



Inclusive Futures

Promoting disability inclusion

Global disability financing in the context of Covid-19

Near real-time aid tracking

Briefing paper



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**Inclusive
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**development
initiatives**



The opinions expressed are those of the author and do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the UK government or other members of the Inclusive Futures consortium.

The Inclusive Futures programme is made up of disability and development specialists and global leaders from 16 organisations, coming together under one initiative funded by UK aid from the UK government. Our goal is to ensure opportunities for persons with disabilities and a future that's disability inclusive.

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To find out more about our work visit: www.devinit.org

Introduction

According to the World Health Organization, 15 per cent of the world's population experiences some form of disability, and 3.8 per cent of these persons aged 15 years and older face significant functional disabilities.¹ Persons with disabilities are more likely to experience widespread socio-economic challenges including poor education and health outcomes, lower levels of employment and higher poverty rates than their counterparts without any functional disability. Such challenges are expected to worsen during the Covid-19 pandemic where access to basic economic and social services has often been impacted.

The main objective of this analysis is to track global financing towards disability in near real time, which is an extension of our work on real-time data on aid before and during Covid-19² and financial tracking on disability investments.³ The current analysis assesses changes in global disability aid financing in the context of Covid-19 between 2019 and the third quarter (Q3) of 2021. The review uses data from the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI)⁴ and considers full calendar years for 2019 and 2020 and three quarters in the year 2021. This is because at the time of reporting, several big donors to disability were yet to update their transactions for the last quarter of 2021 on IATI. This made it difficult to provide an overall picture of their funding for the whole of 2021. Figures for 2021 might therefore change slightly in the coming months as we continue to get updated transactions of some of the big donors in the last quarter of 2021.

We developed a keyword search methodology to identify international aid projects with policy components directly or indirectly relevant to people with disabilities (see Appendix 1). The keywords allow an understanding of how much of global aid has been spent on disability-relevant projects based on current and historical data. The methodology is designed to apply multiple sets of keywords and phrases against project records relevant to disability.

We followed the same methodology as our previous global disability aid analysis⁵ and used the OECD disability policy marker. This categorises activities as either 'Principal' or 'Significant'. This categorisation is also available in the IATI data repository. 'Principal' activities are those designed primarily to facilitate disability inclusion while 'Significant' disability aid refers to funding of activities that are relevant to disability but not designed specifically for it.⁶

Important note about the aid data used in this paper

This analysis relies on data published by donors to IATI, a major source of near real-time disbursements of aid. In this paper, we look at all disbursements – official development assistance, non-concessional, other official flows, and other flows to show what funding has crossed into a country and how activities on the ground are affected. The data in this paper comprises all disbursements made by a consistent set of donors from 2019 to Q3 2021. It relies on data published by these donors up until September 2021 (on the basis that most publish their disbursement data within three months of the period in question).

It is possible that more transactions made in the latter months of 2021 will be published to IATI after this paper. We noted that in the previous years (2019 and 2020) donor reporting in Q4 is on average 31.3 per cent of the total contribution (34.1 per cent principal and 31.3 per cent significant). This means we are likely to see more transactions reported on IATI by the donors who are yet to report on the last quarter of 2021.

This paper therefore provides a picture based on what was published at a single point in time, compared to the same publishing period the year before by the same set of donors. As not all donors publish to IATI, this analysis would like to draw the attention of the reader to focus on how disbursements have changed, rather than actual amount of total flows.

