently support to efforts to further diversify and build capacities of the national disability organizations in light of pervasive discrimination experienced by these unrepresented groups. Cross-disability umbrella organization the Association of Disabled People of Uzbekistan founded in 2018 is in its embryonic phase of development and needs support in diversification of the Uzbek disability movement through better representation of the rights and interests of children, youth and women with disabilities.

Key recommendations include making national legislative and policy frameworks compatible with international human rights standards with a specific focus on women and girls with disabilities, children and adults with learning and psychosocial disabilities and other groups which are left behind. This can be achieved through better collection of disability disaggregated data and mainstreaming disability inclusion by through development of community-based services and early identification, operationalizing human rights-based approaches to disability assessment and determination, social protection, health and rehabilitation, inclusive education and employment.

3.1. Proposal development process

The preparation of the proposal was guided by three key principles:

- 1) **Continuity:** the proposal builds on the identified successful past and/or ongoing joint initiatives and partnerships between UNCT, OPDs and the Government of Uzbekistan, aiming to multiply, reinforce or speed up their outcomes.
- 2) **Ownership:** the proposal was developed with close participation of all relevant stakeholders who have been given the platform to contribute to the objectives, expected outcomes and activities of the future joint action.
- 3) **Relevance:** the proposal is firmly rooted on the most opportune and/or critical developments for persons with disabilities today, paving the way for maximizing the impact of the future action.

The initial approach to formulating the proposal was validated by the OPDs and other NGOs on 19 May 2021 (online meeting). Regular consultations with the OPDs and NGOs were therefore held to ensure transparency and openness in the process of developing the proposal. In particular, a **cross-disability Advisory Expert Group** composed of four persons with physical, visual and hearing impairments and one parent of a child with a disability, represented in their personal and expert capacity, assisted the core team in identification of the key challenges and opportunities, and monitored the process for transparency, participation of persons with disabilities and accessibility. The preparatory work included 16 in-depth interviews with duty bearers and OPDs,

and five thematic focus group discussions with OPDs and disability activists representing a range of interests/issues.

The draft Situation Analysis that serves as the backbone of the present proposal has undergone a thorough validation process with the OPDs, PUNOs and other relevant stakeholders culminating in an online workshop on 5 July 2021. Following the workshop, the participants were invited to contribute in writing.

Key priorities for the two years to come were distilled from the Situation Analysis as the result of close collaboration between the Leading Agency, PUNOs and representatives of OPDs. A number of bilateral meetings between the Leading Agency and PUNOs have taken place to clarify the objectives, finetune the outputs and manage expectations.

The preparation of the proposal was supported by the team of experienced consultants with a long track record of providing programmatic and policy support to all issues related to rights of persons with disabilities and a thorough knowledge of disability issues in Uzbekistan.

3. Overall programme results framework

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

Please describe how the project will contribute to outcome 1 of the UNPRPD results framework. (200 words)

The emphasis on supporting the capacity of key stakeholders to contribute to the realization of rights of persons with disabilities will result in (1) a stronger, more diverse and representative, and more united disability movement and in (2) a transparent and accountable system of coordination and monitoring of joint efforts.

On the first item, the project will contribute to the establishment, functioning and sustainability of networks of women with disabilities and of families of children with disabilities. The support to the development of these networks will include training in CRPD and advocacy, coalition building and facilitation of administrative steps towards formal registration of representative organizations.

On the second item, the project will contribute to the CRPD-compliant functioning of the national implementation and monitoring mechanisms including the Agency for the Development of Medical and Social Services and the Interagency Council on the Affairs of Persons with Disabilities. It will provide informational, technical and financial support to the meaningful and diverse participation of persons with disabilities in these structures and provide training and support on independent monitoring of the Convention.

Output 1.1.A: Capacity of national stakeholders, namely OPDs and NGOs, is enhanced to ensure more effective contributions towards disability inclusive policies, systems and the implementation of the CRPD and SDGs.

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

1.1.2 # of participants (disaggregated by type of stakeholder¹) disaggregated by sex, disability, rural/urban participating in capacity building activities funded or provided by UNPRPD programmes

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

Description:

The ongoing transition to the social model of disability assessment system is significantly challenged by the absence of quality disability data collection. The situation calls for capacitating of national agencies in the collection, analysis and usage of disability data based on good practices to further contribute to the designing of disability inclusive policies and their subsequent incorporation into the policies and strategies. Strengthening the capacity of OPDs in disability inclusive policies and monitoring of SDG and CRPD implementation is crucial for designing disability inclusive national policies and strategies.

Therefore, the following interventions will be executed:

- 1 - Conducting capacity building trainings for OPDs and CSOs on designing disability inclusive policies and systems.
- 2 - Capacity building of OPDs in monitoring the implementation of the national SDGs.
- 3 - Capacity building of the State Statistics Committee and other relevant stakeholders in collection, analysis and usage of disability data with its incorporation into national policies and strategies.
- 4 - Information sharing with OPDs on best practices on monitoring of the implementation of CRPD provisions.

Baseline: 30 participants took part in 1 training-workshop funded by UNPRPD program, May 3-7, 2021

Milestone year 1: (3) Employees of the State Statistics Committee, relevant stakeholders and OPDs received in-depth knowledge to collect, analyze and use disability statistics for its incorporation into the national policies and strategies;
(2) OPDs obtained knowledge and skills on the good practices of monitoring mechanisms of the implementation of SDGs.

Milestone year 2: (1) OPDs and CSOs are trained to contribute to designing national inclusive policies and systems;
(4) OPDs are introduced into the best practices on monitoring of the CRPD implementation and capacitated to develop and use locally tailored solutions.

Target: At least 90 participants take part in 3 capacity building events for at least 15 OPDs, and at least 5 government agencies and sectoral ministries.

Means of verification: Capacity building training reports with recommendations.

Responsible: UNDP

1.1.4 # of OPDs (disaggregated by type umbrella- disability specific- women- underrepresented other) that benefitted from capacity building activities (type of activities²) funded by UNPRPD programmes to strengthen the capacity of organizations of persons with disabilities.

Description:

Training seminars for OPDs and NGOs:

- on collecting data and drafting the alternative report to the CRPD Committee under art. 35 of the CRPD;
- on the human rights based approach with a CRPD-inclusive SDG processes, engaging with the Statistical Office and other relevant national mechanisms to ensure the inclusion of the Washington Group Questions to the 2023 Census of Uzbekistan;
- on implementation of recommendations of the Treaty Bodies and Special Rapporteurs and
- human rights indicators related to the rights of persons with disabilities.

Baseline: A number of meetings and other advocacy measures on the ratification of the CRPD (June 2021); a meeting of the High Commissioner for Human Rights with the Chairperson of the Senate of the Parliament of Uzbekistan (Nov 2020); Legal analysis of selected raft laws and policies related to the rights of persons with disabilities (2020-2021); recommendations by the Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Nov 2019); national consultations on the National Plan of Action for the implementation of the CRPD (October 2021)

Milestone year 1:

- 1) OPDs, NGOs and relevant national counterparts are more engaging

² Organizational development (technical or financial support) specific training to participate in processes such as SA, CCA, UNSDCF etc

- on collecting data and drafting the initial state report and alternative reports to the CRPD Committee (at least one training-seminar for the State authorities, CSOs and individual activists);
- on HRBA with a CRPD-inclusive SDG processes (1 training-seminar).

Milestone year 2:

- 1) OPDs, NGOs and relevant national counterparts enhance their knowledge on
 - on TB and SPs recommendations (1 training-seminar);
 - human rights indicators related to the rights of persons with disabilities (1 training-seminar).
- 2) at least one alternative report on the CRPD implementation was drafted by the organizations of persons with disabilities and other civil society organizations

Target: At least 2 capacity building events are conducted for at least 15 OPDs and State Statistics Committee.

Means of verification: Questionnaires after the events; drafted alternative report(s) to the CRPD Committee

Responsible: UNDP (OHCHR ROCA as Technical Partner)

Output 1.1.B: Capacity of national stakeholders to prevent and respond to gender-based violence is enhanced.

To this end, a training module on the provision of disability-inclusive services to victims of gender-based violence developed jointly with organizations of women with disabilities has been piloted in Uzbek and in Russian in the selected communities (mahallas) and shelters for the victims of domestic violence. It meets a dual objective: (1) to increase the visibility, skills and potential of women and girls with disabilities for participation in the decision-making at all levels, including development of relevant CRPD-compliant laws, policies and practices against gender-based violence and participation in the national SDG processes, and (2) to raise the capacity of the government stakeholders to undertake sustainable disability- and gender-inclusive interventions.

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

1.1.1_# of trainings (disaggregation by type of capacity building³) developed and delivered in the UNPRPD programme. (Disaggregated by topics⁴)

Description:

Women with disabilities experience intersecting forms of discrimination and are disproportionately exposed to violence, exploitation and abuse. The availability of services to prevent and address violence against women with disabilities is extremely scarce in Uzbekistan, with few service providers operating in an accessible, disability-sensitive and rights-based manner. Insufficient coordination and referral system between the mahalla, healthcare and social services hinder availability of information, and absence of a strong community of organisations of women with disabilities throughout the country keeps the issue invisible on the national agenda. Capacities and skills of service providers working on GBV response needs significant improvement to be in line with CRPD principles and approaches.

The output envisages conducting of capacity building trainings for GBV service-providers (healthcare, law enforcement, social and psychological services) on provision disability-inclusive services to victims of gender-based violence:

Therefore, the following interventions will be executed:

1. Needs and capacity assessment for selection of mahallas in one of the selected regions of Uzbekistan for conduction pilot trainings; needs assessment will be done with involvement of the relevant OPDs
2. Development of training materials (based on the drafted training module) which will increase the visibility, skills and potential of women and girls with disabilities for participation in the decision-making at all levels and and raise the capacity of the government stakeholders to undertake sustainable disability- and gender-inclusive interventions.

