## Fact sheet: Disability inclusiveness of development and humanitarian aid in **SPAIN**

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| **The principles of inclusion and accessibility for persons with disabilities are enshrined in Spain’s development cooperation law. Much work remains to be done to put these principles into practice across all Spanish development and humanitarian policies and programmes. However, Spain has some promising experiences on which it could build, notably some positive examples of engagement with organisations of persons with disabilities (DPOs - albeit with scope for further progress, especially in engagement with organisations in the Global South), and its lead involvement in the EU funded Bridging the Gap disability-inclusive development project.****(Please note: Spanish Official Development Assistance spending is disbursed through a range of public sector bodies, but this analysis focuses largely on the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the European Union and Cooperation (MAEC). With the exception of some enquiries about the International and Ibero-American Foundation for Administration and Public Policies (FIIAPP)’s role in the Bridging the Gap project, the work of other bodies was outside its scope).** |

**Methods used:** review of documents in the public domain (in English and Spanish); review of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development’s Creditor Reporting System database; interviews with the Spanish Agency for International Cooperation (AECID) and the International and Ibero-American Foundation for Administration and Public Policies (FIIAPP); interview with a major Spanish organisation of persons with disabilities (DPO).[[1]](#footnote-1) The review took place between July and September 2020.

For important context on the scope of the work, please refer to [link to methodology document].

### **Key facts**

### **STRATEGY AND LEADERSHIP**

Clear commitments in strategy documents and leaders’ statements have a key role to play in driving the department-wide changes needed for disability inclusion.

* **Ministry in charge of international development and humanitarian action**: [Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the European Union, and Cooperation](http://www.exteriores.gob.es/Portal/en/Paginas/inicio.aspx) (MAEC). The [Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation](https://www.aecid.es/EN) (AECID) is an autonomous agency of the Ministry. A large number of other public bodies also engage in international development and humanitarian action, including bodies such as the [International and Ibero-American Foundation for Administration and Public Policies](https://www.fiiapp.org/en/acerca-de-fiiapp-main/) (FIIAPP); other ministries; and local governments. Spending through MAEC and AECID amounted to around 58% of Spain’s total allocable Official Development Assistance (ODA) spending in 2018.[[2]](#footnote-2) The analysis in this fact-sheet focuses largely on MAEC (and AECID), but also incorporates some information on FIIAPP’s role in the Bridging the Gap project; the work of other bodies was outside its scope.
* **National strategy/policy on disability**: The [Spanish Strategy on Disability](https://sid.usal.es/idocs/F8/FDO26112/Estrategia2012_2020.pdf) (2012-2020) includes a section on external action (section 6.9) and commits to “include disability and gender as factors in emergency action, in humanitarian aid and in international cooperation programmes and instruments implemented by MAEC and AECID”.[[3]](#footnote-3) A new version of the national strategy and an accompanying action plan are currently under development.[[4]](#footnote-4)
* **Law on ODA:** The [Law on International Development Cooperation](file:///C%3A%5CUsers%5CKitty%5CDocuments%5CEDF%5CSpain%5CLey%2023%5C1998%2C%20de%207%20de%20julio%2C%20de%20Cooperaci%C3%B3n%20Internacional%20para%20el%20Desarrollo) includes “non discrimination and universal accessibility for persons with disabilities” under one of its priorities, and requires that “the instruments of Spanish international development cooperation must be inclusive and accessible for persons with disabilities”.[[5]](#footnote-5) This obligation applies to all Spanish ODA spending, not just that administered through MAEC and AECID.[[6]](#footnote-6)
* **Overall strategy/policy on international cooperation and humanitarian action**: The 66-page [Master Plan for Spanish Cooperation](http://www.exteriores.gob.es/Portal/es/PoliticaExteriorCooperacion/CooperacionAlDesarrollo/Documents/V%20Plan%20Director%20de%20la%20Cooperaci%C3%B3n%20Espa%C3%B1ola.pdf) (2018-2021) contains brief references to disability under its cross-cutting priority on “human rights and fundamental liberties”, and again briefly within Spain’s planned responses to certain SDGs (education, work, economic development).[[7]](#footnote-7) AECID’s 77-page [Action Plan](https://www.aecid.es/Centro-Documentacion/Documentos/Publicaciones%20AECID/PLAN%20ACCI%C3%93N%20AECID%202019.pdf) (2019) mentions accessibility four times, and disability 27 times. The Action Plan includes an over-arching commitment to “strengthen recognition of all types of diversity, [including] … support for persons with disabilities”.[[8]](#footnote-8) It also mentions a range of specific programmes (both targeted and mainstream) that seek to promote disability inclusion.[[9]](#footnote-9) However, the over-arching commitment is not measurable, and the majority of sector-specific sections annexed to the plan do not make any mention of disability.[[10]](#footnote-10) For some more detailed analysis on disability inclusion within Country Partnership Frameworks (MAPs) and sector strategies, this [2018 report by AECID](https://www.aecid.es/Centro-Documentacion/Documentos/Publicaciones%20AECID/180627_guia_discapacidad_def.pdf) is a good resource.[[11]](#footnote-11)
* **Strategy/policy on disability in international cooperation and humanitarian action:** Spain does not yet have a strategy on disability in international cooperation and humanitarian action. In 2019 the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities said it was concerned that “the rights of persons with disabilities are not sufficiently prioritized or mainstreamed into the implementation of international cooperation measures ».[[12]](#footnote-12)
* **Charter on inclusion of persons with disabilities in humanitarian action:** Spain has endorsed the [Charter](http://humanitariandisabilitycharter.org/).
* **Evidence of senior commitment to disability inclusion in international cooperation and humanitarian action:** The Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Secretary of State for International Cooperation have only been in place since January 2020 and February 2020 respectively, so it is hard to conclude on this.
* **Engagement in the** [**Global Action on Disability (GLAD) Network**](https://gladnetwork.net/): AECID and FIIAPP are both members of the GLAD Network, as is ONCE (one of the Spanish organisations of persons with disabilities [DPOs] that AECID supports).
* **Other engagement on disability inclusion with international actors in the fields of development cooperation and humanitarian action**: Spain identified disability as one of the themes on which it would work during its membership of the Human Rights Council (Spain’s mandate at the Council runs to the end of 2020 – it was beyond the scope of this research to examine the detail of Spain’s work during this mandate).[[13]](#footnote-13) Spain has also been a champion of accessibility, for example supporting the creation of an Ibero-American Network for Universal Accessibility.[[14]](#footnote-14)

