MAPPING GENDER AND DISABILITY DATA IN GEORGIA: RECOMMENDED INDICATORS AND ACTIONS

UN WOMEN

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AEE	Accessible Environment for Everyone
AGoG	Administration of the Government of Georgia
ASUS	Alcohol and Substance Use among the General Population in Georgia
BPfA	Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action
CEC	Central Election Commission of Georgia
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
CSB	Civil Service Bureau
CSO	civil society organization
DPO	disabled people's organization
EMIS	education management information system
Geostat	National Statistics Office of Georgia
GoG	Government of Georgia
HCJ	High Council of Justice
HMIS	health management information system
HIES	Household Income and Expenditure Survey
HUES	Health Service Use and Cost Survey
ICF	International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health
IDDC	International Disability and Development Consortium
ILO	International Labour Organization
ISI	Incheon Strategy Indicator
LFS	Labour Force Survey
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MDS	Model Disability Survey
MESCS	Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sport
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MoIDPOTLHSA	Ministry of Internally Displaced Persons from the Occupied Territories, Labour, Health and Social Affairs

MSGI	Minimum Set of Gender Indicators
NCDC	National Center for Disease Control and Public Health
NGO	non-governmental organization
OHCHR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
PISA	OECD's Programme for International Student Assessment
PoG	Parliament of Georgia
rATA	Rapid Assistive Technology Assessment
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SICTU	Survey on Information and Communication Technologies Usage in Households
STEPS	non-communicable diseases risk-factor survey
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WG	Washington Group on Disability Statistics
WG-SS	Washington Group Short Set on Functioning
WHO	World Health Organization

INTRODUCTION

The disability prevalence rate among women worldwide is 19.2 per cent compared to 12.0 per cent of males (WHO and World Bank, 2011). Women and girls with disabilities face systemic marginalization, attitudinal and environmental barriers to accessing education, sexual and reproductive health and health care in general, economic opportunities, information and many other services (UN Women, 2018a). They rarely participate in justice, civic and political activities. Consequently, they usually have low economic and social status and are exposed to the increased risk of violence, including sexual violence and discrimination, including harmful gender-based discriminatory practices. Furthermore, global estimates indicate that 57 per cent to 81 per cent of all caregivers of people with disabilities are women (Sharma et al., 2016), adding another gendered dimension to the issue of disability.

Georgia has showed strong commitments to various international development agendas for disability-inclusive development and gender equality. Georgia is a signatory to a number of universal and regional human rights treaties and global action plans that directly or implicitly call for the inclusion of all persons with disabilities and the empowerment of all women and girls with disabilities. Georgia ratified the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) in 1994[1] and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) in 2014. The country was also among the 189 Member States of the United Nations to adopt the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (BPfA) in 1995.[2] As a Member State of the UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP), Georgia is committed to the Incheon Strategy to "Make the Right Real" for Persons with Disabilities in Asia and the Pacific for the 2013-2022 period (see UN, 2012). Georgia is also committed to the 2030

Agenda for Sustainable Development and its 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) (see UN General Assembly, 2015 for the SDGs).[3] The country showed strong commitment to the 2030 Agenda by nationalizing the SDGs and taking part in the 2020 Voluntary National Review of the high-level political forum on sustainable development (AGoG, 2020). Domestically, Georgia introduced the Law on Gender Equality in 2010 and the Law on Social Protection of Persons with Disabilities in 1997, and it recently enacted the new Law on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in July 2020 (PoG, 2020).

Despite such progress, these efforts have not translated into tangible gender equality outcomes. Georgia's ranking in the World Economic Forum's Global Gender Gap Index decreased to the 94th position (out of 144 countries) in 2017 from the 90th in 2016, the 88th in 2010, and the 54th in 2006. Georgia achieved near gender parity in education attainment, but significant gaps remain in labour-force participation, political participation, access to land and property, the sex ratio at birth and domestic violence (ADB, 2018).

Achievements in terms of creating a disability-inclusive environment and progress towards promoting the rights of women and girls with disabilities are profoundly unknown, mainly because of the lack of proper quantitative data for assessment. Concerns about and awareness of disability have increased significantly over the past decade with a greater-than-ever number of reports on disability issues over the past 5 to 10 years, but most of them are based on qualitative findings and lack quantitative supporting evidence.

The lack of empirical data constrains Georgia in monitoring and evaluating its commitments to gender and

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

[2] The BPfA identifies specific actions to ensure the empowerment of women and girls with disabilities in various areas, bringing disability inclusion into the general efforts to address the multiple barriers to empowerment and advancement faced by women and girls.

[3] The 2030 Agenda has a stand-alone goal on gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls and includes persons with disabilities in the SDGs related to poverty, hunger, education, washing, sanitation and hygiene, economic growth and employment, inequality, accessibility of human settlements, climate change, and data, monitoring and accountability.

disability-inclusive development. It also challenges the country to effectively plan and take action based on evidence. The lack of data makes it impossible to discern the real extent of disability in Georgia and, accordingly, the specific needs of persons with disabilities and their families. The country may have few nationally representative data sources that include disability, but disability is underreported, and the impact of gender on caregiving for disabilities in Georgia is unknown. The country has never conducted a disability-specific national survey. The only available data on persons with disabilities have derived from administrative sources listing the recipients of the disability pension, which significantly underestimates the number of persons experiencing various forms of disability. Approximately 125,898 persons with disabilities (of which 49,916 are women and 10,969 are children) were registered as recipients of the disability pension in 2019. This constituted about 3 per cent of the total population of Georgia, which is well below the WHO global estimate of disability prevalence. In 2017, the midpoint review of the Incheon Strategy of UNESCAP indicated that disability prevalence in Georgia was 18 per cent (UN Economic and Social Council, 2017, p. 16), but the data source was not provided; hence, further exploration is needed.