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

<p>3. Conducting four pilot trainings for all GBV service providers in the selected region of Uzbekistan</p> <p>4. Conducting monitoring activities</p> <p>5. Conducting four TOTs for GBV service providers</p>
<p><u>Baseline:</u> 0 (No specialized trainings for service providers conducted)</p>
<p><u>Milestone year 1:</u> Conducting four pilot trainings for GBV service providers</p>
<p><u>Milestone year 2:</u> Conducting four TOTs for master trainers nationwide</p>
<p><u>Target:</u> At least 100 participants (disaggregated by type of stakeholder⁵) disaggregated by sex, disability, rural/urban participating in capacity building activities funded or provided by UNPRPD programmes</p>
<p><u>Means of verification:</u> Programme reports, pre-post assessment reports of trainings with finding and recommendations; monitoring reports</p>
<p><u>Responsible:</u> UNFPA, OPDs, Gender Equality Commission, Ministry of Mahalla and Family Support, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Rehabilitation and Adaptation Center for Women, Women NGOs (NGO shelters)</p>
<p>1.1.2 # of participants (disaggregated by type of stakeholder⁶) disaggregated by sex, disability, rural/urban participating in capacity building activities funded or provided by UNPRPD programmes</p>
<p><u>Description:</u> During specialized training activities, which will include pilot trainings for all GBV service providers in the selected region of Uzbekistan and TOTs for GBV service providers, capacity of responsible staff of service providers working on GBV response in four sectors (healthcare, law enforcement, social and psychological services) will be improved in order to be in line with CRPD principles and approaches and to prevent and address violence against women with disabilities.</p>
<p><u>Baseline:</u> 0 (No specialized trainings conducted and service providers trained)</p>
<p><u>Milestone year 1:</u> At least 40 GBV service providers trained at specialized pilot trainings</p>
<p><u>Milestone year 2:</u> At least 60 GBV service providers trained at TOTs for master trainers nationwide</p>
<p><u>Target:</u> At least 100 participants (disaggregated by type of stakeholder⁷) disaggregated by sex, disability, rural/urban participating in capacity building activities funded or provided by UNPRPD programmes</p>
<p><u>Means of verification:</u> Programme reports, pre-post assessment reports of trainings with finding and recommendations; monitoring reports</p>
<p><u>Responsible:</u> UNFPA, OPDs, Gender Equality Commission, Ministry of Mahalla and Family Support, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Rehabilitation and Adaptation Center for Women, Women NGOs (NGO shelters)</p>
<p>Output 1.1.C: The capacity of representative OPDs and families of children with disabilities to effectively advocate for inclusive services in the community for all children with disabilities at all levels has been enhanced through capacity building and support for establishment of a representative advocacy organisation. The representative movement is empowered and capacitated to provide legitimate representation in all relevant processes that inform the rights of children with disabilities, while ensuring a child participation component in these.</p>
<p>Indicators please select indicators from the UNPRPD menu of indicators (annex 1) against which output progress will be reported, please select as many indicators as appropriate PLEASE DO NOT CHANGE THE INDICATORS LANGUAGE AND KINDLY KEEP THE INDICATORS NUMBER AS IT IS IN THE MENU</p>

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

⁶ Governments (type of ministry), OPDs (type of OPDs) UN (RCO, Un agency), other

⁷ Governments (type of ministry), OPDs (type of OPDs) UN (RCO, Un agency), other

1.1.1 # training (disaggregation by type of capacity building⁸ developed and delivered in the UNPRPD programme. (Disaggregated by topics⁹)

Description:

The Uzbekistan disability movement is in development, as demonstrated in the Situation Analysis. In recent years, the emergence of a new advocacy movement has been noted, but it is in strong need of recognition, diversification, support, and capacity building. Grassroots organizations and those representing marginalized groups experience significant barriers to formal establishment and access to funding. Capacity of NGOs for service delivery for children and adults with disabilities at the community-level is also rather weak. The absence of a representative organization uniting families of children with disabilities across Uzbekistan is equally noticeable against the backdrop of exclusion and segregation children with disabilities experience today. Support for the establishment of the organization of families of children with disabilities run by parents and by young person's themselves must be prioritized.

The following interventions are planned to support this output:

- a) Continuous identification of existing OPDs and self-initiative parents' groups representing women and children with disabilities and inclusion them in a roster
- b) Organization of the series of capacity building sessions (offline/on-line) for OPDs and self-initiative parents' groups on disability inclusion; models of disability; legal awareness; gender; child safeguarding and GBV risk mitigation; on stigma and discrimination of women/girls and under-represented groups; child participation; communication and fundraising.
- c) Provision of information on legal and administrative steps and support for establishment and registration of representative associations of families of children with disabilities

Baseline:

1 training (UNPRPD Induction Training Workshop in May 3-7, 2021)

Milestone year 1:

- OPDs and OPDs and self initiative parents' groups representing women and children with disabilities are identified
- Series of capacity building sessions conducted on CRPD and topics listed in Annex 3 Work Plan
- OPDs and self initiative groups are supported with legal and administrative steps for establishment and registration

Milestone year 2:

- New OPDs and self initiative parents' groups (not covered in the first year) representing women and children with disabilities are identified
- Series of capacity buildings conducted for registered and newly initiated OPDs and self-initiative groups
- Best practices and challenges of the programme are documented

Target:

At least 6 national capacity building trainings are conducted for OPDs and self-initiative parent's groups

Means of verification:

-Training report with findings of capacity building interventions

Responsible: UNICEF

⁸ Training (in person/online), workshops, seminars etc

⁹ 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

1.1.4. # of OPDs (disaggregated by type umbrella- disability specific- women- underrepresented other) that benefitted from capacity building activities (type of activities¹⁰) funded by UNPRPD programmes to strengthen the capacity of organizations of persons with disabilities.

Description:

The Uzbekistan disability movement is in development, as demonstrated in the Situation Analysis. In recent years, the emergence of a new advocacy movement has been noted, but it is in strong need of recognition, diversification, support, and capacity building. Grassroots organizations and those representing marginalized groups experience significant barriers to formal establishment and access to funding. Capacity of NGOs for service delivery for children and adults with disabilities at the community-level is also rather weak. The absence of a representative organization uniting families of children with disabilities across Uzbekistan is equally noticeable against the backdrop of exclusion and segregation children with disabilities experience today. Support for the establishment of the organization of families of children with disabilities run by parents and by young persons themselves must be prioritized.

The following interventions are planned to support this output:

- d) Continuous identification of existing OPDs and self-initiative parents' groups representing women and children with disabilities and inclusion them in a roster
- e) Organization of the series of capacity building sessions (offline/on-line) for OPDs and self-initiative parents' groups on disability inclusion; models of disability; legal awareness; gender; child safeguarding and GBV risk mitigation; on stigma and discrimination of women/girls and under-represented groups; child participation; communication and fundraising.
- f) Provision of information on legal and administrative steps and support for establishment and registration of representative associations of families of children with disabilities

Baseline:

Total of 21 OPDs disaggregated accordingly (UNPRPD Training in May 2021).

Disaggregation (breakdown by type of OPD umbrella/ specific): 3-Association of Persons with Disabilities of Uzbekistan; 4-OPDs of youth with disabilities; 3-OPDs of children with disabilities; 5-OPDs of women with disabilities; 1-Society of blind people; 3-Society of deaf people; 2-OPDs of somatic disabilities;

Milestone year 1:

- OPDs, Associations and self-initiative parents' groups representing women and children with disabilities are identified by the type (disaggregated by type umbrella- disability specific- women- underrepresented other)
- Series of capacity building sessions conducted on CRPD and disaggregated by the topics listed in Annex 3 Work Plan
- OPDs and self-initiative groups (disaggregated by type umbrella- disability specific- women- underrepresented other) are supported with legal and administrative steps for establishment and registration

Milestone year 2:

- New OPDs and self-initiative parents' groups (not covered in the first year and disaggregated by type umbrella- disability specific- women- underrepresented other) representing women and children with disabilities are identified
- Series of capacity buildings, disaggregated by the topics, conducted for registered and newly initiated OPDs and self-initiative groups
- Best practices and challenges of the programme are documented

Target:

Total of 30 OPDs, Associations and self-initiative groups desegregated accordingly

¹⁰ Organizational development (technical or financial support) specific training to participate in processes such as SA, CCA, UNSDCF etc

Disaggregation (breakdown by type of OPD umbrella/ specific): 3-Association of Persons with Disabilities of Uzbekistan; 4-OPDs of youth with disabilities; 3-OPDs of children with disabilities; 5-OPDs of women with disabilities; 1-Society of blind people; 3-Society of deaf people; 2-OPDs of somatic disabilities;
9 self-initiative groups representing various groups of PWDs

Means of verification:

-Training report with data on the # of OPDs (disaggregated by type umbrella- disability specific- women- underrepresented other) that benefitted from capacity building activities (type of activities¹¹)

Responsible: UNICEF

Output 1.2.A : A training module on prevention of gender-based violence and the provision of disability-inclusive services to victims of gender-based violence has been developed.

The bilingual (Uzbek and Russian) module targets providers of services for victims of gender-based violence and addresses issues such as social model of disability, violence against women and girls with disabilities, making GBV services accessible and inclusive for women with disabilities, identifying and reaching out to women with disabilities, multidisciplinary support involving the social, legal and medical services, peer support and participation of women with disabilities. All training materials are fully accessible for persons with visual and hearing disabilities.

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

1.2.1 # of knowledge products (disaggregated by type of product¹²/thematic focus¹³) developed, piloted and disseminated to the relevant stakeholders to inform inclusive practices

Description:

The need to develop and modernize the system of provision of support services has been recognized by the governmental research informants. Improving quality of social and medical services to community features in a number of Uzbekistan's targets under the SDGs, including Target 1.3 (improve system of social protection of population, increase quality of social protection services), Target 3.7 (guarantee universal access to sexual and reproductive health services), Target 4.5 (guarantee equal access to education and vocational training for persons with disabilities), Target 5.1 (end all forms of discrimination against women and girls), Target 5.2 (end all forms of violence against women), Target 16.2 (end all forms of violence against women and children).

Hence, this output will cover development of a training module for service-providers (healthcare, law enforcement, social and psychological services) on provision of disability-inclusive services to victims of gender-based violence and conducting and piloting in the selected communities (mahallas) and shelters for the victims of domestic violence.

