

**Evaluation of the UN Joint Programme on “Transformation of Social Service Delivery: Implementing Human Rights-Based Approach for Children, Youth and Women with Disabilities in Uzbekistan”**

**ANNEXES**  
**Final Report**

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## Annex 1 - Terms of References

### **Evaluation of the UN Joint Programme on “Transformation of Social Service Delivery: Implementing Human Rights-Based Approach for Children, Youth and Women with Disabilities in Uzbekistan”**

**Duration:** November 2023 – March 2024

**Location:** Uzbekistan

**Grant reference:** Other Resources (OR)

**Relevant UNSDCF outcome/output:**

Outcome 4. By 2025, the most vulnerable benefit from enhanced access to gender-sensitive quality health, education and social services.

Output 4.3. By 2025, the national social protection system is strengthened to deliver progressively universal social security and social protection benefits (child-sensitive, gender and shock responsive), community-based family services, and inclusive multi-sector response to vulnerabilities and gender-based violence in line with international standards.

**Relevant UNICEF outcome/output:**

Outcome 5: Cross-sectorial issues

**Anticipated start Date:** October 2023

**Supervisor:** M&E Specialist

### **I Background and Context**

The United Nations Partnership on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNPRPD) is a partnership that brings together UN entities, governments, OPDs and broader civil society to advance the rights of persons with disabilities globally. It was established by a subset of members of the IASG-CRPD in 2011. The Partnership was created to foster collaboration between its members and complement their work around disability inclusion through UN Joint programming. The Partnership operates through a Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF) established to channel resources for participating UN organizations (PUNOs).

The primary focus of the UNPRPD programme in line with the UNPRPD Theory of Change is the promotion of country-level joint programmes in which Participating UN Organizations engage in collaborative efforts with a range of partners to trigger systemic change. This includes efforts to strengthen the voice of persons with disabilities and activities to develop strategically important resources on disability rights.

Uzbekistan is the country with the largest population in Central Asia region, which gained its independence in 1991. In 2021, it totalled 34.6 million people of which 34 per cent were children under 18 years old. In 2010, Uzbekistan was re-classified by the World Bank as lower-middle income country, with high rates of reported economic growth though coupled with existing regional and income disparities.

According to national data in 2022, 845.3 thousand people in Uzbekistan were certified as having a disability, representing 2.3 percent of the total population<sup>1</sup>. There are significantly more people certified

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<sup>1</sup> Technical Note on the Implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in Uzbekistan, World Bank, 2023. Citing national data on number of people certified with disabilities.

with a disability in the rural than in urban areas. Likewise, there are more men than women certified with disabilities.

However, according to a World Bank survey estimate, 13.5 percent of the total population aged three years and older have some form of disability, and 3.5 percent have severe disabilities.<sup>2</sup> Likewise, according to MICS 2021-2022, 16 per cent of children aged 2-17 years have functional difficulties in at least one domain – 5 per cent for children aged 2-4 years and 18 per cent for children aged 5-17 years. The highest prevalence of functioning difficulties in adolescents is in the domain of anxiety (10 per cent among adolescents aged 10-14 years and 11 per cent among adolescents aged 15-17 years).<sup>3</sup>

Following presidential elections in 2016, country embarked on the new path of ambitious economic and social reforms. It included a launch of two strategic Development Strategies 2017-2021 and 2022-2026 (New Uzbekistan) that aimed at economic liberalization, administrative and judiciary reforms, reforms of social sector programmes and strategies. A national referendum held at the end of April 2023, approved the proposed changes in the Constitution and envisaged adoption of the new national Strategy 2030. It is coupled with ongoing Public Sector Reforms in Uzbekistan that led to the changes in the structure of government, reducing staff, combining ministries, reassignment of mandates and responsibilities and creating new government agencies.

The current UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) between the Government of Uzbekistan and the UN covers the period 2021-2025. It is closely aligned with overall Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Uzbekistan has confirmed its commitment to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and in October 2018 passed a resolution adopting 16 national SDGs, 125 related targets, and 206 indicators to monitor implementation of the SDGs.

The Government of Uzbekistan has reiterated its commitment to human rights and the importance of promoting the rights of persons with disabilities in line with the principles of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) as well as the principle of Leaving No One Behind, and demonstrated its commitment, among others, through the following actions: 1) the adoption of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan ‘On the Rights of Persons with Disabilities’ in 2020; 2) the ratification of the CRPD in 2021; 3) the adoption of several legislative acts in 2022 aimed at simplifying access to disability determination procedures, improving the quality of medical and social services provided to persons with disabilities, developing Uzbek sign language and Braille alphabet, improving the procedure for the appointment of pensions, adapting jobs and professions for persons with disabilities; 4) the development of a Strategy on the Deinstitutionalization of the Child Care System for the period 2023-2030 and accompanying Roadmap in 2022, still pending approval, which foresees the strengthening and scale-up of existing as well as the development of new community care and support services for children, including those with disabilities, and their families as well as early identification and early intervention services; 5) references to inclusive education added to the Laws on Preschool and School Education, and development of a Presidential Decree to ensure that regular schools admit children with disabilities; and 6) creation of a National Agency for Social Protection under the President in early June 2023, tasked among others with coordinating the shift from a currently medical to a social model of disability, enhancing access to community social services for persons with disabilities, and advancing the child care reform with a focus on reducing the reliance on large-scale institutional care.

Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan reports that there are 613 NGOs “protecting the rights and legitimate interests of persons with disabilities”<sup>4</sup>, but this number includes NGOs regional, city, and district

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<sup>2</sup> Ibid

<sup>3</sup> 2021-2022 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) in Uzbekistan, UNICEF and UzStat

<sup>4</sup> Analytical report “The State of the Third Sector in Uzbekistan: realities and development prospects”, Independent Institute for Monitoring the Formation of Civil Society, 2018

branches. Additionally, there are unknown number of active self-initiative groups that are not formally registered (either due to lack of capacity or administrative barriers)<sup>5</sup>.

Eligibility to social support services is mostly limited to persons with disabilities belonging to disability groups I and II. In addition, the person's family (including children, parents, spouse, siblings as well as guardians, trustees etc.) bear primary legal responsibility for supporting their members with disabilities. Those who do not have family are eligible for in-home services (mostly day-to-day tasks) upon authorisation of the local authorities. They also "have the right" to apply for placement in a residential care institution. Indeed, residential care is heavily relied upon by the majority of adults and children with disabilities in need of support, with mobile social services and day care centres for persons with disabilities representing an insignificant share of available social services.<sup>6</sup>

The horizontal coordination of the relevant state agencies is facilitated on the basis of the Inter-Agency Council on Disability Affairs. In December 2022, the Government approved the National Action Plan (NAP) on the implementation of the CRPD which was approved by the Senate of the Republic of Uzbekistan for the period of 2023-2025.

## II Overview of the programme to be evaluated

The Uzbekistan UN Joint programme "Transformation of Social Service Delivery: Implementing Human Rights-Based Approach for Children, Youth and Women with Disabilities in Uzbekistan" covers the period of 2022-2023 and was funded by the UNPRPD (please see the link to Uzbekistan Joint Programme proposal<sup>7</sup>). The geographical scope of the joint programme is nationwide with particular focus to selected regions. It is informed by the UN Joint Situational Analysis on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (2021) funded by the UNPRPD Fund.

UN Joint Programme funded by the UNPRPD consolidates the multi-stakeholder commitment to addressing the preconditions to CRPD implementation in Uzbekistan and the achievement of CRPD-compliant SDGs through promoting a robust legislative and policy framework, sound coordination structures and meaningful participation of organizations of persons with disabilities.

The programme is designed to 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.

It is expected that implementation of the Joint Programme will contribute to the acceleration of the progress towards SDGs: Target 1.3, Target 3.7, Target 4.5, Target 5.1, Target 16.2. It targets CRPD Articles: 3,4,5,6,7,16, 19,28, 33

UN Joint Programme is based on Theory of Change (ToC) that was developed in the project proposal and that follows the Results Based Management (RBM) language (i.e. RBM chain of activities – outputs – outcomes – impact). It consists of impact, three outcomes and eleven outputs as following below. All country-level programmes are developed to contribute to overall UNPRPD ToC<sup>8</sup>. Hence the joint programme focused more on designing country specific outputs rather than outcomes.

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<sup>5</sup> Situation analysis on the rights of People with disabilities in Uzbekistan, September 2021

<sup>6</sup> Ibid

<sup>7</sup> Uzbekistan Proposal to UNPRPD at <https://unprpd.org/programme/uzbekistan>

<sup>8</sup> The UNPRPD theory of change <https://www.unprpd.org/sites/default/files/library/2019-04/Theory%20of%20Change%20-%20UNPRPD.pdf>

The joint programme is designed to contribute to “**Transforming Social Service Delivery by implementing Human Rights-Based Approach for Children, Youth and Women with Disabilities in Uzbekistan.**”

The expected **Outcome 1** of the Joint Programme is: “**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 a) capacitating the national institutional partners in the CRPD-compliant SDGs and data indicators, b) supporting the establishment and functioning of the strong and diverse disability community, and c) 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.

**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** *(Led by UNDP and OHCHR ROCA as Technical Partner)*

The situation calls for capacitating of national agencies in the collection, analysis and usage of disability data based on international standards and best practices. The output envisages capacity building of OPDs on best practices on monitoring of the implementation of CRPD provisions, designing disability inclusive policies and systems and monitoring the implementation of the national SDGs. It also envisages 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.

**Output 1.1.B: Capacity of national stakeholders to prevent and respond to gender-based violence is enhanced.** *(Led by UNFPA)*

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. 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 in the pilot region(s).

**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.** *(Led by UNICEF)*

Grassroots organizations and those representing marginalized groups experience significant barriers to formal establishment and access to funding. Therefore, the output envisages: a) support for 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 on disability inclusion; models of disability; legal awareness; gender; child safeguarding and GBV risk mitigation; on stigma and discrimination; child participation; communication and fundraising and c) provision of information on legal and administrative steps and support for establishment and registration of representative associations of families of children with disabilities.

**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.** *(Led by UNFPA)*

This output covers 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 piloting it in the selected communities (mahallas) and shelters for the victims of domestic violence.

**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.** *(Led by UNICEF)*

The output covers development of the knowledge products that 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 and 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.

**The expected Outcome 2 of the Joint Programme is: “Gaps in achievement of essential building blocks or preconditions to CRPD implementation in development and humanitarian programs are addressed.”**

The outputs under this outcome will focus on 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.

**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.** *(Led by UNICEF and UNDP)*

It is based on the ongoing modelling exercise on introducing community-based social services based on case management. currently implemented by UNICEF in selected local communities. If the model is supported by the Government of Uzbekistan, it will be proposed for a nationwide scale-up. The output activities will be informed by the findings of the costing exercise and cost-benefit analysis on reforming delivery of social services.

**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.** *(Led by UNICEF)*

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 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

**Output 2.1.C: The following legal frameworks and systems are reviewed to be in line with CRPD standards** *(Led by UNICEF, UNFPA and OHCHR ROCA as Technical Partner)*

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”

**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.** (Led by UNFPA)

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. It will inform development of a comprehensive national programme for prevention and addressing of family violence against girls and women with disabilities in an accessible and inclusive manner.

**The expected Outcome 3 of the Joint Programme is: “National development and humanitarian plans, budgets, programs and monitoring processes are disability inclusive.”**

The outputs under this outcome will focus on ensuring a disability-inclusive approach with national stakeholders capacitated in designing disability inclusive budgeting, programming and monitoring.

**Output 3.1: The National development strategy is designed to be disability-inclusive and includes specific indicators to this end.** (Led by UNDP and OHCHR ROCA as Technical Partner)

This output envisages that national development strategy is designed in line with CRPD, SDGs and other international standards, to be disability-inclusive and includes specific indicators.

**Output 3.2: 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.** (Led by UNDP)

The output aims to promote 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.

### ***JP management arrangements***

There are three participating United Nations organizations (PUNO) – United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and - that are directly involved in joint programme implementation. OHCHR ROCA is involved as a Technical Partner. While all three participating agencies work together on the joint programme, each take a clear lead on the different key interventions/outputs, leveraging their comparative advantages.

In order to manage the joint programme implementation, the UN Joint Programme project team is created consisting of the Project Manager (Gender & Inclusion Specialist, UNICEF) and dedicated staff/focal point in each PUNO and OHCHR ROCA.

The overall budget of the Joint Programme is \$600,000 provided by the UNPRPD fund. It is expected that the Joint 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

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

## ***Key Stakeholders***

The main national and international stakeholders in charge of the implementation of the Joint Programme and key primary stakeholders and users of the evaluation are described below.

The UN Joint Programme is overseen by the UNICEF in coordination and active participation of participating UN Agencies (PUNOs). From the UN RCO, the joint programme is led by the UN Resident Coordinator, mainly to provide coordination support between PUNOs and UNPRD.

During the UN Joint Programme Implementation, the main national focal point for disability inclusion was the Agency for Development of Medical and Social Services under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan. However, following establishment of a new National Social Protection Agency under the President in June 2023, that was tasked, among other things, with coordination of state policies on disability inclusion, it acted as a key national focal point for UN Joint Programme thereafter.

The Steering Committee is established to oversee implementation for the UN Joint Programme. It is comprised of the representatives from PUNOs (UNICEF, UNDP and UNFPA) and the following Joint Programme main partners: Interdepartmental Council for Persons with Disabilities, National Agency on Social Protection, Association of Persons with Disabilities of Uzbekistan, Society of the Blind of Uzbekistan, Society of Deaf of Uzbekistan, Republican Centre for Social Adaptation of Children, NGO “Sharoit Plus”.

Participating UN entities also regularly met and consulted with representatives of the Association of Persons with Disabilities of Uzbekistan, being an umbrella organization of more than 37 OPDs in Uzbekistan. All PUNOs ensured active participation of OPDs as experts in order to nurture expertise among disability leaders and activists that show interest and capacity to learn more skills and upgrade their existing ones. The OPD were also engaged and contributed to the development of the UN Uzbekistan Disability Inclusion Strategy. The strategy is based on the Situational Analysis, which was conducted earlier with OPD participation

Self-initiative groups and local organizations were also represented in the Steering Committee, 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

The Steering Committee meets once a year and is responsible for approving plans, monitoring the joint programme implementation and reporting.

All key stakeholders will be contributing to the evaluation as key informants and/or members of the Evaluation Reference Group (ERG) as well as users of the evaluation’s results.

The main beneficiaries/rightsholders of the joint programme are defined as children, youth, women, persons with disability. It is expected that these categories of the population will benefit the most from reform of transformation of social service delivery through implementation of disability inclusive policies, development of inclusive services for women and children, and disability inclusive national, plans, programs and budgets.

## **III Rationale and purpose of the evaluation**

This summative evaluation will come at the end of the joint programme implementation. In this context, the evaluation offers the opportunity to critically assess the joint programme’s contribution to CRPD compliant reforms and provision of more equitable and quality social services for the women, children and people with disability in the country. The findings of the evaluation will be used as a basis for discussions, planning and programming between UN, Government, and other key national and international stakeholders.

The primary users of the evaluation are the National Agency on Social Protection, key sectoral ministries such as Ministry of Employment and Poverty Reduction, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Preschool and School Education, OPDs, PUNOs and at global level UNPRPD TS and its management committee. The other relevant stakeholders include other UN agencies, IFIs, CSOs, and line ministries not directly engaged in the UN joint programme implementation, as the secondary users.

The knowledge generated by the evaluation will be used by:

- The National Agency on Social Protection, Ministry of Employment and Poverty Reduction, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Preschool and School Education, and other relevant stakeholders to identify and further address existing barriers and development of disability inclusive national policies, programmes and services in line with CRPD.
- OPDs as one of the duty bearers will use the findings from the evaluation to further advocate and promote the rights and inclusion of people with disabilities and advocate on pre-conditions for CRPD implementation.
- PUNOs (UNICEF, UNFPA, UNDP, OHCHR ROCA as Technical Partner) for taking stock of lessons learnt and best practices and informing revision of their respective programmes towards strengthening disability inclusion policy and programming.
- Other UN agencies and relevant development partners/donors to identify potential synergies and avoid overlaps in planning and implementation of interventions in area of disability inclusion.
- UNCT to assess contribution to SDG acceleration, CRPD and UN Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) implementation and to promote the UN coherence
- UNPRPD will use the findings from the joint programme evaluation as a valuable resource for learning, accountability, and ongoing improvement of its national programme strategy to advance the rights and inclusion of persons with disabilities in line with the CRPD.

#### **IV Objectives of the Evaluation**

The evaluation is focused on learning, assessment of what worked and what did not in designing, implementing and assessing the UN Joint Programme in Uzbekistan. The main objectives of this evaluation are:

- Assess the relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, sustainability, coherence and, to the extent possible, impact of the UN joint programme
- Provide recommendations to guide policy level decision-making by PUNOs and the key relevant stakeholders on essential building blocks to the CRPD implementation such as equality and non-discrimination (particularly on legislative reform), accountability (strengthening the representativity and capacity of OPDs) and service delivery (availability of inclusive services, accessible person-centred and age-appropriate services in the community).
- Provide recommendations to policy level decision making by PUNOs and other stakeholders on mainstreaming disability inclusion in key development frameworks such as national development plans, budgets, programs and monitoring mechanisms.
- Provide recommendation on how to better incorporate gender equality and equity issues, including promoting participation of Organizations of People with disability, into the government reform agenda.
- Identify and document successes, challenges and lessons learnt from the Joint programme implementation.
- Identify the contribution of the Joint programme to UN PRPD objectives and UN coherence.
- Assess the role of the Joint Programme in increasing awareness about disability and inclusion among key stakeholders and beneficiaries and serve as a useful evidence-based input for decision-making on any possible future support.