This present document, "Mapping Gender and Disability Data in Georgia: Recommended Indicators and Actions", was developed by UN Women Georgia under the UN Joint Programme "Transforming Social Protection for Persons with Disabilities in Georgia" implemented in partnership with UNICEF, UNDP, OHCHR, UNFPA and WHO and generously supported by the Joint SDG Fund. The document analyses the current situation of gender and disability data in Georgia, including existing and potential data sources. Based on this assessment, it then outlines a recommended minimum set of gender and disability indicators that can be used for tracking progress towards international and national commitments on gender equality and disability inclusion as well as policy and programme planning, monitoring and evaluation by governmental and non-governmental agencies. In addition to identifying the list of indicators, the document further recommends actions to be taken by data producers and users in order to improve access to quality data for gender and disability-inclusive policymaking in Georgia.

The mapping document was developed based on a literature review of international and national publications, reports, laws and legal documents, policies, guidelines and other types of documents on gender and disability. Several rounds of consultations were also held with relevant stakeholders in Georgia such as representatives of government, development partners and civil society, including disabled people's organizations (DPOs) (for the full list of organizations that were consulted, please see the appendix).

POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORKS ON GENDER AND DISABILITY IN GEORGIA

The Government of Georgia has committed to a number of international development frameworks on gender and disability and continues to make progress in this area. The major commitments and actions are shown in box 1.

BOX 1
Georgia's key commitments to international development frameworks on gender and disability and related actions

1994:   Ratified the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)
1995:   Adopted the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (BPfA)
1997:   Introduced the Law on Social Protection of Persons with Disabilities
1998:   Endorsed the National Action Plan on improving women's conditions for the period 1998-2000 and subsequently for 2000-2004
1999:   Established the State Commission on Elaboration of State Policy on the Advancement of Women
1999:   Introduced Decree No. 511 on the Measures for Strengthening the Protection of Human Rights of Women
2000:   Endorsed the National Action Plan on Combating Violence against Women for the period 2000-2002 and subsequently for 2002-2005
2004:   Established the national Gender Equality Council within the Parliament of Georgia
2004:   Nationalized the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) including MDG 3 on the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women
2005:   Established the ad hoc Government Commission on Gender Equality
2006:   Introduced an inclusive education programme in schools
2006:   Introduced the Law on the Elimination of Violence against Women and/or Domestic Violence, and the Protection and Support of Victims of Such Violence
2007:   Endorsed the National Action Plan on Implementation of the Gender Equality Policy for the period 2007-2009
2008:   Endorsed the National Action Plan on the Measures to be Implemented for Combating Domestic Violence and Protection of and Assistance to the Victims of Domestic Violence for 2008 and subsequently for 2008-2010, 2011-2012, 2013-2015, 2016-2017, 2018-2020
2009:   Established the State Coordination Council on the issues of persons with disabilities
2010:   Introduced the Law on Gender Equality
2012:   Committed to the Incheon Strategy to "Make the Right Real" for Persons with Disabilities in Asia and the Pacific for the period 2013-2022
2013:   Established the Gender Equality Department under the Public Defender's Office
2014:   Ratified the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD)
2014:   Adopted the Law on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination (including discrimination against persons with disabilities)
2014:   Endorsed the National Action Plan on Gender Equality for the period 2014-2016
2014:   Endorsed the National Action Plan for the Provision of Equal Rights for Persons with Disabilities for the period 2014-2016
2015:   Committed to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its 17 SDGs with the pledge to leave no one behind (with specific priorities on gender equality and disability inclusion)
2015:   Declared it the Year of Women by the President of Georgia
2016:   Amended the Law on Gender Equality with the requirement of establishing gender equality councils at the municipal level

2016: Endorsed the National Action Plan for Implementation of the UN Security Council Resolutions on Women, Peace and Security for the period 2016-2017 and subsequently for 2018-2020

2016: Nationalized the SDGs

2017: Established the Inter-Agency Commission on Gender Equality, Violence against Women and Domestic Violence

2017: Ratified the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (known as the Istanbul Convention)

2018: Established the Human Rights Department as a standing unit under the Ministry of Internal Affairs

2018: Endorsed the National Action Plan on Human Rights (including the rights of women and the rights of persons with disabilities) for the period 2018-2020

2019: Adopted legislation regulating sexual harassment in the workplace and public spaces

2020: Conducted the Voluntary National Review of the high-level political forum on sustainable development

2020: Adopted the new Law on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

GENDER AND DISABILITY DATA IN GEORGIA: ASSESSMENT OF EXISTING AND POTENTIAL DATA SOURCES

While quantitative data is widely disaggregated by sex to assess various aspects of gender equality and women's empowerment, disability status is rarely available in quantitative data sources. This situation is clearly reflected through the availability of various indicators by sex and the absence of disability data in the 2020 Voluntary National Review and its statistical annex, which reports on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (AGoG, 2020).

Statistics for gender equality are being published by the National Statistics Office of Georgia (Geostat) on a regular basis in the statistical publication "Women and Men in Georgia" (Geostat, 2020b). Disability statistics are nearly absent in this publication as there were only two figures in the most recent edition (in 2020): (1) the percentage of disability pensioners over the total number of persons receiving the social package, by sex; and (2) the proportion of women among disability pensioners. The Gender Data Portal developed by Geostat in 2018 (see https://www.geostat.ge/gender/index.php?lang=en) is equally disability-blind.

The lack of statistical data was raised repeatedly in a report on the implementation of nearly every article of the CRPD, especially article 31 on statistics and data collection (AEE et al., 2017). The Government's report on the implementation of the CRPD in 2018 had only a few statistics, and it clearly stated that "existing statistics does not fully reflect the actual number of persons with disabilities". Its response to article 6 on women with disabilities discussed gender equality in general and had no specific reference to women and girls with disabilities (GoG, 2018).

Existing data on gender and disability: Availability, challenges and opportunities

No nationally representative disability-specific surveys have been conducted in Georgia. However, WHO is planning to conduct its two disability surveys in Georgia in 2021: the Model Disability Survey (MDS)

and the Rapid Assistive Technology Assessment (rATA). Both surveys are components within the global surveys of multiple countries, thereby allowing for internationally comparable measurements of gender and disability. Implementation of these surveys is therefore expected to make a significant contribution to the availability of gender and disability data in Georgia.

