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

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| **Sweden’s development cooperation and humanitarian action includes some good practices with the potential to catalyse greater inclusion of persons with disabilities; through tools on applying a human-rights based approach and through expenditure tracking. However, these specific good practices are not unified by a comprehensive strategy or set of incentives to ensure the systematic inclusion of persons with disabilities. Furthermore, while some consultation opportunities are available, more could also be done to ensure full and meaningful participation of representative DPOs, especially those from the Global South, throughout all Swedish development cooperation and humanitarian action.** |

**Methods used:** review of documents in the public domain (in English) ; review of the OECD Creditor Reporting System database ; interview with Sida ; exchanges with Swedish organisations of persons with disabilities (DPOs).[[1]](#footnote-1) 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**: [Ministry of Foreign Affairs](https://www.government.se/government-of-sweden/ministry-for-foreign-affairs/). The Swedish International Development Agency ([Sida](https://www.sida.se/English/)) is a public agency under the Ministry’s jurisdiction.[[2]](#footnote-2) Spending through the Ministry and Sida amounted to around 97% of Sweden’s total allocable Official Development Assistance (ODA) spending in 2018.[[3]](#footnote-3)
* **National strategy/policy on disability**: Sweden does not have a national strategy or action plan on disability. In 2017 the Swedish Parliament did, though, agree on the ‘direction and objectives of [Swedish] disability policy’.[[4]](#footnote-4) The 92-page document is only available in Swedish, so it has not been possible for the author of this fact sheet to analyse it in detail, but based on a review of the table of contents, it does not appear to contain a strong emphasis on international cooperation.[[5]](#footnote-5)
* **Law on ODA:** There is no separate law on ODA. The Swedish Parliament rules on Official Development spending every year through its annual budget.[[6]](#footnote-6)
* **Overall strategy/policy on international cooperation and humanitarian action**:[[7]](#footnote-7) The 65-page [Policy Framework for Swedish Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Assistance](https://www.government.se/49a184/contentassets/43972c7f81c34d51a82e6a7502860895/skr-60-engelsk-version_web.pdf) (2016) says that “Sweden will be a global voice in combating discrimination in all its forms”, including on the basis of disability. It also refers to the need to include persons with disabilities in healthcare, education, and humanitarian action – but without concrete commitments.[[8]](#footnote-8) Human rights are a cross-cutting perspective in Swedish development cooperation, but strategies and policies on human rights do not emphasise the rights of persons with disabilities. Sweden’s 81-page [Communication on human rights, democracy and the principles of the rule of law in Swedish foreign policy](https://www.government.se/49550b/contentassets/f864bf87a5d64f11b033f32e6e1fed3f/human-rights-democracy-and-the-principles-of-the-rule-of-law-in-swedish-foreign-policy.pdf) (2016) does not include any concrete commitments on disability. The 10-page [Strategy for Sweden’s development cooperation in the areas of human rights, democracy and the rule of law](https://www.government.se/49b9d3/contentassets/9f1870ad998f4b53a79989b90bd85f3f/rk_strategi-for-sveriges-utvecklingssamarbete_eng_webb22.pdf) (covering 2018-2022) contains one brief reference to disability, in the context of giving “individuals and groups who are discriminated against, excluded and marginalised”, “visibility” ahead of each intervention.[[9]](#footnote-9)
* **Strategy/policy on disability in international cooperation and humanitarian action:** There is no strategy/policy on disability in international cooperation and humanitarian action.[[10]](#footnote-10)
* **Charter on inclusion of persons with disabilities in humanitarian action:** Sweden has endorsed the [charter](http://humanitariandisabilitycharter.org/).
* **Evidence of senior commitment to disability inclusion in international cooperation and humanitarian action:** An English-language search did not identify any high profile statements on disability inclusion by the current Minister for Foreign Affairs and Minister for Development Cooperation.
* **Engagement in the** [**Global Action on Disability (GLAD) Network**](https://gladnetwork.net/): Sida is on the Steering Committee of the GLAD Network.
* **Other engagement on disability inclusion with international actors in the fields of development cooperation and humanitarian action**: Sweden participates in a specialist Geneva-based network for disability inclusion in humanitarian ODA.[[11]](#footnote-11)

