## Fact sheet: Disability inclusiveness of development and humanitarian aid in the **UNITED KINGDOM**

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| **The previous Department for International Development (DfID) had, in recent years, become a clear leader in its strategic ambition and operational incentives for disability inclusion. However, our research shows more emphasis was needed by DfID on the fundamental role of organisations of persons with disabilities (DPOs) in tackling the root causes of inequality.**  **It is too early to know in detail how the UK’s approach to disability inclusion in Official Development Assistance (ODA) will be affected by the recent merger between DfID and the** [**Foreign and Commonwealth Office**](https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/foreign-commonwealth-development-office)**.** |

**Methods used:** review of documents in the public domain ; review of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Creditor Reporting System database; interview with DfID ; exchanges with British organisations of persons with disabilities (DPOs).[[1]](#footnote-1) For important context on the scope of the work, please refer to [link to methodology document].

**Please note that in November 2020 the Foreign Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO) published a review of progress against DfID’s strategy for Disability Inclusive Development.[[2]](#footnote-2) This came after the window for the research phase of this fact sheet had closed, so FCDO’s review is not covered in detail in the analysis that follows, to preserve comparability with the reviews on other providers. However, we have signposted relevant sections of the review through footnotes in the text.**

### **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**: [Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office](https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/foreign-commonwealth-development-office) (FCDO). Prior to September 2020, this was two separate ministries: the Department for International Development (DfID), and the Foreign and Commonwealth Office. ***Because the FCDO’s policies on disability inclusion were not yet announced at the time of researching this fact-sheet, the rest of the document instead describes the policies that were in place at DfID when it was merged with the Foreign and Commonwealth Office: it is hoped this will serve as a baseline for future engagement with the FCDO.[[3]](#footnote-3)***
* **National strategy/policy on disability**: Since April 2020, the Cabinet Office’s Disability Unit has been working across government and with persons with disabilities to develop a “National Strategy for Disabled People”. The timeframe has not been released yet.[[4]](#footnote-4)
* **Law on Official Development Assistance (ODA):** UK development cooperation and humanitarian action is governed by the [International Development Act 2002](https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2002/1/data.pdf); the [International Development (Reporting and Transparency) Act 2006](https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2006/31/data.pdf); the [International Development (Gender Equality) Act 2014](https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2014/9/enacted/data.pdf); and the [International Development (Official Development Assistance Target) Act 2015](https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2015/12/enacted/data.pdf). These acts do not refer to disability.
* **Overall strategy/policy on international cooperation and humanitarian action**: The 28-page [UK Aid Strategy](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/478834/ODA_strategy_final_web_0905.pdf) (2015) did not include any reference to disability. However, DfID’s [Single Departmental Plan](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/department-for-international-development-single-departmental-plan/department-for-international-development-single-departmental-plan--2), which was updated regularly since 2015 to reflect evolving priorities, contained a dedicated objective on disability (objective 4.3).
* **Strategy/policy on disability in international cooperation and humanitarian action**: DfID had a [Strategy for Disability Inclusive Development](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/760997/Disability-Inclusion-Strategy.pdf), which was launched in 2018. The strategy comprised four thematic pillars: inclusive education, social protection, economic empowerment, and humanitarian action; it also comprised three cross-cutting areas: tackling stigma and discrimination, empowering women and girls with disabilities, and access to appropriate assistive technology; in addition it included a focus on mental health.[[5]](#footnote-5) The strategy was supported by a [theory of change](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/761126/DFIDs-Theory-Change-Disability-Inclusion.pptx), a [delivery plan](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/760999/Disability-Inclusion-Strategy-delivery-plan.pdf) and a set of [disability inclusion standards](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/773358/DFID-_Disability-Inclusion-Standards2.pdf). The delivery plan listed around 85 actions that DfID committed to take by 2023 at the latest: these covered programmes to be run, tools to be developed, advocacy to be underaken, adaptations to be made to existing mainstream work, data to be collected, research to be commissioned, training to be provided, and operational changes to be made.
* **Charter on inclusion of persons with disabilities in humanitarian action:** the UK endorsed the [charter](http://humanitariandisabilitycharter.org/).
* **Evidence of senior commitment to disability inclusion in international cooperation and humanitarian action:** In July 2020, the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for International Development Baroness Sugg took part in a high-level round table to highlight the importance of including persons with disabilities in COVID-19 response and recovery.[[6]](#footnote-6) Preceding ministers had also signalled their commitment to disability inclusion during the previous two years, including by co-hosting the [Global Disability Summit](https://www.gov.uk/government/topical-events/global-disability-summit-2018) in 2018.
* **Engagement in the** [**Global Action on Disability (GLAD) Network**](https://gladnetwork.net/): DfID was one of the Co-Chairs of the GLAD Network (and FCDO has continued in this role).
* **Other engagement on disability inclusion with international actors in the fields of development cooperation and humanitarian action**: In 2018, DfID co-founded the Inclusive Education Initiative, which supports disability-inclusive education through coordination, knowledge sharing, finance, and data collection.[[7]](#footnote-7) DfID recently advocated (with Finland and Australia) for an action plan on the UN’s new Disability Strategy.[[8]](#footnote-8) It convened a donor group on psychosocial support in humanitarian settings; and it supported UN agencies to follow up commitments made at the Global Disability Summit.[[9]](#footnote-9)