There are two existing major sources of quantitative data on gender and disability in Georgia: administrative data and population-based surveys. Each of them is described below, and key challenges and opportunities are presented.

1. Administrative data

Administrative data on the recipients of the disability pension constitute the official source of disability statistics, and it is managed by the Ministry of Internally Displaced Persons from the Occupied Territories, Labour, Health and Social Affairs (MoIDPOTLHSA). This data source only captures the number of recipients of disability pensions and the number of persons with disabilities looking for jobs (PoG, 2019).

The Management Information System in Education (EMIS), run by the Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sport of Georgia (MESCS), is another source of administrative data on persons with disabilities in educational institutions. The EMIS includes disability or information of "students with special educational needs" who are identified by teachers or parents and are then assessed by the Department of Inclusive Education at the MESCS. The proportion of students with special needs among all students is small, at about 1.5 per cent (9,531 out of 609,039 students).

1.1 Available statistics

There are 129,087 persons, or 3.47 per cent of the population, who are persons with disabilities or, to be precise, recipients of the disability pension (PoG,

2019). Less than half of these pension recipients are women (39 per cent or 49,798 women). The proportion is smaller among female adults aged 18 or older (at less than 3 per cent), compared to male adults (at 6.1 per cent). The proportion is also smaller among elderly females (at less than 1 per cent), compared to elderly males (at 6 per cent) (PoG, 2019).

1.2 Challenges

These official statistics (number or percentage) of persons with disabilities or recipients of the disability pension is "underrepresentative" of the actual population with disabilities (UNDP Georgia, 2020; PoG, 2019; AEE et al., 2017; GoG, 2018). Three main reasons explaining this underrepresentation include the following: (1) the narrow definition of persons with severe disabilities whose status is subject to medical assessment; (2) the "missing" elderly with disabilities who choose the old-age pension over the disability pension as the former is higher in value than the latter and a person cannot receive both pensions (as seen earlier, the lower prevalence of disability among the older population clearly supports the missing-elderly-with-disabilities phenomenon); and (3) social stigma and stereotypes against persons with disabilities that lead to hesitation to register themselves or register for their children. In particular, because of the associated social stigma, families refrain from registering women and girls with disabilities as this may reduce their chances of getting married.

Another challenge is the absence of data disaggregation by sex, type of disability and socioeconomic issues. This data source contains aggregated and simple statistics only, i.e. the total number of recipients of the disability pension by sex and age, and therefore could not reveal the characteristics of the recipients, e.g. their labour-force participation and education and whether they differ from the non-recipients. It was found that the absence of disaggregation by type of disability made it difficult to identify the needs of persons with disabilities and women with disabilities in particular (PoG, 2019).

In the case of EMIS data, one challenge might be that the definition of children with disabilities is different from the one used by the MoIDPOTLHSA and the biopsychosocial model of disability. Moreover, the identification of students with special needs can be inconsistent as teachers and parents have a different perception of disability or special needs.

Last but not least, these data sources cannot be used to monitor and evaluate the CRPD, SDGs or other international and national development programmes because of their inability to generate more complex data and the narrow definition of disability, which does not fit the concept of disability under the CRPD.

1.3 Opportunities

The rapid development of technology has created new opportunities to replace paper-based records with electronic administrative data. This would enable the expansion of data, increase data accuracy and provide an opportunity to link administrative data to other data sources for more meaningful analyses and utilization.

2. Census and other mainstreamed population-based surveys

The 2014 General Population Census adopted the Washington Group Short Set on Functioning (WG-SS), a set of six questions on functional difficulties. The only other nationally representative population-based survey that adopted validated disability questions that could be used to monitor the CRPD and SDGs is the 2018 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), which was conducted by Geostat and supported by UNICEF (Geostat, 2019a).

2.1 Available statistics

About 185,000 persons, or 5 per cent of the total population, were persons with functional difficulties or disabilities (this was calculated from the census data, with the cut-off point being those experiencing "a lot of difficulty"). The prevalence increased with age. The numbers and proportions of persons with disabilities were similar between males and females among the younger population (under the age of 65), but the prevalence was slighter higher among elderly females (21.4 per cent), compared to elderly males (18.9 per cent). Moreover, nearly two thirds (65.2 per cent) of the elderly with disabilities were women. Significant differences were observed across regions (De Bruijn and Chitanava, 2017). Differentials in labour-force participation and education attainment by disability were analysed and reported, but they were conducted for the older population only, and differentials by sex were not included (see De Bruijn and Chitanava, 2017). Differentials in school attendance

among children aged 6–15 by disability and sex, as well as differentials in marital status among women aged 24–44 by disability, were also analysed and reported (see Hakkert and Sumbadze, 2017). Findings from the 2018 MICS showed that 8 per cent of children aged 2–17 (2 per cent among children aged 2–4 and 10 per cent among children aged 5–17) had functional difficulties. There were no significant differences between boys and girls in child functioning. Some other information on prevalence by the type of disability and the use of assistive devices was provided in a report on child functioning (Geostat and UNICEF, 2019). The adult functioning module of the MICS, which used the WG-SS of six questions, showed that 9.9 per cent of women aged 18–49 had functional difficulties in at least one of the six domains, while only 6.8 per cent of men in the same age range were so affected (Geostat, 2019a). Further differentials by type of disability, rural/urban place of residence, region, age, education, ethnicity, IDP status of household head, and wealth were presented (see Geostat, 2019a for the full report).

2.2 Challenges

Geostat followed the UN's recommendations for the population and housing censuses but did not use an updated version.[4] Moreover, these UN guidebooks include some but not all of the guidelines created by the Washington Group on Disability Statistics (WG). The WG-SS of six questions were modified in the 2014 Census to fit the abstract format of the questionnaire, e.g. assistive devices like glasses and hearing aids were removed. While Geostat included this information in enumerator training and in their instructions, this modification of questions was not recommended by the WG; the modification may have affected the results as it is easy for enumerators to forget to ask the full question when it was truncated. Additionally, some DPOs expressed concern about the data accuracy of the 2014 Census as they found cases where only household heads were questioned, instead of each and every member of a household.