Key findings

- 1. Funding is concentrated to projects that are broadly relevant but not primarily designed to address disability.** The majority of funding (94.2 per cent) targets activities that consider disability as a secondary objective (termed ‘Significant’) while the remaining the 5.8 per cent targets activities that consider disability as primary objective (‘Principal’).
- IATI data suggests that global disability-relevant aid increased between 2019 and 2020 followed by a decline between 2020 and the first three quarters of 2021.
- 3. Annual analysis of the disbursements to projects with explicit disability objectives (Principal) shows that funding to disability increased between 2019 and 2020 by 82.9 per cent. Between 2020 and 2021, we noted a likely drop of funding to principal disability projects by 64 per cent based on data up to the third quarter (Q3) of 2021.** The sharp drop was largely due to the fact that principal funding represents a small percentage of the total contribution, so it is subject to large fluctuations due to individual programme conclusion. Notably the drop could persist even with Q4 data as projections indicate minimal improvement in Q4 2021.
- 4. Similarly, funding of projects with an indirect disability element (significant) increased between 2019 and 2020 but also declined slightly by Q3 2021. This is likely to be due to incomplete data for 2021 rather than an actual decline in funding.** It is anticipated that funding for disability-relevant projects will increase in 2021 based on the average Q4 reporting for 2019 and 2020.
- 5. A total of 22 donors support projects that directly target disability. These donors were a mix of bilateral organisations (15), multilateral organisations (4) and international financial institutions (IFIs) (3).**
- 6. The highest contributions for disability-inclusion projects came from bilateral institutions (52 per cent of total funding) followed by IFIs (31 per cent of total funding).** The rest came from multilateral organisations (16 per cent).
- 7. A total of 31 donors supported disability-inclusion indirectly over the period analysed.** Under this broad development support with disability inclusions element, we noted a shift where IFIs supported more between 2020 and 2021 than bilateral institutions (the reverse was the case in 2019). This is consistent with our analyses where IFIs have become more prominent during Covid-19.
- 8. The majority of funding is directed to the top ten recipient countries** regardless of disability prevalence rates, total population size, severity of disability types, capacity of implementing local partners and conflict affected countries. Out of the total contribution to disability principal aid in the years analysed, the top 10 recipients had a percentage share of 70 per cent of the total aid contributed. This means the rest of the world received just 30 per cent of total contributions.
- The main disability aid recipients during the review period include Myanmar, Palestine, the Syrian Arab Republic and Yemen in Asia; Bolivia, Colombia and Ecuador in South

America; and Kenya and South Sudan in Africa. 'Developing countries'⁷ as a group feature among the top ten recipients in both significant and principal disability aid.

10. **Funding is heavily concentrated to just a few sectors.** Slightly more than 58 per cent of total funded principal disability funding targeted six sectors out of a total of 13 sectors. These are Health, Governance and security, Education, Humanitarian, Other social services and Other sectors. The review finds a similar trend in significant disability aid in terms of concentration of funding in these six sectors.

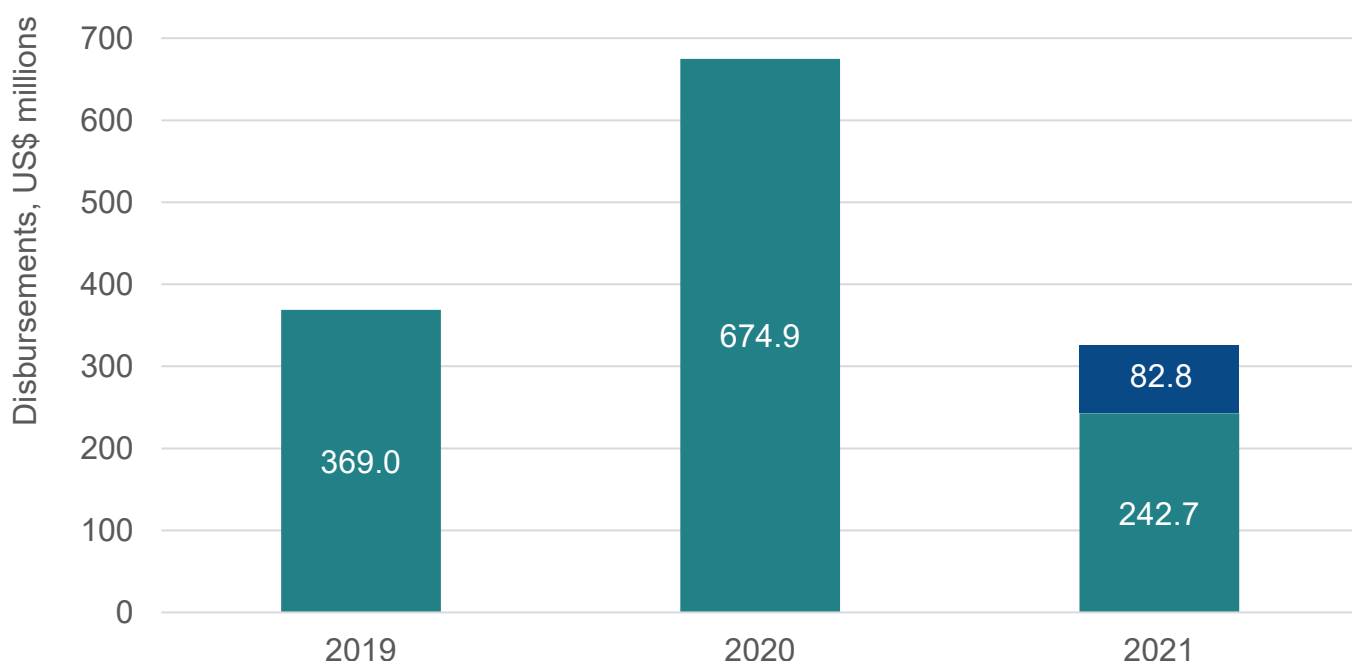
Total disbursements to disability inclusion