### **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”,[[10]](#footnote-10) it also contributes to the redistribution of power that is a pre-requisite for sustainable disability-inclusive development in the long-term.[[11]](#footnote-11)

* **DPO engagement in the UK’s ODA**: DPOs’ participation in policy and programmes involving UK ODA was recurrent theme in recommendations from the Independent Commission on Aid Impact and the International Development Committee.[[12]](#footnote-12)

Opportunities for DPO participation in the design of DfID’s disability strategy were mixed: UK DPOs report that they did not have the chance to participate;[[13]](#footnote-13) however DfID held several consultation meetings wth DPOs in countries in the Global South.[[14]](#footnote-14). DfID’s disability inclusion standards and delivery plan contained noteable commitments on DPO engagement in mainstream policy and programming, including annual DPO consultations with each business unit (to include women with disabilities and more marginalised impairment groups), involvement of DPOs in donor-civil society coordination mechanisms, in-depth involvement in selected ‘flagship’ programmes, and further steps to increase participation of DPOs in the social protection and humanitarian sectors.[[15]](#footnote-15) The strategy also included plans to support DPO capacity building.[[16]](#footnote-16) However, while important, these commitments still represented a fairly modest level of engagement compared with benchmarks elaborated by EDF,[[17]](#footnote-17) and there remained some risk of imbalance in DfID’s level of engagement with organisations of persons with disabilities relative to its engagement with other non-governmental organisations that work on disability, given the significant advisory role played by the latter.[[18]](#footnote-18) It was beyond the scope of this review to assess how fully DfID’s commitments on engagement with DPOs were implemented, but a progress report in mid-2019 indicated this was proving one of the more challenging areas of the delivery plan,[[19]](#footnote-19) and there is a risk that implementation may become more complicated following the merger of DfID and the Foreign and Commomwealth Office.

At the level of disability-**targeted** (rather than mainstream) programming, the only DPO to receive DfID funds directly in 2018 appears to have been the International Disability Alliance, although DPOs in the Global South have received funds as sub-grantees from the Disability Rights Fund and others.[[20]](#footnote-20)

### **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**: DfID employed around 3500 people.[[21]](#footnote-21) It is difficult to quantify the exact number of full-time equivalent people who work on disability following recent changes, but staffing for disability work within DfID included a central disability team; individual disability experts working on other teams (e.g. the Research and Evidence Division); social development advisers who spent part of their time on disability; and a network of disability champions in each business unit who devoted a small share of their time to disability.[[22]](#footnote-22)
* **Tools and guidance for work on disability:** During the International Development Committee inquiry on disability-inclusive development in 2019, some concerns were raised about whether staff would have sufficient expertise to deliver DfID’s strategy.[[23]](#footnote-23) DfID responded that it had offered specialist training on disability to several of its professional cadres (as part of a rolling programme). Support was also available through technical guidance documents, from the network of disability champions, and from a specialised helpdesk.[[24]](#footnote-24) In addition, DfID was funding and disseminating new evaluations and research on ‘what works’, including through its major Disability Inclusive Development programme.[[25]](#footnote-25) These were important measures, but further in-depth investigation beyond the scope of this project would be needed to establish whether they addressed the International Development Committee’s concerns completely.
* **Recognition for staff work on disability:** Disability was integrated into the competency framework used to appraise social development advisors.[[26]](#footnote-26)

