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

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| **Germany has published some promising plans on the inclusion of persons with disabilities in German ODA. It is taking some positive steps to encourage disability inclusion in the work of its civil society grantees. But full processes, training procedures and (in the case of humanitarian assistance) strategy documents are not yet in place to turn German’s plans on disability inclusion into action. And engagement with organisations of persons with disabilities (DPOs) in policy and programming tends to be the exception rather than the rule.** **(Please note: German Official Development Assistance spending is disbursed through a range of public sector bodies, but this analysis focuses largely on the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development [excluding the development bank KfW] and the Federal Foreign Office).** |

**Methods used:** review of documents in the public domain (in English and German) ; review of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Creditor Reporting System database. The review took place between July and September 2020.

For important context on the scope of the work, please refer to the [methodology document](https://www.edf-feph.org/content/uploads/2020/11/Mapping-inclusivenss_methodology_final.docx)

### **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**: The Bundesministerium für Wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit (Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development - [BMZ](http://www.bmz.de/en/index.html)) is in charge of development cooperation. The state-owned Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (Organisation for International Cooperation - [GIZ](https://www.giz.de/en/html/index.html)) and the development bank Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (Credit Institute for Reconstruction - [KfW](https://www.kfw.de/KfW-Group/)) operate under BMZ’s supervision. The Auswärtiges Amt ([Federal Foreign Office](https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en) - AA) is in charge of humanitarian action.

Germany’s Official Development Assistance (ODA) spending is relatively decentralised: spending through BMZ (excluding KfW) and the Federal Foreign Office only amounted to around 58% of Germany’s total allocable ODA spending in 2018.[[1]](#footnote-1)

* **National strategy/policy on disability**: Germany’s second [National Action Plan](http://www.bmas.de/SharedDocs/Downloads/DE/PDF-Schwerpunkte/inklusion-nationaler-aktionsplan-2.pdf?__blob=publicationFile&v=4) on the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD), published in 2016, contains a 14-page section on international cooperation. This includes promising plans, for example, to create strategies on the systematic inclusion of persons with disabilities in development cooperation and humanitarian action, and to disaggregate data by disability.[[2]](#footnote-2)
* **Law on ODA:** There is no separate law on ODA.[[3]](#footnote-3)
* **Overall strategy/policy on international cooperation and humanitarian action**: Germany’s 28-page [Entwicklungspolitik 2030](https://www.bmz.de/de/mediathek/publikationen/reihen/strategiepapiere/Strategiepapier455_06_2018.pdf) (2030 Development Policy – published in 2018) does not refer to disability. Its 64-page [Strategy for Humanitarian Assistance Abroad 2019-2023](https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/blob/282228/3cfd87de36f30bb61eed542249997631/strategie-huhi-englisch-data.pdf) contains four references to disability – three as part of a longer list of disempowered groups who should be included, and one more specific reference on including the voices of older people and persons with disabilities in accountability processes.[[4]](#footnote-4)
* **Strategy/policy on disability in international cooperation and humanitarian action:** Germany has a 19-page [strategy paper](https://www.bmz.de/de/mediathek/publikationen/reihen/strategiepapiere/Strategiepapier495_12_2019.pdf) on the inclusion of persons with disabilities in German **development cooperation** (2019). The strategy states that the overarching goal is to “embed the inclusion of persons with disabilities in German development cooperation in a systematic, cross-cutting way”.[[5]](#footnote-5) The strategy sets out three objectives:
1. inclusion of persons with disabilities in the work of German development cooperation institutions (including through the use of disability-inclusive target group analysis, through commitments on management and reporting, on engagement with organisations of persons with disabilities (DPOs), and on accessibility within BMZ’s own operations – some of these are discussed further below).
2. Promoting implementation of the CRPD in cooperation with partner countries.
3. Advocating for the realisation of the rights of persons with disabilities in international political dialogue.[[6]](#footnote-6)

BMZ is due to develop a more detailed action plan for implementing the strategy.

Germany does not yet have a strategy on disability in **humanitarian action,** despite the aspiration expressed in the second National Action Plan on the CRPD (see above).