Therefore, the following interventions will be executed:

1. Drafting of a training module together with the local OPDs of women with disabilities for service-providers on provision disability-inclusive services to victims of gender-based violence, its discussions and reviewing with national stakeholders

¹¹ Organizational development (technical or financial support) specific training to participate in processes such as SA, CCA, UNSDCF etc

¹² Tools, guidelines, protocols, reports

¹³ COVID-19 response and recovery; Inclusive SDGs planning and monitoring; Climate change; Inclusive education; Early childhood development; Access to health; Access to Justice; Social protection; Employment; GBV & sexual and reproductive health; Statistics and data collection; CRPD monitoring (art 33); Intersectionality; Political participation; Disability assessment and referral services; Disability Policy and/or Law; Access to Information and ICTs; Deinstitutionalization; Legal Capacity; Independent living; Awareness raising; OPDs capacity building

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Piloting of training module in one selected region of Uzbekistan 3. Conducting monitoring activities 4. Reviewing and finalization of training module
Baseline: 0 (The current training module on multi-sectoral response to GBV is non-inclusive of persons with disabilities)
Milestone year 1: A training module is developed in partnership with the local OPDs of women with disabilities and piloted in the selected communities (mahallas) and shelters for the victims of domestic violence
Milestone year 2: Developed training module is finalized based on pilot and monitoring activities and follow up recommendation
Target: Training module is developed and submitted for endorsement by the Government At least four actors involved in developing and testing of knowledge products (disaggregated by actor (GOV/NGOs/OPDs/Other))
Means of verification: Programme reports, monitoring reports. Training Module
Responsible: UNFPA, OPDs, Gender Equality Commission, Ministry of Mahalla and Family Support, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Rehabilitation and Adaptation Center for Women, Women NGOs (NGO shelters)
1.2.3 # actors involved in developing and testing of knowledge products (disaggregated by actor (GOV/NGOs/OPDs/Other))
Description: Participation and partnership between all actors and stakeholders will be envisaged in order to address all aspects of GBV prevention for women and girls with disabilities, in particular making GBV services accessible and inclusive for women with disabilities, identifying and reaching out to women with disabilities, multidisciplinary support involving the social, legal and medical services, peer support and participation of women with disabilities.
Baseline: 0 (No actors participated in developing and testing of a training module on multi-sectoral response to GBV is non-inclusive of persons with disabilities)
Milestone year 1: At least four actors (GOV/NGOs/OPDs/Other) are involved in developing of a training module in partnership with the local OPDs of women with disabilities and piloted in the selected communities (mahallas) and shelters for the victims of domestic violence
Milestone year 2: NA
Target: At least four actors involved in developing and testing of knowledge products (disaggregated by actor (GOV/NGOs/OPDs/Other))
Means of verification: Programme reports, monitoring reports.
Responsible: UNFPA, OPDs, Gender Equality Commission, Ministry of Mahalla and Family Support, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Rehabilitation and Adaptation Center for Women, Women NGOs (NGO shelters)
Output 1.2.B: The assessment of the long-term economic costs of institutionalization and the social return on investment into family-like environments for children with disabilities has been undertaken to support the financial feasibility of development of community-based social support services.
Indicators please select indicators from <i>the UNPRPD menu of indicators (annex 1) against which output progress will be reported</i> , please select as many indicators as appropriate PLEASE DO NOT CHANGE THE INDICATORS LANGUAGE AND KINDLY KEEP THE INDICATORS NUMBER AS IT IS IN THE MENU
1.2.1 # of knowledge products (disaggregated by type of product ¹⁴ /thematic focus ¹⁵) developed, piloted and disseminated to the relevant stakeholders to inform inclusive practices
Description:

¹⁴ Tools, guidelines, protocols, reports

¹⁵ COVID-19 response and recovery; Inclusive SDGs planning and monitoring; Climate change; Inclusive education; Early childhood development; Access to health; Access to Justice; Social protection; Employment; GBV & sexual and reproductive health; Statistics and data collection; CRPD monitoring (art 33); Intersectionality; Political participation; Disability assessment and referral services; Disability Policy and/or Law; Access to Information and ICTs; Deinstitutionalization; Legal Capacity; Independent living; Awareness raising; OPDs capacity building

The output will cover development of the knowledge product that will be used for advocacy and policy making processes. It will aim to establish an evidence base to inform the nationwide roll-out of the ongoing modelling exercise on introducing community-based social services based on case management. The output involves the following activities:

- a) undertaking a costing exercise to estimate administrative and programmatic costs of provision of the social services to CwD and PwD in residential care institutions.
- b) cost-benefit analysis of introducing community-based social support services for CwD and PwD.
- c) fiscal space analysis based on reallocation of resources from the residential care institutions into the community-based services and the associated transformation of them.

Baseline: 0 (Comment: Analysis does not exist)

Milestone year 1: draft report exists

Milestone year 2: Final Report developed in a consultative process exists

Target: 1 (Assessment of the long-term economic costs of institutionalization and the social return on investment into family-like environments for children with disabilities that has clear recommendations on the way forward identified and agreed among stakeholders)

Means of verification: Assessment report. Progress reports.

Responsible: UNICEF

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

Please describe how the project will contribute to outcome 1 of the UNPRPD results framework. (200 words)

Lack of sufficient inclusive and quality services in the community for all populations of persons with disabilities has been described as the key reason for institutionalization, poverty, violence and ill health of persons with disabilities. The programme will equip the key stakeholders with tools to address the most significant challenges to the development of inclusive services and provide them with continuous support in implementation. Specifically, it will target the development of inclusive services for children (EIEI) and women (gender-based violence), while supporting the development of an inclusive system of social support services for all persons with disabilities and a comprehensive legislative review. Specifically, the emerging community of families of children with disabilities will be involved in the development, validating and testing the proposal for inclusive quality community-based social services and benefits and the early childhood intervention services. These will address the root causes of deprivation and institutionalization of children with disabilities.

Output 2.1.A: A national system for inclusive quality community-based social services and benefits for children and adults with disabilities and their caregivers throughout the lifespan is developed in close consultation with OPDs on the basis of the existing self-governing bodies (mahalla committees) and the Ministry for Support of Mahalla and Family.

It is based on the ongoing modelling exercise currently implemented by UNICEF in selected local communities and implies the development and introduction of relevant practices and procedures in these communities. If the model is supported by the Government of Uzbekistan, it will be proposed for a nationwide scale-up. It is supported by the legislative review and the economic analysis of costs of institutionalization that helps make necessary budget reallocations.

Indicators please selected appropriate indicators from the shared UNPRPD menu of indicators, please selected as many indicators as appropriate

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

Description

Absence of community-based social workers severely limits the scope of the services available to children and adults with disabilities. It results in the absence of professional needs assessment that leads to difficulties to apply individual approaches in social support and rehabilitation as well as it constrains application of EIEI services.

The output implies the nationwide roll out of the ongoing modeling exercise on introducing community-based social services based on case management. The output activities will be informed by the findings of the costing exercise and cost-benefit analysis on reforming delivery of social services (Output 1.2.2). The output involves the following activities:

- a) legislative review;
- b) reflection on the lessons learnt from the ongoing modelling exercise on community-based social services;
- c) development of the legislative framework for the nationwide introduction of the community-based social services based on case management approach;
- d) development of the protocol of interagency cooperation in provision of social services;
- e) development of the national action plan on transformation of the residential care institutions for CwD and PwD

Baseline: 0

Milestone year 1: the legislative framework of the coordination mechanism is developed

Milestone year 2: the relevant administrative documents and staff instructions are developed

Target: 1 (Comment: the legislative and administrative framework of the multi-stakeholder coordination mechanism for community-based social services is developed and ready for implementation)

Means of verification: reports and statements of the national stakeholders

Responsible: UNICEF

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

Description:

The social service delivery system is yet to be improved to meet the standards stemming from the international commitments. The national stakeholders are primarily responsible for designing, in close consultation and with participation of OPDs, an adequate social services delivery system that is locally tailored and relevant.

Therefore, the following activities will be executed:

- 1- Capacity building of national stakeholders in improving the national system of social service provision based on the best international practices on social service delivery systems ;
- 2- Development of the Draft Policy on further strengthening the current system of social service delivery with Recommendations for ensuring an inclusive system of social service provision.

Baseline: 0 (National regulatory frameworks and systems changes targeted by the UNPRPD program disaggregated by 2) policies/plans/strategies, 3) capacity building programs)

Milestone year 1: Capacity building of national stakeholders conducted in improving the national system of social service provision based on the report with best international practices on social service delivery systems.

Milestone year 2: Draft Policy on further strengthening the current system of social service delivery developed including Recommendations for ensuring the inclusive system of social service provision.

Target: 1 (National regulatory frameworks and systems changes targeted by the UNPRPD program disaggregated by 2) policies/plans/strategies, 3) capacity building programs)

Means of verification: Report and Draft Policy

Responsible: UNDP

Output 2.1.B: A comprehensive system for early identification, early diagnosis and early intervention for children aged 0-3 at the community (mahalla) level based on a social model of disability developed by the Government of Uzbekistan, the Ministry for Support of Mahalla and Family, OPDs and NGOs and led by the Agency for Development of Medical and Social Services, with technical support from UNICEF.

Indicators please selected appropriate indicators from the shared UNPRPD menu of indicators, please selected as many indicators as appropriate

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

Description:

The absence of a multidisciplinary approach to early identification and early intervention, particularly in the case of children with intellectual and developmental disabilities, is a critical gap that puts children at a lifelong disadvantage and at risk of institutionalization. The activities under this output will aim at building an integrated model of EIEI implemented by a mobile, multi-sector team of expert professionals trained on ICF and ICF-CY parameters.

The following activities will be conducted:

1. Develop conceptual frameworks and an action plan for modelling early childhood intervention services (ECIS) in selected districts with detailed criteria of evaluation of efficiency and effectiveness of model ECIS.
2. Design a contextualized model of ECIS and toolkit for piloting ECIS in district health unit
3. Assess learning needs of respective DHS staff and conduct training for successfully implementing ECIS model
4. Supervise, guide and monitor (on-line and on-site visits) piloting of the model and toolkit.
5. Conduct interim and final evaluations of efficiency and effectiveness of the ECIS model and develop recommendations to the Ministry of Health for further scale-up.

Baseline: 0 (Comment: no knowledge products)

Milestone year 1:

- a) contextualized model of early intervention service
- b) toolkit of the contextualized model of early intervention service
- c) costing report of ECIS

Milestone year 2: Documented model of early intervention services for establishing national system of early childhood intervention

Target: 1 (Comment: A model for early intervention services for further establishment of a national system of early childhood intervention services is developed)

Means of verification: Project report and policy document, Model for intervention

Responsible: UNICEF

Output 2.1.C: The following legal frameworks and systems are reviewed to be in line with CRPD standards:

1. 2021 Law on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
2. 2019 Law on Guarantees with Respect to Equal Rights and Opportunities for Women and Men
3. 2019 Law on Protection of Women from Harassment and Abuse
4. Draft Strategy for Achieving Gender Equality in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2020-2030
5. Concept for Development of Inclusive Education and related instruments
6. Law "On Social Services for Older People, Disabled and other Socially Vulnerable Categories of the Population"

Indicators please selected appropriate indicators from the shared UNPRPD menu of indicators, please selected as many indicators as appropriate

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

Description

UNICEF: On October 13, 2020 a new Presidential Resolution on Education of Children with Special Educational Needs was adopted, which is widening access to inclusive education for children with disabilities. It is expected that progressively more children with disabilities will be transferred from special education schools and special boarding schools for children

with disabilities to general education schools in their communities. This document includes the Concept for development of Inclusive Education, however the concept is still based on a medical approach and it is not in line with the key principles of UNCRPD GC#4 On inclusive Education. On October 12, 2021 a Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers was adopted to start piloting inclusive education and open inclusive classes in 42 schools in different regions of the country.