### **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:** DfID updated its value for money framework to recognise that reaching marginalised people, such as persons with disabilities, can justify extra costs. Based on work by the Independent Commission for Aid Impact in 2018, there may have been some work still to do to ensure that everyone who managed funds or implemented projects for DfID shared this understanding.[[27]](#footnote-27) The Independent Commission for Aid Impact also suggested it would be beneficial for DfID to set aside a dedicated budget for the start-up costs of mainstreaming.[[28]](#footnote-28)
* **Programme management:** Disability was not integrated intoDfID’s core programme management document – its Smart Rules – which only contained one broad reference to disability in 99 pages.[[29]](#footnote-29) However, DfID was strengthening the inclusion of disability in its process for assessing programme business cases and annual reviews. From 2019, it set a target that all new business cases and all annual reviews ‘consider the needs of persons with disabilities’. ‘High-achieving’ offices would progressively be expected to‘justify if and how they are actively supporting’ persons with disabilities in all programmes in prioritised sectors (this target applied to four offices from 2019, twelve from 2020, and 16 from 2023).[[30]](#footnote-30) The targets for 2019 were subsequently deferred to June 2020; it was beyond the scope of this fact-sheet to test whether they were being met,[[31]](#footnote-31) but please refer to [FCDO's disability update: progress against DfID’s strategy for disability-inclusive development](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/934618/Progress_Paper_of_the_Disability_Inclusion_Strategy_November_2020.pdf) (pp.31-33) for some indicative updates.
* **Grant management:** On the humanitarian side, DfID said it would require all partners to use the Inter-Agency Standing Committee guidelines on disability inclusion and the Humanitarian Inclusion Standards. It would ask all agencies applying for bilateral humanitarian funding to provide ‘specific details on how the needs of all persons with disabilities have been considered’. And it would introduce incentives for UN agencies to include persons with disabilities in needs assessments, protection strategies and accountability processes. It was also trialling new minimum standards and reporting processes for the inclusion of persons with disabilities in humanitarian action.[[32]](#footnote-32)

On the development side, DfID’s disability inclusion strategy and accompanying documents did not mention an explicit requirement for grantees to demonstrate that they were including persons with disabilities, although the business case and annual review process (see above) may have created some incentive for grantees in priority sectors to do so.[[33]](#footnote-33) DfID made some commitments to influence multilateral development cooperation partners, such as the Global Partnership for Education and the World Bank, to do more on disability,[[34]](#footnote-34) but it is unclear whether the UK went so far as to object if these institutions’ projects are not disability inclusive – as one independent scrutiny report recently suggested it should.[[35]](#footnote-35) (Please note that it was beyond the scope of this review to look in detail at incentives to include persons with disabilities through channels such as ODA investments in private sector companies, but this would be an important area for future research).

* **Procurement:** The [standard terms and conditions](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/866622/DFIDs-Standard-Terms-Conditions-Contract.pdf) of contract and the supply [partner code of conduct](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/750988/Supply-Partner-Code-August-2018.pdf) only contained very brief and general references to disability in the context of non-discrimination, with nothing specific on procurement of accessibile goods and services. However, the [guidance on digital procurement](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/842926/DFID-digital-guidance-for-partners-suppliers-Oct19.pdf) included a question on web accesibility, and the Strategy for Disability Inclusive Development (p.25) indicated that further improvements could be forthcoming.[[36]](#footnote-36)
* **Disaggregated data and other reporting:** DfID committed to increase the share of results in its Single Departmental Plan that could be disaggregated by disability (up from a baseline of 5% in 2017).[[37]](#footnote-37) Its aim was that by 2022 ‘key headline results’ in the Plan would be disability disaggregated.[[38]](#footnote-38) DfID issued a progress report against the Strategy for Disability Inclusive Development in November 2020.[[39]](#footnote-39) (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:[[40]](#footnote-40)** The strongest check to detect any projects that contravene the CRPD was when the disability team reviewed programme proposals, as happened for all disability-targeted programmes. For programmes that were not reviewed by the disability team, it was hoped that the behaviours required by the disability inclusion standards would leave staff better equipped to detect CRPD contravention.[[41]](#footnote-41) It was beyond the scope of this review to assess whether staff awareness of the CRPD was indeed developing to the extent needed.