## V Scope of the Evaluation

As mentioned, the evaluation will look at the UN joint programme holistically within the framework of the broader social protection sector reforms as well as the national and global priorities. However, it might be pre-mature to assess the impact of the joint programme on intended beneficiaries due to some interventions being at the stage of piloting. It will cover most of the implementation period, from May 2022 and until start of the evaluation in 2023. The geographical scope of the evaluation will be nationwide. Specific sites in the regions will be identified for the visit in consultations with the UN Joint Programme project team during the inception stage, as required.

The evaluation will focus on the criteria of relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, coherence and sustainability. The contribution to the impact will also be assessed to the extent possible.

It is also expected that the evaluation will adopt equity-based and gender-sensitive approach to understand whether the undertaken interventions managed to address the needs and uphold the rights of the most vulnerable groups in Uzbekistan as well as the root causes of inequities. This is particularly important as the UN Joint Programme is designed with a view of strengthening system to address the needs of children, youth and women with disabilities and promote inclusion of underrepresented groups of people with disabilities

As UN Joint Programme has been operating during the pandemic in early 2022, COVID-19 should be given due consideration during analysis and interpretation of the evaluation findings.

## VI Evaluation Questions/Framework

The questions that will guide this evaluation are aligned with the evaluation criteria developed by the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC)<sup>9</sup>. They are also in line with the Leaving No One Behind principle, UN Disability Inclusion Strategy and the obligations stemming from the Convention on the rights of persons with disabilities. However, questions may be further fine-tuned during the Inception Phase based on considerations of evaluability, time and resource constraints.

### *Assessing relevance*

- How relevant was the JP to priorities/policies at the national level and to the needs of women, children and persons with disabilities?
- To what extent is JP designed in line with CRPD principles and relevant SDGs?
- Did the JP stay relevant during political, social and economic transformation of the country? How the programme's ongoing interventions were revised to stay relevant?

### *Assessing effectiveness*

- To what extent were the planned results achieved? To what extent the JP produced a catalytic effect in terms of generating systems change across sectors to build robust legislative and policy framework, sound coordination structures and meaningful participation of organizations of persons with disabilities?
- To what extent was gender effectively mainstreamed and delivered in the JP?
- To what extent has the JP contributed to achieving UNSDCF outcome/s and accelerating the relevant SDGs?
- To what extent the JP contributed to achievement of pre-conditions for CRPD inclusion?

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<sup>9</sup> The DAC evaluation criteria of relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability were first outlined in 1991 under the OECD, and they are currently under revision. Please refer to OECD 2019.

- To what extent was it possible to achieve the key stakeholders (i.e. government, organizations of people with disabilities) involvement in and thus ownership of the Joint Programme? And has the JP increased their involvement in the design and operations of national systems?
- What were the factors that promoted or hindered the joint programme implementation?
- Were there any unintended negative or positive outcomes and, if so, were they appropriately managed?

### ***Assessing efficiency***

- How efficiently have the JP been managed in terms of its human / financial resources and organizational/governance structure? Were the available financial, material and human resources adequate to meet the set objectives?
- To what extent did the JP contribute to enhancing UN efficiency (reducing transaction costs, staff enhancement, leveraging investments in development of tools/capacity development, resource mobilization efforts and partnership arrangements, offering multi-partner funding and operations)? Was the JP intervention more efficient in comparison to what could have been done through a single agency intervention?

### ***Assessing sustainability***

- To what extent has JP contributed to sustainability of results, especially in terms of codifying CRPD principles and standards into national legislation, policy and practice, ensuring the LNOB principle and adoption of inclusive services for women, children and persons with disabilities?
- To what extent has the JP supported the long-term buy-in, leadership and ownership by the Government and other relevant stakeholders? How likely will the results be sustained beyond the JP through the action of Government and other stakeholders and/or UNCTs?
- To what extent JP contributed to the awareness raising on disability and inclusion, development of knowledge and its dissemination (guides, tools, country briefs, trainings) among key stakeholders and beneficiaries? Is there evidence of use of these methodologies, cross-country support and establishment of successful partnerships?

### ***Assessing Impact***

- To what extent can the JP be considered to have contributed to possible improvement of the situation of women, children and persons with disabilities? How have women, children and persons with disabilities benefited (directly and indirectly) from the JP?
- What are the most salient success stories achieved by JP? Why were these activities successful/what were the enabling factors?

### ***Assessing Coherence***

- To what extent did participating United Nations organizations (PUNOs) coordinate with development partners and other UN agencies to avoid overlaps, leverage contributions and catalyse joint work?

## **VII. Methodology of the Evaluation**

The evaluation methodology will be guided by the Evaluation Norms and Standards of the United Nations Evaluation Group (UNEG), as well as in line with UNICEF's Evaluation Policy, UNICEF Procedure for Ethical Standards in Research, Evaluations and Data Collection and Analysis and UNICEF's reporting standards as it was agreed among PUNOs based on the UNICEF's lead in the JP evaluation.

### ***Evaluability Assessment***

This section is a preliminary evaluability assessment. At the inception stage, the evaluators are expected to conduct a thorough review and analysis of secondary data available to identify information gaps and other

evaluability challenges and discuss solutions to address them. The documents listed below provide background information, including quantitative data, qualitative information and regular monitoring data from the UN Joint Programme implementation.

The UN Joint Programme project team will be able to provide more specific guidance on these issues during the inception phase. During the inception phase, the evaluation team is expected to suggest and agree with evaluation manager(s) on the most rigorous design and methodology to effectively evaluate the UN Joint Programme that is possible given the limitations, including the lack of the disaggregated data. The proposed methodology should include different methods, among others, rigorous desk review of documentation, key informant interviews and focus group discussions, as appropriate, with major stakeholders. Systematic review of monitoring data from the recipient UN Organizations, on-site field visits and interviews, where possible, and survey of key stakeholders, if relevant. The proposed data collection processes as much as possible should ensure provision of reasonable accommodation and designed in an accessible and inclusive way. The chosen design must be suitable to the evaluation answering the evaluation questions once they are agreed and finalised during at the inception stage.

### ***Information sources***

The following list includes general information sources related to country context in general and social protection system in particular that should be used for desk review and further elaboration of methods for data collection:

#### **Background:**

- UNSDCF 2021-25
- Uzbekistan Common Country Assessment (UN, 2022)
- Situation Analysis of Children in Uzbekistan (UNICEF, 2021)
- National Action Plan (NAP) on the implementation of the CRPD 2023-25
- MICS Uzbekistan 2021-22
- Uzbekistan MAPS Report (UN, 2018)
- Uzbekistan National Development Strategy (2022-2026)
- Uzbekistan Strategy 2030 (Draft)
- UN CRC Concluding Observations on Uzbekistan (2022)
- UN CEDAW Concluding Observation (2022)
- Uzbekistan Country Gender Assessment (ADB, 2023)
- UNICEF Programme Documents:*
- UNICEF Strategic Plans 2022-2025
- UNICEF Gender Action Plans (2022-2025)
- UNICEF Country Programme Document (CPD) 2021-2025
- UNICEF Country Programme Evaluation (UNICEF, 2020)
- UNICEF Country Office Annual Reports 2022, 2021, 2020
- UNDP Programme Documents:*
- UNDP Strategy Note 2023
- UNDP Country Programme Document (CPD) 2021-2025
- UNDP Monitoring and Evaluation Strategy 2023-2025
- UNDP Country Office Annual Reports 2021,2022
- UNFPA Country Programme Document (CPD) 2021-2025
- UNFPA Country Programme Evaluation (2019)
- UNFPA Country Office Annual Reports 2021, 2022
- Laws and by-laws related to disability and inclusion

### **Disability sector related publications**

- Situation Analysis of Persons with Disabilities in Uzbekistan (UNICEF, 2021) - <https://www.unicef.org/uzbekistan/en/unprpd-analysis>
- UNCT Disability Inclusion Policy and Strategy (2022-2030) - <https://www.unicef.org/unicef-disability-inclusion-policy-and-strategy-dipas-2022-2030>
- Situation analysis on children and adults with disabilities in Uzbekistan (UN, 2019)
- Disability Inclusion Country Profile: Uzbekistan  
<https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/099415012202114964/pdf/P156962000bace01d0acaf097d2cee632d3.pdf>
- Technical Note on the Implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in Uzbekistan, World Bank, 2023 available at:  
<https://documents.worldbank.org/en/publication/documents-reports/documentdetail/099051823030041628/p1783520c7133306c082d50f566673af55c>
- Assessment of the national social protection system in Uzbekistan (ILO/UNICEF/WB 2020) - [https://www.ilo.org/moscow/information-resources/publications/WCMS\\_760153/lang-en/index.htm](https://www.ilo.org/moscow/information-resources/publications/WCMS_760153/lang-en/index.htm)
- Building a national social protection system fit for Uzbekistan’s children and young people. (UNICEF, 2019)
- The Social Service Workforce in Uzbekistan: Strengths, Challenges and Ways Forward. (UNICEF, 2018)
- Uzbekistan Social Assistance Targeting Assessment (World Bank, 2019)

### **UNPRPD Joint Programme related documents**

- UN PRPD Project proposals, project progress reports and presentations
- Minutes of the meetings and training reports
- Annual Narrative and Financial Report 2022  
([https://www.unprpd.org/sites/default/files/library/2023-06/UNPRPD%20Annual%20Report%202022%20Final\\_compressed.pdf](https://www.unprpd.org/sites/default/files/library/2023-06/UNPRPD%20Annual%20Report%202022%20Final_compressed.pdf))
- Guide on Social Service Delivery for persons with disabilities
- UNJP video - <https://youtu.be/ii-YgEIJrDc>Article on the UN Uzbekistan Page
- Human interest stories

### ***Evaluation Approach***

The evaluation will be conducted in a participatory manner and participation of key stakeholders will be ensured in all phases of the evaluation, including the planning, inception, fact-finding, reporting as well as the management response phases. To this extent, Evaluation Reference Group (ERG) comprised of representatives of the National Agency on Social Protection, Ministry of Employment and Poverty Reduction, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Preschool and School Education, the Association of Disabled People of Uzbekistan, NGO “Sharait Plus”, NGO “Opa singillar”, self-initiative group “Quyoshli Olam”, UN RCO, UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA and OHCHR ROCA (as technical partner) programme staff is planned to be established to oversee the evaluation throughout the entire process.

The overall evaluation approach will be based on the overarching UN Joint Programme’s theory of change. Generally, the evaluation will use a non-experimental design with specific focus on contributions by main stakeholders. Data collection will be based on a multiple method approach, including primarily desk review of reference materials (including programme monitoring and other secondary data sources) with available data disaggregation and interviews (mainly qualitative) with different partners, independent experts, and concerned UN staff. In some cases, site visits and observations may be required. Triangulation of data (combining qualitative and quantitative data as well as data from a range of stakeholders) will have to be

used to increase reliability of findings and conclusions. The evaluators will be required to take into consideration the child rights, gender and equity issues while refining the evaluation questions and data collection methods.

During the Inception Phase, the sample of stakeholders to be interviewed and locations to be visited will be defined based on agreed criteria. At this point, the evaluation questions will need to be refined; the evaluator(s) should also develop a more precise evaluation work plan.

### ***Ethical Considerations***

Adequate measures will be taken to ensure that the process responds to quality and ethical requirements. The team is responsible to ensure that the process is in line with the United Nations Evaluation Group (UNEG) Ethical Guidelines<sup>10</sup> and adhere to the UNICEF Procedure for Ethical Standards in Research, Evaluation, Data Collection and Analysis<sup>11</sup>.

Evaluators need to clearly identify any potential ethical issues and approaches, as well as the processes for ethical review and oversight of the evaluation process in their proposal and an inception report, including of harms and benefits, informed consent, privacy and confidentiality, payment and compensation and conflicts of interest.

The evaluator(s) should be sensitive to beliefs, manners and customs and act with integrity and honesty in their relationships with all stakeholders. Furthermore, they should protect the anonymity and confidentiality of individual information. All participants should be informed of the context and purpose of the evaluation, as well as of the confidentiality of the information shared. Interviewees should be protected (e.g. references to information sources should remain confidential and the report will not contain names unless explicit permission is granted).

Once the evaluation methodology and all the details of data collection and analyses accommodate the comments from the relevant parties and are clearly presented in the Inception Report, an evaluation manager jointly with evaluation team based on the "Criteria for Ethical Review Checklist" will decide whether or not the evaluation will have to go through an ethical review board. UNICEF has a Long-Term Agreement (LTA) for such a service.

### ***Limitations to the evaluation***

There are several limitations to the evaluation which can hinder the process.

- Even though all efforts were made to generate and/or access to the needed data, one of the limitations which may also affect the evaluation is the limited availability of data. The available data is not often disaggregated that might hinder assessment, for example, of the gender equality, disability, or equity issues.
- Lack of systematic documentation of the joint programme implementation and key factors that enabled or affected the implementation process could also be a limitation to the evaluation.
- Another limitation that affected the joint programme implementation and hence the evaluation is the lack of institutional memory due to high turnover of key staff in line ministries/agencies and among other key stakeholders.
- Interviewing beneficiaries, in particular children and women with disabilities for the evaluation may depend on their accessibility.

The applicants should discuss the above or other potential limitations in their proposal and propose a methodology mitigating these limitations.

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<sup>10</sup> <http://www.uneval.org/document/detail/102>

<sup>11</sup> [https://www.unicef.org/supply/files/ATTACHMENT\\_IV-UNICEF\\_Procedure\\_for\\_Ethical\\_Standards.PDF](https://www.unicef.org/supply/files/ATTACHMENT_IV-UNICEF_Procedure_for_Ethical_Standards.PDF)

## VIII. Work plan of the Evaluation

The evaluation process will consist of three phases:

1. Inception phase including:
  - In-depth desk review of available sources so that the evaluator(s) improve their understanding of related programme areas, involved stakeholders, and the country context
  - Preliminary discussions with the UN Joint Programme project team and other relevant actors, to facilitate an in-depth common understanding of the conceptual framework;
  - More in-depth evaluability assessment
  - Refining the evaluation questions and adjusting data collection methods and sample; discussions will be held to choose the most suitable and feasible ways of collecting data from a range of stakeholders and especially from the beneficiaries of the joint programme. Sites to visit will be selected during the inception phase based on criteria developed by the evaluation team in collaborating with UN Joint Programme project team and other key partners.
  - Inception report preparation, including: Evaluation Matrix for each finally agreed evaluation questions, data collection and analysis methods, sample (list of stakeholders to be interviewed and locations to be visited), and operational plan. The key findings of the inception report will be presented to Evaluation Reference Group.
2. Data collection phase, including an appropriate mix of data collection methods, as indicated above. At the end of data collection, the evaluators will be required to present the preliminary findings to the Evaluation Reference Group.
3. Analysis and reporting phase. Following the completion of the fact-finding and analysis phase, a draft evaluation report should be shared with key stakeholders and validated. The validation meeting with key stakeholders from Evaluation Reference Group will be organized to collect the feedback on the evaluation findings and recommendations. Following the review and comments received, the draft report will be finalized. Evaluation results will be disseminated amongst government, donors, civil society, UN agencies and a joint management response will be produced upon completion of the evaluation process. Final evaluation report and joint management response to be made publicly available on the evaluation platform of UNICEF and other PUNOs, as relevant.

An independent external review facility, managed by UNICEF, will review the quality of all main deliverables (ToR, inception report, and evaluation report) throughout the process.

The process will be guided by the following schedule expected to take place in November 2023- April 2024.

Activity	Timeframe	Location	Deliverables
<b>Inception Phase: 17 working days</b>			
Introduction discussions on evaluation planning and logistics	2 working days	Home-based	Inception report
Preliminary desk review, evaluability assessment and preparation of the Draft Inception Report including evaluation matrix, data collection and analysis tools and Ethical Review (as required)	10 working days	Home-based	
Consolidating comments and finalizing Inception Report	5 working days	Home-based	
<b>Data Collection Phase: 17 working days</b>			
In-depth desk review to gather secondary quantitative/qualitative data	5 working days	Home-based	

Primary data is collected from target groups and partners based on the methodology described in the inception report.	12 working days	Uzbekistan	Presentation of preliminary findings
<b>Analysis and Reporting Phase: 19 working days</b>			
Preparation of draft evaluation report	12 working days	Home-based	Draft report
Validation of evaluations findings and recommendations with key stakeholders	2 working days	Home-based	Presentation and validation of findings and recommendations with key stakeholders
Consolidating comments and preparation of the final report	5 working days	Home-based	Final report

## IX Evaluation Management

UNICEF M&E specialist will act as the evaluation manager and report to the UNICEF Representative who will be in charge of the overall evaluation and ensuring its independence.

The UN Joint Programme project team will support UNICEF M&E specialist and coordinate with key stakeholders at key milestones such as preparation of terms of reference, inception and data collection stage, report validation and discussion of findings and recommendations. It will also ensure operational support as required, including support in organizing primary data collection where needed to complement data available from the existing monitoring systems and other documents.