Another challenge is the unavailability of disability status in major national population-based surveys that can be used to report on the SDGs. The major ones include the following: the 2019 Labour Force Survey (LFS); the 2017 National Survey on Violence against Women in Georgia (UN Women, 2018b); the ongoing (2017-present) Household Income and Expenditure Surveys (HIES) and the 1997-2016 Integrated Household Survey (Geostat, 2020a); and the 2019 Survey on Information and Communication Technologies Usage in Households (SICTU).

2.3 Opportunities

The next General Population Census is a good opportunity to improve data collection practices. The recent completion of a disability module for the LFS by the WG/ILO (WG, 2020e) provides a great opportunity for Georgia to learn more about disability and employment through the LFS.

USE OF GENDER AND DISABILITY DATA FOR INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT

The use of data to monitor and evaluate gender and disability-inclusive development is limited in Georgia. As seen above, the lack of appropriate data is certainly a contributing factor, but it is not the only reason. Other reasons that are more fundamental, and that also contributed to the lack of appropriate data, are as follows:

1. Lack of awareness of the evolving concept of disability and its measurement that go beyond the medical model

The introduction of the 2020 Law of Georgia on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities is a major breakthrough for disability-inclusive development and a step forward by the Government to comply with international treaties and commitments (PoG, 2020). Under this new law, the definitions of "disability" and "persons with disabilities" comply with the CRPD, and the MoIDPOTLHSA requires that "the establishment of the status of disability for a person shall be based on a biopsychosocial model" instead of a medical model (PoG, 2020, art. 26). Most disability-related stakeholders supported this or the inclusion of a social model, but there were also many arguments and questions regarding its meaning. This is natural, given

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[4] Geostat used the 2006 report of the UN Economic Commission for Europe titled "Conference of European Statisticians Recommendations for the 2010 Censuses of Population and Housing", available at https://unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/stats/publications/CES_2010_Census_Recommendations_English.pdf. For newer UN guidelines, see revision 2 (UN, 2008) and revision 3 (UN, 2017) of the Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses. Analyses of disability should also be accompanied by other guidelines by the WG (see references).

the very short period since the introduction of the new law and that awareness-raising on the concept and measurement of disability is expected.

2. Lack of data inquiries or requirements from the Government, which include requirements to disaggregate data by sex and disability status and to report on the CRPD, Incheon Strategy and SDGs

Stakeholders point to Geostat while talking about gender and disability statistics. Article 34 of the 2020 Law on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities stated that "all establishments and organisations defined by this Law shall [...] be obliged to provide the Geostat with necessary data/information" (PoG, 2020, art. 34). Experience from other countries in Asia and the Pacific region showed that this would be a great challenge for line ministries as they lack the data knowledge and statistical expertise to collect and analyse data, provide information or even make proper requests for information. According to Geostat representatives, a reason for the unavailability of various gender and disability indicators is low demand or the absence of a requirement or inquiry to produce them.

3. Lack of awareness of international guidelines and protocols to collect disability data properly

The lack of awareness of international guidelines and protocols was reflected earlier in the challenges with the General Population Census. Guidelines on reporting gender and disability statistics using census data were provided in the Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses (UN, 2017). However, disability was not analysed or reported in the main results (see Geostat, 2018), and a monograph on in-depth analyses of disability was not available. Some publications used the 2014 Census data and reported on gender and disability (e.g. Hakkert, 2017; Hakkert and Sumbadze, 2017; De Bruijn and Chitanava, 2017), but they either did not follow the guidelines of the UN Statistics Division or focused on a small group instead of the general population. It was also found elsewhere that disaggregation of disability data by sex is possible in some situations, but this was not implemented as women with disabilities were not seen as a group with special needs (PoG, 2019).

In short, the use of data to monitor and evaluate gender and disability-inclusive development is lacking because of not only data unavailability but also low awareness and underutilization of existing data. Thus, in parallel to improving access to quality data and analysis related to gender and disability in Georgia, it is recommended to increase knowledge of and demand for data for gender and disability-inclusive development.

It is important to constantly discuss and critically evaluate different aspects of the biopsychosocial model of disability (adopted in the 2020 Law on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities) among the major stakeholders including women with disability. Proper and inclusive understanding of the biopsychosocial model of disability will increase the need or demand to collect data on not only the numbers or proportions of persons with impairments but also the characteristics of said persons, their activity limitations and participation in various activities, and the environment factors that influence their lives.

The process of improving understandings of gender and disability should target all relevant stakeholders for proactive data collection and analysis (by Geostat and research institutions) and should include inquiries of related data for policymaking (by the Administration of the Government, line ministries and local governments (municipalities)), programming and advocacy (by DPOs and NGOs working on gender and/or disability and line ministries). Increased knowledge of and demand for data for gender and disability-inclusive development can be achieved in two ways. Firstly, basic documents and guidelines on gender and disability-inclusive development should be translated into the Georgian language, published and disseminated to relevant stakeholders. Such guidelines include but are not limited to the International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (known as the ICF) (WHO, 2001), the CBM Disability-Inclusive Development Toolkit (CBM, 2017), the question sets and guidelines by the WG that are available online at https://www.washingtongroup-disability.com (see WG 2020a, 2020b, 2020c, 2020d, 2020e) and the UN guide for population and housing censuses (UN, 2017). Secondly, systematic trainings or workshops on gender and disability-inclusive development should be organized at the state and municipal levels with the participation of Geostat, the gender/disability focal points of the line ministries, the representatives of DPOs, NGOs and research institutions working on gender and/or disability, and other experts on gender/disability.