### **ENGAGEMENT WITH DPOs**

High-quality engagement with DPOs is fundamental. Not only does it make development cooperation and humanitarian action legally compliant and technically stronger in the short term. By strengthening the disability movement and making space for real participation – as the “subject of action”, not the “object of intervention”,[[15]](#footnote-15) it also contributes to the redistribution of power that is a pre-requisite for sustainable disability-inclusive development in the long-term.[[16]](#footnote-16)

* **DPO engagement in Spanish ODA:** At the level of **mainstream** policies and programmes, DPOs have the opportunity to take part in consultations on the Master Plan, although it appears this has been limited to Spanish DPOs, not those from the Global South.[[17]](#footnote-17) DPOs sometimes have the opportunity to contribute to other mainstream strategy and policy processes, and to the design, implementation and evaluation of mainstream programmes – with positive examples in Ecuador for instance.[[18]](#footnote-18) However, this is not systematic: for example, DPOs do not routinely take part in the multi-stakeholder consultation body, the Spanish Development Cooperation Council.[[19]](#footnote-19) In its recent Concluding Observations on Spain, the UN Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities recommended that organisations of persons with disabilities should be involved in every level of development and implementation of international cooperation plans, programmes and projects.[[20]](#footnote-20) At the level of disability-**targeted** programmes, the Ministry collaborates extensively with Spanish DPOs,[[21]](#footnote-21) tapping into their expertise for a wide range of activities, such as advice on disability inclusive public policy in countries in the Global South, and capacity building for the disability movement in Latin America.[[22]](#footnote-22) While most funding goes to DPOs in Spain who may then sub-grant to DPOs in other countries, in 2018 a small number of AECID grants went directly to DPOs in the Global South.[[23]](#footnote-23)

### **INTERNAL CAPACITY**

Successfully implementing disability-inclusive development cooperation and humanitarian action requires sufficient staff with relevant skills and experience.