Between 2019 and Q3 2021, disability aid has been largely increasing. The majority of the funding (94.2 per cent) targets activities that consider disability as a secondary objective ('Significant') while the remaining 5.8 per cent targets activities that consider disability as a primary objective ('Principal'). The available data shows that the total disability aid funding disbursed between 2019 and Q3 2021 was at least US\$22.3 billion, but will likely be more as not all donors publish to IATI.

Principal disability funding

- Annual analysis of the disbursements to principal disability projects across the years shows that funding to disability increased between 2019 and 2020 by 82.9 per cent (Figure 1). However, funding dropped by 64 per cent between 2020 and Q3 2021. This significant drop is likely to be due to more than incomplete data for Q4, as projections show minimal improvement even with the Q4 data that is available (Figure 1). However, further scrutiny of aid flows against disability inclusive projects particularly from the top donor, Inter-American Development Bank (IADB) reveals that certain big projects were completed by 2020.⁸
- Analysis shows that in the period considered for the study, 2019 had the highest number of recipients at 115, followed by 103 in 2020 and 86 in 2021. This is despite the fact that 2020 had the highest amount of disbursements in the period reviewed.

Figure 1: Principal disability funding, 2019–Q3 2021



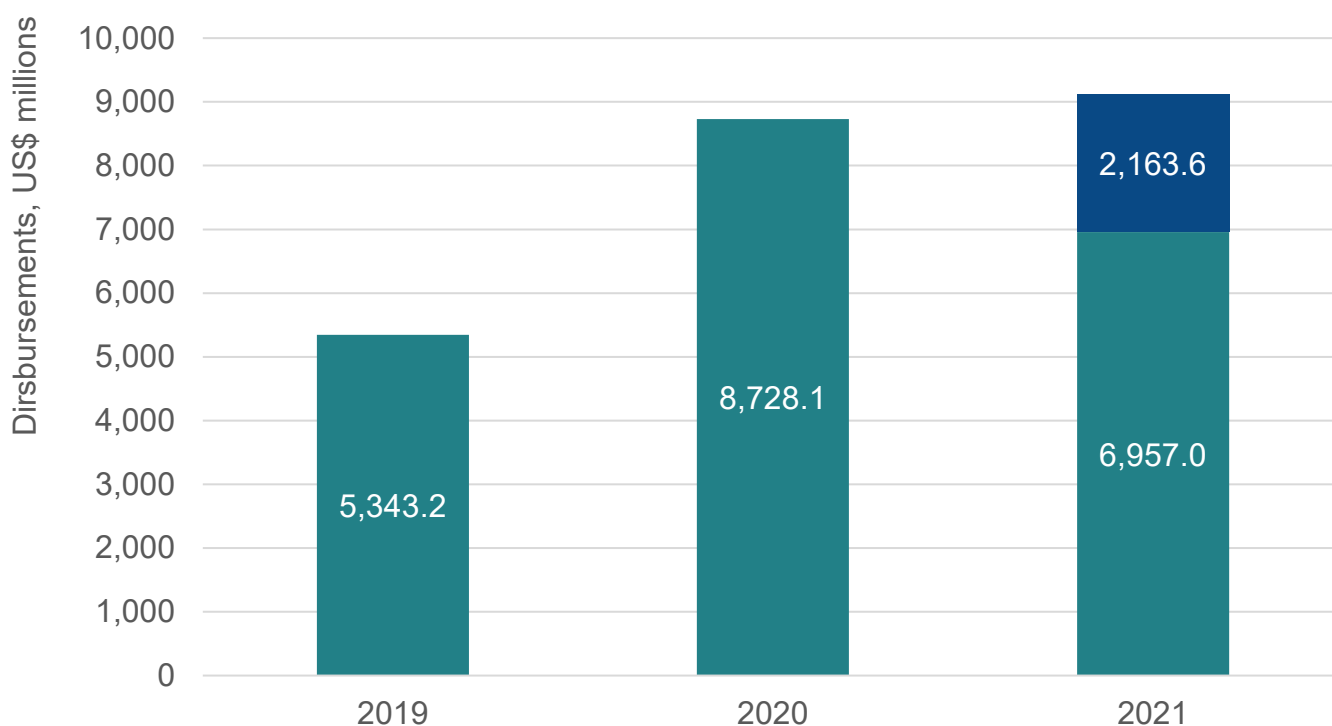
Source: Development Initiatives based on IATI