In line with the Presidential Decree and the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers, UNICEF and the Ministry of Public Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan (MOPE) have agreed to design and document a model for inclusive schools in three priority districts for further establishment of a national system of inclusive school education. It was preliminary agreed that model inclusive schools will be established in four of 42 inclusive schools opened by the Government recently. UNICEF will connect these model schools with other UNICEF initiatives in the fields of child protection, health and social policy. It will enable setting up and monitoring of child and family support plans to make services inclusive and ensure an enabling education environment.

Activities:

The following activities will be executed:

(1) UNICEF

1. Develop an approach (based on the Concept of Inclusive Education) and in line with most recent evidence on effective strategies for inclusive teaching and learning at classroom and school level, a Theory of Change and an action plan for modelling the concept of inclusive schools in schools in selected districts which will be used as a basis to regularly monitor progress and evaluate the impact, relevance, efficiency, effectiveness of the model.
2. Design contextualized tools for building and enhancing multidisciplinary teams and coalitions to support the full inclusion of children with disabilities in schools (mobility teams of special schools teachers, parents and OPDs involvement, roles in child and family support plans, rehabilitation staff from the Ministry of Health, etc)
3. In line with the agreed model, undertake assessment of needs of pilot schools, representatives of district education administration, respective staff in MOPE, Mahallas, OPDs, parents' groups and other stakeholders and design a capacity building programme as the basis for training for successfully building teams and coalitions for inclusive schools.
4. Conduct teachers' training on inclusive teaching, learning and assessment based on available teachers' training modules and Teacher's Guides.
5. Organize regular supportive supervision sessions for all stakeholders.
6. Monitor (on-line and on-site visits) and collect information on piloting of the model (conceptual frameworks and tools).
7. Document piloting of the model (conceptual frameworks and tools).
8. Conduct interim and final evaluations of the model (conceptual frameworks and tools).
9. Prepare a new evidence-based edition of a Concept for Development of Inclusive Education for possible endorsement by the Government, and strategy for dissemination of the model to other schools in the country.

(2) UNFPA:

In depth reviews of existing legal systems and frameworks (laws, policies, plans, programs, services and administrative systems) in the area of GBV prevention and response, GEWE etc. conducted and policy briefs including recommendations and plan of actions for improvement of legal system developed and submitted to the Government: to conduct a full review of the national legislative norms in light of Uzbekistan's obligations under the CRPD with proposals for disability mainstreaming, including for women and girls with disabilities:

- 2019 Law on Guarantees with Respect to Equal Rights and Opportunities for Women and Men
- 2019 Law on Protection of Women from Harassment and Abuse
- Draft Strategy for Achieving Gender Equality in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2020-2030

Baseline: 0. The Concept for development of Inclusive Education exist, however the concept is still based on a medical approach and it is not in line with the key principles of UNCRPD GC#4 On inclusive Education. National legislative and policy framework on gender equality and GBV is not disability-inclusive

Milestone year 1:

- Conceptual frameworks, contextualized tools and an action plan for modelling inclusive education in four schools in different regions are developed
- at least one (1) review is conducted and policy brief is developed and submitted to the government (including reviewing two laws: 2019 Law on Guarantees with Respect to Equal Rights and Opportunities for Women and Men and 2019 Law on Protection of Women from Harassment and Abuse) with proposals for disability mainstreaming
- one (1) review is conducted and recommendations submitted to the government

Milestone year 2:

- Piloting of the model of inclusive education (conceptual frameworks and tools) is documented; New evidence-based edition of a Concept for Development of Inclusive Education is developed.
- at least one (1) review conducted and policy brief developed and submitted to the Gov (reviewing Draft Strategy for Achieving Gender Equality in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2020-2030) with proposals for disability mainstreaming
- Monitoring and advocacy of the revision of the Law on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities to bring it in line with the CRPD provisions.

Target: 4

- New evidence-based edition of a Concept for Development of Inclusive Education is submitted to the Government and possibly endorsed
- Two reviews and policy briefs including recommendations and plan of actions for improvement of legal system are developed, submitted to the Government and possibly endorsed
- One review of the Law on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities with recommendations is prepared, submitted to the government and the Law is revised based on the recommendations

Means of verification:

- Conceptual frameworks and tools of inclusive education with case-studies from pilot schools and lessons learnt are published; governmental resolutions and action plans.
- Reviews/policy briefs published; governmental resolutions, Governmental plans of actions
- The review with recommendations was published in the open Internet sources; the discussions were conducted.

Responsible:

UNICEF MOPE, Ministry of Mahalla and Family Support, Ministry of Health, OPDs
UNFPA, OPDs, Gender Equality Commission, Ministry of Mahalla and Family Support, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Rehabilitation and Adaptation Center for Women
OHCHR (as Technical Partner)

Output 2.1.D: A comprehensive national programme for prevention and addressing of family violence against girls and women with disabilities in an accessible and inclusive manner has been developed. This output envisages conducting needs assessment on services provided for women with disabilities at the community level who have experienced violence as well as their accessibility. A comprehensive national programme for prevention and addressing of family violence against girls and women with disabilities in an accessible and inclusive manner has been developed. This output envisages conducting needs assessment on community-based services for women with disabilities who have experienced violence.

Indicators please selected appropriate indicators from the shared UNPRPD menu of indicators, please selected as many indicators as appropriate

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)

Description

Needs assessment on services provided for women with disabilities at the community level who have experienced violence as well as their accessibility is conducted, and a report with recommendations for prevention and addressing of family violence against girls and women with disabilities in an accessible and inclusive manner is developed and submitted to the Government.

Needs assessment will be done with direct involvement of women with disabilities, both, they will be interviewed and methodology for the assessment will be developed with their participation.

Baseline: 0

Milestone year 1: Needs assessment exercise conducted

Milestone year 2: NA

Target: 1 (Recommendations for prevention and addressing of family violence against girls and women with disabilities in an accessible and inclusive manner developed and presented to the Government)

Means of verification: Assessment report, policy brief, Government resolution

Responsible: UNFPA, OPDs, Gender Equality Commission, Ministry of Mahalla and Family Support, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Rehabilitation and Adaptation Center for Women

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

Please describe how the project will contribute to outcome 1 of the UNPRPD results framework. (200 words)

The rights of persons with disabilities are currently included in the national SDG plans in a perfunctory manner despite some encouraging references. Inclusion of persons with disabilities in horizontal priorities, such as gender equality, reduced inequalities or peace and justice is not explicitly foreseen, significantly reducing the national chances of meeting the national commitments by 2030. Therefore, activities to mainstream persons with disabilities throughout all national commitments are needed in order to raise the government's understanding and capacity for disability-inclusive development. This priority will be addressed using the educational tools on CRPD-compliant SDGs developed by the international community and continuous support to the government for disability-inclusive budgeting and monitoring of commitments.

Output 3.1.: The National development strategy is designed to be disability-inclusive and includes specific indicators to this end.

Indicators please selected appropriate indicators from the shared UNPRPD menu of indicators, please selected as many indicators as appropriate

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

Description:

Uzbekistan confirmed its commitment to the achievement of the global 2030 Agenda and an inclusive, multi-stakeholder partnership approach for the realization of sixteen national Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The Government adopted 16 national SDGs, 125 related targets, and 206 indicators to facilitate monitoring of their implementation. To ensure a disability-inclusive approach, national stakeholders have to be capacitated in designing disability inclusive budgeting, programming and monitoring.

Therefore, the following activities will be executed:

- 1- Review of existing disability budgeting and national programming frameworks in Uzbekistan
- 2- Draft a model of needs-based disability budgeting based on ICF compliant disability assessment
- 3- Capacity building trainings for national agencies responsible for budgeting and disability issues on disability inclusive budgeting

4- Draft Recommendations on a disability inclusive budgeting for the National development strategy
<u>Baseline:</u> 0 (SDGs budgets/financial planning with explicit allocations to disability inclusion).
<u>Milestone year 1:</u> 1-Existing disability budgeting and national programming frameworks are reviewed. 3-Capacity building trainings for national agencies responsible for budgeting and disability issues on disability inclusive budgeting are conducted.
<u>Milestone year 2:</u> 2-A model of needs- based disability budgeting based on ICF compliant disability assessment is drafted. 4- Recommendations on a disability inclusive budgeting for the National development strategy drafted.
<u>Target:</u> 5 (SDGs budgets/financial planning with explicit allocations to disability inclusion)
<u>Means of verification:</u> Reports, Training Reports, Draft Model, Draft budgeting
<u>Responsible:</u> UNDP
Indicator 3.2.3. # of SDGs implementation data collection, monitoring and accountability processes assessing progress against specific disability-inclusion targets
<u>Description:</u> Advocacy and capacity building of the relevant departments of the Ministry of Justice, the Parliament and the NHRC on ensuring that any national development strategy is designed in line with CRPD and other international standards, to be disability-inclusive and includes specific indicators to this end.
<u>Baseline:</u> 0 (No SDGs implementation data collection, monitoring and accountability processes)
<u>Milestone year 1:</u> Advocacy via existing channels of cooperation between the UN, OPDs and state authorities that any national development strategy is designed in line with CRPD and other international standards, to be disability-inclusive and includes specific indicators to this end.
<u>Milestone year 2:</u> 1- Capacity building for the relevant department of the Ministry of Justice, the Parliament and the NHRC on ensuring that any national development strategy is designed in line with CRPD and other international standards, to be disability-inclusive and includes specific indicators to this end.
<u>Target:</u> 1 (At least one capacity building event for Ministry of Justice, the Parliament and the NHRC)
<u>Means of verification:</u> Training reports
<u>Responsible:</u> UNDP (OHCHR ROCA as Technical Partner)
Output 3.3: OPDs are systematically engaged in the national development strategy design through their involvement in the national development coordination mechanism and accountability frameworks. Collection of disability-disaggregated data is improved to monitor the process of achievement of SDGs by 2030.
<i>Indicators please select appropriate indicators from the shared UNPRPD menu of indicators, please selected as many indicators as appropriate</i>
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
<u>Description:</u> So far, the OPDs' involvement in the design of National development strategies and programs has been limited. There is a need for CRPD-compliant involvement and participation of OPDs and PwDs in national development strategies and policies and SDG monitoring through different mechanisms and statistics analysis among others. OPDs have to be capacitated to monitor SDG implementation to be fit for qualitative engagement in the strategies design. Therefore, the following activities will be executed: 1- National consultations with OPD and national stakeholders on designing and implementing national development programmes. 2- Capacity building for OPDs on disability inclusive costing and budgeting. 3- Capacity building for OPDs on national SDG implementation and its monitoring.