The Evaluation Reference Group, comprised of key national and international stakeholders including PUNOs and UN RCO, will oversee and advise on the evaluation process starting from the development and validation of the present terms of reference, selection of the evaluator(s), act as liaison between the evaluator(s) and partners/stakeholders involved, validate and ensure quality of the report and contribute to the development of management's response to the evaluation findings and recommendations.

### ***Required qualifications and areas of expertise***

This will be an international institutional consultancy. The international institution will be responsible for engaging international and national team members and division of workload between them, taking into consideration ethical requirements to the evaluators.

To this extent, it should be kept in mind that there is no evaluation society in Uzbekistan, and it would be more realistic to expect the national team member(s) to be consultants rather than evaluators.

The international evaluators will be mainly responsible for the overall evaluation including designing evaluation methodology, developing tools, leading the data collection, analysing data, drafting inception and final reports with recommendations.

The national consultant(s) will support the adaptation of the design, the implementation of the data collection phase, and quantitative and qualitative analysis of secondary information, especially when in national language and by bringing in specific expertise and knowledge of the local context and help to facilitate interviews/focus groups, as required.

The evaluation will have to be conducted by a gender-balanced team of international evaluators comprising one international team leader, one international team member and national consultant covering the below requirements:

- All evaluators with Master’s or PhD degree in social sciences or public policy.
- Team-leader with documented extensive experience (at least 8 years) in conducting development evaluations, with a focus on social protection sector, CRPD and disability inclusion;
- Team leader with previous experience of managing the multi-disciplinary teams;
- International team member(s) with documented extensive experience (at least 5 years) in conducting development evaluations, including in social protection sector, CRPD and disability inclusion;
- All team members with solid knowledge of social protection systems and/or social services provision;
- At least one team member with solid knowledge of gender equality issues and gender-based violence (GBV);
- At least one member with solid knowledge of disability issues, including International Classification of Functioning (ICF) and CRPD;
- All team members with proven extensive experience in quantitative and qualitative data collection and analysis;
- All team members with knowledge of UN evaluation policy, norms and standards, including ethical requirements
- All team members with excellent report writing skills in English;
- Good understanding of national/regional evaluation expertise will be preferred (previous work in CEE/CIS region and/or Uzbekistan is an asset);
- Experience conducting evaluations for UN is an asset;
- Experience conducting remote data collection is an asset;
- Fluency in English. Fluency in Russian is an asset.

The selection of the consultancy will be performed based on assessment of technical and financial proposals: 70% of the score will be assigned to the technical proposal and 30% to the financial proposal. The technical proposal will be assessed against the criteria listed below. Proposals passing the minimum technical pass score (49 points – at least 70 per cent of the maximum points obtainable for technical proposal) will continue into the Financial Proposal evaluation.

#	CATEGORY	SCORE Maximum
<b>1</b>	<b>Agency Profile and Evaluation Record</b>	<b>6</b>
1.1	Track record of experience in conducting of large complex development evaluations for international organisations, e.g., UN agencies	6
<b>2</b>	<b>Proposed Methodology and Approach</b>	<b>34</b>
2.1	Meets UNEG standards	8
2.2	Approaches to data generation, assessing contribution and analysis are clearly justified and explained	8
2.3	Approaches to triangulation is clearly justified and explained	6
2.4	The proposed work plan/timeline is in concord with the ToR	5
2.5	The proposed approach to quality assurance is clearly justified and explained	7
<b>3</b>	<b>Profile of Evaluation Team</b>	<b>30</b>
3.1	Team members have higher academic/post-graduate degree	3
3.2	Team Leader have more than 8 years of experience in conducting evaluations, including in area of social protection, CRPD and disability inclusion	4
3.3	International Team member(s) have more than 5 years of experience in conducting evaluations, including in area of social protection, CRPD and disability inclusion	4
3.4	Team Leader has solid experience in managing a multi-disciplinary team	3

3.5	Team members have experience in quantitative and/or qualitative data collection and analysis. Experience of online data collection by team/team member is an asset	4
3.6	Evaluation team's expertise covers the evaluation requirements outlined in the TOR in the following areas: social protection system strengthening, social services provision, disability, International Classification of Functioning (ICF), CRPD, gender and GBV	4
3.7	Experience working in Uzbekistan or CEE/CIS region is an asset	2
3.8	Experience working with UN is an asset	2
3.9	Fluency in English. Fluency in Russian as an asset.	4
	<b>Total</b>	<b>70</b>

The Financial Proposal will be evaluated for the remaining 30 per cent of overall score. A full score will be given to the bidder quoting for the lowest price in his/her financial proposal that is opened and compared to the other technically compliant bidders who passed the technical evaluation. All other financial proposals will receive points in reverse proportion to the lowest price submitted, e.g.:

$$\text{Score for price proposal for Bidder X} = \frac{\text{Maximum score for financial proposal (30)} * \text{Price of lowest priced proposal}}{\text{Price of proposal X}}$$

## X Deliverables, including Structure of the evaluation report

As described in section on “Work Plan of the evaluation”, the below is a suggested initial timeline:

- November 2023 – Finalizing of Inception report with Annexes;
- December 2024- Data collection and presentation of the preliminary findings;
- January 2024 – Processing of data, analysis and submission of the first draft report;
- February 2024 – Feedback on draft evaluation report and validation meeting;
- March 2024- Submission of final evaluation report and dissemination.

This timeline could be further adjusted considering the time needed for translation, sharing of documents, receiving feedback etc., as necessary.

The inception report (appr. 25-30 pages without annexes) at a minimum should contain the following:

- A concise description of the country context focusing on system, policies and services for person with disabilities
- A description programme and stakeholder analysis;
- The approach and methodology, including the data collection methods and approaches for assessing contribution based on the conducted evaluability assessment;
- Ethical considerations and ways to address them;
- An elaborated evaluation matrix and related data collection tools for various categories of stakeholders;
- A description of the task distribution between the team leader and team members;
- Proposed outline of the final report.
- Proposed communication and dissemination plan

The evaluation report (appr. 50-60 pages without annexes) should comply with UNICEF Evaluation Report Standards<sup>12</sup>. The report should include:

<sup>12</sup> [http://www.unicef.org/evaldatabase/files/UNICEF\\_Eval\\_Report\\_Standards.pdf](http://www.unicef.org/evaldatabase/files/UNICEF_Eval_Report_Standards.pdf)

- Executive summary including key recommendations (not more than 4 pages),
- Description of the object of the evaluation (including theory of change and relevant information),
- Purpose of the evaluation, evaluation scope, objectives and criteria
- Description of the evaluation methodology (including evaluability assessment, limitations and ethical issues),
- Findings broken down by evaluation criteria,
- Conclusions and lessons learned,
- Recommendations,
- Annexes, including Terms of Reference, data collection tools and other relevant information.

Key deliverables need to be provided in accessible format. The quality of final evaluation report will be assessed by external independent company in the framework of UNICEF Global Evaluation Reports Oversight System (GEROS).

### **XI Procedures and logistics**

It is expected that international evaluators could visit the country for data collection. The evaluators will be assisted with logistics related to the assignment. During in-country visit, they will be provided with office space and support with meetings arrangements. Laptops or computers will not be provided. Visa related expenditures shall be covered by evaluators, however UNICEF, within its means, shall facilitate the process.

### **XII Payment schedule**

Payments shall be made as follows:

- 30 per cent will be paid upon submission of Inception Report;
- 30 per cent will be paid upon presentation of Draft Report;
- 40 per cent will be paid upon submission of Final Report;

**Please note in compliance with national laws, no cash will be paid in the country**

### **XIII Resource requirements**

The rate per day of professional fees will be in accordance with the complexity of the TOR and the level of the expertise required. The final budget will be determined following the review of the submitted proposals and based on “the best value for money” principle.

### **XIV Submission of proposals**

Interested companies shall submit their proposals by e-mail to UNICEF Uzbekistan at tashkentsupply@unicef.org with the subject line “Proposal LRPS-202-XXXXX [your company name] before the deadline for the tender announcement.

The required documents shall be provided in two emails: 1) technical offer (for example, proposed methodology, workplan/timeline, composition of the team, CVs, company’s portfolio and /or reference letters etc.) and 2) financial offer only.

Financial offer(s) shall present the cost of works (services), including specialists’ fee, travel expenditures to the respective site locations, if necessary and all other related cost. UNICEF undertakes no liability for taxes, duty or other contribution payable by the company on payments made under this contract.

The proposed evaluators cannot be replaced without prior agreement from UNICEF.

### **XV Remarks and reservations**

UNICEF reserves the right to withhold all or a portion of payment if performance is unsatisfactory, if deliverable(s) incomplete, not finalized or for failure to meet deadlines. UNICEF reserves the right to request replacement of evaluation team member(s), if his/her performance is not satisfactory or profile of the candidate(s) does not meet the requirements of the assignment. UNICEF will reserve copy right of all

developed materials and own primary data collected through this assignment. The materials cannot be published or disseminated without prior written permission of UNICEF. UNICEF will be free to adapt and modify them in the future. The contractor must respect the confidentiality of the information handled during the assignment. Documents and information provided must be used only for the tasks related to these terms of reference.

## Annex 2 – Joint Program Theory of Change

**ASSUMPTIONS:** 1/ PwD and their self-help groups and/or registered organisations will partner with the UNCT because as rights holders they are motivated to make grassroots contributions to the improvement of the lives of children and adults with disabilities as well as their carers, 2/ policy makers and service providers are interested in implementing the principles and provisions of CRPD, 3/ UNCT is committed to disability inclusion within its country-specific programs in line with CRPD and serves as a catalyst of social partnership among national stakeholders, 4/ mass media is aware of HRBA to communicating about children and adults with disabilities, 5/ national human rights institutions build partnerships with UNCT to support disability reform.

**INPUTS: Human resources, financial resources, methodologies**

**Output 1.1.A:** Capacity of OPDs and NGOs is enhanced to contribute to the implementation of CPRD and SDGs.  
**Output 1.1.B:** Capacity of nat. stakeholders to prevent and respond to GBV is enhanced.  
**Output 1.1.C:** The representative movement is empowered.  
**Output 1.2.A:** Training on GBV prevention and service provision.  
**Output 1.2.B:** Economic analyses carried out.

**Output 2.1.A:** A national system for inclusive quality community-based social services for CwD and PwD developed.  
**Output 2.1.B:** A comprehensive EIEI for children 0-3 at the mahalla level developed.  
**Output 2.1.C:** Legal frameworks reviewed.  
**Output 2.1.D:** A comprehensive national programme for prevention and addressing of family violence against girls and women with disabilities developed.

**Output 3.1:** The National Development Strategy is designed to be disability inclusive.  
**Output 3.2:** OPDs are systematically engaged in the national development strategy design and collection of disability disaggregated monitoring data.

**OUTCOME 1:** National stakeholders have the knowledge and tools to effectively contribute to the disability reform.

**OUTCOME 2:** Gaps in achievement of essential building blocks to CRPD implementation are addressed.

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

**IMPACT:** Persons with disabilities, including children, young people and women with disabilities will be empowered to enjoy their rights under CRPD.

**SUSTAINABILITY: The Government continues to implement disability reforms**

## Annex 3 – Evaluation Matrix

Criteria	Questions	Sub-Criteria	Indicators/Descriptors	Data Sources	Data Collection
Relevance	1. How relevant was the JP to priorities/policies at the national level and to the needs of women, children and persons with disabilities?	Alignment of the JP Theory of Change with national policies and priorities	Factual elements on the alignment of JP ToC with the national policies	National Policy Documents, JP strategic/conceptual framework documents, PUNOs key informants, key national stakeholders	Desk review, interviews
Relevance	1. How relevant was the JP to priorities/policies at the national level and to the needs of women, children and persons with disabilities?	Appropriateness in addressing the needs of WwD, CwD and PwD	References made to the needs of WwD, CwD and PwD in JP documents (project document and SitAn 2021) and by key PUNOs staff	JP Documents, SitAns, National Action Plans, Laws, Policies and Strategy documents; PUNOs staff	Desk review
Relevance	1. How relevant was the JP to priorities/policies at the national level and to the needs of women, children and persons with disabilities?	Appropriateness in addressing the needs of WwD, CwD and PwD	Proportion of key informants agreeing that JP outputs address the needs of WwD, CwD and PwD	JP documents, Key informants	Desk review, interviews, focus group
Relevance	1. How relevant was the JP to priorities/policies at the national level and to the needs of women, children and persons with disabilities?	Appropriateness in addressing the needs of WwD, CwD and PwD	Factual elements indicating that JP design considered the recommendations and findings from the SitAn on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in Uzbekistan (2021)	JP documents, Key informants	Desk review, interviews, focus group
Relevance	2. To what extent is JP designed in line with CRPD principles and relevant SDGs?	Alignment of the JP Theory of Change with CRPD and relevant SDGs	Factual elements on the incorporation of CRPD principles and SDGs in JP's ToC	JP strategic/conceptual framework documents, PUNOs key informants	Desk review, interviews

Criteria	Questions	Sub-Criteria	Indicators/Descriptors	Data Sources	Data Collection
Relevance	3. Did the JP stay relevant during political, social and economic transformation of the country? How were the programme's ongoing interventions revised to maintain their relevance?	Persistence of JP's relevance despite changes	Political and systems changes were referred to in JP documentation which was designed (in the inception phase) and revised (in the implementation phase) to maintain program's relevance	JP reports, PUNOs key informants	Desk review, interviews
Relevance	3. Did the JP stay relevant during political, social and economic transformation of the country? How were the programme's ongoing interventions revised to maintain their relevance?	Persistence of relevance despite changes	Proportion of key informants in PUNOs, policy makers, professionals, and partner organisations aware of wider changes and assessing the approach as maintaining relevance over time	JP strategic documents and reports; Key informants, partner organisations	Desk review, interviews
Relevance	3. Did the JP stay relevant during political, social and economic transformation of the country? How were the program's ongoing interventions revised to maintain their relevance?	Response to political, social, and economic changes to stay relevant	Number of political and systems changes referred to in JP documentation seen by key informants as implemented in practice in a flexible manner to maintain program's relevance to the national context	JP strategic documents and reports; Key informants, partner organisations	Desk review, interviews
Effectiveness	4.a. To what extent were the planned results achieved and they generated systemic changes at outcomes level?	Evidence of systems change across sectors in terms of legislative and policy framework transformation, development of coordination structures and participation of OPDs	Number of changes in laws, policies, and regulations related to disability reform  Evidence on existence of functional coordination structures  Evidence on active involvement of disability organizations in key processes	Legal documents, policy changes, JP reports, official reports and documents, key informants	Desk review, interviews, focus groups

Criteria	Questions	Sub-Criteria	Indicators/Descriptors	Data Sources	Data Collection
Effectiveness	4.a. To what extent were the planned results achieved and they generated systemic changes at outcomes level?	Enhancement of capacity among national stakeholders (OPDs and NGOs) for contributing to disability-inclusive policies and systems.	<p>Number of national stakeholders who have participated in disability-inclusive policy and system development;</p> <p>Number of disability-inclusive policies and systems developed with the participation of national stakeholders;</p> <p>Proportion of national stakeholders who report increased knowledge and skills related to disability-inclusive policies and systems</p>	JP strategic documents and reports; Key informants, partner organisations	Desk review, interviews, focus groups
Effectiveness	4. a. To what extent were the planned results achieved and they generated systemic changes at outcomes level?	Enhancement of capacity among national stakeholders to prevent and respond to gender-based violence	<p>Number of national stakeholders who have participated in gender-based violence prevention and response training</p> <p>Number of gender-based violence prevention and response policies and programs developed with the participation of national stakeholders</p> <p>Proportion of national stakeholders who report increased knowledge and skills related to gender-based violence prevention and response</p>	JP strategic documents and reports, key informants	Desk review, interviews, focus groups

Criteria	Questions	Sub-Criteria	Indicators/Descriptors	Data Sources	Data Collection
Effectiveness	4. a. To what extent were the planned results achieved and they generated systemic changes at outcomes level?	Enhancement of capacity of representative OPDs and families of children with disabilities to advocate for inclusive services.	<p>Number of representative OPDs and families of children with disabilities trained in advocacy skills</p> <p>Number of inclusive services developed with the participation of representative OPDs and families of children with disabilities</p> <p>Proportion of representative OPDs and families of children with disabilities who report increased knowledge and skills related to advocacy for inclusive services</p>	JP strategic documents and reports, key informants	Desk review, interviews, focus groups
Effectiveness	4. a. To what extent were the planned results achieved and they generated systemic changes at outcomes level?	Strengthening the capacity of service providers in the field of GBV to provide disability-inclusive services	<p>Number of training sessions conducted on prevention of gender-based violence and provision of disability-inclusive services</p> <p>Stakeholders' assessment of the JP results in terms of increased knowledge and skills related to prevention of gender-based violence and provision of disability-inclusive services</p>	JP strategic documents and reports, key informants	Desk review, interviews, focus groups
Effectiveness	4. a. To what extent were the planned results achieved and they generated systemic changes at outcomes level?	Availability of the assessment of long-term economic costs of institutionalization and social return on investment into family-like environments for	Number of knowledge products developed, piloted, and disseminated to the relevant stakeholders	JP strategic documents and reports, key informants	Desk review, interviews