### **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.

* **The UK’s total Official Development Assistance (ODA) spending**: US $19.4 billion (£15.3 billion) in 2019. This was 0.7% of Gross National Income.[[42]](#footnote-42)
* **Percentage of allocable ODA spending screened using the disability ‘DAC marker’ in 2018:[[43]](#footnote-43)** 80%.[[44]](#footnote-44) DfID was an early user of the marker, applying it to its own spending from 2017 even before it was adopted by the OECD Development Assistance Committee in 2019.[[45]](#footnote-45)
* **Percentage of total allocable ODA spending[[46]](#footnote-46) with disability inclusion as at least one objective in 2018**: 28%.[[47]](#footnote-47) DfID had set a target for a substantial increase in this percentage by 2023.[[48]](#footnote-48) (In interpreting the 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). [Please refer to this link for listings of the individual projects](https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/15BMwYDJgCXcFAjmr8w2BvcQA_ILMrnsDQdu183kxokA/edit?usp=sharing) that had disability inclusion as at least one objective [please note the link contains two separate sheets].[[49]](#footnote-49)

### **Annex A: Key questions for future analysis and advocacy[[50]](#footnote-50)**

1. UK ODA spending is undergoing major changes, including the merger of DfID into the FCDO. How will FCDO ensure these changes do not dilute the focus on disability inclusion in UK ODA?
2. How will development cooperation and humanitarian action be integrated into the new National Strategy for Disabled People?
3. Meaningful engagement of DPOs at all levels of policy and programming is essential for disrupting power imbalances and ensuring sustainable disability-inclusive development in the long-term. Building on the first steps it has already taken, how does FCDO plan to ensure the expertise of DPOs is prominent throughout its work?
4. DfID’s disability inclusion standards set targets on the inclusion of disability in business cases and annual reviews (see ‘programme management’ section for details). While recognising that the targets were paused during the response to COVID-19, how confident are you that, when COVID-19 struck, offices would have been on track to meet them? How do you expect to take the targets forward from 2021? (Note: for more background on progress against the disability inclusion standards, please see FCDO,2020, [FCDO disability update: progress against DfID’s strategy for disability-inclusive development](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/934618/Progress_Paper_of_the_Disability_Inclusion_Strategy_November_2020.pdf), p.25 and pp.31-33).
5. DfID was working towards a target of disaggregating ‘key headline results’ in its Single Departmental Plan by disability, by 2022. How will FCDO take this target forward?

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

Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Ghana, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Liberia, Malawi, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Nigeria, Occupied Palestinian Territories, Pakistan, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Syria, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Turkey, Uganda, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.[[51]](#footnote-51)

Please note at the time of researching this fact sheet it was not yet clear whether there would be changes in priority countries for UK ODA following the merger of DfID and the Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

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

### Key DPOs : [Reclaiming Our Futures Alliance](https://www.rofa.org.uk/rofa-international-committee/); [Disability Rights UK](https://www.disabilityrightsuk.org/)

* To ensure coordination with wider civil society messaging on the quantity and quality of UK ODA, advocates may also want to consider contacting [BOND](https://www.bond.org.uk/staff).