<p>Baseline: 0 (Comment: governmental coordination mechanisms with OPD consultation processes undertaken to ensure active engagement of OPDs and PWDs in the planning, implementation and monitoring of SDGs.)</p>
<p>Milestone year 1: 2- Capacity building trainings for OPDs on disability inclusive costing and budgeting are conducted; 3- Capacity building training for OPDs on disability inclusion and national SDG implementation and its monitoring is conducted.</p>
<p>Milestone year 2: 1- National consultations with OPDs and national stakeholder(s) on the design of the inclusive National Development Strategies in line with CRPD and international standards are conducted.</p>
<p>Target: 3 (Comment: governmental coordination mechanisms with OPD consultation processes undertaken to ensure active engagement of OPDs and PWDs in the planning, implementation and monitoring of SDGs)</p>
<p>Means of verification: Training reports</p>
<p>Responsible: UNDP</p>
<p>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. 1.1.1 # of participants (disaggregated by type of stakeholder¹⁶) disaggregated by sex, disability, rural/urban participating in capacity building activities funded or provided by UNPRPD programmes</p>
<p>Description: Capacity of national stakeholders, namely OPDs, Ombuds' Office, NHRC and Statistical bodies, is enhanced to ensure disability-disaggregated data is improved to monitor the process of CRPD implementation and achievement of SDGs by 2030 based on HRBA and taking into account UN Treaty Bodies and Special Procedures recommendations.</p> <p>Training seminars for OPDs, Ombuds' Office, NHRC and Statistical bodies: - on collecting disability-disaggregated data based on HRBA - on human rights indicators related to non-discrimination and the rights of persons with disabilities; - on monitoring the process of CRPD implementation and achievement of SDGs by 2030 based on HRBA (to be done in consultation and cooperation with CRPD Committee and relevant Special Procedures).</p>
<p>Baseline: A number of meetings and other advocacy measures on the ratification of the CRPD (June 2021); a meeting of the High Commissioner for Human Rights with the Chairperson of the Senate of the Parliament of Uzbekistan (Nov 2020); Legal analysis of selected raft laws and policies related to the rights of persons with disabilities (2020-2021); recommendations by the Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Nov 2019); national consultations on the National Plan of Action for the implementation of the CRPD (October 2021)</p>
<p>Milestone year 1: OPDs, Ombuds' Office, NHRC and Statistical bodies enhance their knowledge on - on collecting disability-disaggregated data based on HRBA (1 training-seminar) - on human rights indicators related to non-discrimination and the rights of persons with disabilities (1 training-seminar)</p>
<p>Milestone year 2: <u>OPDs, Ombud's' Office, NHRC and Statistical bodies enhance their knowledge on</u> - on monitoring the process of CRPD implementation and achievement of SDGs by 2030 based on HRBA (to be done in consultation and cooperation with CRPD Committee and relevant Special Procedures) (1 training-seminar).</p>
<p>Target: At least 3 capacity building events are conducted for at least 15 OPDs and State Statistics Committee.</p>
<p>Means of verification: Questionnaires after the events.</p>
<p>Responsible: UNDP (OHCHR ROCA as Technical Partner)</p>

¹⁶ Governments (type of ministry), OPDs (type of OPDs) UN (RCO, Un agency), other

4. Outcomes strategy

5.1 Theory of change

The Country Analysis demonstrated that the efforts to realise the rights of persons with disabilities in Uzbekistan are characterized today by uncoordinated sporadic interventions, unsupported by a joint commitment to a systemic change from all relevant stakeholders. The realisation of the CRPD rights is made difficult by weak legislative and policy frameworks, lack of earmarked budgets, low capacity of the civil society and missed opportunities to mainstream disability rights in all policies and programmes. Nevertheless, it has also shown that there are not insignificant opportunities that, if built on, can advance the rights of persons with disabilities in a sustainable way. These include the recent ratification of the CRPD, the reinforcement and/or establishment of some implementation/coordination structures and the emerging community of new disability rights activists, as well as the public and visible commitment of the Uzbekistan's government to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.

Three key preconditions have been identified to the enjoyment by persons with disabilities of their basic human rights:

- 1) Equality and non-discrimination. Pervasive discrimination and prejudice against persons with disabilities, and the double burden experienced by women and girls with disabilities, persons with intellectual, psychosocial, and multiple and complex disabilities significantly slows down the implementation of Uzbekistan's international commitments under the CRPD and the Agenda for Sustainable Development. A deliberate effort to remove attitudinal barriers must be paired with the gradual and strategic revision of the national law and policy against the CRPD norms.
- 2) Inclusive service delivery. A systematic effort to develop inclusive support services and make all mainstream services inclusive of women, men and children with disabilities is urgently needed to ensure that "no one is left behind" in the national development agenda and everyone is provided with optimal opportunities to a fulfilling dignified life in the community.
- 3) Accountability and governance. A CRPD-compliant implementation and monitoring framework with full and meaningful participation of persons with disabilities and their representative organisations will ensure that the efforts to comply with the international commitments are consistent, measurable and supported by the broadest consensus of stakeholders.

As such the theory of change reads:

IF all national legislation and policy framework is designed in a disability-inclusive manner in line with the CRPD, **IF** a robust multi-stakeholder implementation, monitoring and accountability mechanism is functional, transparent, pluralistic and resourced, **IF** the national disability movement reflects the societal diversity, and is fully engaged as an equal partner in all processes to realise the rights of persons with disabilities in the country, **IF** there is a national framework for person-centered age-appropriate multidisciplinary support services in the community, **THEN** persons with disabilities, including children, young people and women with disabilities will be empowered to enjoy their rights under the CRPD.

5.2 Result Chains

It is expected that the consolidation of the national stakeholder community is a prerequisite of all other actions under the Programme, while the general disability-inclusive actions are conditional on the foundations that will have been built as part of the efforts to address the disability-specific outcomes. In other words,

OUTCOME 1: National stakeholders have the knowledge and practical tools to effectively contribute to the development and implementation of disability-inclusive policies and systems.

The outputs under this outcome will focus on building the strong community of stakeholders that will participate in enacting the reforms necessary for the full enjoyment of disability rights. This includes capacitating the national institutional partners in the CRPD-compliant SDGs and data indicators, supporting the establishment and functioning of the strong and diverse disability community, and training all relevant parties in the international standards and norms on the rights of persons with disabilities with the view to utilising the newly obtained knowledge in the implementation of reforms.

The OUTCOME 1 supports and correlates with

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

This outcome will be achieved through the development and review of legislation and of systems of provision of support services for persons with disabilities, including children and women victims of family violence. The successful achievement of this outcome is conditional on achieving progress under OUTCOME 1, as the development and piloting of specific programmes addressing preconditions to CRPD implementation is only possible if the community of stakeholders is united, trained, well-resourced and informed.

OUTCOMES 1 and 2 will be strengthened and supported by the activities to achieve

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

The activities under this OUTCOME follow the twin-track approach to development, whereby both specific and general actions are needed to fully address the inclusion gap experienced by persons with disabilities. The achievement of progress under OUTCOME 3 is conditional on the existence of a strong community of advocates, advanced understanding of disability-inclusive development, and familiarity with tools for disability-inclusive budgeting and data-collection. As such, the outputs under OUTCOME 3 support and reinforce two other OUTCOMES.

5.3 Geographic scope

Some activities under the Programme will have a nationwide scope. This is particularly so for the outputs that concern legislative and policy review, capacity-building activities of institutional stakeholders and training of trainers on provision of disability-inclusive services. Other activities, such as piloting initiatives will be implemented in one of the selected regions of the Republic with the view to expanding them to other regions. Whenever appropriate, the expansion approach (to reaching out to OPDs from the regional/national centres out to more remote areas) will be employed.

5.4. Sustainability

The long-term sustainability of the project results will be ensured by taking the following measures:

1. Direct involvement and meaningful participation of the national stakeholders particularly grassroots OPDs, NGOs and emerging self-initiative groups of children, youth and women with disabilities as well as their families in programme design and development, which in turn will increase their sense of ownership of the programme.
2. Capacity building of national stakeholders and OPDs through series of trainings towards better monitoring and implementation of the CRPD and SDGs, countering gender-based violence and disability-disaggregated data collection and policy making will support the implementation of the National Action Plan on the implementation of the CRPD and the National Disability Strategy in the long term contributing to the achievement of SDG goals under the Agenda 2030.
3. Strengthening the interagency coordination and communication between the government bodies and OPDs through a multi-stakeholder involvement mechanism is expected to have a lasting effect by promoting participation of persons with disabilities and their organisations in high-level decision making processes ensuring the voices of the right holders are heard and addressed.
4. Developed and piloted knowledge products (i.e. tools and guidelines) to be used by the national stakeholders and OPDs to raise awareness, hold duty bearers accountable and provide high quality disability-inclusive services to the rights holders. In addition, all knowledge products will be utilized for further policy advocacy and evidence-based decision making on mainstreaming disability inclusive services.
5. Mainstreaming disability inclusion with the participating UN agencies through a joint implementation of this programme will foster the implementation of the UN Disability Inclusion Strategy in Uzbekistan and ensure coordination and cohesion through one-UN approach.

5.6 Innovation

Using the existing Uzbekistan's community based structures - mahalla committees - local self-governing bodies and the Ministry for Support of mahalla and Family to develop community-based inclusive services for early identification and early intervention services (EIEI) for children with disabilities and the victims of gender-based violence living in the mahalla communities is expected to promote and develop innovative resources and practices at the community level. Strengthening the coordination of grassroots OPDs and self-initiative groups with mahalla committees will contribute to early identification and referral system at the mahalla level as



underrepresented groups such as children and women with disabilities are usually hidden within communities. The existing mahalla structures will be used to mainstream disability inclusion at the community level by mobilizing available financial and human resources to target vulnerable groups of persons with disabilities.

Development of original and context-sensitive knowledge products such as tools and guidelines to integrate disability-inclusive services within existing shelters for women who experienced gender-based violence is expected to make an innovative contribution to the fight against violence targeting girls and women with disabilities. The economic analysis of the costs of institutionalization will serve as an evidence base for an effective deinstitutionalization reform by promoting the government agencies to transform the existing care frameworks for children with disabilities towards family- and community-based services.