RECOMMENDED MINIMUM SET OF INDICATORS FOR GENDER AND DISABILITY DATA IN GEORGIA

The following recommended minimum set of indicators for gender and disability data in Georgia is aligned with Georgia's international and national commitments on gender and disability and are essential for monitoring and evaluating Georgia's progress in these areas. These indicators have been selected based on the following criteria: (1) recommended indicators by the UN working group on disability and SDGs; (2) recommended indicators from the Minimum Set of Gender Indicators (MSGI); (3) the Incheon Strategy Indicators (ISI) on disability-inclusive development for Asia and the Pacific region; (4) availability of data to report against an indicator;

and (5) comments on indicators by the stakeholders through consultation meetings.

The recommended indicators are grouped into two sets. Table 1 presents only those indicators for which statistics can be obtained using already existing data, while table 2 presents all other gender and disability-related indicators that are equally important from SDG, MSGI and ISI perspectives but require additional data collection and analysis efforts from respective parties. The last column of table 2 outlines recommended data and actions for each indicator; these recommendations are further discussed in the next section.

TABLE 1:
Recommended indicators that can be obtained from existing data/surveys

Source	Indicator	Nationalized SDG indicators	Data source
Healthy lives and well-being			
SDG 3.7.1; MSGI 32	Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods, by disability status	Same as the international indicator	MICS 2018 and future rounds
SDG 3.7.2; MSGI 52	Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group, by disability status		
Inclusive and equitable quality education			
SDG 4.1	Proportion of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by disability status and sex	4.1.2. Number of children left beyond formal education at the primary and lower secondary levels of education	MICS 2018 and future rounds; Potentials: PISA 2018 and EMIS
SDG 4.5; MSGI 21; MSGI 22; ISI 5.1; ISI 5.2	Primary and secondary school net attendance ratio for children, by disability status and sex	Excluded from the Georgia adjusted national indicators	MICS 2018 and future rounds; "E-journal" component of EMIS (as referenced with a note that these data refer to students with special educational needs)

SDG 4.5.1; MSGI 24	Parity indices (female/male, disability status) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated	Parity indices (female/male, disability status) for general, professional and higher education	MICS 2018 and future rounds; Census 2014 and future rounds
MSGI 20	Youth literacy rate of persons (15-24 years), by disability status and sex	Not applicable	MICS 2018 and future rounds
MSGI 27	Adjusted net intake rate to the first grade of primary education, by disability status and sex		
MSGI 28	Primary education completion rate (proxy), by disability status and sex	Not applicable	MICS 2018 and future rounds; Census 2014 and future rounds
MSGI 29	Gross graduation ratio from lower secondary education, by disability status and sex		
Gender equality and empowerment of all women and girls			
ISI 6.3	Proportion of women and girls with disabilities who access sexual and reproductive health services	Not applicable	MICS 2018 and future rounds
SDG 5.3.1; MSGI 51	Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18, by disability status	Same as the international indicator	
Clean water and sanitation			
SDG 6.1	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services, by disability status and sex	Same as the international indicator	MICS 2018 and future rounds
SDG 6.2	Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, by disability status and sex		
Decent work and economic growth			
SDG 8.5.2; MSGI 10; ISI 1.2	Unemployment rate, by disability status and sex	Same as the international indicator	Census 2014; Potential: LFS
MSGI 15	Employment rate of persons aged 25-49 with a child under age 3 living in a household and with no children living in the household, by disability status and sex	Not applicable	Census 2014 and future rounds
Decent work and economic growth			
MSGI 19	Proportion of households with access to mass media (radio, television, Internet), by sex and disability status of household head	Same as the international indicator	MICS 2018 and future rounds

TABLE 2:
Recommended indicators that require creating new or modifying existing data sources

Source	Indicator	Nationalized SDG indicators	Required data and actions
End poverty			
SDG 1.1; SDG 1.2; ISI 1.1	Percentage of population living below $1.25 (PPP) per day, by disability status and sex	Percentage of population living below $1.90 (PPP) per day by disability status and sex	Geostat to include WG-SS in the forthcoming HIES and report (this indicator)
SDG 1.3; SDG 10.4; ISI 4.2	Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/system, by sex and disability status	The proportion of persons registered in the database of socially vulnerable families as recipients of disability pension, by sex	MoIDPOTLHSA to include disability status in the database of not only recipients of disability pension but also all persons registered in the database of socially vulnerable families and report
SDG 3.8; ISI 4.1	Percentage of persons with disabilities receiving needed health services, by sex	Coverage of essential health services, by disability status and sex	Geostat (with the technical support of WHO) to analyse MDS data when it becomes available and report
SDG 3.8; ISI 3.5	Percentage of persons with disabilities receiving needed assistive technologies, by sex	Excluded from the Georgia adjusted national indicators	Geostat (with the technical support of WHO) to analyse MDS and rATA data when they become available and report
Healthy lives and well-being			
SDG 3.2; MSGI 33	Under-5 mortality rate for children with disabilities, by sex	Same as the international indicator	NCDC to include disability status in the surveillance data on maternal and child morbidity and mortality and report
SDG 3.8	Proportion of households with persons with disabilities facing catastrophic health expenditure, by sex	Out-of-pocket payments as a proportion of total expenditures on health services, by disability status and sex	Geostat to include WG-SS in the forthcoming HUES and report
SDG 3.8	Proportion of households with persons with disabilities facing impoverishing health expenditure, by sex	Excluded from the Georgia adjusted national indicators	Geostat to include WG-SS in the forthcoming HUES and report
SDG 3.a.1; MSGI 37	Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older, by disability status and sex	Same as the international indicator	Geostat to include WG-SS in the forthcoming STEPS, ASUS or a similar survey, and report
SDG 3.3.1; MSGI 39	Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and disability status	Same as the international indicator	NCDC to include disability status in the Global Fund data on HIV and report