Criteria	Questions	Sub-Criteria	Indicators/Descriptors	Data Sources	Data Collection
		children with disabilities.			
Effectiveness	4. a. To what extent were the planned results achieved and they generated systemic changes at outcomes level?	Development of a national system for inclusive quality community-based social services and benefits for persons with disabilities	Evidence on the changes in the legislative framework and the system of provision of community-based social services and benefits for children and adults with disabilities  Stakeholders assessment of the JP results in terms of increased knowledge and skills related to development of community-based services for children and adults with disabilities	National legislation, JP strategic documents and reports, key informants	Desk review, interviews
Effectiveness	4. a. To what extent were the planned results achieved and they generated systemic changes at outcomes level?	Development of a comprehensive system for early identification, diagnosis, and intervention for children aged 0-3.	A model for early childhood intervention services developed  Evidence on the changes in the national regulatory framework on early childhood interventions	JP strategic documents and reports, key informants	Desk review, interviews, focus groups
Effectiveness	4. a. To what extent were the planned results achieved and they generated systemic changes at outcomes level?	Development of a comprehensive national program for prevention and addressing family violence against girls and women with disabilities.	A legal and administrative framework established to ensure accessibility of services for girls and women victims of family violence	JP strategic documents and reports, key informants	Desk review, interviews, focus groups

Criteria	Questions	Sub-Criteria	Indicators/Descriptors	Data Sources	Data Collection
Effectiveness	4. a. To what extent were the planned results achieved and they generated systemic changes at outcomes level?	Designing a disability-inclusive national development strategy with specific indicators.	<p>Number of national and subnational SDG implementation plans integrating and mainstreaming actions towards persons with disabilities</p> <p>Number of budgets / financial planning with explicit allocations to disability inclusion</p> <p>Number of SDGs indicators assessing progress against specific disability inclusion targets</p>	The National Development Strategy, JP strategic documents and reports, key informants	Desk review, interviews
Effectiveness	4. a. To what extent were the planned results achieved and they generated systemic changes at outcomes level?	Systematic engagement of OPDs in the national development strategy design and improved disability-disaggregated data collection.	Number of governmental coordination mechanisms with established consultation processes undertaken to ensure the active involvement of persons with disabilities, including OPDs, in the planning, implementation and monitoring of SDGs	JP strategic documents and reports, key informants	Desk review, interviews
Effectiveness	4.b. What were the factors that promoted or hindered the JP implementation?	Adequacy of support mechanisms and strategies to address implementation challenges	Evidence of implemented strategies and support mechanisms that effectively addressed identified challenges during JP implementation	Reports on implemented strategies, key informants	Desk review, interviews, focus groups
Effectiveness	4.b. What were the factors that promoted or hindered the JP implementation?	Factors that facilitated effective implementation of the JP	Factual elements on the factors contributing to successful implementation, such as strong partnerships,	Reports, meeting minutes, success stories, key informants	Desk review, interviews, focus groups

Criteria	Questions	Sub-Criteria	Indicators/Descriptors	Data Sources	Data Collection
			sufficient resources, and clear communication		
Effectiveness	4.b. What were the factors that promoted or hindered the JP implementation?	Challenges or barriers that hindered the implementation of the JP	Factual elements on the obstacles or challenges faced during JP implementation, such as resource constraints, policy issues, or external pressures	Reports, risk assessments, key informants	Desk review, interviews, focus groups
Effectiveness	5. To what extent was gender effectively mainstreamed and delivered in the JP?	Gender mainstreaming in the program activities and outputs	Number of program activities and outputs that integrate a gender perspective Number of stakeholders with improved capacity on gender mainstreaming and delivering gender-responsive services	JP strategic documents and reports, key informants	Desk review, interviews, focus groups
Effectiveness	6. To what extent has the JP contributed to achieving UNSDCF outcome/s and accelerating the relevant SDGs?	JP's contribution to the progress towards achieving the UNSDCF outcome/s and relevant SDGs	Factual elements on how the JP enhanced the capacity of OPDs for involvement in the national SDG frameworks	JP strategic documents and reports, national plans, key informants	Desk review, interviews
Effectiveness	7. To what extent the JP contributed to achievement of pre-conditions for CRPD inclusion?	Strengthening of legislative and policy frameworks in line with CRPD standards	Evidence on the changes in laws, policies, and regulations aligned with CRPD standards	Legal documents, policy changes, official reports, key informants	Desk review, interviews
Effectiveness	7. To what extent the JP contributed to achievement of pre-conditions for CRPD inclusion?	Establishment of coordination structures that facilitate CRPD implementation	Evidence on setting-up and functionality of coordination structure(s) to facilitate CRPD implementation	Reports, meeting minutes, official documents, key informants	Desk review, interviews
Effectiveness	7. To what extent the JP contributed to achievement of pre-conditions for CRPD inclusion?	Participation and involvement of organizations of persons with disabilities (OPDs) in	Evidence of active involvement of OPDs in key decision-making forums and processes	Reports, meeting minutes, key informants	Desk review, interviews

Criteria	Questions	Sub-Criteria	Indicators/Descriptors	Data Sources	Data Collection
		decision-making processes			
Effectiveness	7. To what extent the JP contributed to achievement of pre-conditions for CRPD inclusion?	Improved data collection and reporting on disability-related indicators	Evidence on the existence of enhanced methods and systems for collecting and reporting disability-related data	Reports, statistical data, monitoring and evaluation frameworks, key informants	Desk review, interviews
Effectiveness	8. Were there any unintended negative or positive outcomes and, if so, were they appropriately managed?	Identification and assessment of unintended positive outcomes.	Factual elements on the unintended positive outcomes (nature, scope, coverage etc.)	Monitoring reports, success stories, key informants	Desk review, interviews, focus groups
Effectiveness	8. Were there any unintended negative or positive outcomes and, if so, were they appropriately managed?	Effectiveness of management strategies in addressing unintended outcomes	Factual elements on unintended negative effects and mitigating approaches	JP reports, key informants	Desk review, interviews
Efficiency	9.a. How efficiently have the JP been managed in terms of its human / financial resources and organizational / governance structure?	Efficient utilization of human, and financial resources in the JP	Evidence on financial resources allocated and utilized in alignment with program timelines and objectives Evidence on financial resources consistently directed towards achieving program objectives and priorities Evidence of efficient use of financial resources, achieving desired program outcomes at a reasonable cost	Strategy documents, organizational reports, financial and audit reports, monitoring reports, key informants	Desk review, interviews
Efficiency	9.a. How efficiently have the JP been managed in terms of its human /	Efficient organizational and governance	Evidence on cost-effective practices and outcomes in financial resource utilization.	Strategy documents, organizational reports, financial and audit	Desk review, interviews

Criteria	Questions	Sub-Criteria	Indicators/Descriptors	Data Sources	Data Collection
	financial resources and organizational / governance structure?	structure in supporting the JP's objectives.	<p>Evidence of transparent and accountable financial management practices within the organizational structure.</p> <p>Factual elements on strategies implemented to optimize the utilization of financial resources.</p> <p>Evidence of efficient financial planning and budgeting processes within the organizational structure.</p> <p>Factual elements on the existence of mechanism(s) for monitoring and reporting on financial resource utilization.</p> <p>Factual elements on the efficiency of resource allocation and utilization within the organizational structure.</p>	reports , monitoring reports, key informants	
Efficiency	9.b. Were the available financial, material and human resources adequate to meet the set objectives?	Adequacy of financial resources to meet objectives	Evidence on the adequacy of the budget matching the complexity and scope of set objectives.	Project reports, Project plans, key stakeholders	Desk review, interviews
Efficiency	9.b. Were the available financial, material and human resources adequate to meet the set objectives?	Adequacy of material resources to meet objectives	Evidence on the adequacy of the resources to the planned activities.	Project reports, Project plans, key stakeholders	Desk review, interviews
Efficiency	9.b. Were the available financial, material and human resources adequate to meet the set objectives?	Adequacy of human resources to meet objectives	Personnel numbers and expertise align with the requirements of planned activities.	Project reports, Project plans, key stakeholders	Desk review, interviews

Criteria	Questions	Sub-Criteria	Indicators/Descriptors	Data Sources	Data Collection
Efficiency	10. To what extent did the JP contribute to enhancing UN efficiency (reducing transaction costs, staff enhancement, leveraging investments in development of tools/capacity development, resource mobilization efforts and partnership arrangements, offering multi-partner funding and operations)? Was the JP intervention more efficient in comparison to what could have been done through a single agency intervention?	JP contribution to enhancing UN efficiency	<p>Demonstrated efficiency: clear evidence of streamlined processes and efficient use of resources leading to cost-effectiveness.</p> <p>Enhanced staff performance: clear evidence of increased expertise and improved performance of staff within the UN system.</p> <p>Performant financial management: clear evidence of efficient financial resource utilization leading to improved program effectiveness.</p> <p>Successful resource mobilization: clear evidence of increased funding, access to diverse expertise, and broad support for program implementation.</p> <p>Successful collaboration: clear evidence of enhanced collaboration, diversified funding sources, and a comprehensive approach to program objectives.</p>	Project documents, key stakeholders	Desk review, interviews
Sustainability	11. To what extent has the strategy adopted by the JP contributed to sustainability of results, especially in terms of transposing international social security standards into national	Evidence of international social security standards transposed into national legislation, policy, and practice	<p>Comprehensive approach to integrating international social security standards into national legislation.</p> <p>Degree to which national social security legislation is aligned</p>	JP proposal and reports, relevant official documents, key stakeholders	Desk review, interviews

Criteria	Questions	Sub-Criteria	Indicators/Descriptors	Data Sources	Data Collection
	legislation, policy and practice, ensuring the LNOB principle and adoption of inclusive services for women, children and persons with disabilities?		with international norms and principles.		
Sustainability	11. To what extent has the strategy adopted by the JP contributed to sustainability of results, especially in terms of transposing international social security standards into national legislation, policy and practice, ensuring the LNOB principle and adoption of inclusive services for women, children and persons with disabilities?	Evidence of implementation of the LNOB principle	Existence of policies that explicitly incorporate and reflect the Leave No One Behind (LNOB) principle.  Steps taken to ensure the inclusion of marginalized groups in social security schemes, reflecting the institutionalization of the LNOB principle.	JP proposal and reports, relevant official documents, key stakeholders	Desk review, interviews
Sustainability	11. To what extent has the strategy adopted by the JP contributed to sustainability of results, especially in terms of transposing international social security standards into national legislation, policy and practice, ensuring the LNOB principle and adoption of inclusive services for women, children and persons with disabilities?	Adoption and incorporation of inclusive services for women, children, and persons with disabilities	Number of inclusive services specifically developed or enhanced for women, children, and persons with disabilities.  Factual elements on increased access and utilization of inclusive services by women, children, and persons with disabilities.	JP proposal and reports, relevant official documents, key stakeholders	Desk review, interviews
Sustainability	12. To what extent has the JP supported the long-term	Assessment of the Government and other	Factual elements on the extent to which methodologies,	JP reports; Relevant changes in the national	Desk review, interviews

Criteria	Questions	Sub-Criteria	Indicators/Descriptors	Data Sources	Data Collection
	buy-in, leadership and ownership by the Government and other relevant stakeholders? How likely will the results be sustained beyond the JP through the action of Government and other stakeholders and/or UNCTs?	national stakeholders' capacity to continue program initiatives	approaches, or models developed or promoted by the JP have been utilized and adopted by relevant stakeholders.  Factual elements on the extent to which the Government has supported scaling up of the results beyond the JP, including budget allocation.	frameworks, key stakeholders	
Sustainability	12. To what extent has the JP supported the long-term buy-in, leadership and ownership by the Government and other relevant stakeholders? How likely will the results be sustained beyond the JP through the action of Government and other stakeholders and/or UNCTs?	Assessment of UNCTs' support and commitment to sustaining the results	Factual elements on the extent to which UNCTs' are committed to sustaining program results, and whether they have developed concrete plans for doing so.	National policies and practices	Desk review, interviews
Sustainability	13. To what extent JP contributed to the awareness raising on social protection, development of knowledge and its dissemination (guides, tools, country briefs, trainings) among key stakeholders and beneficiaries? Is there evidence of use of these methodologies, cross-country support and	Dissemination and utilization of knowledge products	Factual elements on the extent to which the JP awareness-raising activities generated multiplying effects among key stakeholders and beneficiaries.  Factual elements on the extent to which the JP has developed and disseminated relevant knowledge products.	Awareness and knowledge products, progress reports	Desk review, interviews

Criteria	Questions	Sub-Criteria	Indicators/Descriptors	Data Sources	Data Collection
	establishment of successful partnerships?				
Impact	14. To what extent can the JP be considered to have contributed to possible improvement of the situation of women, children and persons with disabilities?	Identification of specific outcomes or impacts attributable to the JP's interventions.	Evidence on the extent to which, in stakeholders' view, the JP has contributed to improvements in the situation of women, children, and persons with disabilities	Key informants (representatives of local level partners, technical experts, grassroots professionals, CSOs representatives and parents), research reports	Desk review, interviews
Coherence	15. To what extent did participating United Nations organizations (PUNOs) coordinate with development partners and other UN agencies to avoid overlaps, leverage contributions and catalyze joint work?	Extent of coordination among PUNOs and with other UN agencies and development partners	Factual elements on the existence, frequency, and synergies of coordination mechanisms such as joint work plans, steering committees, technical working groups with other UN agencies and development partners, etc. in the same sector or area of intervention	JP documents, PUNOs reports, minutes of meetings, key informants (JP team and representatives of other UN agencies and development partners)	Desk review, interviews
Coherence	15. To what extent did participating United Nations organizations (PUNOs) coordinate with development partners and other UN agencies to avoid overlaps, leverage contributions and catalyze joint work?	Extent of coordination among PUNOs and with other UN agencies and development partners	Evidence from key informants on to what extent the extent JP activities and outputs were aligned and complementary with other initiatives and programmes in the same sector or area of intervention	JP documents, PUNOs reports, other relevant documents from UN agencies and development partners, key informants (JP team and representatives of other UN agencies and development partners)	Desk review, interviews

## Annex 4 - List of documents for desk review

### A. Background Documents

1. Gender
  - UNICEF Gender Action Plan 2022-2025
  - UNICEF Gender Action Plan 2014-2017
  - UZB Country Gender Assessment ADB 2018
  - Women and the World of Work in Uzbekistan. Towards Gender Equality and Decent Work for All (ILO, 2021)
2. MICS
  - Uzbekistan 2021-22 MICS SFR\_English [2023-02-23]
  - Uzbekistan 2021-22 MICS Statistical Snapshots\_English [2023-02-23]
3. National Development Strategy
  - 2017-2021
    - National Strategy 2017-2021 English
    - UNICEF recommendations - UZB National Strategy 2017-2021
  - Strategy "Uzbekistan - 2030" ENG (Google Translate)
  - Uzbekistan Strategy 2022-26 RUS
4. SDGs MDGs
  - MAPS Mission 2018 - UZB-MAPS report - final draft 10082018 Aug 14, 2018
  - MDG 2015 Report - mdg\_eng 2015 report final
  - National SDG Indicators – Approved – RUS
  - Uzbekistan National SDGs
5. Studies
  - Disability inclusion
    - Situation analysis on children and adults with disabilities in Uzbekistan (UN, 2019)\_Eng
    - Situational analysis UNPRPD UZB 2021
    - UN PWD 2019
    - UNICEF Disability Inclusion Policy Strategy
    - UNPRPD Annual Report 2022 Final
    - WB Disability Inclusion UZB Profile
    - WB Technical Note Disability Inclusion
  - Assessment of COVID-19 impact on socio-economic situation in Uzbekistan (ILO, 2020)\_Eng
  - Assessment of the national social protection system in Uzbekistan (ILO\_UNICEF\_WB 2020)
  - Building a national social protection system fit for Uzbekistan's children and young people. (UNICEF, 2019)\_Eng
  - WB Uzbekistan-Social-Assistance-Targeting-Assessment
6. UN Annual Reports
  - UN Annual Report 2020
  - UN Annual Report 2021
7. UN CEDAW
  - CEDAW 6th Concluding Observations Report 2022
8. UN CRC Reports
  - 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> Concluding Observations CRC 2013
  - 5<sup>th</sup> Concluding Observations CRC 2022

- 5<sup>th</sup> CRC Report Uzbekistan 2019
- 9. UNDAF CCA
  - UNSDCF 2021-2025
  - UZB\_CCA\_2019
  - UZB\_CCA\_2021 Update
- 10. UNICEF SitAn - Uzbekistan SitAn of Children 2019

**B. Communication (RCO) - Communications - Press releases UNPRPD**

**C. OHCHR**

1. Capacity building of OPDs and NHRM on alternative reporting
  - Training 12 April 2022
  - Training 18 May 2023
2. Capacity building of OPDs on the right to participate
  - Training 25-27 May 2022
  - Training 26-30 August 2023
3. Capacity building on inclusive law and policy
  - Training 18 May 2023

**D. UNDP**

- UNPRPD MPTF (2022): Joint Programme Midterm Review Focusing on Programme Implementation
- Inception Phase Report 2021
- UNDP Monitoring UNPRPD 2022
- UNDP Monitoring UNPRPD 2023
- UNDP UNPRPD Annual Project Progress Report 2022
- Uzbekistan UNPRPD R4 Programme Proposal Final
- Uzbekistan UNPRPD End of the Year Programme Report
- Minutes of the Advisory Group Oct. 7, 2022 UNFPA inputs
- Presentation for Steering Committee 6.12.2023
- Programme Revision UNPRPD 2021 Uzbekistan
- SitAn People with Disabilities 2021
- SSD Guideline UNDP
- UNCT Disability Strategy
- UNDP APA 2022 UNPRPD
- UNDP APA 2023 UNPRPD
- UNPRPD Clinic Uzbekistan final