Note: The Q4 2021 figure highlighted in the figure is a projection based on average Q4 reporting for 2019 and 2020.

Significant disability funding

- Similar to principal disability aid, aid to disability-relevant projects increased between 2019 and 2020 and decreased by Q3 2021.
- Between 2019 and 2020 aid to disability-relevant projects grew by 63.4 per cent. Data up to Q3 2021 shows a slight decrease of just over 20 per cent (20.3 per cent). This indicates that funding for disability-relevant projects is likely to have increased in 2021 (based on the average Q4 reporting for 2019 and 2020) (Figure 2).
- Despite having the least number of donors (29), 2021 recorded the second highest funding 7 billion US\$. This figure could increase as more donors continue to update their transactions in the last quarter of 2021.

Figure 2: Significant disability funding, 2019–Q3 2021



Source: Development Initiatives based on IATI

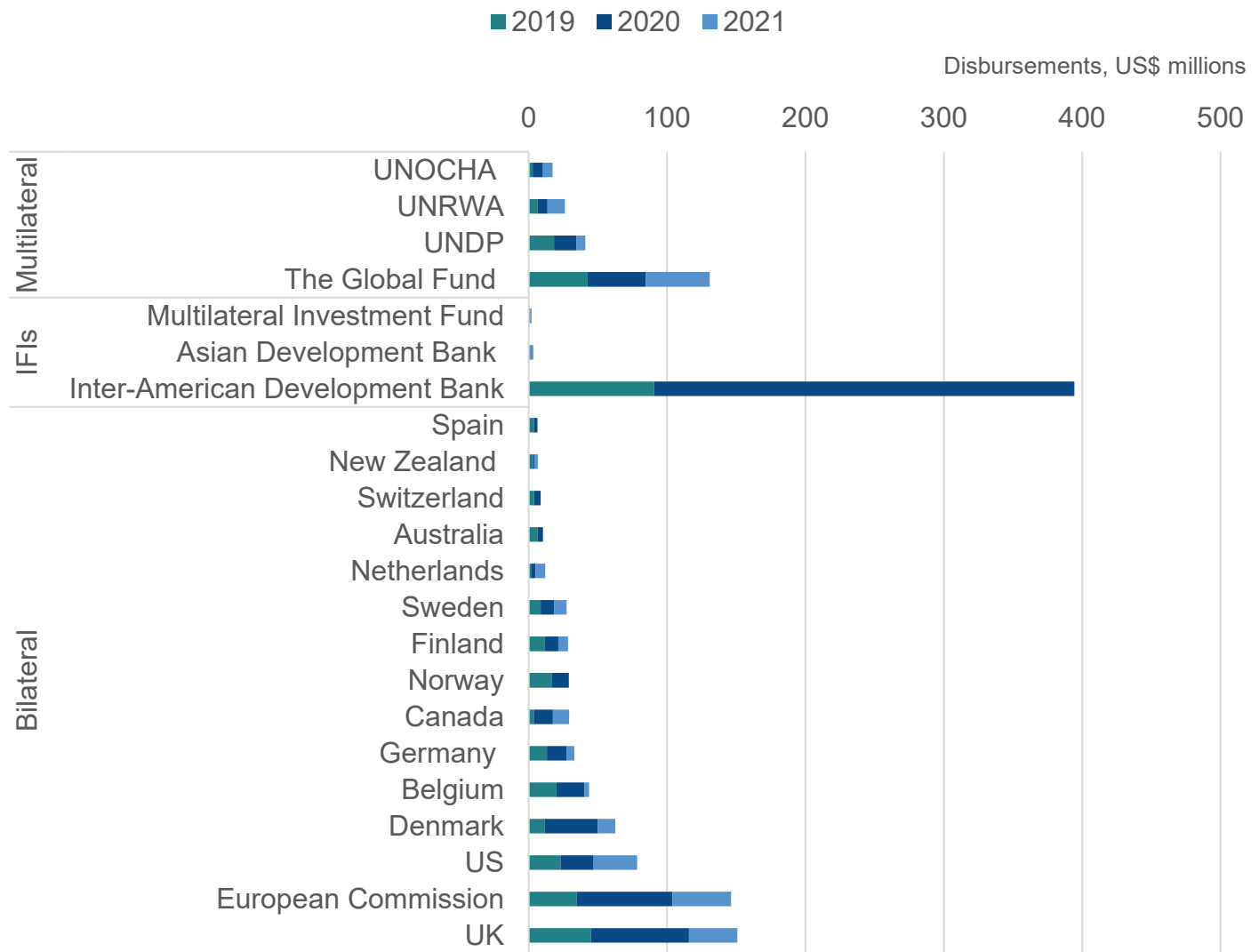
Note: The Q4 2021 figure highlighted in the figure is a projection based on average Q4 reporting for 2019 and 2020.