* **Charter on inclusion of persons with disabilities in humanitarian action:** Germany has endorsed the [Charter](http://humanitariandisabilitycharter.org/).
* **Evidence of senior commitment to disability inclusion in international cooperation and humanitarian action:** In 2019 Norbert Barthle, Parliamentary State Secretary at BMZ, spoke at a side-event on inclusive disaster risk reduction at the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction. He highlighted the importance of including persons with disabilities in resilience efforts.[[7]](#footnote-7)
* **Engagement in the** [**Global Action on Disability (GLAD) Network**](https://gladnetwork.net/): BMZ is on the steering committee of GLAD Network. The Federal Foreign Office is not part of the Network.
* **Other engagement on disability inclusion with international actors in the fields of development cooperation and humanitarian action**: International political dialogue is one of the three objectives of BMZ’s strategy paper on disability inclusion[[8]](#footnote-8) but – pending the publication of the action plan – there is not yet much detail on what this will involve. On the humanitarian side, Germany has taken part in a committee for the protection of refugees and displaced people with disabilities in the work of international humanitarian organisations.[[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 German ODA:** It is reported that BMZ “made some efforts” to involve German DPOs in the development of its strategy paper on disability inclusion, although there appears at times to have been some confusion over the fundamental difference between DPOs and other civil society organisations working on disability. DPOs from the Global South were not involved in the process.[[12]](#footnote-12) More broadly, there have been some positive examples of DPO engagement in development cooperation : for example engagement of DPOs in programme work in Togo, and engagement of women with disabilities in consultations on BMZ’s gender strategy (although it is not clear if the latter included organisations of women with disabilities from the Global South).[[13]](#footnote-13) However, in general the German Institute for Human Rights has found that “There is no systematic participation of persons with disabilities in the whole process of planning, implementation and monitoring of development cooperation.”[[14]](#footnote-14) Meanwhile – while the Strategy for Humanitarian Assistance Abroad makes a promising commitment to include the voices of persons with disabilities in humaintarian accountability processes (see ‘strategy and leadership section’ above), it is not clear how this commitment is being implemented: on the contrary, according to civil society analysis there is currently little DPO engagement in policy design at the Federal Foreign Office.[[15]](#footnote-15)

### **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**: BMZ employs around 1,200 people. [[16]](#footnote-16) It has one full-time officer working on disability, under the oversight of one of the heads of the human rights department.[[17]](#footnote-17) GIZ employs 22,000 people.[[18]](#footnote-18) Within this number, seven specialist staff work on disability, in addition to administrative staff supporting their work.[[19]](#footnote-19) The Federal Foreign Office employs two focal points responsible for disability inclusion in humanitarian action, who however balance this against other responsibilties.[[20]](#footnote-20)

**Tools and guidance for work on disability:** On the development side, disability is included in the human rights module of BMZ’s training course for new staff and those returning from the field. Other more specialised training opportunities exist for BMZ/GIZ staff, although their availability varies.[[21]](#footnote-21) A range of guidance documents exist, including guidance on including disability in programme proposals and country strategies,[[22]](#footnote-22) and a wide range of sector-specific technical documents produced by the disability team within GIZ.[[23]](#footnote-23) A 2017 evaluation of BMZ’s work on disability found that, overall, further action was needed to mainstream “sensitisation to human rights issues and the transfer of corresponding practical knowledge” systematically in training provided by BMZ and implementing organisations such as GIZ.[[24]](#footnote-24) BMZ’s strategy paper does not appear to include concrete proposals to take this recommendation forward, but it is possible that more detailed measures will be included in the forthcoming action plan. On the humanitarian side, the review undertaken for this factsheet did not find any published information relating to training on disability inclusion in humanitarian action by the Federal Foreign Office, although Federal Foreign Office staff would have access to relevant guidance documents produced by GIZ, such as on refugees with disabilities.[[25]](#footnote-25)