**E. UNFPA**

1. Legal Review
  - Policy brief UPRPD UNFPA D.Yusupov (RUS)
  - Аналитическая записка UPRPD UNFPA К.Алиева (RUS)
  - Гаран прав РУС-УЗБ (RUS)
  - Закон о дом и нас РУС- ЎЗБ (RUS)
  - Стратегия РУС-ЎЗБ (RUS)
2. Needs Assessment
  - PRPD Needs assessment report (RUS)
  - PRPD\_needs assessment\_recommendations (RUS)

- Прилож 3 Инф согласие\_рус (RUS)
  - Примерный\_список\_приглашаемых\_для\_обсуждения (RUS)
  - Программа встречи\_14062022\_оценка потребностей (RUS)
  - Руководство по проведению ФГД\_rev (RUS)
  - Руководство\_по\_проведению\_интервью\_с\_Ж\_и\_Д\_с\_И\_rev (RUS)
3. Training module on coordinated disability-inclusive services to GBV survivors
- ToTs
    - Report on ToTs - Oct2023 (RUS)
    - Письмо Агентства соц защиты (RUS)
    - ToT-ДАСТУР (RUS)
    - УЧЕБНОЕ ПОСОБИЕ финальная редакция (RUS)
  - Pilot Trainings
    - PR training PRPD (RUS)
    - ДАСТУР Тошкент 20-22дек (RUS)
    - Отчет тренинг Кибрай 20-22.12.2022 (RUS)
    - Отчет тренинг Самарканд 13-15.12.2022 (RUS)
    - Самарканд вилояти хокимлиги (RUS)
    - Тошкент вилояти (RUS)
  - Monitoring
    - Press release UZB Monitoring 6.04.23 (RUS)
    - АНКЕТА для женщин РУС (RUS)
    - АНКЕТА для женщин УЗБ (RUS)
    - Анкета для родителей РУС (RUS)
    - Анкета\_для\_родителей\_УЗБ (RUS)
    - Общий опросник (RUS)
    - ОТЧЕТ\_мониторингу март апрель 2023 ФИНАЛ (RUS)
    - ПРОГРАММА Рабочая встреча 6.04.23 (RUS)
    - Результаты мониторинга (RUS)
    - Сценарий 2 – фокус групп (RUS)
    - ТЕСТЫ (RUS)
    - Форма регистрации участников (RUS)
    - ЧЕК ЛИСТ (RUS)

## F. UNICEF

1. Capacity building of OPDs
  - Analytical Report 1-tranche (RUS)
  - Analytical Report 2-tranche (RUS)
  - Analytical Report 3-tranche (RUS)
  - Final report on joint activities of UNICEF and the Association of Persons with Disabilities of Uzbekistan in the framework of the UN agencies project "Transforming social service delivery: introducing a rights-based approach for children, youth and women with disabilities in Uzbekistan" (EN)
2. Child protection
  - Childcare reform
    - Links to relevant legislation (RUS)
    - Reform of the child care system in Uzbekistan Strategy and Road Map - Draft Strategy, 3 July 2022
    - ПП-345 04.08.2022 (RUS)

- Social work. Case management
  - ПП-300 29.06.2022 (RUS)
  - ПП-319 (RUS)
  - The investigative team of the Columbia School of Social Work, Social Intervention Group (SIG) Final Report - The Social Service Workforce (SSW) in Uzbekistan: Strengths, Challenges, and Ways Forward – 2019
  - The investigative team of the Columbia School of Social Work, Social Intervention Group (SIG) - The Social Service Workforce (SSW) In Uzbekistan: Stakeholder Analysis -2019
- 3. Disability
  - A Situation Assessment of Rehabilitation in the Republic of Uzbekistan – Draft 30 June 2023
  - Situation Analysis on Children and Adults with Disabilities in Uzbekistan (2019) - Brief Report
  - Establishing the Social Model within the disability status determination system in Uzbekistan- Roadmap 2023-2028
  - Situation Analysis on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in Uzbekistan - September 2021, Tashkent
- 4. EIEI
  - Uzbekistan\_Health\_Strategy\_2030\_Extended\_Roadmap\_and\_IndicatorsModelling of Inclusive Education (RUS)
  - Presidential Decree 4887 (RUS)
  - UNICEF UZ\_kir\_print (RUS)
  - Health Financing in Uzbekistan: A situation analysis and recommendations for action under the National Health System Strategy
  - WB - Uzbekistan Second Public Expenditure Review – June 2022
  - WHO- Compendium of the Roadmap for Health and Well-Being in Central Asia (2022-2025)
- 5. Modeling of Inclusive Education
  - 638 12.10.2021 (RUS)
  - Briefing Paper on Gender and Inclusive Education - March 2023
  - Uzbekistan Partnership Compact for Education Reform - March 2023
  - Parents' and Caretakers' Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices (KAP) towards Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) in Uzbekistan - Brief Report – May 2020
  - Policy Review of Inclusive Education in Uzbekistan: Summary Report – April 2018
  - IE regulation 638 (RUS)
  - Information about the Imkon Center, Kibray District, Tashkent Region (Ministry of Preschool Education)
  - Policy Brief about Legislation and Policy Review of Inclusive Education in Uzbekistan
  - Curriculum Review: Inclusive Education Perspective – Final Report – December 2020
- 6. Social Protection
  - Assessment of Ongoing Work to Implement Programme-Based Budgeting in Uzbekistan – Final Report - January 2023
  - Assessment of Ongoing Work to Implement Programme-Based Budgeting in Uzbekistan - Main Findings & Recommendations – January 2023
  - Concept Note about Defining the scope, initiating advocacy, and engaging with UNICEF partners in CRPD compliant budget analysis and evidence generation
  - IMF Country Report Uzbekistan – June 2022
  - Building A Better Future - A child-sensitive social protection system for Uzbekistan – January 2019
  - The Road to Recovery: How Social Protection Can Address the Impacts of The Covid-19 Pandemic in Uzbekistan

- Too Little, Too Late - An assessment of public spending on children by age in 84 countries – 2023
  - WB - Uzbekistan Public Expenditure Review - Better Value for Money in Human Capital and Water Infrastructure – December 2022
7. UNICEF Annual Reports
    - Uzbekistan - Country Office Annual Report – 2020
    - Uzbekistan - Country Office Annual Report – 2021
    - Uzbekistan - Country Office Annual Report – 2022
  8. UNICEF CPD CPAP
    - 2021-25 Uzbekistan Country Programme document
  9. UNICEF Evaluation CP 2019
    - Evaluation of Country Programme of Co-operation between the Government of Uzbekistan and UNICEF 2016–2020 - Report
    - Evaluation of Country Programme of Co-operation between the Government of Uzbekistan and UNICEF 2016–2020 – Annexes
  10. UNICEF Strategic Plan
    - UNICEF Strategic Plan, 2018 2021
    - UNICEF Strategic Plan 2022–2025 - Renewed ambition towards 2030
  11. Universal Quality Assurance Templates
    - UNICEF Evaluation Inception Report - Quality Review Checklist - June 2021
    - UNICEF Evaluation Report - Quality Review Checklist - June 2021
  12. End of the Year Report for the Programme - Transformation of Social Service Delivery: Implementing a Human Rights-Based Approach for Children, Youth and Women with Disabilities in Uzbekistan

## Annex 5 – Primary data collection guides and tools

### General methodological notes:

Each interview and focus group will start with the presentation of the evaluators and of the evaluation objectives, followed by the presentation of the participants. Whenever necessary, a very brief presentation of the JP intervention(s) will be also done.

The evaluators will confirm the interviewees that participation in the evaluation is voluntary and that their opinions will be confidential and presented in the report in an anonymous manner. They will be also reminded that they could withdraw anytime during the interview or focus group without any obligation to explain the reasons.

The participants in interviews and focus groups will be briefed in advance about the major topics to be discussed during the meeting. The data collection will be face-to-face according to the methodology in the Inception Report. Interviews will last around 1-1.5 hours each; focus groups will have a duration of 2 hours. At the end of interviews and focus groups, the member of the evaluation team will thank the participants for their feedback. In line with standard evaluation practices, the interviews and focus groups will be attended only by the evaluators, the interviewed people and the interpreter.

### GUIDES FOR IN-DEPTH INTERVIEWS

#### Interview Guide for PUNOs

**1. Purpose Clarification:**

- Please share your role and responsibilities within the UN JP.

**2. Collaboration dynamics:**

- Please describe the nature and level of collaboration between the UN JP and government partners.
- Can you provide specific examples of successful collaboration in implementing JP initiatives?

**3. Relevance of the JP to the PwD, WwD and CwD's needs**

- How did you prioritize the needs (identified by the SitAn) in the JP design in line with the resources available?
- Please describe how the JP design maintained relevance to the priorities in the context of political (*probe the WB assistance*), institutional, economical, social changes?

**4. Alignment with national priorities, CRPD and SDGs:**

- How have JP initiatives been strategically aligned with the priorities of the government?
- Can you share instances when JP activities were integrated into existing national programs?
- Please comment the reason behind the selection of the targeted CRPD articles and preconditions, and SDGs included in the JP design.

**5. Gender mainstreaming and disability inclusion:**

- Share experiences on how the JP has contributed to mainstreaming gender considerations.
- Provide examples of initiatives that successfully promoted disability inclusion in various projects.

**6. Contribution to SDGs:**

- To what extent and how the JP interventions supported the national reform for inclusion of persons with disabilities in accordance with the 'Leave No One Behind' principle and Uzbekistan's commitment to the global SDG agenda?
- How the JP contributed to enhancement of the public sector and OPDs' capacity for involvement in the national SDG frameworks?

**7. CRPD implementation and legislative alignment:**

- Discuss the role of the JP in aligning national legislation and policy frameworks with CRPD standards.
- Can you share specific instances where JP activities directly influenced legislative changes?

**7. Stakeholder capacitation:**

- Discuss the impact of capacity-building initiatives, particularly focusing on government officials.
- Can you provide specific examples where stakeholders demonstrated enhanced capacity?

**8. Participation and role of OPDs:**

- How were Organizations of Persons with Disabilities (OPDs) actively engaged in capacity-building efforts?
- In what ways did OPDs contribute to decision-making processes and the development of disability-inclusive policies within the program?

**9. Program impact estimation:**

- Reflect on the overall impact of the UN JP on national policies and systems related to gender, disability, and inclusive development.
- Can you share any unexpected (positive or negative) effects that arose during the program implementation?

**10. Challenges Faced:**

- Identify and discuss challenges encountered during the JP implementation.
- Provide examples of how these challenges were addressed or mitigated.

**12. Opportunities identified:**

- Discuss any unforeseen opportunities that emerged during the collaboration.
- Can you provide specific examples of how these opportunities were leveraged?

**13. Sustainability assessment:**

- Assess the sustainability of JP initiatives beyond the program duration.
- How do you envision future collaboration with government entities or other stakeholders?

**14. Feedback and additional Insights:**

- Invite any additional reflections or insights they might want to share.
- Ask for feedback on the collaboration experience and ways to enhance future partnerships.

**Thank you:**

- Express gratitude for their time and valuable input.

## **Interview Guide for international development partners**

### **1. Purpose Clarification:**

- Please briefly describe in what circumstances did you become acquainted with UN JP.

### **2. Collaboration dynamics:**

- Describe the nature and level of collaboration with the UN JP.
- Can you provide specific examples of successful collaboration?

### **3. Alignment with national priorities:**

- To your knowledge how was the JP aligned with the priorities of the country concerning the PwD/WwD/CwD?
- Can you share instances where JP activities were complementary with the priorities of the organisation you represent?

### **4. Gender mainstreaming and disability inclusion:**

- Share experiences on how the JP has contributed to mainstreaming gender considerations in programs.
- Provide examples of initiatives that successfully promoted disability inclusion.

### **5. CRPD implementation and legislative alignment:**

- Discuss the role of the JP in aligning national legislation and policy frameworks with CRPD standards.
- Can you share specific instances where JP activities directly influenced legislative changes?

### **7. Stakeholder capacitation:**

- Discuss the impact of capacity-building initiatives, particularly focusing on government officials.

### **8. Role of OPDs:**

- In what ways did OPDs contribute to decision-making processes and the development of disability-inclusive policies in the country? Did the JP had any contribution in increasing OPDs' capacity in that sense?

### **9. Program impact estimation:**

- Reflect on the overall impact of the UN JP on national policies and systems related to gender, disability, and inclusive development.
- Can you share any unexpected (positive or negative) effects that arose from the JP's implementation?

### **10. Challenges faced:**

- Identify and discuss challenges encountered during the cooperation with PUNOs during the JP implementation.
- Provide examples of how these challenges were addressed or mitigated.

### **11. Opportunities identified:**

- Discuss any unforeseen opportunities that emerged during the collaboration.

- Can you provide specific examples of how these opportunities were leveraged?

**12. Sustainability assessment:**

- Assess the sustainability of JP initiatives beyond the program duration.
- How do you envisage future collaboration with PUNOs, government entities or other stakeholders in the same domain?

**13. Feedback and additional Insights:**

- Invite any additional reflections or insights they might want to share.
- Ask for feedback on the collaboration experience and ways to enhance future partnerships.

**Thank you:**

- Express gratitude for their time and valuable input.

**Interview Guide for central level partners and academia**

**1. Purpose clarification:**

- Can you briefly describe your role and responsibilities within the government and your involvement in the collaboration with the UN JP?

**2. Collaboration dynamics:**

- Describe the nature and level of collaboration between the government and the UN JP.
- Can you provide specific examples of successful collaboration in implementing JP initiatives?

**3. Alignment with national priorities:**

- How have JP initiatives been strategically aligned with the priorities of the government?
- Can you share instances where JP activities integrated into existing national programs?

**4. Gender mainstreaming:**

- Share insights on efforts made to mainstream gender considerations in government policies.
- Provide specific examples of policies or programs where gender mainstreaming has been effectively implemented.

**5. Disability inclusion:**

- Discuss the steps taken to ensure disability inclusion in various government policies and programs.
- Can you provide specific examples of initiatives that successfully promoted disability inclusion?

**6. Legislative alignment:**

- How has the JP contributed to aligning national legislation and policy frameworks with CRPD standards?
- Can you share specific instances where JP activities directly influenced legislative changes?

**7. SDG alignment:**

- Explore how the JP aligns with and contributes to the achievement of specific Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in national plans.
- Can you provide specific examples of how JP initiatives contribute to SDG implementation at the local or regional level?

**8. *Stakeholder capacitation:***

- Discuss the impact of capacity-building initiatives, especially regarding disability inclusion and gender mainstreaming.
- Can you provide specific examples of improved capacity among government officials?

**9. *OPDs engagement:***

- Share perspectives on the involvement of Organizations of Persons with Disabilities (OPDs) in the national development strategy and accountability frameworks.
- Can you provide specific examples of how OPDs have been actively engaged in decision-making processes and policy development?

**10. *Challenges faced:***

- Identify and discuss challenges encountered in integrating disability and gender considerations into policies.
- Provide examples of how these challenges were addressed or mitigated.

**11. *Opportunities identified:***

- Discuss any unforeseen opportunities that emerged during the collaboration.
- Can you provide specific examples of how these opportunities were leveraged?

**12. *Sustainability assessment:***

- Assess the sustainability of JP initiatives beyond the program duration.
- How do you envision future collaboration with UN entities and stakeholders for the continued success of initiatives?

**13. *Impact reflection:***

- Reflect on the overall impact of the UN Joint Programme on policies related to gender, disability, and inclusive development from the government's standpoint.
- Can you share any specific instances where JP initiatives led to tangible positive changes at the local or regional level?

**14. *Feedback and additional insights:***

- Invite any additional thoughts or reflections they might want to share.
- Ask for feedback on the collaboration experience with the JP.

***Thank you:***

- Express gratitude for their time and valuable input.

## **Interview Guide for local level partners**

### **1. Purpose clarification:**

- Can you briefly describe your role and responsibilities within the local government/authorities and your involvement in the collaboration with the UN JP?

### **2. Collaboration dynamics:**

- Describe the nature and level of collaboration between the local government/authorities and the UN JP.
- Can you provide specific examples of successful collaboration in implementing JP initiatives?

### **3. Alignment with local priorities:**

- How have JP initiatives been strategically aligned with the local priorities?
- Can you share instances where JP activities seamlessly integrated into existing local programs?

### **4. Gender mainstreaming:**

- Share insights on efforts made to mainstream gender considerations in local interventions.
- Provide specific examples of local interventions where gender mainstreaming has been effectively implemented.

### **5. Disability inclusion:**

- Discuss the steps taken to ensure disability inclusion in various local initiatives.
- Can you provide specific examples of initiatives that successfully promoted disability inclusion?

### **6. SDG alignment:**

- Can you provide specific examples of how JP initiatives contribute to SDG implementation at the local level?

### **7. Stakeholder capacitation:**

- Discuss the impact of capacity-building initiatives, especially regarding disability inclusion and gender mainstreaming.
- Can you provide specific examples of improved capacity among local officials?