1. Exchanges with individuals from the Reclaiming Our Futures Alliance ; Social Action ; and Disability Rights UK. All views expressed in a personal capacity. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. FCDO, 2020, [FCDO disability update: progress against DfID’s strategy for disability inclusive development](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/934618/Progress_Paper_of_the_Disability_Inclusion_Strategy_November_2020.pdf). [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. DfID was historically the ministry responsible for the largest share of UK Official Development Assistance (ODA) spending, with around 50% of all allocable UK ODA channelled through DfID in 2018. (Based on analysis of the OECD [Creditor Reporting System](https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=crs1), 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-3)
4. UK Government, ‘[A national strategy for disabled people to remove barriers and increase participation](https://www.gov.uk/government/news/a-national-strategy-for-disabled-people-to-remove-barriers-and-increase-participation)’ [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. Page 11. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. GLAD, 2020, ‘[Press release: virtual high level roundtable on the issue of COVID-19 and disability](https://gladnetwork.net/search/news/press-release-virtual-high-level-round-table-issue-covid-19-and-disability)’. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. World Bank, [‘Inclusive education initiative: transforming education for children with disabilities](https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/socialsustainability/brief/inclusive-education-initiative-transforming-education-for-children-with-disabilities)’ [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. Source: interview with another official agency. [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. [DfID disability inclusion strategy delivery plan](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/760999/Disability-Inclusion-Strategy-delivery-plan.pdf), p.2,8,9. For further recent examples of DfID’s engagement with international actors, see FCDO,2020, [FCDO disability update: progress against DfID’s strategy for disability-inclusive development](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/934618/Progress_Paper_of_the_Disability_Inclusion_Strategy_November_2020.pdf), p.30. [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. Quote from Giampierro Griffo (DPI Italia), personal correspondence [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. 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-11)
12. Independent Commission on Aid Impact, 2018, [DfID’s approach to disability in development](https://icai.independent.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/ICAI-Disability-Review.pdf), pp.23-24 and recommendation 4; International Development Committee, 2019, DfID’s work on disability, for example [Conclusions and Recommendations](https://publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm201719/cmselect/cmintdev/1880/188011.htm#_idTextAnchor035) paragraph 17. [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
13. Interviews with UK DPOs [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
14. Exchanges with DfID [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
15. [Disability inclusion standards](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/773358/DFID-_Disability-Inclusion-Standards2.pdf); [disability strategy delivery plan](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/760999/Disability-Inclusion-Strategy-delivery-plan.pdf) pp.2-3 and pp. 8-9 [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
16. [Disability inclusion standards](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/773358/DFID-_Disability-Inclusion-Standards2.pdf) [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
17. For example, EDF’s 2019 [guidance note](http://www.edf-feph.org/sites/default/files/guidance_note_on_dpo_involvement_in_international_cooperation_0.pdf) on the role of European organisations of persons with disabilities in international cooperation (pp. 7-8). [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
18. For example, the ‘flagship’ Disability-Inclusive Development programme, which aims to trial and scale up innovative approaches to inclusion, is delivered by a majority NGO consortium (albeit with DPO representation on its executive steering committee and with DPO involvement further down the delivery chain), and involves extensive engagement with DfID/FCDO. (Sources: DfID, [Development Tracker database entry](https://devtracker.fcdo.gov.uk/projects/GB-GOV-1-300397) on the Disability-Inclusive Development programme; FCDO,2020, [FCDO disability update: progress against DfID’s strategy for disability-inclusive development](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/934618/Progress_Paper_of_the_Disability_Inclusion_Strategy_November_2020.pdf), p.3 and p.27). Similarly, NGOs play a lead role in flagship inclusive education programming as part of the Girls’ Education Challenge (albeit with DPO involvement in a range of activities at local level. Source: ‘[Girls’ Education Challenge – Transition’ pages](https://devtracker.fcdo.gov.uk/projects/GB-COH-03580586-GEC-GECT/partners) on the Development Tracker database; FCDO,2020, [FCDO disability update: progress against DfID’s strategy for disability-inclusive development](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/934618/Progress_Paper_of_the_Disability_Inclusion_Strategy_November_2020.pdf), p.11). This is not in any way to question the value of engagement with non-governmental organisations working on disability, but simply to suggest that the balance of engagement with different types of organisations is a relevant consideration too. [↑](#footnote-ref-18)