* **Human resources for work on disability**: The latest numbers on total staff working on development cooperation and humanitarian action at AECID and MAEC in 2020 are not available – but as at 2014, the total number was just over 1000.[[24]](#footnote-24) There is a designated disability lead at AECID’s headquarters, as well as another staff member who leads on disability in South America – although for both of these people disability is one among several responsibilities. In addition, many thematic and geographic portfolios include some disability-related projects.[[25]](#footnote-25)
* **Tools and guidance for work on disability:** AECID has published a 250-page [guide](https://www.aecid.es/Centro-Documentacion/Documentos/Publicaciones%20AECID/180627_guia_discapacidad_def.pdf) on ‘inclusion of disability in development cooperation’, and has also offered online courses. The Ministry of Social Rights and Agenda 2030 also provides tecnhical input to AECID’s work. Some AECID staff have participated in training provided through NGOs and DPOs, or through the [Bridging the Gap project](https://bridgingthegap-project.eu/about-the-project/) (II), which FIIAPP implements.[[26]](#footnote-26) AECID’s latest Action Plan says that AECID training plans will encourage all staff – at headquarters and in missions – to take disability inclusion training during the coming year.[[27]](#footnote-27)
* **Recognition for staff work on disability:** This review did not find any evidence of specific performance incentives for staff work on disability.

### **MANAGEMENT AND REPORTING**

It is essential for management and reporting processes to create positive incentives that foster disability inclusion, and avoid perverse incentives that lead to exclusion.

* **Budgeting for disability inclusion:** Based on the evidence reviewed for this fact sheet, there does not appear to be a dedicated budget for disability inclusion.
* **Programme management:** This review did not find any evidence of check-points for disability inclusion in the programme management process.
* **Grant management:** Civil society grantees are not yet required to report on disability inclusion in their work, except in the case of a few projects.[[28]](#footnote-28) No evidence has been found that Spain’s multilateral partners are required to report on disability inclusion. (Please note that this review focused on incentives to include persons with disabilities in the work of civil society and multilateral partners. It was beyond its scope to examine incentives through other channels, e.g. ODA investments in private sector companies, but this would be an important area for future research).
* **Procurement:** Public procurement guidelines require that contractors over a certain size must hire a minimum number of employees with diabilities.[[29]](#footnote-29) Based on the documents reviewed for this fact sheet, no evidence was found of more comprehensive requirements to ensure that all procured goods and services are fully inclusive of, and accessible to, persons with disabilities.
* **Disaggregated data and other reporting:** This review did not find any evidence of plans to disaggregated results data by disability. (Please see ‘spending’ section below for reporting using the ‘DAC marker’).
* **Checks to detect and prevent ODA spending on activities that contravene the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) - e.g. forced psychiatric treatment:[[30]](#footnote-30)** In principle, AECID’s regular monitoring processes would detect spending that contravened the CRPD. However, it was beyond the scope of this review to check whether in practice all staff have sufficient familiarity with the CRPD to detect all such risks. A 2018 analysis on AECID’s work on disability highlighted concerns over the use of AECID funds for a small number of projects involving segregated services, which risk contravening the CRPD (although this is a complex issue and further information on the context and the assessment of the local disability movement would be needed to form a firm view).[[31]](#footnote-31)

### **SPENDING**

Spending data shows the scale of an ODA provider’s investment in international cooperation and humanitarian action. Subject to some limitations, it also gives a snapshot of how much that ODA provider’s spending aimed to be inclusive of persons with disabilities.

* **Spain’s total Official Development Assistance (ODA) spending**: US $ 2.9 billion (2.5 billion Euros) in 2019. This was 0.21% of Gross National Income.[[32]](#footnote-32)
* **Percentage of allocable ODA spending screened using the disability ‘DAC marker’ in 2018:[[33]](#footnote-33)** 99.8%.[[34]](#footnote-34)
* **Percentage of total allocable ODA spending with disability inclusion as at least one objective in 2018**: 4%.[[35]](#footnote-35) (In interpreting this result, please note that reporting is based on self-assessment and there is no ex-post process to check different ODA providers’ reported results for methodological consistency).[[36]](#footnote-36) [Please click here for listings of the individual projects](https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1l7QpTqB4GrgU76hRCRbmT4RS1go2zwsrptCvyCpzncI/edit?usp=sharing) that had disability inclusion as at least one objective are [please note the link contains two separate sheets].[[37]](#footnote-37)