### **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”,[[12]](#footnote-12) it also contributes to the redistribution of power that is a pre-requisite for sustainable disability-inclusive development in the long-term.[[13]](#footnote-13)

* **DPO engagement in Sweden’s ODA**: in principle organisations of persons with disabilities are invited to take part in consultations on Sida’s mainstream strategies for international cooperation. This applies both at headquarters and at country missions. In practice the disability movement’s main engagement with Sida at headquarters level is through a single Swedish-based organisation, My Right, and through the International Disability Alliance.[[14]](#footnote-14) Measures to promote the participation of persons with disabilities in the design, implementation and evaluation of mainstream programming are not yet widespread.[[15]](#footnote-15) In terms of disability-targeted programming, available data suggests that only a small amount of Swedish ODA flows directly to DPOs – primarily international DPOs such as the International Disability Alliance (although MyRight receives Swedish ODA **in**directly as a sub-grantee from the civil society platform, ForumCiv – and it in turn uses this funding to enter into partnerships with DPOs in the Global South).[[16]](#footnote-16)

### **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**: Sida employs 700-800 people.[[17]](#footnote-17) Within this number, several staff have responsibility for disability as part of a wider portfolio (e.g. democracy and human rights; responsibilities for humanitarian work), although none work on disability full-time. Thematic networks help to link people who work on disability with staff elsewhere in the organisation.[[18]](#footnote-18)
* **Tools and guidance for work on disability:** Around 2015, Sida published a series of short [guidance notes](https://www.sida.se/English/partners/methods-materials/human-rights-based-approach-at-sida/rights-of-persons-with-disabilities/#:~:text=Sida%20has%20developed%20briefs%20with,relation%20to%20persons%20with%20disabilities.&text=The%20human%20rights%20of%20boys,disabilities%20are%20a%20Swedish%20priority.) on the rights of persons with disabilities in each of its priority countries, together with suggestions on basic opportunities for increased engagement, framed as starting points for further discussion. More recently, Sida developed a [brief on mainstreaming disability in the health sector](https://www.kit.nl/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/Disability-Inclusion-in-Universal-Health-Coverage.pdf) (2020).

Disability is also included in many (but not all)[[19]](#footnote-19) other relevant sections of Sida’s development cooperation toolkits on a [human rights](https://www.sida.se/English/partners/methods-materials/human-rights-based-approach-at-sida/thematic-areas/) based approach and in its [poverty toolbox](https://www.sida.se/English/partners/methods-materials/poverty-toolbox/), although the latter places a strong emphasis on the use of existing data sources to identify priorities,[[20]](#footnote-20) which could potentially create perverse incentives not to include persons with disabilities in contexts where disability data is still scarce.

Sida funds helpdesks that can offer expert input on a range of topics relating to human-rights and to effective humanitarian action; one of the helpdesks recently produced two papers on disability inclusion in humanitarian work,[[21]](#footnote-21) and Sida has developed an internal briefing that draws on these papers.[[22]](#footnote-22)