5.7 Complementarity with other ongoing initiatives

UNICEF as Chair of UN Human Rights and Inclusion Task Force, jointly with UNCT, is coordinating UNCT team efforts in supporting the Government in the area of disability inclusion. Recent ratification of the CRPD in June of 2021 by the Government of Uzbekistan was followed by a series of consultations and validation of the National Action Plan (NPA) on CRPD. The Country Analysis drafted as part of the UNPRPD programme has complemented the UNCT efforts to contribute to the development of the NPA. At the same time, the Country Analysis has served as an evidence-based tool to back up the UNICEF proposals for the NPA. UNICEF jointly with UNCT will further expand membership to the Human Rights and Inclusion Task Force for other international organizations and donors in order to further enhance coordination among development partners. In terms of UNICEF programming, the outputs of the Log Frame strongly link the proposed initiatives with PUNOs' respective mandates and thematic leadership roles. Finally, UNCT Disability Inclusion Strategy for 2021-2025 will be developed based on the findings of the Country Analysis to further enhance UNCT's strategic vision for disability inclusion.

OHCHR ROCA has included to its Annual Work Plan the activities under the UNPRPD to make the activities complementary to the other activities, particularly related to non-discrimination and capacity building of the civil society. Additionally, having an advisory role in the Human Rights and Inclusion Task Force of the UNCT, and being a leading agency of the Human Rights Donor Coordination Group, ROCA will duly inform UNCT and coordinate transparently its activities under this project with the Donors Group about the planned, organised and conducted activities under this project.

The proposed activities build on the capacity building activities undertaken by the UNDP for the national disability assessment commissions, State Statistics Committee and other national agencies delivering public services supporting the adoption of modern disability assessment procedures and standards, delivery of disability inclusive services and collection and use of disability statistics in line with CRPD. They are aimed at supporting the sister-agencies proposed activities capacitating OPD/ SCO, national public agencies in developing improved disability data collection, analysis and use, designing disability inclusive budgeting and promoting and supporting PwD community participation in national development strategy and SDG implementation.

The proposed activities are also in line with the ongoing UNFPA multi-sector response to GBV project funded by UK Conflict Stability and Security Fund (CSSF) Central Asia, March 2019 to March 2022 - which included development, adaptation and piloting in three regions (Karakalpakstan, Samarkand and Bukhara) of the Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for Multi-sector response to GBV. UNFPA in cooperation with the National Gender Equality Commission, the Ministries of Health, Internal Affairs, Mahalla and Family Support developed and currently at the stage of scale of the approved SOPs adapted to the needs of women with disabilities.

5. CONTRIBUTION TO UNPRPD IMPACT

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

Table 1 Progress against UNPRPD Impact Indicators

UNPRPD MPTF IMPACT (2025)	Reduce the inequality and exclusion for all persons with disabilities within and across countries.	
Indicators	How will the project contribute to this indicator?	Country Baseline 2021 (please indicate the source)
Proportion of population living below the national poverty line by sex and age (SDG indicator 1.2.1) and disability.	Capacity building of government stakeholders and OPDs on the national disability inclusive reforms in line with the CRPD as well policy advocacy on the reforms with focus on education, health, social welfare, justice and employment will contribute to the ongoing poverty reduction efforts.	In Uzbekistan, the measurement of poverty itself is still based on a restrictive calorie-based method, while the introduction of a more reasonable cost of living measurement is being delayed on the grounds that the Government cannot afford it (SDG 1.2) ¹⁷ . There is a lack of disability-disaggregated data on disability and poverty.

¹⁷ UN Common Country Analysis. Uzbekistan. December 2019 https://uzbekistan.un.org/sites/default/files/2020-10/United%20Nations%20Common%20Country%20Analysis%20Uzbekistan_en.pdf

<p>Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions (SDG indicator 1.2.2) disaggregated by disability, before and after social transfers.</p>	<p>The recent review of the social protection system of Uzbekistan by UNICEF found out that those groups excluded by the labour market and experiencing a disability and illness have the highest poverty rates.¹⁸ According the data by Asian Development Bank proportion of the population living below the national poverty line in 2019 estimated 11.0 percent.¹⁹ However, there is no disability-disaggregated data on national poverty levels. The project is expected to contribute to this indicator by building the capacities of the State Statistics Committee to ensure that national poverty indicators take into account disability extra-costs.</p>	<p>UNICEF is advocating on the multidimensional child poverty study to assess the combination of various deprivations experienced by children in their daily lives, which further impeded the welling of children with the onset of COVID-19.²⁰</p>
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¹⁸ Building a national social protection system fit for Uzbekistan’s Children and Youth, UNICEF Uzbekistan, July 2019, https://www.unicef.org/uzbekistan/media/2761/file/Uzbekistan%20SP%20overview%20paper%20-%20ENG%20FINAL_July2019%20.pdf

¹⁹ <https://www.adb.org/countries/uzbekistan/poverty#:~:text=In%20Uzbekistan%2C%2011.0%25%20of%20the,day%20in%202019%20is%207.3%25.>

²⁰ UNICEF Launches Situation Analysis on Uzbekistan. November 2020 <https://www.unicef.org/uzbekistan/en/press-releases/unicef-launches-situation-analysis-uzbekistan-children-and-warns-covid-19-pandemic>

<p>Percentage of persons with disabilities employed as compared to other persons and to overall employment rate, disaggregated by type of employment (public, private, self-employed), age, sex and disability</p>	<p>The project is expected to contribute to this indicator by strengthening the capacities of the State Statistics Committee to ensure labour surveys conducted by the Ministry of Employment and Labour Relations. A particular focus will be on mainstreaming disability and gender and other intersectional factors.</p>	<p>The UN Situation Analysis on Children and Adults with Disabilities in Uzbekistan found that only 7.1% of men and women with disabilities aged 16-59 and 16-54, respectively, were formally employed in 2019 compared to the overall 30% of the total population of working age. At the same time, only 5.8% of people with disabilities were employed in rural areas. Women with disabilities are in a more vulnerable position than men: 4.4% of women versus 8.9% of men were employed in 2019.</p> <p>The Situational Analysis found that people with disabilities are about 4 times less likely to find a job in Uzbekistan.²¹ About half of registered persons with disabilities (48%) are in part-time employment compared to only overall 31% of all people employed in the country. Persons with disabilities find themselves more in informal types of employment which are less protected and paid compared to formal employment.</p>
<p># statistical estimations of the number of persons with disabilities.</p>	<p>The project plans to advocate for inclusion of the Washington Group Short Questions on Disabilities in the upcoming population census 2023 by raising awareness and strengthening the capacities of the State Statistics Committee and other relevant stakeholders on the importance of inclusion of the disability questions into censuses and household surveys.</p>	<p>Uzbekistan’s population has steadily increased in recent years to almost 25 million people in 2021— 60 percent of whom are under 30 years old. The officially reported number of persons with disabilities is likely underestimated at 2.1 percent of the population, given that an estimated 15 percent of people around the world have some form of impairment, and about 80 percent of them live in developing countries. These low official figures may be explained by the outdated Soviet-era (self-reported) disability assessment and determination system, which influences Uzbekistan’s current definitions of disability and state policies designed to support persons with disabilities.</p>
<p>Percentage of public spending on disability rights and inclusion, as a proportion of the GDP/sector budgets, disaggregated by disability</p>	<p>Agency for Development of Medical and Social Services, State Statistics Committee and other national agencies finetune budgeting based on the CRPD-compliant standards.</p>	<p>UNDP trained members of disability assessment commissions for children and adults in modern disability assessment standards. The commissions are capacitated to develop and adopt new disability</p>

²¹ The UN Situation Analysis on Children and Adults with Disabilities, 2019, <https://www.unicef.org/uzbekistan/media/3571/file/Brief%20PwD%20SitAn.pdf>

specific budget allocations and allocations within mainstream budget.		assessment in line with CRPD and international standards
Increase of disability data/disaggregation (including by sex) within standard data and CRPD compliant collection processes.	Agency for Development of Medical and Social Services, State Statistics Committee and other national agencies enhance disability collection statistics in line with the CRPD-compliant standards.	The State Statistics Committee and a number of national agencies have been sensitized to the modern standards of disability statistics at UNDP event(s). UNDP trained national disability assessment commissions in ICF-based assessment. UNICEF has launched Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, that includes questions from the Washington Group Module. The respondents are women and children.

6. Cross cutting approaches

The societal misconceptions about disability are inadvertently reflected in the make-up and distribution of power roles in the national disability movement in Uzbekistan: women, persons with intellectual and psychosocial disabilities, those with communicational disabilities, persons with disabilities without formal education and Uzbek-speaking groups of persons with disabilities living in rural areas often find themselves excluded from decision-making roles in the existing disability organizations and/or prevented by legal or financial constraints or through discrimination from creating their own associations. This, in turn, reflects in the quality and scope of national policies that tend to ignore multiple barriers experienced by the above-mentioned groups. The Proposal specifically addresses the situation of some of those under-represented groups, specifically women and girls of disabilities and children and adults at risk of institutionalization.

Girls and women with disabilities are also less visible in the available administrative data and their registered number has been steadily decreasing over the last ten years (see Section on quantifying persons with disabilities in the Country Analysis). Despite the fact that women in general tend to live longer in Uzbekistan and impairments become more prevalent with ageing, the official number of reported women with disabilities is lower than men with disabilities. Moreover, there is no data on the instances of gender-based violence towards girls and women with disabilities although they may be at higher risk of all types of violence particularly during the COVID-19 pandemic. Consequently, there is a need for both gender and disability lenses across the programme elements implemented by the UN agencies to ensure that girls and women with disabilities are included, empowered and better represented within the civil society and national decision-making mechanisms.

6.1 Equality between men and women

Women and girls with disabilities experience double discrimination and exclusion on account of their gender and disability. This is manifested in their lack of organized and meaningful participation in both disability and

feminist movements, greater financial dependence and heightened vulnerability to violence. The Programme will address this via the following targeted actions:

- Support to mobilization of women activists with disabilities with the view to achieving organised participation of women with disabilities in all national policy and programme interventions. The Programme will provide technical and financial support for participation of women with disabilities in all relevant areas and encourage their more systematic representation in the Association of Persons with Disabilities of Uzbekistan. A longer-term goal will be the establishment of a representative association of women with disabilities.
- Mainstreaming women and girls with disabilities in all relevant policy interventions. The Proposal will target a number of legislative and policy instruments that should be reviewed in light of Uzbekistan's commitments under the CRPD, including the national disability and gender legislative framework, gender equality strategy, legislation and social services etc. The issues of gender and disability will be mainstreamed throughout.
- The specific action addressing violence against women will consist of advocating for a comprehensive national programme for prevention and addressing violence against girls and women with disabilities, improving the accessibility and disability inclusion of the existing services, and training and relevant stakeholders on disability-inclusive approaches to fighting gender-based violence. This will have an impact on the inclusion of disability in the agendas of women's rights organizations and providers of services to women and girls.