### **Annex A: Key questions for future analysis and advocacy[[38]](#footnote-38)**

1. According to the OECD Creditor Reporting System database, in 2018, just 4% of allocable Spanish ODA spending had disability inclusion among its objectives. This is very low – please could you give some more background on why you think this is the case, and how you plan to increase the share of Spanish ODA that has disability inclusion among its objectives in future years?
2. A new Spanish Strategy on Disability and action plan are under development. Plese could you share an update on this process, and specifically on the strategy and action plan’s coverage of international cooperation and humanitarian action?
3. Does MAEC envisage developing a [stand-alone] strategy on disability inclusion in Spanish ODA? (Note: this is to complement the over-arching Spanish Strategy on Disability covered in question [2]. A stand-alone strategy on disability inclusion in ODA would allow MAEC to set out its theory of change and objectives in detail, including expected timelines).
4. MAEC already collaborates widely with DPOs on **disability-specific** programmes. What plans does Spain have to ensure that DPOs (including those from the Global South) participate systematically as experts throughout the implementation of its **mainstream** programmes?
5. Although a substantial number of staff at AECID deal with disability-related projects among other issues in their portfolios, there is no person with full-time responsibility for promoting disability inclusion. Does AECID have plans to create at least one full-time post focused on disability inclusion in the future?
6. What checks might MAEC consider introducing to the process for approving ODA spending, to test whether proposed uses of ODA are disability-inclusive, before spending goes ahead?
7. What plans does the MAEC have to work towards reporting disability-disaggregated results data?
8. A 2018 analysis on AECID’s work on disability highlighted concerns over the use of AECID funds for a small number of projects involving segregated services.[[39]](#footnote-39) While this is a complex issue, the compliance of such projects with the rights of persons with disabilities is questionable. What steps did MAEC take to respond to this finding? How confident is MAEC that Spanish ODA is never used to fund activities that contravene the CRPD?

### **Annex B: Spain’s priority countries**

Priority countries are divided into three categories, with different approaches used in each:

* Least-developed countries: Ethiopia, Haiti, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Niger, Senegal
* Middle income countries: Bolivia, Colombia, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Morocco, Nicaragua, Palestine, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines
* Advanced: Argentina, Brazil, Cape Verde, Chile, Costa Rica, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Jordan, Mexico, Panama, Tunisia, Uruguay[[40]](#footnote-40)

### **Annex C: key DPO and other contacts**

### Key DPOs : Comité Espa[ñ](https://www.linguee.com/spanish-english/translation/%C3%B1o%C3%B1o.html)ol de Representantes de Personas con Discapacidad ([CERMI](https://www.cermi.es/en)), Spanish National Organisation for the Blind ([ONCE](https://www.once.es/otras-webs/english/once-international))