SDG 3.4.1; MSGI 42	Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease, by disability status and sex	Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or COPD, by disability status and sex	NCDC to include disability status in the non-communicable diseases surveillance database and report
Inclusive and equitable quality education			
SDG 4.1	Proportion of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by disability status and sex	4.1.3. Percentage of the dropout pupils at the primary and lower secondary levels of education, by sex	MESCS to include all children (in-school and out-of-school or in the community) and disability status of children in the EMIS and report
SDG 4.5	Percentage of teachers in service who have received in-service training in the last 12 months to teach students with special educational needs	This indicator is proposed by the UN working group on disability and SDGs	MESCS to include relevant information from the Teacher Professional Development Center in the EMIS and report
SDG 4.a	Percentage of schools (primary, lower and upper secondary) with adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities	Same as the international indicator	MESCS to include relevant information from the Educational and Scientific Infrastructure Development Agency in the EMIS and report
Gender equality and empowerment of all women and girls			
SDG 5.2; ISI 6.4; ISI 6.5	Percentage of women and girls with disabilities subjected to physical and/or sexual violence	See the next two indicators	Geostat to include the WG-SS in the National Survey on Violence against Women in the future (if available);
SDG 5.2.1; MSGI 48	Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence, age and disability status	Same as the international indicator	Prosecutor's Office of Georgia to include the WG-SS and forms of violence in the Criminal Case Management System
SDG 5.2.2; MSGI 49	Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age, place of occurrence and disability status		
SDG 5.b.1; MSGI 18	Proportion of individuals who own a mobile phone, by disability status and sex	Same as the international indicator	Geostat to include WG-SS in the future SICTUs (or similar), analyse data and report
SDG 5.a.1; MSGI 12	Proportion of (a) total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by disability status and sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by disability status	Same as the international indicator	Geostat to include WG-SS in the Annual Survey of Agricultural Holdings or the next Census of Agriculture and report, analyse data and report

SDG 5.5.2; MSGI 45	Proportion of women in managerial positions, by disability status	Same as the international indicator	Inter-Agency Commission on Gender Equality, Violence against Women and Domestic Violence to include disability status in its administrative data and report
SDG 5.4.1; MSGI 45	Average number of hours spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age, location and disability status (note: separate domestic work and care work, if possible)	Excluded from the Georgia adjusted national indicators	Geostat to include disability module developed by the WG/ILO in the LFS, analyse data and report
SDG 5.6; ISI 6.3	Percentage of women and girls who make decisions about their own sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, disaggregated for disability status	Same as the international indicator	Data is not available; Geostat to look for a solution
Decent work and economic growth			
SDG 8.5.1; MSGI 13	Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and disability status	Same as the international indicator	Geostat to include disability module developed by the WG/ILO in the LFS, analyse data and report
SDG 8.3.1; MSGI 9	Proportion of informal employment in non agriculture employment, by disability status and sex	Proportion of self-employed in non agriculture employment, by disability status and sex	Geostat to include disability module developed by the WG/ILO in the LFS, analyse data and report
SDG 8.10.2; MSGI 11	Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider, by disability status and sex	Same as the international indicator	Not defined
Reduce inequalities			
SDG 10.2 Recommended indicator from SDG advocacy toolkit (IDDC, 2015)	Voting turnout as a share of voting-age population disaggregated by disability status and sex	Excluded from the Georgia adjusted national indicators	CEC to include disability status in its voting data, analyse data and report
SDG 10.2.1	Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex and disability status	Same as the international indicator	Geostat to include WG-SS in the forthcoming HIES, analyse data and report
SDG 10.2; ISI 3.3; ISI 3.4	Percentage of government websites that meet the ISO/IEC 40500:2012 standards on accessibility for web content	Excluded from the Georgia adjusted national indicators	Ministry of Justice to survey and monitor under its e-governance initiatives

Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable			
SDG 11.2	Percentage of public transport vehicles meeting the minimum national standards for accessibility by persons with disabilities	Excluded from the Georgia adjusted national indicators	Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development to analyse administrative data and report
SDG 11.2.1	Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex and disability status	Excluded from the Georgia adjusted national indicators	Geostat working with WHO to analyse data and report
SDG 11.7; ISI 3.1; ISI 2.4; ISI 3.2; ISI 7.3	Percentage of public buildings meeting the ISO 21542:2011 standards on accessibility and usability of the built environment	Excluded from the Georgia adjusted national indicators	Ministry of Regional Development and Infrastructure to analyse administrative data and report; this may require the Ministry to conduct a building assessment and report
SDG 11.7.1	Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	Excluded from the Georgia adjusted national indicators	Not defined
SDG 11.7	Percentage of public green spaces (parks and recreational facilities) meeting the minimum national standards for accessibility by persons with disabilities	Proposed by the UN working group on disability and SDGs; xcluded from the Georgia adjusted national indicator	Not defined
SDG 11.7.2	Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months	Excluded from the Georgia adjusted national indicators	Geostat to include the WG-SS in the future National Survey on Violence against Women (or similar) and report
Disaster risk reduction, political participation and other issues			
SDG 1.5.1; SDG 11.5; ISI 7.1; ISI 7.2	Percentage of deaths from persons with disabilities among all deaths due to disasters, by sex	Excluded from the Georgia adjusted national indicators	Emergency Management Agency (under the Ministry of Internal Affairs) to include sex and disability status in its administrative data and report
SDG 1.5; SDG 11.5	Percentage of injured/missing/ relocated/ evacuated persons with disabilities among all injured/missing/ relocated/evacuated persons due to disasters, by sex	Excluded from the Georgia adjusted national indicators	Emergency Management Agency to include sex and disability status in its administrative data and report
SDG 16.9.1	Percentage of children under 5 whose births have been registered with civil authority, disaggregated for children with/without disabilities and sex	Same as the international indicator	No further action required
SDG 16.9.1	Percentage of children under 5 whose births have been registered with civil authority, disaggregated for children with/without disabilities and sex	Same as the international indicator	No further action required