* **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:** Individual staff working on disability recognise that disability inclusion may require extra budget.[[23]](#footnote-23) Sida’s guidelines for civil society organisations applying for humanitarian funding require grantees to describe “how the organisation ensures adequate budget and capacity to reach the most vulnerable”: disability is not explicitly mentioned, but there is a footnote referring to reasonable accommodation, albeit only ‘if relevant’.[[24]](#footnote-24) Sida’s funding for MyRight (channelled through ForumCiv – see above) includes an allocation for accessibility-related costs.[[25]](#footnote-25) However, beyond these specific cases, there is no wider policy on the costs of inclusion, risking tensions with other imperatives on cost-effectiveness if these are narrowly interpreted.[[26]](#footnote-26)
* **Programme management:** All new programmes are assessed for how far they integrate ‘the perspective of poor people on development’ and ‘the rights pespective’. All new programmes are also screened against the disabiliy ‘DAC marker’ (see ‘spending’ section below). Together, these processes provide a natural entry point and reminder for programme managers to consider disability inclusion.[[27]](#footnote-27) However, there is not yet any formal check-point that requires an explicit justification of how programmes are including persons with disabilities.
* **Grant management:** Sida is advocating for some of its key partners to include persons with disabilities in their work and organisation structures.[[28]](#footnote-28) Its guidelines for civil society grantees in the humanitarian sector say that grantees will have to report on “how the different forms and levels of vulnerability and risks facing exposed groups (including, but not limited to, gender, **disability** and age) were addressed and integrated in the response”,[[29]](#footnote-29) although there is little further detail on what is expected in terms of disability inclusiveness.[[30]](#footnote-30) More broaldy, this review did not find evidence that other implementing partners who receive Sida funding are yet required to demonstrate that their work is disability-inclusive. (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:** The Swedish Public Procurement Act includes a provision on accessibility for persons with disabilities.[[31]](#footnote-31)
* **Disaggregated data and other reporting:** Sida does not yet report disability-disaggregated results data. (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:[[32]](#footnote-32)** All Sida spending is checked for compliance with a human rights based approach and/or humanitarian principles – and so in principle this should detect spending that contravened the CRPD.[[33]](#footnote-33) However, it was beyond the scope of this review to check whether all staff have sufficient familiarity with the CRPD to detect all spending that contravenes the CRPD in practice.

### **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.

* **Sweden’s total Official Development Assistance (ODA) spending**: US $ 5.4 billion (50.0 billion Swedish krona) in 2019. This was 0.99% of Gross National Income.[[34]](#footnote-34)
* **Percentage of allocable ODA spending screened using the disability ‘DAC marker’ in 2018:[[35]](#footnote-35)** 81%.[[36]](#footnote-36)
* **Percentage of total allocable ODA spending[[37]](#footnote-37) with disability inclusion as at least one objecitve in 2018**: 21%.[[38]](#footnote-38) (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). [Please refer to this link for listings of the individual projects](https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1jT1IYiBq-KgrzxGsCWYcpgnEAoOJs3cVG0zdV2kXAa0/edit?usp=sharing) that had disability inclusion as at least one objective [please note the link contains two separate sheets].[[39]](#footnote-39)

### **Annex A: Key questions for future analysis and advocacy[[40]](#footnote-40)**

1. What is the Ministry of Foreign Affairs’ view on developing a thematic strategy on disability? (If the Ministry responds that it prefers to integrate disability in its broader human rights based approach: the current Strategy for Sweden’s development cooperation in the areas of human rights, democracy and the rule of law contains one brief reference to disability.[[41]](#footnote-41) What steps could the Ministry of Foreign Affairs take to ensure future strategies on human rights clearly identify disability inclusion as a priority matched with time-bound commitments?)
2. What steps is the Ministry of Foreign Affairs taking to ensure that organisations of persons with disabilities systematically participate in the planning, implementation and monitoring of Swedish development cooperation and humanitarian action – not only disability-specific programmes, but also mainstream ones?
3. Although disability is included in Sida’s poverty toolbox, the toolbox also places a strong emphasis on the use of existing data sources to identify priorities.[[42]](#footnote-42) Has Sida assessed the risk that, in contexts where disability data is still scarce, this could create perverse incentive not to include persons with disabilities?
4. Sida’s guidelines for civil society grantees in the humanitarian sector say that grantees will have to report on “how the different forms and levels of vulnerability and risks facing exposed groups (including, but not limited to, gender, **disability** and age) were addressed and integrated in the response”.[[43]](#footnote-43) More broadly, what further steps might the Ministry of Foreign Affairs consider introducing, to check whether **all** proposed uses of Swedish ODA in all sectors are disability-inclusive, before spending is approved?
5. What plans does the Ministry of Foreign Affairs have to report disability-disaggregated results data?
6. Sida’s guidelines for civil society organisations applying for humanitarian funding require grantees to describe “how the organisation ensures adequate budget and capacity to reach the most vulnerable”.[[44]](#footnote-44) Does the Ministry of Foreign Affairs have plans to issue a broader guideline on the importance of budgeting for inclusion across **all** sectors and programmes?