* To ensure coordination with wider civil society messaging on the quantity and quality of Spanish ODA, advocates may also want to consider contacting [Coordinadora de Organizaciones para el Desarrollo](https://coordinadoraongd.org/)
1. ONCE (views expressed in a personal capacity). [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Source : Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, Development Assistance Comittee (OECD DAC) [Creditor Reporting System](https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=CRS1). Calculated on a commitments basis. ‘Allocable’ ODA spending is a category defined by the OECD – it is this category that the OECD deems most relevant for analysis on disability inclusion. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Page 65. Own translation. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. Exchange with MAEC. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. [Ley 23/1998, de 7 de julio, de Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo](https://www.boe.es/buscar/pdf/1998/BOE-A-1998-16303-consolidado.pdf) (as last modified 26/03/2014), Article 7 and Article 9. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. Interview with AECID. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. [V Plan Director de la Cooperación Española (2018/2021)](http://www.exteriores.gob.es/Portal/es/PoliticaExteriorCooperacion/CooperacionAlDesarrollo/Documents/V%20Plan%20Director%20de%20la%20Cooperaci%C3%B3n%20Espa%C3%B1ola.pdf), p.17, 29 and 32 (“disability”), and p. 33 (“accessibility”). [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. P. 12. Own translation. [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. Pp. 11, 32, 36, 37, 38, 55. [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. Source: analysis of SDG-specific actions, pp.27-52 [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. P.43 and pp.63-70 [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. UN Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, 2019, [Concluding Observations on Spain](https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CRPD%2fC%2fESP%2fCO%2f2-3&Lang=en) [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
13. MAEC website, [page on Spain’s membership of the Human Rights Council](http://www.exteriores.gob.es/Portal/es/PoliticaExteriorCooperacion/DerechosHumanos/Paginas/Candidatura_Consejo_DDHH.aspx); commitment repeated in AECID, [Plan de Acción de la AECID 2019](https://www.aecid.es/Centro-Documentacion/Documentos/Publicaciones%20AECID/PLAN%20ACCI%C3%93N%20AECID%202019.pdf), p.15 [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
14. AECID, 2019, [Supporting the needs of people with disabilities](https://www.aecid.es/Centro-Documentacion/Documentos/Publicaciones%20AECID/GLAD%20Spain%202019.pdf), p.4 [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
15. Quote from Giampiero Griffo (DPI Italia), personal correspondence [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
16. See for example European Disability Forum, [Guidance note on the role of European organistions of persons with disabilities in development cooperation](http://www.edf-feph.org/sites/default/files/guidance_note_on_dpo_involvement_in_international_cooperation_0.pdf), pp. 6-7. [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
17. Interview with ONCE. [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
18. AECID, 2018, [Guía para la Inclusión de la Discapacidad en Cooperación para el Desarrollo](https://www.aecid.es/Centro-Documentacion/Documentos/Publicaciones%20AECID/180627_guia_discapacidad_def.pdf), p.101 [↑](#footnote-ref-18)
19. Grupo Social ONCE, 2020, [submission](https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/Disability/SubmissionInternationalCooperation/CSOs_Grupo_Social_ONCE_Spain.docx) to the UN Special Rapporteur on Disability’s inquiry on disability-inclusive international cooperation, p.4 [↑](#footnote-ref-19)
20. UN Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, 2019, [Concluding Observations on Spain](https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CRPD%2fC%2fESP%2fCO%2f2-3&Lang=en) [↑](#footnote-ref-20)
21. Including through a collaboration framework with the Spanish Committee of Representatives of Persons with Disabilities (CERMI), the Spanish National Organization for the Blind (ONCE) and the ONCE Foundation for Solidarity with Blind Persons in Latin America (FOAL). Source : AECID, 2019, [Supporting the needs of people with disabilities](https://www.aecid.es/Centro-Documentacion/Documentos/Publicaciones%20AECID/GLAD%20Spain%202019.pdf), p.4. AECID has also recently signed a partnership agreement with Plena Inclusión, a national body representing persons with intellectual disabilities (source: Plena Inclusión, 2020, ‘[Cooperar para el desarrollo internacional junto a las personas con discapacidad](https://www.plenainclusion.org/informate/actualidad/noticias/2020/cooperar-para-el-desarrollo-internacional-junto-las-personas-con)’). However, ONCE observes that current funding criteria may present a barrier to some DPOs obtaining long-term funding from AECID (source: Grupo Social ONCE, 2020, [submission](https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/Disability/SubmissionInternationalCooperation/CSOs_Grupo_Social_ONCE_Spain.docx) to the UN Special Rapporteur on Disability’s inquiry on disability-inclusive international cooperation, p.4). [↑](#footnote-ref-21)
22. AECID, 2018, [Guía para la Inclusión de la Discapacidad en Cooperación para el Desarrollo](https://www.aecid.es/Centro-Documentacion/Documentos/Publicaciones%20AECID/180627_guia_discapacidad_def.pdf), p.111 [↑](#footnote-ref-22)
23. Source: analysis of OECD DAC [Creditor Reporting System](https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=CRS1) [↑](#footnote-ref-23)