SDG 16.7.1; MSGI 44; ISI 2.1; ISI 6.2	Proportion of positions (by sex and disability status) in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service and judiciary) compared to national distributions	Same as the international indicator	Administrative data of the CEC, HCJ, CSB (see the next three indicators)
SDG 16.7.1.2; ISI 2.1; ISI 6.2	Proportion of positions (by sex and disability status) in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service and judiciary) compared to national distributions	Proportion of seats held by women in the Parliament and city councils (sakrebulo), by disability status	CEC to include sex and disability status in its administrative data and report; this may require the CEC to conduct a quick survey of all members of the Parliament and city councils
SDG 16.7.1.3		Share of women in the judiciary system, by disability status	HCJ to include sex and disability status in its administrative data and report; this may require the HCJ to conduct a quick survey of all members of the judiciary system
SDG 16.7.1.4		Share of women in I and II rank positions, by disability status	CSB to include sex and disability status in its administrative data and report; this may require the CSB to conduct a quick survey of all I and II rank officials
SDG 17.8.1; MSGI 17	Proportion of individuals using the Internet, by disability status and sex	Proportion of individuals using the Internet in the past three months, by disability status and sex	Geostat to include WG-SS in the future SICTUs (or similar), analyse data and report

RECOMMENDED ACTIONS

In order to better inform and assess gender and disability-inclusive development in Georgia, it is necessary to improve both the **availability** of high-quality, timely and reliable gender and disability data and the **practical use** of said data. This section outlines specific recommended actions to achieve these two broad objectives.

Objective 1: To improve the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable gender and disability data under ethical and inclusive principles of data collection and use of statistics

Quality disability data are rarely available in Georgia. There is a need to improve the quality of disability data via proper study design and data collection. Improving the quality of disability data requires improvement in all processes – from using appropriate theoretical frameworks and selecting proper study design for meaningful findings, to using the right disability measurements and conducting data collection suitably. Disability data collection has a higher risk of sensitivity since disability is often linked to stigma. For this reason, careful selection of culturally appropriate language, translation of the questions and cognitive testing are essential to ensure data quality.

There are multiple tools that can be used to collect disability data in Georgia, and they serve different purposes. While the WG-SS became more popular, it is important to highlight that it is not the only tool to collect disability data. Other tools should also be considered, including the WG Extended Set on Functioning, the WG-SS Enhanced, the WG/UNICEF Child Functioning Module (which was used in the 2018 MICS in Georgia), the WG/ILO Labour Force Survey Disability Module, and several other WG tools. The strengths, limitations and recommended use of each and every tool were provided by the WG (see WG, 2020b). Besides WG instruments, there are also other disability data collection tools that can be considered. These tools include but are not limited to the following: WHODAS 2.0, the rapid assessment of disability toolkit (RAD), the activity of daily living (ADL) and instrumental ADL (IADL), the ICF checklist, the

active limitation scale, the participation restriction score, the Quality of Life research, the Participation Scale, the Craig Hospital Inventory of Environment Factors, the UNICEF 10 questions for children, and the Pediatric Quality of Life Inventory (PedsQL) (see Palmer and Harley, 2011; Goujon et al., 2014).

Recommended action 1.1.

Geostat and other national data producers should make sure that the sample size of persons with disabilities is large enough for meaningful statistical analyses. Due to the low prevalence of disability, even a nationally representative sample survey may still have a small sample size of persons with disabilities, which would not be large enough for meaningful statistical analyses. Oversampling of a small population, such as the population with disabilities, is needed when in-depth analyses or comparison to persons without disabilities are being made. This may require a rapid screening survey prior to the main survey to construct sampling frames for persons with and without disabilities. It is recommended to use the WG-SS together with sex and age to construct a sampling frame of persons with disabilities and another sampling frame of persons without disabilities. This would then be followed by oversampling persons with disabilities and conducting interviews with selected respondents using a long-form questionnaire for further information.

Recommended action 1.2.

Geostat and other national data producers should use international guidelines to improve data collection for better data quality. It is recommended to use WG guidelines – including the translation protocol, cognitive testing of translated questions and interviewer guidelines – when conducting disability surveys and surveys that have questions on disability (see WG, 2020a; WG, 2020c; WG, 2020d; Tiberti and Costa, 2020).

Recommended action 1.3.

Geostat and other national data producers should provide proper training to disability-related survey

teams and enumerators. Make sure that women and men with disabilities and DPO representatives are included in the survey as not only the beneficiaries or respondents but also as contributors to the study design and training of survey enumerators.

Recommended action 1.4.

Geostat and other national data producers should use multiple disability measures to meet multiple objectives. Several data collection tools can be combined to see the full and detailed picture of gender and disability in Georgia and use it as evidence for policymaking. It is recommended to:

- Use the recipients of the disability pension and a measure of severe disabilities (e.g. persons who are unable to do at least one of the named functions) to design health and social policies

- Use WG questions in census and population-based surveys to learn about the current situation of disability inclusion; to monitor and evaluate some indicators under the CRPD, the SDGs and the 2020 Law on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities; and to formulate disability-inclusive policies

- Use the WG Extended Set on Functioning and other tools, such as the MDS questions on disability, in disability surveys to learn more about the details of disability

- Use the WG/UNICEF Child Functioning Module to learn about the situation of children with disabilities

- Include the WG-SS in the next General Population Census

- Include the WG/ILO Labour Force Survey Disability Module in the next LFS of Georgia (see WG, 2020e for the module)

Recommended action 1.5.

Government agencies should include disability status in administrative data collection and accelerate data digitization. Administrative data is a rich source of gender and disability data. Thus, the digitization of administrative data, including EMIS and HMIS data, will make them even richer and more useable. The differences in definitions and measurements of disability in different data sets should be noted to avoid confusion. Box 2 summarizes specific recommendations for administrative data producers (see also table 2).