* **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:** The 2016 National Action Plan on disability recognises the need for dedicated budget allocations for disability inclusion,[[26]](#footnote-26) but the review undertaken for this factsheet did not find evidence that this aspiration has yet been translated into a policy on budgeting for additional costs of inclusion at BMZ or at the Federal Foreign Office.
* **Programme management:** The 2017 evaluation of BMZ’s work on disability found that “measures to make inclusion binding were lacking across all phases of the …. [intervention] management process”.[[27]](#footnote-27) BMZ’s latest strategy has introduced some additional “test procedures” on CRPD compliance,[[28]](#footnote-28) although on the basis of informtion in the public domain it was not possible to assess how far these will be enough to ensure rigorous disability inclusion in future programmes. The review undertaken for this fact sheet did not find any information on the inclusion of disability in programme management processes within the Federal Foreign Office.
* **Grant management:** BMZ’s strategy paper on disability inclusion commits to develop standards on mainstreaming the rights of persons with disabilities in all BMZ-funded work by civil society organisations.[[29]](#footnote-29) Bengo, the agency that manages civil society project proposals for BMZ, asks for disability inclusive components, and has sometimes asked applicants to reinforce plans on disability inclusion where this was not strong enough in their original proposals.[[30]](#footnote-30) The Federal Foreign Office requires NGO funding applicants to say how they will address the inclusion of persons with disabilities.[[31]](#footnote-31) However, comparable processes to incentivise disability inclusion from multilateral partners do not yet appear to be in place, either for development cooperation or for humanitarian action.[[32]](#footnote-32) The 2017 evaluation of BMZ’s work on disability found that BMZ “has promoted inclusion during the production of development strategies by multilateral organisations … only to a low extent ».[[33]](#footnote-33) The new strategy paper contains a general commitment to engage with international partners to strengthen their application of the CRPD :[[34]](#footnote-34) it was beyond the scope of this review to examine how this is being put into practice. (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:** It was not possible to conclude on this indicator based on documents found online.
* **Disability disaggregation and other reporting:** It was not possible to find details of any BMZ processes for reporting on the inclusion of persons with disabilities in German development cooperation. In German humanitarian action, the Federal Foreign Office “strongly encourages” the use of disability-disaggregated data, although this is not yet mandatory.[[35]](#footnote-35) (Please see ‘spending’ section below for reporting using the ‘DAC marker’). In the past, BMZ funded an officer at the German Institute for Human Rights (DIMR – the national human rights institution) to monitor performance against Article 32 of the CRPD, but this funding stopped in 2019.[[36]](#footnote-36)
* **Checks to detect and prevent ODA spending on activities that contravene the CRPD (e.g. forced psychiatric treatment):[[37]](#footnote-37)** Based on the evidence analysed for this review, it was not possible to conclude what controls are in place to mitigate the risk of German ODA funding projects that contravene the CRPD. The 2017 evaluation of BMZ’s work on disability found isolated examples of projects involving segregated education, whose compliance with the rights of persons with disabilities is questionable (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).[[38]](#footnote-38)

### **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.

* **Germany’s total Official Development Assistance (ODA) spending**: US $ 23.8 billion (20.9 billion Euros) in 2019. This was 0.6% of Gross National Income.[[39]](#footnote-39)
* **Percentage of allocable ODA spending screened using the disability ‘DAC marker’ in 2018:[[40]](#footnote-40)** 0.[[41]](#footnote-41)
* **Percentage of total allocable ODA spending with disability inclusion as at least one objective in 2018**: 0 – marker not yet used.[[42]](#footnote-42)

### **Annex A: Key questions for future analysis and advocacy[[43]](#footnote-43)**

##### Questions for both ministries

1. Does Germany plan to start using the disability ‘DAC marker’ to report on its spending? If yes, what is the timescale for doing so? If no, why not?

##### Questions for BMZ

1. BMZ is due to develop an action plan for implementing its strategy paper on the inclusion of persons with disabilities in German development cooperation**.** What is the expected timescale?
2. What steps does BMZ plan to take, to ensure that organisations of persons with disabilities systematically participate in the planning, implementation and monitoring of development cooperation ?
3. Our understanding is that BMZ has one full-time employee responsible for promoting the inclusion of persons with disabilities, out of a total of over 1000. Does it have plans to increase this?
4. BMZ’s strategy for the inclusion of persons with disabilities in German development cooperation says that additional “test procedures” (Prüfverfahren) will be introduced to support programmes’ compliance with the CRPD. Please could you give us some more details on what these test procedures involve? How far do they make inclusion of persons with disabilities a binding requirement?
5. What plans does BMZ have to report disability disaggregated data on the results of its programmes?
6. The 2016 National Action Plan on disability recognises the need for dedicated budget allocations for disability inclusion in development cooperation.[[44]](#footnote-44) What steps has BMZ taken to ensure that BMZ-funded programmes budget for the full inclusion of persons with disabilities?
7. The 2017 evaluation of BMZ’s work on disability found isolated examples of projects involving segregated education.[[45]](#footnote-45) While this is a complex issue, the compliance of such projects with the rights of persons with disabilities is questionable. What steps is BMZ taking to ensure that German ODA is never used to fund activities that contravene the CRPD?