### **8. OPDs engagement:**

- Share perspectives on the involvement of Organizations of Persons with Disabilities (OPDs) in the local initiatives.
- Can you provide specific examples of how OPDs have been actively engaged in decision-making processes at local level?

### **9. Challenges faced:**

- Identify and discuss challenges encountered in integrating disability and gender considerations into local initiatives.
- Provide examples of how these challenges were addressed or mitigated.

**10. Opportunities identified:**

- Discuss any unforeseen opportunities that emerged during the collaboration.
- Can you provide specific examples of how these opportunities were leveraged?

**11. Sustainability assessment:**

- Assess the sustainability of JP initiatives beyond the program duration.
- How do you envision future collaboration with UN entities and stakeholders for the continued success of initiatives?

**12. Impact reflection:**

- Reflect on the overall impact of the UN Joint Programme on policies related to gender, disability, and inclusive development from the local government's standpoint.
- Can you share any specific instances where JP initiatives led to tangible positive changes at the local level?

**13. Feedback and additional insights:**

- Invite any additional thoughts or reflections they might want to share.
- Ask for feedback on the collaboration experience with the JP.

**Thank you:**

- Express gratitude for their time and valuable input.

**Interview Guide for OPDs**

**1. Purpose clarification:**

- Can you briefly describe your role and responsibilities within the organisation/group and your involvement in the collaboration with the UN JP?

**2. Capacity building and advocacy**

- How has the Joint Programme enhanced the capacity of OPDs and national stakeholders for monitoring CRPD provisions and designing disability-inclusive policies?
- To what extent has there been an enhancement in the capacity of national stakeholders for contributing to disability-inclusive policies and systems?

**3. Engagement in disability-inclusive policies**

- Can you share instances where national stakeholders have been particularly active or passive in the design and implementation of disability-inclusive policies?

**4. Knowledge and skills development**

- How has the Joint Programme contributed to knowledge and skills development among national stakeholders in disability-inclusive policies and systems?

**5. Participation in decision-making and national systems**

- How actively have OPDs participated in decision-making processes related to disability-inclusive policies and systems?

- In what ways have OPDs been involved in the design and operations of national systems for inclusive community-based social services?
- 6. *Enhanced capacity in national system design***
- Can you share examples of how OPDs have demonstrated increased capacity in influencing and participating in the design and operations of national systems.
- 7. *Systematic engagement and data collection***
- How have OPDs been systematically engaged in the national development strategy design?
  - Have you observed improvements in disability-disaggregated data collection and its impact on decision-making?
- 8. *Evidence of enhanced involvement in SDGs***
- Can you provide specific examples of how OPDs have been involved in shaping and influencing SDG-related initiatives?
- 9. *Reflection and future aspirations***
- How would you reflect on the overall impact of the Joint Programme on capacity building, engagement, and involvement of OPDs?
  - What are your expectations or recommendations for future collaborative efforts?
- 10. *Feedback and additional insights:***
- Invite any additional thoughts or reflections they might want to share.

***Thank you:***

- Express gratitude for their time and valuable input.

**Interview Guide for self-initiative groups/activists**

- 1. *Participants' introduction***
- Please introduce yourselves and share your roles within the self-initiative parent groups.
- 2. *Knowledge and skills enhancement***
- Discuss the training's impact on equality, disability models, and CRPD principles.
  - How has the training enhanced your understanding of NGO roles in CRPD implementation?
- 3. *Active participation***
- In what ways have you actively participated in the design and implementation of various national strategies or plans?
  - Any involvement in initiatives promoting rights and inclusion of children with disabilities?
- 4. *Advocacy skills***
- How has the training helped in conducting competent advocacy for children with disabilities?
  - Share examples of successful advocacy initiatives or positive outcomes.
- 5. *Documents and NGO registration***

- How did the training support you in document preparation for NGO registration?
- Did you encounter any challenges in the registration process and how did you address them?

**6. Collaboration with stakeholders**

- How have you collaborated with OPDs, NGOs, or other self-initiative groups since the training?
- Did you establish any beneficial networks or partnerships for advocacy goals?

**7. Legal assistance value added**

- Did your group benefit from any legal support for official registration?
- What were the positive changes resulting from the legal assistance received?

**8. Reflecting on impact**

- How has the training program influenced your roles and initiatives?
- Can identify/mention any transformative moments or shifts in your advocacy approach? Were these influenced in any way by the JP?

**9. Future aspirations**

- What are your aspirations for advocating inclusive services in the future?
- Do you envisage any future collaborations or initiatives?

**10. Closing remarks and appreciation**

- Thank you for sharing valuable experiences.
- Appreciate dedication to advocating for rights and inclusion.

**GUIDES FOR FOCUS GROUPS**

**Focus Group Discussion Guide for service providers**

**1. Welcome and introduction**

- Welcome participants and express gratitude for their attendance.
- Briefly explain the purpose: gathering insights on the impact of capacity-building efforts related to disability inclusion in policies and statistics.

**2. Participants' introduction**

- Please introduce yourselves. What are your roles and affiliations within government agencies, sectoral ministries, or the National Commission of Statistics?

**3. Understanding disability inclusion and CRPD/SDGs**

- How has the capacity-building effort enhanced your understanding and approach to disability inclusion in policies and statistics, as well as aligning national processes with CRPD and SDGs?

**4. Incorporating disability indicators**

- Since engaging in capacity-building sessions, how have you incorporated disability indicators into your work to measure progress and address gaps related to CRPD and SDGs?

**5. *Mainstreaming disability in policies***

- In what ways have you applied the knowledge gained in capacity-building sessions to mainstream disability inclusion in policies to align with CRPD and SDGs?

**6. *Improving disability statistics***

- How has the capacity-building effort influenced the collection, analysis, and utilization of disability data to measure progress and address gaps related to CRPD and SDGs?

**7. *Challenges and successes in disability inclusion***

- What challenges and successes have you encountered in the process of mainstreaming disability in policies and improving disability statistics to align with CRPD and SDGs?

**8. *Future actions and improvements***

- What future actions or improvements do you suggest for enhancing capacity building in the topics discussed to better align with CRPD and SDGs?

**9. *Closing remarks and appreciation***

- Thank participants for sharing their experiences and insights.
- Express gratitude for their commitment to advancing disability rights, inclusion, and statistics.
- Share information on any follow-up actions or next steps based on the discussion.

**Focus Group Discussion Guide for representatives of Organizations of Persons with Disabilities**

**1. *Welcome and introduction***

- Welcome participants and express appreciation for their time.
- Briefly overview the JP and its significance.
- State the purpose of the discussion.

**2. *Participants' introduction***

- Please introduce yourselves, highlighting your roles and experiences with the JP

**3. *Capacity building and advocacy***

- Share experiences: How has the Joint Programme enhanced the capacity of OPDs for monitoring CRPD provisions and designing disability-inclusive policies?
- Assess capacity: To what extent has there been an enhancement in the capacity of national stakeholders for contributing to disability-inclusive policies and systems?

**4. *Engagement in disability-inclusive policies***

- Discuss engagement: Can you share instances where your organisation have been particularly active in the design and implementation of disability-inclusive policies?

**5. *Knowledge and skills development***

- Explore development: How has the Joint Programme contributed to knowledge and skills development among national stakeholders in disability-inclusive policies and systems?
- 6. *Participation in decision-making and national systems***
- Decision-making: How actively have OPDs participated in decision-making processes related to disability-inclusive policies and systems?
  - Involvement in national systems design: In what ways have OPDs been involved in the design and operations of national systems for inclusive community-based social services?
- 7. *Enhanced capacity in national system design***
- Enhanced capacity: Share examples of how OPDs have demonstrated increased capacity in influencing and participating in the design and operations of national systems.
- 8. *Systematic engagement and data collection***
- OPDs' engagement: How have OPDs been systematically engaged in the national development strategy design?
  - Data collection: Have you observed improvements in disability-disaggregated data collection and its impact on decision-making?
- 9. *Evidence of enhanced involvement in SDGs***
- Enhanced involvement: Can you provide specific examples of how OPDs have been involved in shaping and influencing SDG-related initiatives?
- 10. *Reflection and future aspirations***
- Overall impact: How would you reflect on the overall impact of the Joint Programme on capacity building, engagement, and involvement of OPDs?
  - Sustainability: What are your expectations or recommendations for future collaborative efforts?
- 11. *Closing remarks***
- Thank participants for their valuable insights.
  - Share information on the next steps or actions that may be taken based on the discussion outcomes.

**Focus Group Discussion Guide – Self-initiative parents groups and activists**

- 1. *Welcome and introduction***
- Welcome participants and express gratitude for their time and commitment.
  - Briefly outline the purpose: gathering insights on the impact of the training program for self-initiative parent groups and their advocacy experiences.
- 2. *Participants' introduction***
- Introductions: Please introduce yourselves and share your roles within the self-initiative parent groups.
- 3. *Knowledge and skills enhancement***

- Discuss the training's impact on equality, disability models, and CRPD principles.
  - Specific areas: How has the training enhanced your understanding of NGO roles in CRPD implementation?
- 4.      *Active participation***
- Share experiences: In what ways have you actively participated in the design and implementation of various national strategies or plans?
  - Contributions: Any involvement in initiatives promoting rights and inclusion of children with disabilities?
- 5.      *Advocacy skills***
- Discuss advocacy skills gained: How has the training helped in conducting competent advocacy for children with disabilities?
  - Success stories: Share examples of successful advocacy initiatives or positive outcomes.
- 6.      *Documents and NGO registration***
- Training value added: How did the training support you in document preparation for NGO registration?
  - Challenges: Any encountered challenges in the registration process and how they were addressed?
- 7.      *Collaboration with stakeholders***
- Discuss collaboration: How have you collaborated with OPDs, NGOs, or other self-initiative groups since the training?
  - Networking: Establishing beneficial networks or partnerships for advocacy goals?
- 8.      *Legal assistance value added***
- Discuss legal assistance: How did legal support for official registration benefit your group?
  - Outcomes: Positive changes resulting from the legal assistance received?
- 9.      *Reflecting on impact***
- Reflect on overall impact: How has the training program influenced your roles and initiatives?
  - Transformative experiences: Any transformative moments or shifts in your advocacy approach?
- 10.     *Future aspirations***
- Explore future goals: What are your aspirations for advocating inclusive services in the future?
  - Collaboration opportunities: Any envisioned future collaborations or initiatives?
- 11.     *Closing remarks and appreciation***
- Thank participants for sharing valuable experiences.
  - Appreciate dedication to advocating for rights and inclusion.

## **Focus Group Discussion Guide for professionals providing services for victims of GBV**

### ***1. Welcome and introduction***

- Welcome GBV service providers and express gratitude for their participation.
- Briefly introduce the purpose of the discussion – to gather insights on their experiences and the impact of the training module on provision of disability-inclusive services to victims of gender-based violence.

### ***2. Participants' introduction***

- Please introduce yourselves, stating your role as a GBV service provider and your experiences with the training module.

### ***3. Understanding and key takeaways***

- Discuss the training module: How would you describe your understanding of the training module on provision of disability-inclusive services to victims of gender-based violence?
- Explore learning experiences: What were the key takeaways from the training module that you found most valuable in your role?

### ***4. Implementation, challenges and solutions***

- Share practical experiences: How has the training module influenced your approach and practices in providing disability-inclusive services to GBV survivors?
- Discuss challenges: Have you encountered any challenges in applying the principles from the module, and if so, how were these addressed?

### ***5. Involvement in module development***

- Discuss participation: Were you involved in the development of the training module? How do you feel about the participatory approach in module development, including collaboration with local OPDs of women with disabilities?

### ***6. Piloting experiences and service feedback***

- Share experiences from piloting: How was the experience of piloting the module in communities (mahallas) and shelters for victims of domestic violence?
- Explore community/service users' feedback: Have you received feedback from the communities or shelters' users regarding the effectiveness of the disability-inclusive services provided?

### ***7. Improvements in multisectorial response***

- Discuss the impact on multisectorial response: How has the training module improved your understanding of providing coordinated interagency services in response to cases of gender-based violence against women with disabilities?
- Share success stories: Can you recall any instances where the multisectorial response was particularly effective?

### ***8. Mechanisms for documenting cases***

- Explore documentation practices: How have the mechanisms for documenting cases of gender-based violence evolved following the training module? What changes have you observed in creating an information base on victims of GBV with disabilities?

### **9. Skills enhancement and CRPD alignment**

- Discuss skills enhancement: In what ways has the training module contributed to improving your skills in line with CRPD principles and approaches?
- Explore CRPD alignment: How confident do you feel in applying CRPD principles and approaches in your work with victims of gender-based violence?

### **10. Preventing and addressing violence**

- Share insights: How has the training module contributed to preventing and addressing violence against women with disabilities? Can you provide examples of its impact?

### **11. Use of international standards and collaboration**

- Discuss module sources: The training module is based on international experience, SOPs on MSR to GBV, legislative documents, and international standards. How have these sources been helpful in your practical work?
- Explore collaboration: How was the partnership and collaboration with local OPDs of women with disabilities during the development and piloting stages? How did it contribute to the success of the module?

### **12. Closing remarks and future considerations**

- Thank participants for sharing their valuable experiences.
- Encourage participants to share any additional thoughts or suggestions.
- Share information on any follow-up actions or next steps based on the discussion.

## Annex 6 - Work Plan and Evaluation Team Member Responsibilities

Steps	Description of Deliverables	Responsibilities	Total no. of days	TL no. of days	TMs <sup>13</sup> total no. of days	Evaluation Team Deliverables (Submission Dates)
<b>Step 1: Desk Review</b>	Desk review of relevant background documents	Joint (TL and TM)	5	2	3	<u>Inception Report</u> (in English), about 30 pages, excluding annexes Deadline: 26 January 2024 (draft version)/ 07 February 2024 (final version)
<b>Step 2: Preparation of Inception Report</b>	Preparation of the draft Inception Report, including an in-depth evaluability assessment and examination of the extent of data disaggregation in M&E data, collection and reporting tools and systems, as well as evaluation approach, tools and protocols. Revision of the draft Inception Report and submission of the final Inception Report.	Lead: TL Inputs: TM	6	3	3	
<b>Step 3: Data Collection</b>	Data collection will be carried out in country by the international consultants in collaboration with the national consultant. At the end of the field data collection the evaluation team will present the key finding notes resulting from the filed data collection.	Joint (TL and TMs)	22	10	12	<u>A PowerPoint presentation of key findings notes</u> from primary data collection. Deadline: 18 March 2024
<b>Step 4: Data Analysis</b>	Collected data will be analyzed by using relevant data analysis methods and triangulation. All data will be	Lead: TL Inputs: TM	16	4	12	<u>First draft evaluation report</u> , to be reviewed by the ERG and UNICEF

<sup>13</sup> Besides the team leader (TL), there are three team members (TM): disability expert, data collection expert and national consultant.

	disaggregated to the extent possible. Draft Evaluation Report prepared.					Deadline: 31 March 2024
<b>Step 6: Draft Evaluation Report</b>	Validation of the evaluation findings and recommendations with key stakeholders	Lead: TL Inputs: TM	2	1	1	A <u>PowerPoint presentation</u> to be used to share findings with the key stakeholders Deadline: 22 April 2024
<b>Step 8: Finalization of the Evaluation Report</b>	Based on the comments and feedback on the draft Evaluation Report the team leader will finalize the Evaluation Report.	TL	2	2	-	<u>Final Evaluation Report</u> (in English), and <u>Executive summary</u> Deadline: 29 April 2024
			<b>Total: 53 days</b>	<b>Total: 22 days</b>	<b>Total: 31 days</b>	

## Annex 7 – List of Key Informants for the Evaluation of UNPRPD JP

Institution	Function	Location	UNPRPD JP component
UNICEF	Gender and Inclusion Specialist	Tashkent City	
UNICEF	Consultant	Tashkent City	
UN RCO	Development Coordination Officer	Tashkent City	
UNDP	Former Task Manager	Tashkent City	UNDP component
UNDP	Programme Analyst, Focal Point	Tashkent City	UNDP component
UNDP	Disability Inclusion Advisor	Samarkand/online	UNDP component
UNDP	International Consultant	Tbilisi/Georgia	UNDP component/ social services
OHCHR	Former OHCHR expert on youth and PwD rights	Kishinev, Moldova	OHCHR component
OHCHR	Programme assistant	Tashkent city	OHCHR component
UNFPA	National Program Analyst on Gender Issues	Tashkent City	
UNFPA	Consultant/ UN Volunteer	Tashkent city	
UNFPA	UNFPA national consultant, researcher, gynecologist with experience as a health system manager.	Tashkent city	UNFPA Outcome Output 2.1.D: <a href="#">Member of the research group</a>
UNFPA	Consultant	Tashkent city	UNFPA Outcome Output 1.1.B: Coach Output 1.2.A The author of the training module Output 2.1.D: Member of the research group
UNFPA	UNFPA National Consultant, gender equality expert	Tashkent city	UNFPA Outcome Output 2.1.D: <a href="#">Head of the research group</a>