Every PUNO will mainstream women and girls with disabilities in their respective actions, striving to make them gender-balanced, inclusive and representative. A concerted effort to involve women activists with disabilities in the Programme activities will be made, with a specific emphasis on expanding the pool of women experts with disabilities and attracting new/emerging women activists in the regional and nationwide advocacy work.

6.2 Full and effective participation of persons with disabilities

Participation of persons with disabilities, including underrepresented groups, is at the core of the Programme. A specific output (Output 1.1.3) aims to support the establishment of an organization of families of children with disabilities with a strong child participation component. Additionally, a conscientious effort will be made to support the development of the disability community led by women with disabilities, particularly through the outputs targeting the fight against gender-based violence.

The Steering Committee will include representatives of key disability organizations and networks (see below). Alongside well-established and recognized nationwide organizations such as the Association of Persons with Disabilities of Uzbekistan, self-initiative groups and local organizations will also be represented, recognizing the currently imperfect make-up of the national disability movement and striving to give platform to those members of the disability movement who are currently unable to represent their views as part of officially registered organisations.

In addition, each PUNO will be responsible for ensuring inclusive and meaningful participation of OPDs in their respective outputs at all stages and strive to reach out to less visible and under-represented members of the movement.

All Programme activities and outputs will be accessible for persons with disabilities, and reasonable accommodation will be provided to enable persons with disabilities to participate in the events organized in the framework of the Programme.

6.3 Full and effective participation of most marginalized groups.

Three main approaches (in addition to the strategies brought forward above) will be used to ensure participation of underrepresented groups:

- support to the establishment and sustainable functioning of a community of families of children with disabilities with a child participation component. Since persons with intellectual or psychosocial disabilities are not currently organised in formal associations (and their identification and involvement is challenged by the strong societal barriers and prejudice), the establishment of a vocal movement of families is considered a necessary first prerequisite to creating a favourable environment to participation of these groups;
- identification of and support to self-advocacy of interested persons with intellectual and psychosocial disabilities will be conducted at the grassroots level via different Programme components involving the Association of Persons with Disabilities of Uzbekistan. The diverse representation of the Association by women and men with disabilities, persons with different impairments and persons from different regions will be strongly encouraged in all actions funded by the Programme.
- All activities funded by the Programme will be fully accessible for persons with disabilities: sign language interpretation and/or close captioning will be provided at events; information will be available in alternative formats (i.e. easy-to-read formats for children and adults with intellectual disabilities), and online tools will be made accessible for persons with visual impairments. An effort to make all communication materials representative of persons with disabilities will be made.

7. Governance and management arrangements

Table 3. Implementation arrangements

Output number	Implementing UN agencies²² include contact details of focal points & role and responsibility in the	Government include contact details of focal points & role and responsibility in the programme	OPDs include contact details of focal points & role and responsibility in the programme	Other partners include contact details of focal points & role and responsibility in the programme

²² Please note minimum amount of UN Participating Agencies is 2 and maximum is 3.

	program me			
1.1.1 Capacity of national stakeholders, namely OPDs and NGOs, is enhanced to ensure more effective contributions towards disability inclusive policies and systems, and the implementation of the CRPD and SDGs	UNDP	State Statistics Committee, Agency for the development of medico- social services.	OPDs, including the Association of Persons with Disabilities of Uzbekistan	
1.1.1 Capacity of national stakeholders, namely OPDs and NGOs, is enhanced to ensure more effective contributions towards disability inclusive policies and systems, and the implementation of the CRPD and SDGs	UNDP (OHCHR as Technical Parnter)	Parliament of Uzbekistan State Statistics Committee	OPDs, including the Association of Persons with Disabilities of Uzbekistan	National Human Rights Centre Ombudsperson of Uzbekistan
1.1.2. The capacity of national stakeholders to prevent and respond to gender-based violence is enhanced.	UNFPA	Gender Equality Commission, Ministry of Mahalla and Family Support, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Rehabilitation and Adaptation Center for Women, Women NGOs (NGO shelters)	OPDs, including the Association of Persons with Disabilities of Uzbekistan	Women NGOs (NGO shelters)
1.1.3 The capacity of representative OPDs and families of children with disabilities to effectively advocate for inclusive services in the community for all children with disabilities at all levels has been enhanced through capacity building and support for establishment of	UNICEF	Agency for the development of medico-social services	Representatives of organisations and networks of persons with disabilities represented in the Steering Committee	Efforts will be made to reach out to new OPDs and self help groups representing movement of PWDs

a representative advocacy organisation.				
1.2.1. Training module for stakeholders to prevent and respond to gender-based violence is developed.	UNFPA	Gender Equality Commission, Ministry of Mahalla and Family Support, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Rehabilitation and Adaptation Center for Women, Women NGOs (NGO shelters)	OPDs, including the Association of Persons with Disabilities of Uzbekistan	Women NGOs (NGO shelters)
1.2.2. The assessment of the long-term economic costs of institutionalisation and the social return on investment into family-like environments for children with disabilities has been undertaken.	UNICEF	Key Ministries and selected research institutions and/or private research companies/consultants (international and national)	Key OPDs	
2.1.1. A national system for inclusive quality community-based social services and benefits for children and adults with disabilities and their caregivers throughout the lifespan is developed.	UNDP	Ministry of Mahalla and Family Support, Agency for the development of medico- social services, Public Service Agency under the Ministry of Justice	OPDs, including the Association of Persons with Disabilities of Uzbekistan	
2.1.2. A comprehensive system for EIEI for children aged 0-3 at the community level based on the social model of disability is developed.	UNICEF	Agency for the development of medico-social services, MOH	OPDs, including the Association of Persons with Disabilities of Uzbekistan	
2.1.3. Legal frameworks are reviewed and revised to be in line with CRPD standards	UNFPA UNICEF OHCHR (as	Gender Equality Commission, Ministry of Mahalla and Family Support, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Agency for the development of	OPDs, including the Association of Persons with Disabilities of Uzbekistan	Women's rights NGOs (NGO shelters)

	Technical Partner)	medico- social services, Parliament of Uzbekistan, Rehabilitation and Adaptation Center for Women		
2.1.4. A comprehensive national programme against family violence against girls and women with disabilities has been developed.	UNFPA	Gender Equality Commission, Ministry of Mahalla and Family Support, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Rehabilitation and Adaptation Center for Women, Women NGOs (NGO shelters)	OPDs, including the Association of Persons with Disabilities of Uzbekistan	
3.1. The National development strategy is designed to be disability-inclusive and includes specific indicators to this end.	UNDP	Ministry of Finance, Agency for the development of medico-social services.	OPDs, including the Association of Persons with Disabilities of Uzbekistan	
3.1. The National development strategy is designed to be disability-inclusive and includes specific indicators to this end.	UNDP (OHCHR ROCA as Technical Partner)	Ministry of Justice Parliament of Uzbekistan	OPDs, including the Association of Persons with Disabilities of Uzbekistan	National Human Rights Centre
3.3. OPDs are systematically engaged in the national development strategy design. Collection of disability-disaggregated data is improved to monitor the process of achievement of SDGs	UNDP	State Statistics Committee, Agency for the development of medico- social services.	OPDs, including the Association of Persons with Disabilities of Uzbekistan	
3.3. OPDs are systematically engaged in the national development strategy design. Collection of disability-disaggregated data is	UNDP (OHCHR ROCA as Technical Partner)	State Statistics Committee Ombudsperson of Uzbekistan	OPDs, including the Association of Persons with Disabilities of Uzbekistan	National Human Rights Centre

improved to monitor the process of achievement of SDGs				
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The lead coordination role will rest with the Steering Committee composed of a representative of each PUNO, organizations of persons with disabilities, self initiative groups representing persons with disabilities (including those groups that are underrepresented) and the government stakeholders (The Agency for Development of Medical and Social Services, State Statistics Committee, Ministry of Finance, Ministry for Support of Mahalla and Family and other key stakeholders). The Steering Committee members will include the Advisory expert group which took part in early stages of preparation of the Country Analysis to ensure inclusivity of the implementation process and its accessibility for the OPDs. The Terms of Reference of the Steering Committee will be agreed at the beginning of the implementation phase, and address the issues such as mandate of the Steering Committee, representation of members, decision-making processes, frequency and modalities of meetings and the working methods.

UNICEF will provide technical support to the meetings of the Steering Committee. It will also provide the overall coordination of the Programme implementation efforts.

Additional technical meetings between PUNOs will be organised on a regular basis to ensure the transparency, collaboration and effective implementation of the Programme.

Each PUNO will establish close collaboration with OPDs and government stakeholders participating in the implementation of individual output. The modalities of this cooperation will be agreed bilaterally and depend on the type of the output and the specific requirements of participating entities.

PUNOs in this Joint Programme with UNICEF as the coordinating agency will maintain regular information exchange with the Resident Coordinator (RC) and key staff of the Resident Coordinator’s Office (RCO). A member from the RCO will also participate in the Steering Committee.

8. Partnership-building potential

Each PUNO will continuously seek engagement of new stakeholders and the local level, including local governments and grassroot NGOs for modelling, piloting and take-up of good practices and experiences.

Throughout the Programme, national OPDs will receive significant exposure to the international bodies, specifically the SDG processes (including the High-Level Political Forum) and UN Treaty bodies. OPDs will be encouraged to build new partnerships with international counterparts, including UN agencies, international disability NGOs and DPOs and the broader human rights community and be supported in doing so.

9. Long-term UN engagement in the area of disability

- UNICEF, as co-Chair of Human Rights and Inclusion Task Force, has been leading the coordination on issues of disability inclusion among UN agencies (OHCHR, UNFP, UNDP), OSCE and the Government of Uzbekistan advocating the implementation of the CRPD provisions and the findings from the recent Country Analysis on the situations of PWDs.
- As a follow up to the CRPD ratification by the Government of Uzbekistan in June 2021, UNICEF led the UN coordination and support in organization of the official ceremony dedicated to CRPD ratification with the National Human Rights Center. Further, UNICEF jointly with UN agencies and OSCE has supported the development and validation of the National Plan of Action on CRPD with participation of OPDs and International experts. The findings from the UNPRD Country Analysis were validated during these meetings, as well as ensuring integration of recommendations in the NPA.
- As part of the disability inclusion at the institutional level, UNICEF and UNDP have successfully recruited a UN Volunteer Specialist on Disability Inclusion, a person with disabilities. UNVs will be engaged in the implementation of the UNPRPD programme and in cross-sectorial programs facilitating further advocacy and programming within UNICEF programmes. Reasonable accommodation arrangements have taken place to ensure that UNICEF premises accommodate an inclusive working environment.
- The UNPRPD programme will further enable OPD participation at all levels and by this will eventually build the capacity of partners and PUNOs on ensuring accessibility and reasonable accommodation at the round tables, trainings, government events, PUNO’s premises.
- In 2021, UNCT will endorse its first ever UNCT Theory of Change and Strategy for 2021-2025. The Strategy will be based on the findings of the recent Country Analysis and will be a guiding document for further programmatic engagement in the area of disability inclusion.