##### Questions for the Federal Foreign Office

1. In its second National Action Plan on the CRPD, the German government says it plans to create a strategy on the systematic inclusion of persons with disabilities in humanitarian action.[[46]](#footnote-46) Please could you give us an update on this?
2. What steps is the Federal Foreign Office taking to ensure that organisations of persons with disabilities participate meaningfully throughout its policy and programme work (from headquarters through to local level)?
3. Our understanding is that the Federal Foreign Office has two staff who work on disability alongside other responsibilities, but it does not have any staff members who are responsible **full-time** for promoting the inclusion of persons with disabilities. Does it have plans to create at least one full-time post focused on disability inclusion in the future?
4. When the Federal Foreign Office is reviewing potential interventions prior to approval, what checks are in place to ensure that the proposed interventions are inclusive of persons with disabilities?
5. The Federal Foreign Office “strongly encourages” the use of disability-disaggregated data. Does it plan to make disability disaggregated reporting a mandatory requirement in future?

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

German development cooperation has 60 proirity countries, divided into:

* Bilateral partners:
1. Bilateral partnerships working towards agreed long-term development results: Afghanistan, Algeria, Bangladesh, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Colombia, Ecuador, Egypt, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Palestinian Territories, Rwanda, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Uzbekistan, Zambia
2. ‘Reform partners’ (offered enhanced support in return for ‘successful’ reform efforts): Côte d’Ivoire, Ethiopia, Ghana, Morocco, Senegal, Tunisia
3. ‘Transformation partners’ in the EU neighbourhood: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Kosovo, Moldova, Serbia, Ukraine
* ‘Global partners’ with whom Germany collaborates on “solutions to future global challenges, and the protection of global goods”: Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, Mexico, Peru, South Africa, Vietnam
* ‘Nexus and peace partners’ where Germany works on the “structural causes of conflict, displacement and violence, and supports peacebuilding”: Central African Republic, Chad, Iraq, Democratic Republic of Congo, Libya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Syria, Yemen.[[47]](#footnote-47)

The priority countries apply to development cooperation. Germany follows a separate approach to allocating its humanitarian assistance to countries and crises, as set out in its [Strategy for Humanitarian Assistance Abroad](https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/blob/282228/3cfd87de36f30bb61eed542249997631/strategie-huhi-englisch-data.pdf).[[48]](#footnote-48)