Disability financing by type of donors

Principal

- We found a total of 22 donors funding projects principally for disability. These donors were a mix of bilateral (15), multilateral (4) and IFIs (3) (Figure 3).
- Most of the disability principal funding was drawn from bilateral donors (52 per cent), with the majority of funding coming from the UK, European Commission and USA. We compared our result with the [previous global aid flow analysis](#),⁹ and found that the top five donors of disability inclusive financing in 2018, except Iceland, feature in the top 10 donors between 2019 and Q3 2021. IFIs, though few, contributed slightly over 30 per cent of total funding (31 per cent). The majority of IFI funding came from IADB, which contributed 98.6 per cent.
- Aid from all the three organisation types increased between 2019 and 2020 before declining by Q3 2021. Multilateral organisations had the smallest decrease between 2020 and Q3 2021 at 0.4 per cent compared to the 44 per cent and 98.8 per cent decrease by bilateral organisations and IFIs respectively.
- The decline in aid from IFIs between 2020 and 2021 is attributed to a 99.8 per cent fall in funding from IADB as a result of the completion of a single year project in 2020 on strengthening policies for social and productive inclusion of persons with disabilities in Colombia.
- The decline in funding from bilateral institutions in 2021 is also related to some donors completing projects, namely Australia, Norway, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.
- The 82.9 per cent increase in disability principal funding between 2019 and 2020 is attributed to an increase in funding by IADB, whose funding more than doubled in 2020.