19. DfID, 2019, [response](https://publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm201719/cmselect/cmintdev/2680/2680.pdf) to the International Development Committee inquiry on DfID’s work on disability, p.21. Further updates on this area of the delivery plan are included in FCDO,2020, [FCDO disability update: progress against DfID’s strategy for disability-inclusive development](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/934618/Progress_Paper_of_the_Disability_Inclusion_Strategy_November_2020.pdf), pp.27-28 and p.39. [↑](#footnote-ref-19)
20. Source: analysis of the Organisation for Eeconomic Cooperation and Development Development Assistance Committee (OECD DAC) [Creditor Reporting System](https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=CRS1); exchanges with DfID. [↑](#footnote-ref-20)
21. Full-time equivalent. DfID, [Annual Report and Accounts 2019-20](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/902370/annual-accounts19-20.pdf), p.22 [↑](#footnote-ref-21)
22. Interview with DfID. For more recent updates on the network of disability champions, please see FCDO,2020, [FCDO disability update: progress against DfID’s strategy for disability-inclusive development](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/934618/Progress_Paper_of_the_Disability_Inclusion_Strategy_November_2020.pdf), p.25. [↑](#footnote-ref-22)
23. International Development Committee, 2019, [DfID’s work on disability-inclusive development](https://publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm201719/cmselect/cmintdev/1880/188006.htm#_idTextAnchor015), paragraphs 53-61. [↑](#footnote-ref-23)
24. DfID, [Government response](https://publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm201719/cmselect/cmintdev/2680/268002.htm) to IDC report on DfID’s work on disability-inclusive development (response to recommendation 6) [↑](#footnote-ref-24)
25. DfID, [Strategy for disability-inclusive development](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/760997/Disability-Inclusion-Strategy.pdf), pp.26-27 [↑](#footnote-ref-25)
26. DfID, [Government response](https://publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm201719/cmselect/cmintdev/2680/268002.htm) to IDC report on DfID’s work on disability-inclusive development (response to recommendation 7) [↑](#footnote-ref-26)
27. Independent Commission on Aid Impact, 2018, [DfID’s approach to disability in development](https://icai.independent.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/ICAI-Disability-Review.pdf), p.27 [↑](#footnote-ref-27)
28. Independent Commission on Aid Impact, 2018, [DfID’s approach to disability in development](https://icai.independent.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/ICAI-Disability-Review.pdf), p.17. See also Sightsavers, 2020, [submission](https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/Disability/SubmissionInternationalCooperation/CSOs_Sightsavers.docx) to the UN Special Rapporteur on Disability, p. 5 [↑](#footnote-ref-28)
29. [Smart Rules](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/914342/Smart-Rules-External-September_2020.pdf), 2020 [↑](#footnote-ref-29)
30. DfID, [Minimum and high achievement disability inclusion standards](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/773358/DFID-_Disability-Inclusion-Standards2.pdf). [↑](#footnote-ref-30)
31. FCDO,2020, [FCDO disability update: progress against DfID’s strategy for disability-inclusive development](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/934618/Progress_Paper_of_the_Disability_Inclusion_Strategy_November_2020.pdf), p.25 [↑](#footnote-ref-31)
32. DfID disability inclusion strategy p.19, and [delivery plan](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/760999/Disability-Inclusion-Strategy-delivery-plan.pdf), pp.8-9. Please note some of the incentives for UN agencies included a payment by results mechanism. Payment by results is a complex area: it was beyond the scope of this review to assess the design of the payment by results mechanism, and the extent to which it maximised positive incentives and avoided unintended perverse incentives around disability inclusion. [↑](#footnote-ref-32)
33. In addition, some civil society organisations received DfID funding through contracts rather than grants. In such cases, DfID’s disability inclusion strategy delivery plan committed that all supplier terms of reference should ‘include disability considerations’ and ‘require all suppliers to demonstrate disability inclusiveness characteristics’ (p11). This may have acted as a further encouragement for civil society organisations who were funded through contracts to make their work inclusive of persons with disabilities. [↑](#footnote-ref-33)