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

### Key DPOs: [Deutscher Behindertenrat](https://www.deutscher-behindertenrat.de/) (German Disability Council)

* To ensure coordination with wider civil society messaging on the quantity and quality of German ODA, advocates may also want to consider contacting [VENRO](https://venro.org/english/who-we-are)
1. Source : Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development Development Assistance Committee (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. While the disability-inclusiveness of KfW’s activities is an crucial issue in its own right, it is beyond the scope of this fact-sheet. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Pages 203, 204 and 212. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Library of Congress, ‘[Regulation of foreign aid : Germany](https://www.loc.gov/law/help/foreign-aid/germany.php)’. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. Pages 10, 19, 24 and 41. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. Page 12, own translation. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. Pages 12-14 [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, 2019, [Proceedings](https://www.preventionweb.net/files/66637_proceedingsen.pdf), p.74 [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. BMZ, 2019, ‘[Inklusion von Menschen mit Behinderungen in der deutschen Entwicklungszusammenarbeit](https://www.bmz.de/de/mediathek/publikationen/reihen/strategiepapiere/Strategiepapier495_12_2019.pdf)’, p.13 [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. Bundesministerium für Arbeit und Soziales, 2016, [National Action Plan on the CRPD](http://www.bmas.de/SharedDocs/Downloads/DE/PDF-Schwerpunkte/inklusion-nationaler-aktionsplan-2.pdf?__blob=publicationFile&v=4), p.207 [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. Quote from Giampiero 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. CBM International, 2020, [submission](https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/Disability/SubmissionInternationalCooperation/CBM.docx) to the UN Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities, p.3 and p.7 [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
13. DEVAL, 2017, ‘[Evaluation of the BMZ action plan for the inclusion of persons with disabilities](https://www.deval.org/files/content/Dateien/Evaluierung/Berichte/2017/DEval_Bericht_APInklusion_EN_web_neu.pdf)’, p.68 and p.48 [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
14. German Institute for Human Rights, 2020, [submission](https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/Disability/SubmissionInternationalCooperation/NHRI_Germany_German_Institute_for_Human_Rights.doc) to the UN Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
15. CBM International, 2020, [submission](https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/Disability/SubmissionInternationalCooperation/CBM.docx) to the UN Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities, p.7 [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
16. BMZ, ‘[Structure and organisation](https://www.bmz.de/en/ministry/structure/index.html)’ [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
17. CBM International, 2020, [submission](https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/Disability/SubmissionInternationalCooperation/CBM.docx) to the UN Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities, p.1 [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
18. GIZ, ‘[Questions and answers about GIZ](https://www.giz.de/en/press/9785.html)’. [↑](#footnote-ref-18)
19. CBM International, 2020, [submission](https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/Disability/SubmissionInternationalCooperation/CBM.docx) to the UN Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities, p.1 [↑](#footnote-ref-19)
20. CBM International, 2020, [submission](https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/Disability/SubmissionInternationalCooperation/CBM.docx) to the UN Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities, p.1. Information on the total number of staff working on humanitarian action at the Federal Foreign Office was not available. [↑](#footnote-ref-20)
21. DEVAL, 2017, ‘[Evaluation of the BMZ action plan for the inclusion of persons with disabilities](https://www.deval.org/files/content/Dateien/Evaluierung/Berichte/2017/DEval_Bericht_APInklusion_EN_web_neu.pdf)’, pp.58-59 and p. 54. [↑](#footnote-ref-21)
22. DEVAL, 2017, ‘[Evaluation of the BMZ action plan for the inclusion of persons with disabilities](https://www.deval.org/files/content/Dateien/Evaluierung/Berichte/2017/DEval_Bericht_APInklusion_EN_web_neu.pdf)’, pp.58-59 and p. 49. [↑](#footnote-ref-22)
23. GIZ, ‘[Making international cooperation work for persons with disabilities](https://www.giz.de/en/worldwide/79276.html)’. [↑](#footnote-ref-23)
24. DEVAL, 2017, ‘[Evaluation of the BMZ action plan for the inclusion of persons with disabilities](https://www.deval.org/files/content/Dateien/Evaluierung/Berichte/2017/DEval_Bericht_APInklusion_EN_web_neu.pdf)’, pp.98-99 [↑](#footnote-ref-24)
25. GIZ, ‘[Making international cooperation work for persons with disabilities](https://www.giz.de/en/worldwide/79276.html)’. [↑](#footnote-ref-25)