BOX 2
Specific recommendations for improving administrative data collection on gender and disability

- MoIDPOTLHSA to include disability status in the database of not only recipients of disability pension but also all persons registered in the database of socially vulnerable families

- NCDC to include disability status in its (1) surveillance data on maternal and child morbidity and mortality; (2) Global Fund data on HIV; (3) non-communicable diseases surveillance database; and (4) non-communicable diseases risk-factor survey (STEPS)

- MESCS to include (1) WG-SS in the OECD's Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA); (2) all children (in-school and out-of-school or in the community) and their disability status (using both the Government's definition and the WG-SS) in the EMIS; (3) information on teachers in service who have received in-service training in the last 12 months to teach students with special educational needs, as well as the number of tertiary education teachers or professors by sex and disability status from the Teacher Professional Development Center in the EMIS

- Prosecutor's Office of Georgia to include the WG-SS and forms of physical, sexual or psychological violence in the Criminal Case Management System

- Central Election Commission of Georgia (CEC) to include disability status in its (1) administrative data on seats in the Parliament and city councils; and (2) voting data

- Ministry of Justice to survey and monitor government websites to see whether they meet the ISO/IEC 40500:2012 standards on accessibility for web content

- Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development to survey and report on public transport vehicles meeting the minimum national standards for accessibility by persons with disabilities

- Ministry of Regional Development and Infrastructure to survey and report on public buildings meeting the ISO 21542:2011 standards on accessibility and usability of the built environment

- Emergency Management Agency (under the Ministry of Internal Affairs) to include sex and disability status in its database

- High Council of Justice (HCJ) and Civil Service Bureau (CSB) to include sex and disability status in its administrative human resources data

Objective 2: To improve the availability and practical use of quality statistics in evidence-based policymaking, programming, monitoring and evaluation

Georgia does not capture enough gender and disability data, but it also underutilizes existing data. Exploration of the existing data should be highly prioritized to make use of available resources and gain experience for further relevant surveys. The situation in Georgia is similar to that of many other countries where disability data is collected in censuses, but the "presentation of disability data has often been limited to tabulations showing the number of specific severe disabilities present in the population", and "cross-tabulations with other characteristics are not usually made" (UN, 2017, pp. 162–3). In fact, this situation is true for not only censuses but also other population-based surveys that collect disability data. This is a huge waste of resources as even simple data sources like censuses could "help to monitor the social and living conditions of persons with disabilities in terms of school attendance, education attainment, employment, marital status and living arrangements", and they also "provide a basis for developing policies to meet the needs of persons with disabilities and for evaluating the effectiveness of these policies" if data disaggregation and in-depth analyses are being conducted (UN, 2017, p. 158).

Recommended action 2.1.

National data producers and users should conduct in-depth analyses of the situation of women and girls with disabilities using existing data. Specifically, it is recommended to disaggregate the 2014 Census and the 2018 MICS data by gender and disability for the SDGs and other indicators. While analysing census data, it is recommended to follow the recommendations of the UN Statistics Division for disaggregation with population and housing censuses (see UN, 2017) and to use tabulations 8.1-A, 8.2-A, 8.3-A and 8.4-A in revision 2 of the UN recommendations for censuses (see UN, 2008, pp. 355–8) as a reference to generate and report cross-tabulations with census data. It is highly recommended that Geostat analyses the 2014 Census data and the 2018 MICS data to capture the indicators listed in the previous section (see table 1) and publish them.

The analysis of census data must include comparisons to men and boys, as well as comparisons across all levels of functional difficulties, including no difficulty (or persons without disabilities), and disaggregation of essential socioeconomic and political participation indicators by gender and disability. In-depth analyses of children with disabilities should also be conducted using the 2018 MICS. MICS analyses must include comparisons between male and female children, as well as comparisons across all levels of functional difficulties, including no difficulty (or persons without disabilities). Proper statistical tests should be applied to determine whether the differences are statistically significant or are purely attributed to the sampling or errors. Applying multivariate analyses is highly recommended to learn about independent effects of disability and sex on the sociopolitical and economic participation of the respondents.

Moreover, it is recommended that Geostat includes sex or gender information and disability status in upcoming population-based surveys, in the analysis of potential data sets, and in reports on the SDGs and other development indicators presented in table 2. Specifically, it is recommended to include the WG-SS in the forthcoming population-based surveys (specifically the HIES, HUES, STEPS, ASUS, SICTUs, National Survey on Violence against Women, Annual Survey of Agricultural Holdings, Census of Agriculture and LFS) and to analyse the data when they become available. Findings should be published in various forms (e.g. monographs, posters, policy briefs) for different end-users and should accomplish the following: (1) shed light on areas where progress is being made; (2) provide evidence of what works; and (3) reveal gaps where further effort is needed.

Recommended action 2.2.

Geostat should strengthen the capability of relevant staff in presenting and disseminating gender and disability-inclusive development indicators. Specifically, it is recommended to provide trainings on the effective presentation of gender and disability data for meaningful applications, assist staff in analysing available data and reporting indicators and integrate disability into the Gender Data Portal.

Recommended action 2.3.

Geostat, line ministries and research organizations should strengthen collaboration and coordination among relevant stakeholders. It is recommended to establish a formal or informal mechanism for gender/disability data generators (e.g. Geostat, line ministries, research organizations), data users (e.g. policymakers, programme designers or implementers from line ministries, advocators or programme implementers from DPOs/NGOs), and the beneficiaries (i.e. women, girls, men, boys and the elderly with disabilities) to meet quarterly or biannually, share their knowledge and work, and discuss a feasible common ground.

APPENDIX: LIST OF GENDER AND DISABILITY STAKEHOLDERS IN GEORGIA WHO WERE CONSULTED

Government agencies

- Geostat
- Administration of the Government of Georgia/Human Rights Secretariat
- Ministry of Internally Displaced Persons from the Occupied Territories, Labour, Health and Social Affairs
- Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sport
- Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development
- Ministry of Justice
- Public Defender's Office
- Central Election Commission
- Civil Service Bureau
- Ministry of Internal Affairs
- Supreme Court
- Prosecutor's Office

Local CSOs and DPOs

- Partnership for Human Rights
- MAC Georgia
- Women and Reality
- Platform for New Opportunities
- Partnership for Equal Rights
- Changes for Equal Rights
- Wolfram Syndrome – Georgia

International agencies

- UN agencies: UN Women, UNFPA, UNDP, WHO, UNICEF, OHCHR

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