24. MAEC, [Peer Review 2015 Memorandum – Spain](http://www.oecd.org/dac/peer-reviews/Spain-memorandum-DAC-peer-review.pdf), p.26 [↑](#footnote-ref-24)
25. Interview with AECID. [↑](#footnote-ref-25)
26. AECID, 2018, [Guía para la Inclusión de la Discapacidad en Cooperación para el Desarrollo](https://www.aecid.es/Centro-Documentacion/Documentos/Publicaciones%20AECID/180627_guia_discapacidad_def.pdf), pp.80-82 and p.109 [↑](#footnote-ref-26)
27. AECID, [Plan de Acción de la AECID 2019](https://www.aecid.es/Centro-Documentacion/Documentos/Publicaciones%20AECID/PLAN%20ACCI%C3%93N%20AECID%202019.pdf), p.50 [↑](#footnote-ref-27)
28. AECID, 2018, [Guía para la Inclusión de la Discapacidad en Cooperación para el Desarrollo](https://www.aecid.es/Centro-Documentacion/Documentos/Publicaciones%20AECID/180627_guia_discapacidad_def.pdf), pp. 71-72 [↑](#footnote-ref-28)
29. AECID, 2018, [Guía para la Inclusión de la Discapacidad en Cooperación para el Desarrollo](https://www.aecid.es/Centro-Documentacion/Documentos/Publicaciones%20AECID/180627_guia_discapacidad_def.pdf), p.71 [↑](#footnote-ref-29)
30. This indicator looks at what ODA is spent on, and whether this directly contributes to activities that are contrary to the provisions of the CRPD. For the wider questions of whether ODA spending contributes to activities that fulfil the CRPD, and whether the **way** that ODA is spent complies with the CRPD by enabling the active involvement of DPOs, please refer to the other sections of this fact-sheet. [↑](#footnote-ref-30)
31. AECID, 2018, [Guía para la Inclusión de la Discapacidad en Cooperación para el Desarrollo](https://www.aecid.es/Centro-Documentacion/Documentos/Publicaciones%20AECID/180627_guia_discapacidad_def.pdf), pp. 118-119 [↑](#footnote-ref-31)
32. Source: OECD DAC, [2019 preliminary ODA data](https://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-data/ODA-2019-detailed-summary.pdf), Table 1. Exchange rates calculated using the [IMF’s data tables](https://www.imf.org/external/np/fin/data/rms_mth.aspx?SelectDate=2019-06-30&reportType=REP) (data for the mid-point of the year, 28 June 2019). [↑](#footnote-ref-32)
33. The ‘**DAC marker**’ is a new tool introduced to the OECD’ DAC’s ODA database. It allows ODA providers to flag whether their spending aims to be disability inclusive. ([More information on the DAC marker is available here](https://inclusive-policy.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/OECD-DAC-data-guide-disability-marker_1.0.pdf)). **Allocable ODA spending** is a category defined by the OECD. It describes types of ODA spending that can more easily be controlled and monitored directly by ODA providers (e.g. project spending is easier to control and monitor directly, compared with debt relief). [↑](#footnote-ref-33)
34. Source : OECD DAC [Creditor Reporting System](https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=CRS1). Calculated on a commitments basis. [↑](#footnote-ref-34)
35. Source : OECD DAC [Creditor Reporting System](https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=CRS1). Calculated on a commitments basis. The 4% figure includes: (i) spending with disability inclusion as its « principal objective », amounting to 1%; and (ii) spending with disability inclusion as a « significant objective », amounting to 3%. (Please note this figure is not directly comparable to those cited for 2012 - 2015 in [analyis by AECID](https://www.aecid.es/Centro-Documentacion/Documentos/Publicaciones%20AECID/180627_guia_discapacidad_def.pdf) [p.92], due to methodology differences). [↑](#footnote-ref-35)
36. The 4% figure only includes a subset of one major project on disability-inclusive development, Bridging the Gap, which FIIAPP implements. The majority of funds for the project come not from the Spanish ODA budget but directly from the European ODA budget. However, while this is not Spanish ODA, a senior staff member in FIIAPP who was interviewed for this project suggested that it may have positive repercussions for disability inclusion in Spanish ODA in the long term, since the project has encouraged FIIAPP to develop stronger internal capacity on disability inclusion, and this may enable it to implement Spanish ODA projects in a more inclusive way in future (source: interview with FIIAPP). [↑](#footnote-ref-36)
37. Source : derived from OECD DAC [Creditor Reporting System](https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=CRS1). [↑](#footnote-ref-37)
38. Please note readers are advised not to draw comparisons between different ODA providers on the basis of the questions in this annex : the questions have been tailored to individual contexts and are not an indication of relative performance. [↑](#footnote-ref-38)
39. AECID, 2018, [Guía para la Inclusión de la Discapacidad en Cooperación para el Desarrollo](https://www.aecid.es/Centro-Documentacion/Documentos/Publicaciones%20AECID/180627_guia_discapacidad_def.pdf), pp. 118-119 [↑](#footnote-ref-39)
40. [V Plan Director de la Cooperación Española (2018/2021)](http://www.exteriores.gob.es/Portal/es/PoliticaExteriorCooperacion/CooperacionAlDesarrollo/Documents/V%20Plan%20Director%20de%20la%20Cooperaci%C3%B3n%20Espa%C3%B1ola.pdf), pp. 47-48. Please note this list applies to all forms of cooperation, not just ODA (some of the ‘advanced’ countries are not [ODA-eligible](https://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-standards/DAC-List-of-ODA-Recipients-for-reporting-2020-flows.pdf)). The list is not exhaustive, as Spanish ODA may go to other countries through regional cooperation programmes (see V Plan Director, pp. 51-54), multilateral agencies, NGOs, or humanitarian interventions (V Plan Director, pp. 56-57). [↑](#footnote-ref-40)