34. [DfID disability inclusion strategy delivery plan](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/760999/Disability-Inclusion-Strategy-delivery-plan.pdf), p.2,3,8,9. For further updates on DfID’s work with humanitarian delivery partners, please see FCDO, 2020, [FCDO disability update: progress against DfID’s strategy for disability-inclusive development](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/934618/Progress_Paper_of_the_Disability_Inclusion_Strategy_November_2020.pdf), pp. 17-19. [↑](#footnote-ref-34)
35. Independent Commission on Aid Impact, 2018, [DfID’s approach to disability in development](https://icai.independent.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/ICAI-Disability-Review.pdf), p.29 [↑](#footnote-ref-35)
36. As per FCDO,2020, [FCDO disability update: progress against DfID’s strategy for disability-inclusive development](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/934618/Progress_Paper_of_the_Disability_Inclusion_Strategy_November_2020.pdf) (p.38), some further improvements have recently been made, although more in-depth review would be needed in order to form a detailed assessment of the recent changes. [↑](#footnote-ref-36)
37. [DfID disability inclusion strategy delivery plan](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/760999/Disability-Inclusion-Strategy-delivery-plan.pdf), p.11 [↑](#footnote-ref-37)
38. [Inclusive Data Charter action plan](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/783756/Inclusive-Data-Charter-_Action-Plan-March.2019.pdf), pp. 3-4. In addition to these plans to use disability disaggregated data for purposes of **reporting and accountability**, the disability inclusion strategy, delivery plan and standards included further positive commitments on the collection and use of disability disaggregated data for purposes of **programme planning** (e.g. strategy p.18, standards p.1, delivery plan p.3,7,11). For updates on DfID’s work on data disaggregation, please see FCDO,2020, [FCDO disability update: progress against DfID’s strategy for disability-inclusive development](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/934618/Progress_Paper_of_the_Disability_Inclusion_Strategy_November_2020.pdf), p.34. [↑](#footnote-ref-38)
39. FCDO, 2020, [FCDO disability update: progress against DfID’s strategy for disability inclusive development](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/934618/Progress_Paper_of_the_Disability_Inclusion_Strategy_November_2020.pdf) [↑](#footnote-ref-39)
40. 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-40)
41. Interview with DfID. Please note that the recently released [FCDO disability update: progress against DfID’s strategy for disability-inclusive development](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/934618/Progress_Paper_of_the_Disability_Inclusion_Strategy_November_2020.pdf) also includes some relevant information on DfID’s approach to de-institutionalisation (p.12). [↑](#footnote-ref-41)
42. 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-42)
43. 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-43)
44. Source : OECD DAC [Creditor Reporting System](https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=CRS1). Calculated on a commitments basis. [↑](#footnote-ref-44)
45. FCDO,2020, [FCDO disability update: progress against DfID’s strategy for disability-inclusive development](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/934618/Progress_Paper_of_the_Disability_Inclusion_Strategy_November_2020.pdf), p.31. [↑](#footnote-ref-45)
46. For full accountability, this calculation includes **all** allocable ODA spending – both that which the UK screened using the marker, and that which it did not. [↑](#footnote-ref-46)
47. Source : OECD DAC [Creditor Reporting System](https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=CRS1). Calculated on a commitments basis. The 28% figure included spending with disability inclusion as its « principal objective » and spending with disability inclusion as a « significant objective ». In DfID’s case the vast majority of such spending fell into the second of these two categories – « significant objective ». [↑](#footnote-ref-47)
48. The precise target was to double the proportion of programmes (NB as opposed to the proportion of spending) in four priority sectors that have disability inclusion as at least one of their objectives by 2023, although from documentation available online it was not completely clear what baseline would be used. Source : DfID [Disability Strategy](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/760997/Disability-Inclusion-Strategy.pdf), p.11. For further updates on the state of play relative to this target, please see FCDO, 2020, [FCDO disability update: progress against DfID’s strategy for disability-inclusive development](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/934618/Progress_Paper_of_the_Disability_Inclusion_Strategy_November_2020.pdf), pp.31-33 [↑](#footnote-ref-48)
49. Source : derived from OECD DAC [Creditor Reporting System](https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=CRS1). [↑](#footnote-ref-49)
50. 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-50)
51. Source : [DfID website](https://www.gov.uk/guidance/where-we-work). Please note the UK also spends some ODA in other countries. [↑](#footnote-ref-51)