10. Knowledge Management

Table 4 Knowledge products

Product	Type of knowledge product	Expected dissemination and use
Programme Evaluation	Systematization of best practices and lessons learned	Dissemination of the final report with all stakeholders. Development of the management response action plan (MRAP) to address key findings and recommendations. Monitoring the implementation of the action plan
Study on cost benefit analysis of institutionalization of children with disabilities	Report with in-depth economic analysis of the cost of institutionalization of children with disabilities	Used to advocate for a systemic policy and institutional reform of gradual transformation on institutionalized services for children with disabilities towards family- and community-based services. Reallocation of the state resources directed to institutions towards CRPD-compliant budgeting and development of alternative and family-based care services and inclusive education for children with disabilities.

Training package on GBV	Training Manuals in local languages Handbooks/manuals Accessible guidelines Media materials and products (fliers, posters, banners) Tools/tool kits	Used to build capacities of local organizations of self-help groups of women with disabilities and national stakeholders for disability-inclusion and gender-based violence programming. To raise awareness about the intersections of disability, gender and violence at the community (mahalla) level and improve knowledge and skills of duty bearers in terms of disability-inclusion within gender-based violence programming.
Report on best practices of social services provision	Memos and policy briefs	Used to campaign for disability-inclusive service provision and influence the legislative reform process to ensure its compliance with the CRPD norms and principles.

11. Communications and visibility

The UN Communication Group and the PUNOs' Communications teams will be actively supporting the implementation of the communication and visibility of the programme and results achieved. Substantial matters related to disability inclusion will be aligned with the overall discourse and advocacy of UNCT related to the rights of persons with disabilities, social protection, poverty reduction, healthcare reform, employment, governance reform, human rights and women empowerment.

During the implementation of all programme activities by PUNOs (discussions, meetings, roundtables, interviews, press releases), the placement and use of the logo and/or other recognizable signs of the donor and participating PUNOs will be ensured. Press releases will be prepared for major events and will be distributed to the mass media and respective stakeholders. The leading agency and participating PUNOs will be invited to all advocacy, policy advice and major events. The media will also be invited to the events and cover the key stages of its implementation. Programme implementation success stories will be documented by each PUNO and presented to the donor along with reports on the results and progress of the programme (including interim reports, final narrative and financial reports as per donor's reporting modalities). Minutes of the meetings and reports on the training sessions will be accompanied by photographs reflecting the positive outcomes of the interventions. Logos of the donor and PUNOs will be placed on all printed materials.

A concerted effort will be made by all PUNOs to ensure that all communication items are fully accessible and inclusive of human diversity. All physical events will take place with careful consideration of physical and communicational accessibility and of reasonable accommodation. In order to ensure accessibility of communication, organisations of persons with disabilities and members of the Advisory Board will be invited to co-author communicational outputs as appropriate and advise on the accessibility of communication and information.

Table 5 Communications products

Product	Type of communication product	Expected dissemination and use
Policy briefs and reports	Online articles in accessible formats and local languages (with sign-language interpretation)	PUNO's official websites available for the general public
Organize public events, roundtable conferences, seminars and presentations. Invite media professionals and disseminate press releases.	Roundtable discussions in accessible formats and local languages (with sign-language interpretation)	With the participation of the national stakeholders including OPDs and CSOs, relevant government agencies
Creating and publishing news stories in PUNOs' and partners' websites, and cross-posting these pages/posts in social media networks, and blogs	Articles/ human interest stories and posts in local Internet media and social media in accessible formats and local languages	Addressed to larger audiences to raise awareness about the importance of disability inclusion and fighting stigma and discrimination particularly faced by children and women with disabilities
Interviews with the programme personnel, national implementing partners, and subject experts on local TV/radio on the relevant themes and outputs of the programme	Local TV/radio programme in accessible formats	Addressed to larger audiences.
Life stories in video and visual formats (animations) - subject to funds availability	Video materials on social media networks (e.g., YouTube)	Addressed to larger audiences.

12. Monitoring and Evaluation

Reporting on the UNPRPD programme will be results-oriented, and evidence based. Each PUNO will provide the Convening/Lead Agent with the narrative reports prepared in accordance with instructions and agreed templates in a timely manner. The Convening/Lead Agent will compile the narrative reports of PUNOs and submit a consolidated report to the UNPRPD, through the timeline and milestones agreed in advance.

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

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

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

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

13. Risk Management

Table 6 Risks Management Strategy

Type of risk* (contextual programmatic, institutional)	Risk	Likelihood (L, M, H)	Impact on result	Mitigation strategies	Risk treatment owners
Contextual	Natural disasters and continued COVID-19 pandemic restricting movement and offline events	Medium	Programme implementation	Revising the programme and switching to online modes of communication by ensuring its accessibility.	PUNOs
Institutional	Lack of motivation of the government agencies to involve OPDs in the decision making mechanisms	Medium	Programme implementation inclusiveness	Ensuring that OPDs are included as equal partners and rights holders in high-level decision-making mechanisms such as the Interagency Council on the Affairs of Persons with Disabilities. Effective communication and engagement with the authorities and OPDs.	PUNOs and government agencies
Institutional	The institutional and legal framework does not allow or present a barrier for registration of underrepresented	High	A formally registered OPDs of women with disabilities and CSOs of parents	Providing legal support to self-helps initiative groups of parents of children with disabilities as well as girls and women with disabilities in registering their organizations.	PUNOs and government agencies.

	groups (i.e. parents of children with disabilities).		of children with disabilities negatively impact on the representation.	Negotiating with the government agencies responsible for registration of NGOs by providing recommendation letters on the importance of such organisations for the implementation of the CRPD respecting their rights for freedom of association.	
Programmatic	Risk of causing harm through engagements on countering GBV towards girls and women with disabilities	High	Negative aspects of the programme implementation	Ensure that safeguarding measures are in place and ethical standards are enforced in working with girls and women with disabilities at the community level to ensure a long-term engagement and monitoring of their mental health conditions.	PUNOs, OPDs and government agencies
Programmatic	The power and created spaces are taken over by the existing OPDs which fail to include underrepresented groups of children and adults with disabilities	Medium	Lack of involvement of underrepresented groups in programme development	Empower underrepresented self-help groups of children and adults with disabilities by providing them with reasonable accommodation and means of communication by facilitating their direct participation in the programme.	PUNOs and OPDs

14. Budget

Attached in Annex 2

13.1 Value for money

The Programme will serve as the strategic multiplier of the ongoing or planned efforts that have already been identified as a priority by the Government of Uzbekistan, the OPD community and the UNCT. This approach will facilitate the buy-in from the key stakeholders and reinforce the efficiency of the actions under the Programme. Given the paramount importance of the identified priorities for Uzbekistan's progress towards the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals, it is expected that the availability of matching funds to scale up the efforts will be identified without a significant effort.

13.2 Co-funding

Table 7 Co-funding arrangements

Output	Funding source	Amount	% of total output
Output 1.1.2: Capacity of national stakeholders to prevent and respond to gender-based violence is enhanced.	<i>UNFPA core funds</i>	<i>US\$10000</i>	24%
Output 1.1.3: The capacity of representative OPDs and families of children with disabilities to effectively advocate for inclusive services in the community for all children with	<i>UNICEF regular resources</i>	<i>USD 10,000</i>	35%

disabilities at all levels has been enhanced through capacity building and support for establishment of a representative advocacy organisation. The representative movement is empowered and capacitated to provide legitimate representation in all relevant processes that inform the rights of children with disabilities, while ensuring a child participation component in these.			
Output 1.2.1: A training module on prevention of gender-based violence and the provision of disability-inclusive services to victims of gender-based violence has been developed.	<i>UNFPA core funds</i>	<i>US\$10000</i>	<i>24%</i>
Output 2.1.3: The following legal frameworks and systems are reviewed to be in line with CRPD standards: 1. 2021 Law on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities 2. 2019 Law on Guarantees with Respect to Equal Rights and Opportunities for Women and Men 3. 2019 Law on Protection of Women from Harassment and Abuse 4. Draft Strategy for Achieving Gender Equality in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2020-2030 5. Concept for Development of Inclusive Education and related instruments 6. Law “On Social Services for Older People, Disabled and other Socially Vulnerable Categories of the Population”	<i>UNFPA core funds</i>	<i>US\$5000</i>	<i>50%</i>
Output 2.1.4: A comprehensive national programme for prevention and addressing of family violence against girls and women with disabilities in an accessible and inclusive manner has been developed. This output envisages conducting needs assessment on services provided for women with disabilities at the community level who have experienced violence as well as their accessibility. A comprehensive national programme for prevention and addressing of family violence against girls and women with disabilities in an accessible and inclusive manner has been developed. This output envisages conducting needs assessment on community-based services for women with disabilities who have experienced violence.	<i>UNFPA core funds</i>	<i>US\$5000</i>	<i>50%</i>

15. Safeguarding

Max 500 words

All PUNOs have in place the strictest guidelines to ensure safeguarding of vulnerable persons and preventing abuse, exploitation and victimisation. As such,

- A dedicated policy on the [Prohibition of harassment, sexual harassment, abuse of authority and discrimination](#). The [UNFPA Oversight Policy](#) embodies the principle of zero tolerance for wrongdoing, including sexual exploitation and abuse and sexual harassment.



- All consultants and collaborators contracted by PUNOs are obliged to follow training modules on prevention of harassment, abuse of authority, sexual harassment, fraud and corruption, and safeguarding of children.
- Ethical concerns are of the utmost importance throughout the planning and implementation of any data collection such as Research, Study, Evaluation (RSE). All RSEs undertaken will ensure an equitable approach by consulting all stakeholders, mainly OPDs, and ensuring involvement of OPDs as co-researchers at the same time having gender equality as a prerequisite among respondents. The RSE's will adhere to UNICEF's Procedure for Ethical Standards in Research, Evaluation, Data Collection and Analysis. Informed consent will be obtained from each participant at every stage of the RSEs in the form of verbal/written consent. The Advisory Group under the Programme has been trained on ethical standards, qualitative data collection methods and data analysis during the stage of Country Analysis.

16. Workplan

Attached in Annex 3