Figure 3: Principal funding to disability by donor, 2019–Q3 2021



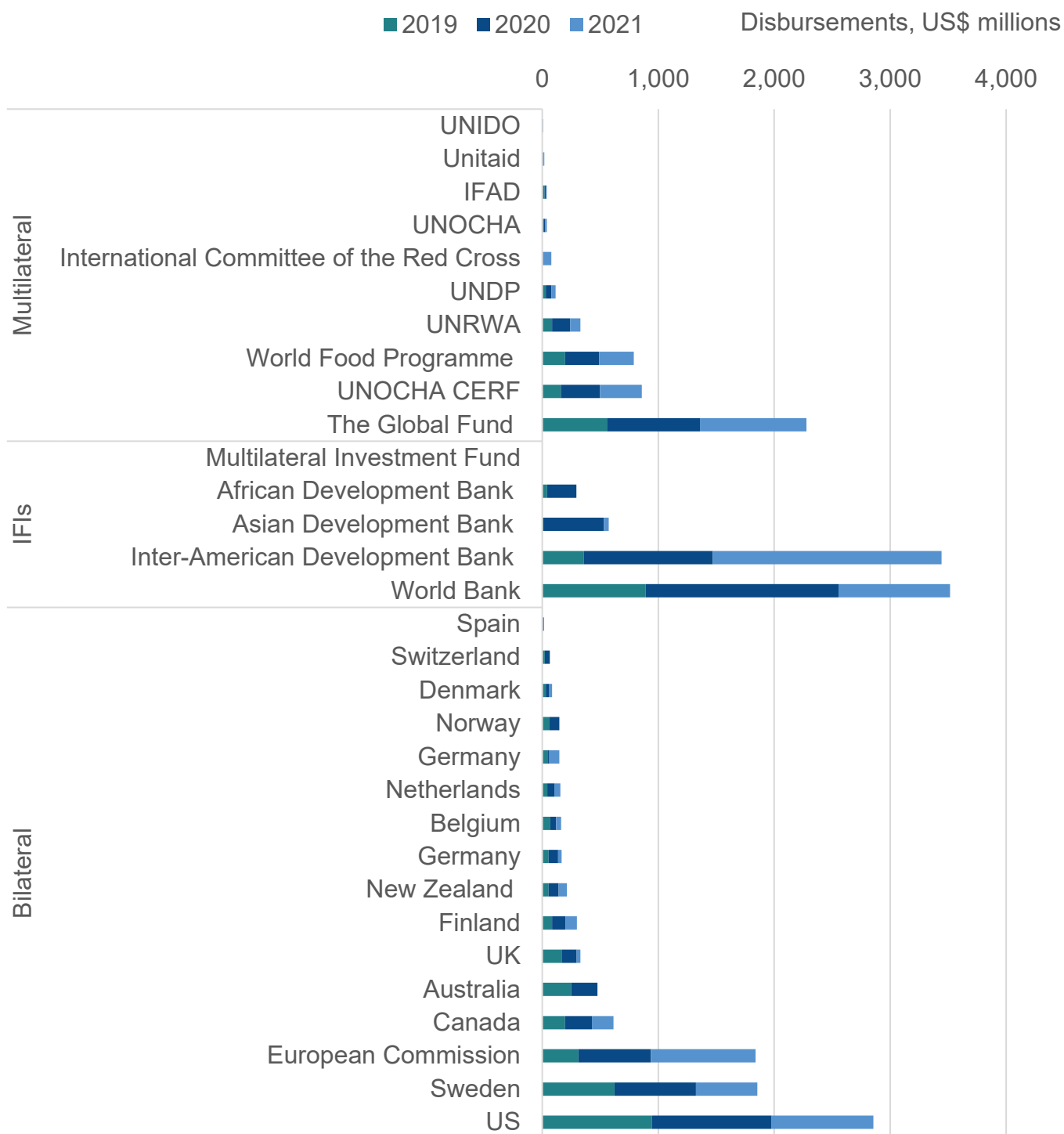
Source: Development Initiatives based on IATI

Notes: UNDP = United Nations Development Programme; UNOCHA = United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs; UNRWA = United Nations Relief and Works Agency.