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

Sweden’s bilateral development cooperation focuses on: Afghanistan, Albania, Bangladesh, Belarus, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Colombia, Cuba, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Georgia, Guatemala, Iraq, Kenya, Kosovo, Liberia, Mali, Moldova, Mozambique, Myanmar, North Macedonia, Palestine, Russia, Rwanda, Serbia, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Syria, Tanzania, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Sweden also engages in regional and global development cooperation programmes.[[45]](#footnote-45)

Sida follows a separate annual process for deciding on humanitarian assistance allocations.[[46]](#footnote-46)

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

### Key DPOs : the [Swedish Disability Rights Federation](https://funktionsratt.se/om-funktionsratt-sverige/in-english/) (Funktionsrätt Sverige), [MyRight](https://myright.se/english/)

* To ensure coordination with wider civil society messaging on the quantity and quality of Swedish ODA, advocates may also want to consider contacting [CONCORD Sweden](https://concord.se/eng-about-us).

1. Exchanges with individuals from Swedish Disability Rights Federation; Independent Living Institute. All views expressed in a personal capacity. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Sida, ‘[How we are governed](https://www.sida.se/English/About-us/How-we-are-governed/#:~:text=Sida%20is%20a%20public%20agency,Swedish%20Ministry%20for%20Foreign%20Affairs.&text=The%20policy%20framework%20is%20a,Sida%20should%20perform%20its%20work.)’ [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. 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, with negative commitments excluded. ‘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. Nordic Welfare Centre, ‘[The national strategies of the countries](https://nordicwelfare.org/en/disability-issues/funktionshinderspolitik-i-norden/)’ [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. Regereingens proposition 2016/17: 188: [Nationellt mål och inriktning för funktionshinderspolitiken](https://www.regeringen.se/49aa12/contentassets/0571a7504d49428292a6ab114e4b0263/nationellt-mal-och-inriktning-for-funktionshinderspolitiken-prop-2016-17_188.pdf) [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. Library of Congress, [Regulation of Foreign Aid: Sweden](https://www.loc.gov/law/help/foreign-aid/sweden.php) [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. Please note that Sida’s work is governed through a multi-layer system of policies and strategies. As well as the Policy Framework for Swedish Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Assistance, there are also a series of thematic, regional and country-level strategies. [More information on these different levels of strategies is here](https://www.sida.se/English/About-us/How-we-are-governed/strategies-for-swedish-development-cooperation/). In line with the standardised methodology for the 10 fact sheets in this series [link to methodology document], this review focused on the over-arching Policy Framework and it was generally beyond its scope to analyse specific thematic, regional or country-level strategies. However, in recognition of the cross-cutting emphasis on human rights in Sweden’s development cooperation, the review did drill down into the Communication and Strategy on human rights, democracy and the rule of law, in order to test how far disability is recognised as a key human rights issue in these documents. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. Government of Sweden, 2016, [Policy Framework for Swedish Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Assistance](https://www.government.se/49a184/contentassets/43972c7f81c34d51a82e6a7502860895/skr-60-engelsk-version_web.pdf), pp. 19, 38, 40, 44. [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. Government of Sweden, [Strategy for Sweden’s development cooperation in the areas of human rights, democracy and the rule of law 2018-2022](https://www.government.se/49b9d3/contentassets/9f1870ad998f4b53a79989b90bd85f3f/rk_strategi-for-sveriges-utvecklingssamarbete_eng_webb22.pdf), p.8. [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. The value of such a strategy or policy is highlighted in, for example, a recent working paper commissioned by Sida’s humanitarian unit (Axelsson, 2020, ‘Providing for the basic needs of persons with disabilities in humanitarian assistance’, working paper for Sida helpdesk on human security and humanitarian assistance, code SHD117, p.4). [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. Interview with Sida [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. Quote from Giampiero Griffo (DPI Italia), personal correspondence [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
13. 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-13)
14. Interview and exchanges with Sida, exchanges with Swedish DPOs. [More information on MyRight is here](https://myright.se/english/). [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
15. Interview with Sida, exchanges with Swedish DPOs. [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
16. Sources: analysis of OECD DAC [Creditor Reporting System](https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=CRS1) database; interview with Sida; exchanges with Swedish DPOs; MyRight [Annual Report 2019](https://phs.myright.se/documents/8B438C06-D34C-4967-A9EB-95E9699A4BA0/MyRight%20Annual%20Report%202019.pdf), p.6 and p.34 [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
17. Sida ‘[Organisation](https://www.sida.se/English/About-us/Organization/)’ page. Data from 2016. [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
18. Interview with Sida [↑](#footnote-ref-18)
19. For example, the thematic toolbox on ‘[market development](https://www.sida.se/globalassets/sida/eng/partners/human-rights-based-approach/thematic-briefs/human-rights-based-approach-market-development.pdf)’ covers disability in its section on non-discrimination, but disability inclusion could also be made explicit in the other sections, e.g. on participation. [↑](#footnote-ref-19)
20. For example the [Menu of Indicators](https://www.sida.se/globalassets/sida/eng/partners/poverty-toolbox/mdpa_menu_of_indicators.pdf), and page 3 of the [MDPA Report Format](https://www.sida.se/globalassets/sida/eng/partners/poverty-toolbox/mdpa_report_format.pdf). [↑](#footnote-ref-20)
21. Axelsson, 2020, ‘Providing for the basic needs of persons with disabilities in humanitarian assistance’, working paper for Sida helpdesk on human security and humanitarian assistance, code SHD117 ; and Axelsson, 2018, ‘Mapping of capacities of Sida humanitarian partners to support persons with disabilities’, report for Sida helpdesk on human security and humanitarian assistance, code SHD064/SHD086. [↑](#footnote-ref-21)
22. Exchanges with Sida [↑](#footnote-ref-22)
23. Interview with Sida staff. [↑](#footnote-ref-23)
24. Sida, 2020, NGO guidelines for non-governmental strategic partner organisations to the humanitarian unit at Sida, p.10 [↑](#footnote-ref-24)
25. Exchange with Sida [↑](#footnote-ref-25)
26. For example, page 2 of the Ministry of Foreign [Affairs’ Guidelines for strategies in Swedish development cooperation and humanitarian assistance](https://www.government.se/48feb3/contentassets/3291aeacc48c495898d5bd59702d9e32/guidelines-for-strategies-in-swedish-development-cooperation-and-humanitarian-assistance.pdf) emphasises the importance of working through “cost-effective channels and partners”, and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs’ [Guidelines for results strategies within Sweden’s international aid](https://www.gov.se/49b72b/contentassets/fcfb84485ab54fef98d8d4b4ce8bd3c6/guidelines-for-results-strategies-within-swedens-international-aid) has a section on “cost-awareness” (p.4). [↑](#footnote-ref-26)
27. Souce : exchange with Sida. [↑](#footnote-ref-27)
28. Interview with Sida staff, [Global Disability Summit commitments](https://www.internationaldisabilityalliance.org/commitments?f%5B0%5D=field_commitment_stakeholder%3A2543) on education, gender, and support to UNDP. [↑](#footnote-ref-28)