Institution	Function	Location	UNPRPD JP component
OSCE in Uzbekistan	Programme Associate	Tashkent city	OHCHR Outcome 1, Output 1.1.1
National Agency for Social Protection (NASP)	External Affairs Specialist	Tashkent city	UNICEF Component on social protection
Ministry of Health	Head of the Department of Organization of Health Care Delivery	Tashkent city	UNICEF Outcome 2, Output 2.1.B on EIEI
Republican Tashxis Center	Director	Tashkent city	UNICEF Outcome 1, Output 1.2.B on IE
Medical and Labor Expert Commission	Head of Department	Tashkent city	UNDP component
Republican Center for Rehabilitation and Adaptation of Women	Director	Tashkent city	
National Agency for Social Protection (NASP)	Main expert	Andijan region	UNFPA Outcome Output 1.1.B:
National Agency for Social Protection (NASP)	Main expert	Andijan region	UNFPA Outcome Output 1.1.B:
Khokimiyat of Akdara district	Deputy Hakim of Okdarya district, Head of the Department for Family and Women's Affairs Samarqand region	Deputy Hakim of Okdarya district, Head of the Department for Family and Women's Affairs Samarqand region	UNFPA Outcome Output 1.1.B:
Association of Persons with Disabilities of Uzbekistan	Vice-Chairperson	Tashkent city	UNDP component
'Association of Disabled People of Uzbekistan'	Chairperson	Tashkent city	UNICEF Outcome 1, Output 1.1.C  OHCHR component UNFPA Outcome 1, Output 2.1.C: <a href="#">Head of the expert group.</a>

Institution	Function	Location	UNPRPD JP component
SIG 'Quyoshli Olam'	Chairperson	Tashkent city	UNICEF Outcome 1, Output 1.1.C
Sharoyit Plus	Co-Founder	Tashkent City	Consultant who led the development of the SitAn and the proposal. Active member of the Advisory Group of OPDs. Disability Expert.
Sharoyit Plus	Association chairperson	Tashkent City	UNFPA Outcome Output 1.1.B: <a href="#">Coach</a> Output 1.2.A : <a href="#">The author of the training module</a> Output 2.1.D: <a href="#">Member of the research group</a>
NGO of the Center for Support of Civil Initiatives	Consultant Coach/Trainer	Tashkent city	UNFPA Outcome Output 1.1.B: <a href="#">Coach</a> Output 1.2.A: <a href="#">The author of the training module</a>
National University of Uzbekistan	Dean	Tashkent city	UNICEF Component
Center for Professional Development of medical workers	Associate Professor of the Department of Family Medicine with a course of occupational diseases at the Center for Professional Development of Medical Workers under the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Candidate of Medical Sciences.	Tashkent city	UNFPA Outcome Output 1.1.B: <a href="#">Coach</a> Output 1.2.A <a href="#">The author of the training module</a>
Tashkent State Law University	Senior Researcher	Tashkent city	UNFPA Outcome Output 2.1.C: <a href="#">Member of the expert group</a>

Institution	Function	Location	UNPRPD JP component
For example, Parents of children with disabilities	Parents or caregivers	XXX city	
Ngo "Opa-Singillar"	Assistant to the Chairman	Tashkent region	UNFPA Outcome Output 2.1.D: . <a href="#">Member of the research group</a>
NGO of the Society of the Blind of Uzbekistan	Participant of the training / a person with a visual disability	Tashkent city	UNFPA Outcome Output 1.1.B:
Center for Rehabilitation and Adaptation of Women	Participant of the seminar/ psychologist	Tashkent city	UNFPA Outcome Output 1.1.B: Capacity of national stakeholders to prevent and respond to gender-based violence is enhanced
Head of Samarkand City Department of the Society of persons with disabilities of Uzbekistan	Participant of the seminar	Samarqand region	UNFPA Outcome Output 1.1.B: Capacity of national stakeholders to prevent and respond to gender-based violence is enhanced
Health care worker	Participant of the seminar / healthcare system	Samarqand region	UNFPA Outcome Output 1.1.B: Capacity of national stakeholders to prevent and respond to gender-based violence is enhanced
NGO National Association of Non-Governmental Non-Profit Organization	Participant of the seminar	Namangan region	UNFPA Outcome Output 1.1.B: Capacity of national stakeholders to prevent and respond to gender-based violence is enhanced

## **Annex 8 - Informed consent procedure for interview and focus group participants**

This is the proposal for participation in the evaluation realised under the project entitled *Evaluation of the UN Joint Programme on “Transformation of Social Service Delivery: Implementing Human Rights-Based Approach for Children, Youth and Women with Disabilities in Uzbekistan*, contracted by UNICEF to Pluriconsult Ltd. The evaluation is implemented between December 2023 and April 2024.

The aim of this evaluation is to support provision of more equitable and quality social services for the women, children and people with disability in the country. The results of this evaluation shall serve United Nations agencies in Uzbekistan and the the National Agency on Social Protection, as well as all other actors working to improve quality of services for people with disabilities, including children and women. We believe that you could help us find out what are crucial problems and opportunities for improvement of these services in Uzbekistan.

This evaluation would not result in any direct profit/benefit for you, and you will not receive any compensation for your participation. However, your participation will help us provide concrete and relevant recommendations, which will serve as the basis for the improvement of services for the women, children and people with disability in the country.

The interview/the focus group discussion will take about hour and half, in case of interview, and two hours, in case of focus group discussion. During the interview/focus group discussion do not hesitate to ask for whatever clarification you wish to – it is of utmost importance that you fully understand every piece of information given to you. Your participation in the evaluation is completely voluntary and no one may pressure you to participate if you do not want to. In case you do not wish to participate, this would not in any way influence your job or the availability and quality of health services you use. In case you will not feel comfortable to talk freely and openly about actual situation and work with children with disabilities and their families, or with women with disabilities, please do not hesitate to let us know and bear in mind that you are free to change your decision pertaining to your participation in the interview/focus group at any point.

Unfortunately, we will not be able to come back and share details of how your views have been integrated into the final report and recommendations, but we will summarize at the end of our discussion the main points that we will take forward based on your views.

The discussion will be recorded for the purpose of data analysis only. The transcripts of the discussion would not include names of the participants, or any piece of information which could indicate the identity of the people participating. Instead names, codes will be used. After transcripts are made recordings will be deleted. No one except the consultants will have access to the recording. When writing the report, in case some direct quotes are used, due attention will be paid for these quotes not to contain any piece of information which could allow for identification of the participant(s) being quoted. Thereby, confidentiality is guaranteed to all the participants by the evaluation team. In addition, for the participants in focus group discussions, we are kindly advising you to keep the content of the discussions confidential from anyone outside the group.

The only exception on the rule of anonymity will be in case that, based on the provided information, it can be concluded that a child is a victim of violence and abuse. In that case, UNICEF will be informed for consultation on further actions.

In case you have any additional questions now or anytime, you can ask me in person, or contact the evaluation team via e-mail: [roxana@pluriconsult.ro](mailto:roxana@pluriconsult.ro). In case you have any comments or complaint, you can also contact the UNICEF via e-mail: [tashkent@unicef.org](mailto:tashkent@unicef.org), or telephone: (+998 71) 233-95-12, 233-97-35.

## Annex 9 – Letter of Ethical Approval



### Research Ethics Approval

15 February 2024

Roxana Irimia, PhD  
Pluriconsult, Siret 10  
Bl.S4A, Sc.2, Ap.32  
810399 Braila, Romania

RE: Ethics Review Board findings for: *Evaluation of the UN Joint Programme on “Transformation of Social Service Delivery: Implementing Human Rights-Based Approach for Children, Youth and Women with Disabilities in Uzbekistan”* (HML IRB Review #844UZBE24)

Dear Dr. Irimia,

Protocols for the protection of human subjects in the above study were assessed through a research ethics review by HML Institutional Review Board (IRB) on 08 – 15 February 2024. This study’s human subjects’ protection protocols, as stated in the materials submitted, received **ethics review approval**.

You and your project staff remain responsible for ensuring compliance with HML IRB’s determinations. Those responsibilities include, but are not limited to:

- ensuring prompt reporting to HML IRB of proposed changes in this study’s design, risks, consent, or other human protection protocols and providing copies of any revised materials;
- conducting the research activity in accordance with the terms of the IRB approval until any proposed changes have been reviewed and approved by the IRB, except when necessary to mitigate hazards to subjects;
- promptly reporting any unanticipated problems involving risks to subjects or others in the course of this study;
- notifying HML IRB when your study is completed.

HML IRB is authorized by the United States Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Human Research Protections (IRB #1211, IORG #850, FWA #1102).

Sincerely,

D. Michael Anderson, Ph.D., MPH  
Chair & Human Subjects Protections Director, HML IRB

cc: Zokir Nazarov, Komolakhon Rakhmanova, Shakhlo Ashrafkhanova, Penelope Lantz, JD

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## Annex 10 - Strategic priorities and outcomes of UNSDCF

### STRATEGIC PRIORITY A: Effective governance and justice for all

**Outcome 1.** By 2025, all people and groups in Uzbekistan demand and benefit from enhanced accountable, transparent, inclusive and gender-responsive governance systems and rule of law institutions for a life free from discrimination and violence. (national SDGs: 1, 5, 8, 10, 16 and 17).

Output 1.1 National institutions are equipped with effective anti-corruption, accountability and transparency tools, digital innovations, and mechanisms for delivering better gender-responsive and disability-sensitive public services to all, with a focus on the most vulnerable.

Output 1.2 Capacities of the Legislature and other constitutional bodies, human rights institutions, and justice and law enforcement actors are strengthened to implement improved people-oriented and gender-sensitive legislation, policy and practice in line with international human rights and labor rights standards.

Outputs 1.3 Civil society, media and public oversight institutions have strengthened their awareness, knowledge and skills on human rights and labor rights and access to justice and are empowered to use them and prevent any human rights and gender-based violations.

Output 1.4 Population groups at risk of being left behind are empowered to effectively participate in decision making processes at all levels.

**Outcome 2.** By 2025, the population of Uzbekistan benefits from more harmonized and integrated implementation of the reform agenda due to strengthened policy coherence, evidence-based and inclusive decision-making and financing for development mainstreamed in line with national SDGs (national SDGs: 1, 5, 10, 16, and 17).

Output 2.1 By 2025, an effective SDG financing framework is developed and promoted through coherent gender-responsive and evidence-based policy implementation and innovative financing and coordination platforms.

Output 2.2 National institutions have enhanced capacities to generate robust systematic evidence to measure SDG progress and inform national and sectorial policies, programmes/plans and budgets.

Output 2.3 By 2025, national capacities are strengthened to measure monetary and multidimensional poverty, including female and child poverty, and formulate comprehensive and integrated evidence-based and gender-sensitive policies and strategies on poverty reduction.

### STRATEGIC PRIORITY B: Inclusive human capital development leading to health, well-being and resilient prosperity

**Outcome 3.** By 2025, youth, women and vulnerable groups benefit from improved access to livelihoods, decent work and expanded opportunities generated by inclusive and equitable economic growth. (national SDGs: 1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 10, and 11)

Output 3.1 By 2025, the capacities of national institutions and social partners are strengthened to design and implement effective and innovative Active Labor Market Policies, decent work and skills development programmes for NEET Youth, Women, and PWD and policies for inclusive and resilient economic growth and reduced regional inequalities.

Output 3.2 By 2025, local communities are empowered to implement and sustain innovative business practices and development initiatives for improved livelihood opportunities for youth, women and vulnerable groups.

Output 3.3 By 2025, enabling conditions are promoted to ensure equal and inclusive access to sustainable livelihoods and basic resources, decent work conditions through workplace collective bargaining, new technologies, modern infrastructure, including ICT, and road safety community services, affordable housing and financial services for youth, women and vulnerable groups.

**Outcome 4.** By 2025, the most vulnerable benefit from enhanced access to gender sensitive quality health, education, and social services. (national SDG 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 11 and 16).

Output 4.1 By 2025, capacities of health system and stakeholders are strengthened to implement efficient and transparent, innovative, and inclusive Universal Health Coverage-focused policies and programmes, comprehensive responses to health emergencies and to promote a healthy lifestyle and health literacy among all age groups as well as quality professional development opportunities and a decent work environment for healthcare employees.

Output 4.2 By 2025, Government and other educational stakeholders have increased capacity to provide access to equitable, inclusive and quality education at all levels and promote lifelong learning in an integrated manner, including quality professional development system and decent work environment for education sector employees.

Output 4.3 By 2025, the national social protection system is strengthened to deliver progressively universal social security and social protection benefits (child-sensitive, gender and shock responsive), community-based family services, and inclusive multi-sector response to vulnerabilities and gender-based violence in line with international standards.

**STRATEGIC PRIORITY C: Sustainable, climate responsible and resilient development**

**Outcome 5.** By 2025, the most at risk regions and communities of Uzbekistan are more resilient to climate change and disasters, and benefit from increasingly sustainable and gender-sensitive efficient management of natural resources and infrastructure, robust climate action, inclusive environmental governance, and protection (national SDGs: 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13,15).

Output 5.1 By 2025, innovative, sustainable and age- and gender-responsive climate change adaptation and mitigation initiatives in agriculture, health, water, transport, energy production and building/housing/residential infrastructure sectors are designed and implemented at national and regional levels, with a focus on at risk regions, including Aral Sea region.

Output 5.2 By 2025, national and local capacities are enhanced to implement green sustainable policies on the conservation and use of terrestrial and water ecosystems, environmentally sound management of chemicals and waste in line with international obligations.

Output 5.3 Governance system capacity and regulatory framework on Disaster Risk Reduction and natural/cultural heritage preservation are strengthened to effectively deliver on obligations under the Sendai Framework on DRR.

## Annex 11 - SDGs targeted by the JP

**Target 1.3.** Strengthening the targeting and efficiency of the social protection system, including establishing a minimum level of low-income, improving the quality of social protection services, and achieving full coverage of all those in need with social protection measures.

**Target 3.7.** By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning and raising the marriageable age for girls under 18, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes.

**Target 4.5.** Ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the persons with disabilities by upgrading educational facilities to make them for children with disabilities safe and providing safe and effective learning environments for all.

**Target 5.1.** Eliminate all forms of discrimination against all women worldwide.

**Target 16.2.** Eradicate all forms of violence against children and women.

## Annex 12 – Alignment of the JP outputs with the recommendations of the Situation Analysis on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in Uzbekistan (2021)

SitAn about PwDs (2021): Recommendations	JP UNPRPD (2022-2023) Outputs
REC 1: Conduct a full review of the national legislative norms in light of Uzbekistan’s obligations under the CRPD and introduce such a review of all forthcoming proposals, addressing preconditions for CRPD realisation such as equality and non-discrimination (including multiple discrimination), reasonable accommodation, universal design, accessibility and meaningful participation of OPDs.	2.1.C
REC 4: To introduce in the national legislation CRPD-compliant definitions such as “universal design” and “reasonable accommodation” through amendment of the national law “On the Rights of Persons with Disabilities” and making it compliant with the principles and provisions of the CRPD; strengthen the capacities of OPDs and relevant government agencies in ensuring the accessibility standards and individualized reasonable accommodation and assistive technologies for persons with various forms of impairments.	N.a.
REC 5: To facilitate and support the process of formal recognition of new and emerging organisations of persons with disabilities and self-help groups of families of children with disabilities, persons with intellectual and psychosocial disabilities, girls and women with disabilities and persons with rare and/or complex impairments such as deafblindness. As the first step, establishing a women’s committee within the Association of Persons with Disabilities should be considered, with its chairperson nominated to the Board of the Association and mandated to represent the Association externally.	1.1.C and 3.2
REC 6: to significantly increase technical and financial support to grassroots organisations and peer support groups of marginalised and under-represented groups, particularly from Uzbek-speaking communities, youth and women. Support must be based on the human rights model of disability and promote meaningful participation in decision-making processes. It should focus on inclusive and representative disability advocacy and enhancing capacities in results-based programme management, including gender and disability mainstreaming.	1.1.A and 3.2
REC 7: to speed up the reform of disability assessment and determination processes in compliance with the bio-psycho-social model of disability based on the ICF that is focused on the assessment of not only medical conditions but barriers and individual support needs; to urgently improve accessibility of the procedure, including physical and communication accessibility of the VTEK centres; to make the procedure financially affordable; to involve local community structures, professionals and organisations of persons with disabilities.	2.1.A and 2.1.B
REC 9: improve the availability of and access to community-based support services for children with disabilities and their families as a tool for the prevention of institutionalisation. This should include initiatives to improve the availability of support from birth on (including counselling, respite	2.1.A, 2.1.B and 1.2.B

care, peer support, financial support, habilitation, etc.); the development of networks of family-like services, such as fostering; and the improvement of the system of monitoring admissions of children into institutional care.	
REC 10: Build the EIEI model using good practices from other countries and taking into account national particularities. Adopt a programme of EIEI development that should include multidisciplinary coordination, human resource development, ethical codes for professionals, involvement of families of children with disabilities, and an earmarked budget. Build the capacity of community-based primary healthcare providers to identify developmental delays and refer patients to the comprehensive system of early diagnosis and early intervention.	2.1.B and 1.2.B
REC 12: mainstream women and girls with disabilities in all legislative, policy and funding instruments concerning reproductive health; conduct training and awareness-raising on non-discriminatory disability-sensitive reproductive health for health care professionals; work with local-level associations and communities to fight against stigma surrounding access of women with disabilities to reproductive care.	1.1.B and 2.1.D
REC 13: Transform the existing network of services for survivors of gender-based violence to be inclusive of and accessible for women and girls with disabilities; raise awareness and build capacity of service providers working with women and girls with disabilities/survivors of violence (law enforcement, healthcare, psycho-social services) on the rights-based disability-inclusive approaches; ensure disability mainstreaming in all instruments against gender-violence; ensure disaggregation of data on recipients of services by age and disability.	1.1.B and 2.1.D
REC 15: To review social protection budgets to make them more CPRD compliant by including budgets for reasonable accommodation and extra costs related to the disability.	N.a.
REC 16: To develop a professional social work system in the communities based on case management; invest in children with disabilities at the early stages of their development by creating a community-based support system for parents and carers.	N.a.
REC 17: Improve the transparency of the ongoing inclusive education system and involve organisations of persons with disabilities and parents of children with disabilities in the conception, implementation and monitoring of the next steps of the reform. Develop a coordination mechanism between MPPK, local authorities, support service providers and schools to better understand and address challenges and opportunities in the local context. Invest in developing inclusive education auxiliary professionals, such as support teachers, speech therapists, and occupational therapists, while creating optimal conditions to support the classroom teacher, who must remain the main provider of inclusive education to all children.	2.1.C
REC 18: To provide participation of persons with disabilities and their respective organizations in budget and procurement processes; to mainstream disability	N.a.