Significant

- As expected from the broader nature of development assistance, significant disability projects had a higher number of donors across the three donor types than the principal side.
- Of the total 31 donors identified for the period analysed, we found that 29 donors were funding activities that are relevant to disability in 2019, 30 in 2020, and 26 in 2021.
- Of the 31 donors identified, we found that the majority were bilateral institutions (16), followed by multilateral institutions (10) and IFIs (5) (Figure 4).
- Bilateral institutions made the highest cumulative contributions across the period analysed channeling 9.1 billion US\$ towards disability (43.3 per cent). IFIs contributed the second largest amount of 7.7 billion US\$ (36.5 per cent), while multilateral institutions channeled 4.3 billion US\$ (20.9 per cent) to significant disability projects.
- Annual analysis shows a shift in funding from bilateral institutions to IFIs in 2020 and 2021. This is consistent with our other findings where bilateral official development has been declining during the Covid-19 pandemic and IFIs assistance has been increasing.¹⁰ Bilateral institutions funded most of the projects in 2019 (55.5 per cent). However, in 2020 and 2021 IFIs became the primary funder contributing 40.7 per cent of the funding in 2020 and 40.5% in 2021.
- The drop in funding by Q3 2021 by bilateral donors (16.1 per cent) and IFIs (16.2 per cent) is likely caused by incomplete data for Q4 of 2021. We therefore expect to see financing to broader development issues with disability elements increase for Q4 2021 as more donors continue reporting. Another contributing factor is the conclusion of some major projects by Australia, Norway, Switzerland, United Kingdom and the World Bank that previously contributed a substantial amount in 2020.¹¹
- On the other hand, growth in aid between 2019 and 2020 was propelled by increases in funding by some of the major donors – World Bank (87.1 per cent), UNOCHA Central Emergency Response Fund (109.4 per cent), European Commission DG Neighbourhood and Enlargement Negotiations (193.3 per cent), IADB (208.9 per cent), African Development Bank (527.4 per cent) and Asian Development Bank (which increased its funding by more than 64 times).

Figure 4: Significant funding to disability by donor, 2019 – Q3 2021



Source: Development Initiatives based on IATI

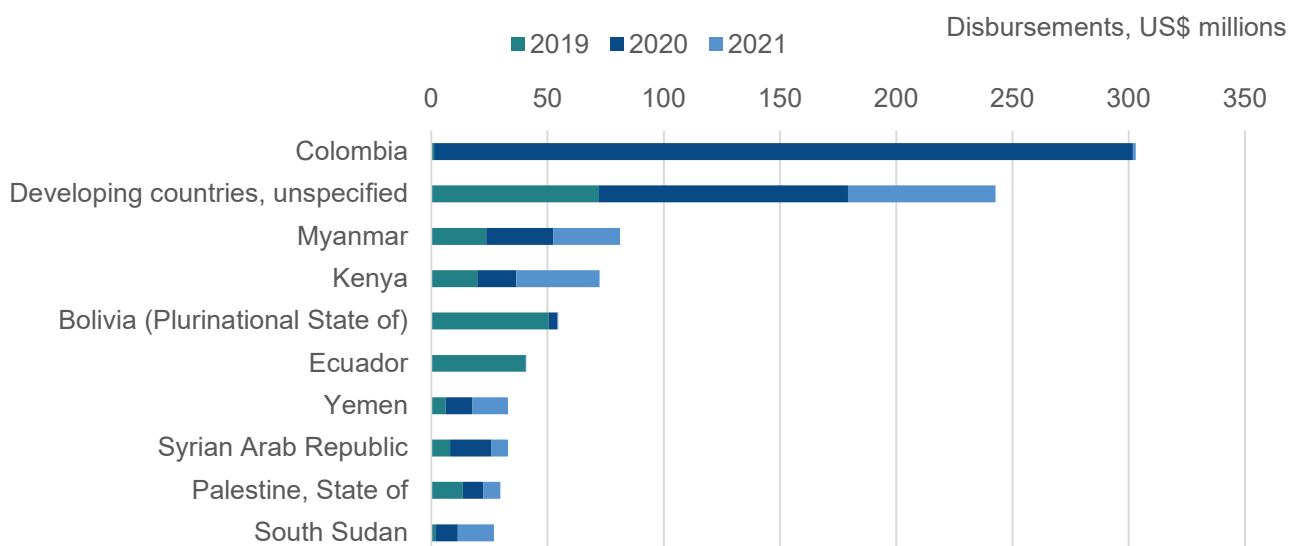
Notes: UNDP = United Nations Development Programme; UNIDO = United Nations Industrial Development Organization; UNOCHA = United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs; UNRWA = United Nations Relief and Works Agency; IFAD - International Fund for Agricultural Development.