26. Bundesministerium für Arbeit und Soziales, 2016, [National Action Plan on the CRPD](http://www.bmas.de/SharedDocs/Downloads/DE/PDF-Schwerpunkte/inklusion-nationaler-aktionsplan-2.pdf?__blob=publicationFile&v=4), p.213 [↑](#footnote-ref-26)
27. DEVAL, 2017, ‘[Evaluation of the BMZ action plan for the inclusion of persons with disabilities](https://www.deval.org/files/content/Dateien/Evaluierung/Berichte/2017/DEval_Bericht_APInklusion_EN_web_neu.pdf)’, p.57 [↑](#footnote-ref-27)
28. BMZ, 2019, ‘[Inklusion von Menschen mit Behinderungen in der deutschen Entwicklungszusammenarbeit](https://www.bmz.de/de/mediathek/publikationen/reihen/strategiepapiere/Strategiepapier495_12_2019.pdf)’, p.12 [↑](#footnote-ref-28)
29. BMZ, 2019, ‘[Inklusion von Menschen mit Behinderungen in der deutschen Entwicklungszusammenarbeit](https://www.bmz.de/de/mediathek/publikationen/reihen/strategiepapiere/Strategiepapier495_12_2019.pdf)’, p.13 [↑](#footnote-ref-29)
30. CBM International, 2020, [submission](https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/Disability/SubmissionInternationalCooperation/CBM.docx) to the UN Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities, p.6 [↑](#footnote-ref-30)
31. CBM International, 2020, [submission](https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/Disability/SubmissionInternationalCooperation/CBM.docx) to the UN Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities, p.4 [↑](#footnote-ref-31)
32. On the development side, see DEVAL, 2017, ‘[Evaluation of the BMZ action plan for the inclusion of persons with disabilities](https://www.deval.org/files/content/Dateien/Evaluierung/Berichte/2017/DEval_Bericht_APInklusion_EN_web_neu.pdf)’, p.78. On the humanitarian side, see CBM International, 2020, [submission](https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/Disability/SubmissionInternationalCooperation/CBM.docx) to the UN Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities, p.4. [↑](#footnote-ref-32)
33. DEVAL, 2017, ‘[Evaluation of the BMZ action plan for the inclusion of persons with disabilities](https://www.deval.org/files/content/Dateien/Evaluierung/Berichte/2017/DEval_Bericht_APInklusion_EN_web_neu.pdf)’, p.78 [↑](#footnote-ref-33)
34. BMZ, 2019, ‘[Inklusion von Menschen mit Behinderungen in der deutschen Entwicklungszusammenarbeit](https://www.bmz.de/de/mediathek/publikationen/reihen/strategiepapiere/Strategiepapier495_12_2019.pdf)’, p.13 [↑](#footnote-ref-34)
35. CBM International, 2020, [submission](https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/Disability/SubmissionInternationalCooperation/CBM.docx) to the UN Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities, p.9 [↑](#footnote-ref-35)
36. CBM International, 2020, [submission](https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/Disability/SubmissionInternationalCooperation/CBM.docx) to the UN Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities, p.2 [↑](#footnote-ref-36)
37. 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-37)
38. DEVAL, 2017, ‘[Evaluation of the BMZ action plan for the inclusion of persons with disabilities](https://www.deval.org/files/content/Dateien/Evaluierung/Berichte/2017/DEval_Bericht_APInklusion_EN_web_neu.pdf)’, p.63 and 67 [↑](#footnote-ref-38)
39. 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-39)
40. 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-40)
41. Source: analysis of OECD DAC [Creditor Reporting System](https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=crs1). [↑](#footnote-ref-41)
42. Source: analysis of OECD DAC [Creditor Reporting System](https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=crs1). [↑](#footnote-ref-42)
43. 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-43)
44. Bundesministerium für Arbeit und Soziales, 2016, [National Action Plan on the CRPD](http://www.bmas.de/SharedDocs/Downloads/DE/PDF-Schwerpunkte/inklusion-nationaler-aktionsplan-2.pdf?__blob=publicationFile&v=4), p.213 [↑](#footnote-ref-44)
45. DEVAL, 2017, ‘[Evaluation of the BMZ action plan for the inclusion of persons with disabilities](https://www.deval.org/files/content/Dateien/Evaluierung/Berichte/2017/DEval_Bericht_APInklusion_EN_web_neu.pdf)’, p.63 and 67 [↑](#footnote-ref-45)
46. Page 212. [↑](#footnote-ref-46)
47. BMZ, 2020, [Länderliste](http://www.bmz.de/de/laender_regionen/laenderliste/laenderliste.pdf) für die bilaterale staatliche Entwicklungszusammenarbeit des BMZ. All translations are author’s own. German ODA may also support development cooperation in other countries not on the list through channels such as core contributions to multilateral agencies (source: implied by BMZ pages on ‘[Unsere Partnerländer](http://www.bmz.de/de/laender_regionen/laenderliste/index.html)’, ‘[Europäische Zusammenarbeit](http://www.bmz.de/de/ministerium/wege/ez_eu/index.html)’ and ‘[Multilaterale Zusammenarbeit](http://www.bmz.de/de/ministerium/wege/multilaterale_ez/index.html)’). [↑](#footnote-ref-47)
48. [Strategy for Humanitarian Assistance Abroad 2019-2023](https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/blob/282228/3cfd87de36f30bb61eed542249997631/strategie-huhi-englisch-data.pdf), pp. 19-21. [↑](#footnote-ref-48)