29. Sida, 2020, NGO guidelines for non-governmental strategic partner organisations to the humanitarian unit at Sida, p.21, emphasis added. [↑](#footnote-ref-29)
30. See also the findings of a recent working paper commissioned by Sida’s humanitarian unit (Axelsson, 2020, ‘Providing for the basic needs of persons with disabilities in humanitarian assistance’, working paper for Sida helpdesk on human security and humanitarian assistance, code SHD117, p.4). [↑](#footnote-ref-30)
31. Swedish Public Procurement Act (2016:1145), Chapter 9 Section 2. The Act also includes an option to favour suppliers who are supporting access to the job market for persons with disabilities (Chapter 4 Section 18), however this provision places a strong emphasis on the use of sheltered workshops – a practice whose implications for the rights of persons with disabilities are subject to debate (see e.g. May-Simera, 2018, [Reconsidering Sheltered Workshops in Light of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities](https://www.mdpi.com/2075-471X/7/1/6/htm)). [↑](#footnote-ref-31)
32. 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-32)
33. Interview with Sida staff. [↑](#footnote-ref-33)
34. 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-34)
35. 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-35)
36. Source : OECD DAC [Creditor Reporting System](https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=CRS1). Calculated on a commitments basis, with negative commitments excluded. [↑](#footnote-ref-36)
37. For full accountability, this calculation includes **all** allocable ODA spending – both that which Sweden screened using the marker, and that which it did not. [↑](#footnote-ref-37)
38. Source : OECD DAC [Creditor Reporting System](https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=CRS1). Calculated on a commitments basis, with negative commitments excluded. The 21% figure includes (i) spending with disability inclusion as its « principal objective », and (ii) spending with disability inclusion as a « significant objective ». In Sweden’s case the vast majority of such spending falls into the second of these categories – “significant objective”. [↑](#footnote-ref-38)
39. Source : derived from OECD DAC [Creditor Reporting System](https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=CRS1). [↑](#footnote-ref-39)
40. 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-40)
41. Government of Sweden, [Strategy for Sweden’s development cooperation in the areas of human rights, democracy and the rule of law 2018-2022](https://www.government.se/49b9d3/contentassets/9f1870ad998f4b53a79989b90bd85f3f/rk_strategi-for-sveriges-utvecklingssamarbete_eng_webb22.pdf), p.8. [↑](#footnote-ref-41)
42. For example the [Menu of Indicators](https://www.sida.se/globalassets/sida/eng/partners/poverty-toolbox/mdpa_menu_of_indicators.pdf), and page 3 of the [MDPA Report Format](https://www.sida.se/globalassets/sida/eng/partners/poverty-toolbox/mdpa_report_format.pdf). [↑](#footnote-ref-42)
43. Sida, 2020, NGO guidelines for non-governmental strategic partner organisations to the humanitarian unit at Sida, p.21, emphasis added. [↑](#footnote-ref-43)
44. Sida, 2020, NGO guidelines for non-governmental strategic partner organisations to the humanitarian unit at Sida, p.10 [↑](#footnote-ref-44)
45. Sida, ‘[Where we work](https://www.sida.se/English/where-we-work/)’ webpage. Sida works through channels such as multilateral agencies, civil society organisations and university or parliamentary collaborations to reach additional countries (source: [Policy framework for Swedish development cooperation and humanitarian assistance](https://www.government.se/49a184/contentassets/43972c7f81c34d51a82e6a7502860895/skr-60-engelsk-version_web.pdf), p.50; analysis of OECD DAC [Creditor Reporting System](https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=crs1) database) [↑](#footnote-ref-45)
46. Sida, ‘[Sida’s humanitarian aid](https://www.sida.se/English/how-we-work/our-fields-of-work/humanitarian-aid1/sidas-humanitarian-aid/)’ webpage. [↑](#footnote-ref-46)