<p>inclusion in general programs that focus on economic development and improvement of livelihoods at the community; to collect and analyse data on the overall budget allocations allocated to the inclusion of persons with disabilities by distinguishing which state expenditures explicitly contribute to community-based inclusive development (e.g., social services, promoting inclusive education, supporting disability-inclusive employment in the open labour market, etc.).</p>	
<p>REC 20: To design the national CRPD implementation and monitoring mechanisms based on CRPD Article 33 and international authoritative guidance. The name and tasks of the Agency for the Development of Medical and Social Services must be revisited in the spirit of Uzbekistan's obligations under the Convention, and the Agency should be strengthened to fulfil its tasks as the national focal point. The appointment of disability focal points in different ministries and services should be considered to improve awareness about CPRD and disability mainstreaming in all policies. The composition and working methods of the newly established Inter-Agency Council on Disability Affairs at the Council of Ministers should be revisited to ensure its full transparency, pluralistic representation of persons with disabilities and sustainability. The Ombudsman's Office should be strengthened and formally appointed as the independent monitoring mechanism for the CRPD; steps should be taken towards its 'A' status accreditation by GANHRI while improving its capacity to monitor the Convention in all areas. Training in CRPD Articles 4.3 and 33, based on the CRPD Committee General Comment Nr 7 on the participation of persons with disabilities in the implementation and monitoring of the Convention 169, is needed to ensure meaningful participation of organisations of persons with disabilities in all processes.</p>	<p>3.1.</p>

## Annex 13 – List of the JP UNPRPD deliverables and status of achievement at the end of the project and assessment of the outputs’ achievement

Output	Target	Milestones	Progress at the end of 2023	Ranking (fully achieved/ partially a./ not a.)	Comments
1.1.A	<p>* 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.</p> <p>* At least 2 capacity building events are conducted for at least 15 OPDs and State Statistics Committee.</p>	<p>* At least 1 training seminar for OPDs, NGOs and relevant national counterparts.</p>	<p>All set targets and milestones were achieved by the end of 2023.</p> <p>* A total of 86 participants were trained: 61 persons with disabilities (33 Female/28 Male), 15 rural (10 Male / 5 Female), 41 from government agencies (17 Female/ 24 Male), 42 from OPD (20 Female, 22 Male), 3 from Independent Organization (3 Female, urban)</p> <p>* A total 59 persons were trained: 47 persons with disabilities (18 Male/ 29 Female, 4 rural (2 Male / 2 Female), 8 government agencies (5 Female/ 3 Male, all urban), 17 OPD (2 rural), 1 Indep. Org. (1 Male, urban)</p> <p>* 3 training workshops: 16 – 18 May, 22 June, and 14 September 2023. A total of 96 participants (54 Female/42 Male, including 75 persons with disabilities, 45 Female/30 Male attended these training workshops.</p>	<p><b>Fully achieved</b></p>	<p>Trainings on 1/ disability measurement determination, 2/ public speaking within the School for Young Parliamentarians, and 3/ CRPD parallel reporting procedures and alternative CRPD monitoring.</p>

		* At least one alternative report on the CRPD implementation was drafted by the organizations of persons with disabilities and other civil society organizations	* 3 alternative reports were drafted + 1 alt. rep. in the pipeline		
<b>1.1.B</b>	* At least 100 participants were disaggregated by sex, disability, rural/urban, participating in capacity building activities funded or provided by UNPRPD programmes	* 4 pilot trainings for GBV service providers. At least 40 GBV service providers trained at specialized pilot trainings (2022) * Conducting four TOTs for master trainers nationwide (2023) * At least 60 GBV service providers trained at TOTs for master trainers nationwide (2023)	All set targets and milestones were achieved by the end of 2023.  * In total, 136 service providers received training (111 women and 25 men), out of which 28 were persons with disabilities (19 women). Among the participants, 94 were representatives of government organizations (Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of Health, Rehabilitation and Adaptation Centers for Women, the Committee for Family and Women Affairs, and Social Adaptation Centers for Children, and National Agency for Social Protection), 38 representatives of OPDs and 4 representatives of initiative groups.	<b>Fully achieved</b>	The trainings exceeded the number of participants trained (136 trainees versus 100 targeted), while demonstrating a significant post-training knowledge increase: Knowledge increased as a result of both pilot trainings (from 51.3 to 83 per cent in the Samarkand region – Akdarya district and from 41.2 to 80 per cent in Tashkent region – Kibray district), and TOTs (from 52.7 to 82.5% for participants from Tashkent city, Andijan, Namangan, Ferghana, Tashkent, Syrdarya and Jizzakh regions and from 49.8 to 90.2 percent for participants from the Republic of Karakalpakstan, Khorezm, Navoi, Bukhara, Surkhandarya, Samarkand and Kashkadarya regions).

<p><b>1.1.C</b></p>	<p>* At least 6 national capacity building trainings conducted for OPDs and self-initiative parent's groups.</p> <p>* Total of 30 OPDs.</p> <p>* 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 people with disabilities.</p>	<p>* OPDs and self-initiative parents' groups representing women and children with disabilities are continued to be identified.</p> <p>* Series of capacity building sessions conducted on CRPD and other related topics.</p> <p>* Identified OPDs and self-initiative groups are supported with legal and administrative steps for establishment and registration.</p>	<p>All set targets and milestones were achieved by the end of 2023.</p> <p>* 3 capacity building trainings were delivered within UNPRPD programme on topics key principles of the UNCRPD, universal design, Disability- Equal Rights, models of disability (charity, medical, social), barriers and stereotypes experienced by persons with disabilities, Concept of NGO, Society and Civil society, active participation of NGOs in public and state programs, Registration of NGOs in Uzbekistan, public monitoring, Evaluation of NGO capacity, reporting and interaction between NGO and registering organization.</p> <p>98 participants - 51 men and 47 women (of which representatives of 70 organizations of persons with disabilities with physical, visual, hearing, intellectual disabilities; representatives of 9 self-initiative groups) took part in capacity building activities funded by UNPRPD Programme. Out of the total number of participants 79% reported increased knowledge to pre-post test at the end of the training.</p> <p>70 OPDs (5-umbrella, 58 - disability specific, 1 - women, 6 - underrepresented) benefitted from capacity building activities funded</p>	<p><b>Fully achieved</b></p>	
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			<p>by UNPRPD programme to strengthen the capacity of organizations of persons with disabilities.</p> <p>* 3 capacity building activities for organizations of persons with disabilities and self-initiative groups 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.</p>		
<b>1.2.A</b>	<p>* Training module is developed and submitted for endorsement by the government.</p> <p>* At least four actors involved in developing and testing knowledge products (disaggregated by actor (GOV/NGOs/OPDs/Other)</p>	<p>* A training module is developed in partnership with local OPDs of women with disabilities and piloted in selected communities (mahallas) and shelters for victims of domestic violence.</p> <p>* At least four actors are involved in developing a training module in partnership with local OPDs of women with disabilities and piloted in selected communities (mahallas) and shelters for victims of domestic violence.</p>	<p>All set targets and milestones were achieved by the end of 2023.</p> <p>The training module was developed and tested with the involvement of multiple stakeholders, including persons with disabilities, women survivors, DPOs, NGOs, and government representatives (Gender Equality Committee of the Senate and the Ministry of Health).</p> <p>The module was reviewed and updated based on the recommendations received from services-providers and OPDs during pilot trainings as well as monitoring missions to collect data on the use of knowledge gained during training by local service providers.</p>	<b>Fully achieved</b>	

		<p>* Increased knowledge and awareness of service providers authorized to work with victims of GBV, in particular with persons with disabilities, on the issue of gender-based violence, the specifics of organizing work with these individuals, the introduction of mechanisms for interagency response to GBV, and prevention of re-victimization through the organization of activities to build empathy and prevent burnout syndrome among parents and other impacted women and girls with disabilities.</p>	<p>The updated training module was endorsed by the National Agency for Social Protection for its scaling up during the ToTs on provision of coordinated inclusive services to GBV survivors in 2023.</p> <p>The module includes comprehensive knowledge on intersectoral service provision to prevent and respond to GBV.</p>		
<b>1.2.B.</b>	<p>Assessment of the long-term economic costs of institutionalization and the social return of investment into family-like environments for children with disabilities, that has produced clear recommendations on the way forward as identified and agreed to among stakeholders.</p>	<p>* The legislative framework of the coordination mechanism has been developed. The capacity building of national stakeholders has been conducted, to improve the national system of social service</p>	<p>The output could not be achieved as initially planned due to limited access to government data on budgetary expenditures on the social protection system.</p> <p>The available resources were used to broaden the scope of the assessment (given the data availability) and elaborate a mapping of all available social</p>	<b>Partially achieved</b>	<p>Sustained advocacy and technical assistance efforts provided by UNCEF JP team led to the design and implementation of a cash transfer system for carers of children with disabilities, to supplement the insufficient coverage of the only other cash transfer for children with disabilities (Disability Benefit) and overall of social assistance benefits.</p>

		<p>provision, based on the report with best international practices on social service delivery systems (2022)</p> <p>* Mapping of all available services and supporting integrated service provision via the Theory of Change for further support and advocacy with National Agency of Social Protection exists (2023).</p>	<p>services for children with disabilities in Uzbekistan guided by a ToC.</p>		
<b>2.1.A</b>	<p>1 legislative and administrative framework of the multi-stakeholder coordination mechanism for community-based social services is developed and ready for implementation.</p> <p>National regulatory frameworks and system changes targeted by the UNPRPD programme.</p>	<p>* Development and readiness for implementation of a legislative and administrative framework for a multi-stakeholder coordination mechanism, enhancing community-based social services through comprehensive national regulatory changes and capacity building initiatives as outlined by the UNPRPD programme.</p>	<p>* One capacity building course on social services provision, social model of disability assessment for OPDs and national partners representatives.</p> <p>* A comprehensive guideline on social service delivery informed by the CRPD and international best practices.</p>	<b>Fully achieved</b>	
<b>2.1.B.</b>	<p>1 model for early intervention services for further establishment of a national</p>	<p>* Contextualized model of early intervention service.</p>	<p>As a result of activities carried out as part of the output, an extensive mapping of social services for</p>	<b>Fully achieved</b>	

	<p>system of early childhood intervention services is developed.</p>	<p>Toolkit of the contextualized model of early intervention service. Costing report of ECIS (2022).</p> <p>* 1 knowledge product developed (2023)</p>	<p>children with disabilities was carried out identifying EI as an essential component of the life-cycle approach.</p> <p>At the same time, the universal home-visiting model was revised to make it inclusive for children with disabilities. 50.000 patronage nurses were trained to provide inclusive early intervention services.</p>		
<b>2.1.C</b>	<p>New evidence-based edition of a Concept for Development of Inclusive Education is submitted to the Government.</p> <p>Two reviews and policy briefs including recommendations and plans of action for improvement of the legal system are developed (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)</p> <p>One review of the Law on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities with recommendations is prepared, and the law is revised according to the recommendations.</p>	<p>*UNICEF: Conceptual frameworks, contextualized tools and an action plan for modelling inclusive education in four schools of different regions have been developed (2022).</p> <p>UNFPA: At least one (1) review has been conducted, and a policy brief has been developed 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.</p>	<p>Relevant gender equality legislation and strategic frameworks (2 laws and 1 strategy) were reviewed with the active involvement of persons with disabilities and DPOs and subsequently presented and discussed in joint meetings with government and DPOs representatives.</p> <p>The Concept for Development on Inclusive Education was revised, and recommendations were provided.</p> <p>The reviews of the Law “On Social Services for Older People, Disabled and other Socially Vulnerable Categories of the Population” and 2021 Law on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities have been reportedly not achieved.</p>	<b>Partially achieved</b>	

		<p>One (1) review has been conducted and recommendations have been submitted to the government and stakeholders in the first quarter of 2023.</p> <p>* For <b>2023</b> UNFPA: 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</p>			
<b>2.1.D</b>	Recommendations for preventing and addressing domestic violence against girls and women with disabilities in an accessible and inclusive manner, developed and presented to the government.	<p>* For <b>2022</b> Needs assessment exercise conducted. * No milestone for <b>2023</b></p>	A comprehensive needs assessment on the availability, quality, accessibility and relevance of community-based services for GBV survivors with disabilities was carried out. The findings together with the evidence-based recommendations on how to best prevent and address violence against girls and women with disabilities was presented to government representatives.	<b>Fully achieved</b>	
<b>3.1</b>	5 SDGs budgets/financial planning with explicit allocations to disability inclusion.	* Review of disability related SDGs to enhancing OPD engagement with VNR and training	* Review of disability-related SDGs to enhance engagement with the Voluntary National Review (VNR) process.	<b>Fully achieved</b>	

	<p>At least one capacity building event for the Ministry of Justice, Parliament, and the NHRC.</p> <p>1 SDG monitoring to significantly increase OPD involvement to ensure disability-inclusive data integration in national reports and enhance disability community training for active electoral participation.</p>	<p>advocates for parliamentary participation, alongside a national report to the UN Committee, incorporating disability financial data (milestone only for 2023).</p>	<p>* Training advocates to participate in parliamentary activities and contribute to national reports submitted to the UN Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.</p> <p>* A review of SDGs and disability by a national disability advocate.</p>		
<b>3.2</b>	<p>Governmental coordination mechanisms with OPD consultation processes undertaken to ensure active engagement of OPDs and people with disabilities in the planning, implementation and monitoring of SDGs.</p> <p>Active involvement of persons with disabilities and OPDs in shaping and executing state COVID-19 policies, highlighting the need for inclusive, equitable policy frameworks that consider their unique perspectives and requirements.</p>	<p>* Support of an effective coordination mechanisms with OPD consultation processes, actively involving persons with disabilities in SDG-related monitoring and evaluation with demonstrated progress through launched council activities and 2022 report reviews.</p>	<p>* 1 Inter-agency Coordination Council on Disability Affairs launched as a Board of the JP.</p> <p>* 1 meeting of the Inter-agency Coordination Council on Disability Affairs involved as a Board of the JP to review the JP's 2022 report.</p>	<b>Fully achieved</b>	

## Annex 14 – JP outputs’ contribution to the UNPRPD MPTF impact

UNPRPD MPTF IMPACT(2025)	Reduce the inequality and exclusion for all persons with disabilities within and across countries.	
Indicators	How the project planned to contribute to this indicator:	Project outputs’ contribution to this indicator
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.	1.1.B, 1.1.C, 2.1.A, 2.1.B, 2.1.C, 2.1.D, 3.2
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.	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. <sup>18</sup> According the data by Asian Development Bank proportion of the population living below the national poverty line in 2019 estimated 11.0 percent. <sup>19</sup> 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 consider disability extra-costs.	1.1.A, 1.2.B, 3.1
Percentage of persons with disabilities employed as compared to other persons and to overall employment	The project is expected to contribute to this indicator by strengthening the capacities of the State Statistics	1.1.A, 1.2.B, 3.1

rate, disaggregated by type of employment (public, private, self-employed), age,sex and disability	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.	
# statistical estimations of the number of persons with disabilities.	The project plans to advocate for inclusion of the Washington Group Short Questionson 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.	1.1.A, 1.2.B, 3.1
Percentage of public spending on disability rights and inclusion, as aproportion of the GDP/ sector budgets, disaggregated by disability specific budget allocations and allocations within mainstream budget.	Agency for Development of Medical and Social Services, State Statistics Committee and other national agencies finetune budgeting based on the CRPD-compliant standards.	1.1.A, 1.2.B
Increase of disability data/ disaggregation (including by sex) within standard data and CRPD-compliant collection process.	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.	1.1.A, 1.2.B

## Annex 15 – JP’s total allocation and budget utilization at mid-term<sup>14</sup>

9.5	Theme/Window	Project Title	Organization	2022 utilization (total all Agencies)
Uzbekistan	UNPRPD - Disability Fund	Implementation Phase 4th Funding Round, Uzbekistan	Staff and Other Personnel Costs	108,580.00
			Supplies and Commodities	0,00
			Contractual Services	76,550.00
			Travel	16,800.00
			Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	11,700.00
			General Operating + Other Direct Costs	15,635.00
			<b>Total</b>	<b>229,265.00</b>

Total allocation:      UNDP \$ 200,000      UNICEF \$ 300,000      UNFPA \$100,000

<sup>14</sup> Source: Presentation “Joint Programme Midterm Review 2022 - Focusing only on programme implementation phase”.