Disability financing by type of recipient

Principal

- Projects primarily designed for disability inclusion were largely implemented across 125 recipients over the period analysed. This included 14 regions and 111 countries. The top ten recipients were based in Asia (Myanmar, Palestine, Syrian Arab Republic and Yemen), South America (Bolivia, Colombia and Ecuador), Africa (Kenya and South Sudan) and a cumulative amount disbursed to developing countries.
- The top ten recipients received 70 per cent of total aid contributed in the period analysed. This means 115 recipients shared just 30 per cent. The criteria used for the concentration of recipients is not clear; we would assume the main determinants should be total population size, disability prevalence rate, disability severity, capacity of implementing organisations of persons with disabilities and ongoing conflict areas. A closer inspection of the recipients reveals that many of the countries with higher reported disability prevalence rates are not among the top ten. While recognising many countries lack reliable and timely disability data, from available sources¹² we noted that many of the countries that are in the top ten with highest disability prevalence rate (based on data since 2011) do not feature among the top ten disability funding recipients.¹³
- 2019 had the highest number of recipients (114), albeit with the lowest amount of funds over the period analysed. This is 12 more than the number of recipients in 2020 and 32 more than at Q3 in 2021.
- South Sudan and Yemen saw a consistent increase in funding in the years analysed unlike the rest of the top ten recipients whose funding has been erratic (Figure 5).

Figure 5: Top ten recipients of principal disability funding, 2019–Q3 2021

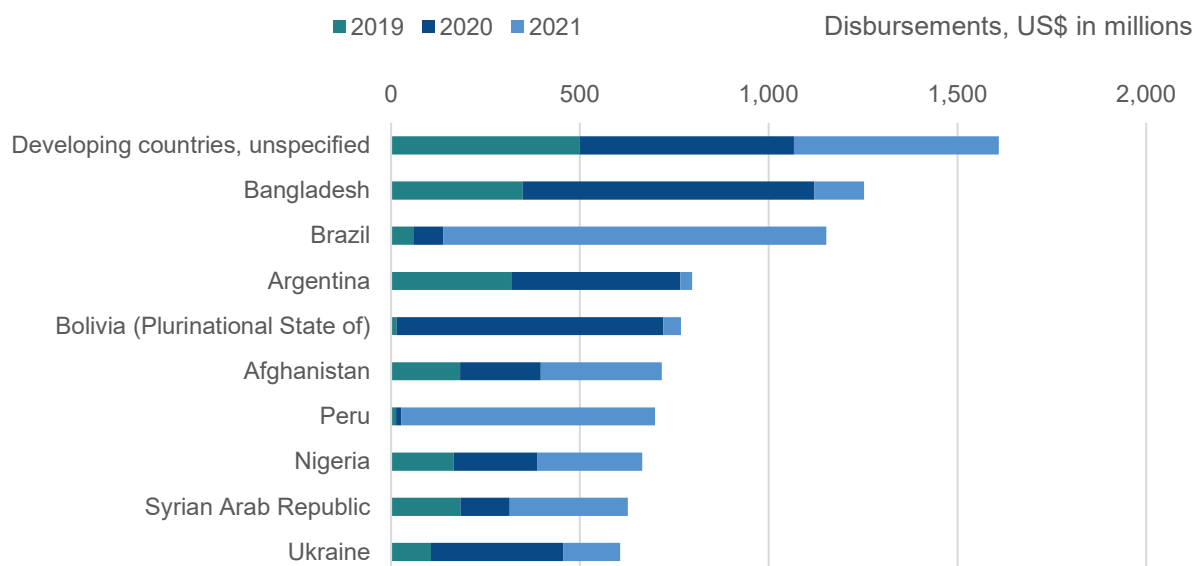


Source: Development Initiatives based on IATI

Significant

- Projects with a significant disability component were implemented in 164 recipients including 18 regions and 146 countries. Annual figures show there were 156 recipients in 2019, 158 in 2020 and 149 as of Q3 2021.
- The top ten recipients included both countries and one region. South America had the highest number in the top ten (Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil and Peru) while there were three recipients in Asia (Afghanistan, Bangladesh and Syrian Arab Republic). Africa and Europe each had 1 recipient (Nigeria and Ukraine respectively) (Figure 6).
- Unlike the principal side, significant disability aid's top ten recipients took 40.8 per cent of the total contribution. While funding to four of the top ten recipients (Afghanistan, Brazil, Nigeria and Peru) increased consistently, it was erratic for the remaining six.

Figure 6: Top ten recipients of significant disability funding, 2019–Q3 2021



Source: Development Initiatives based on IATI

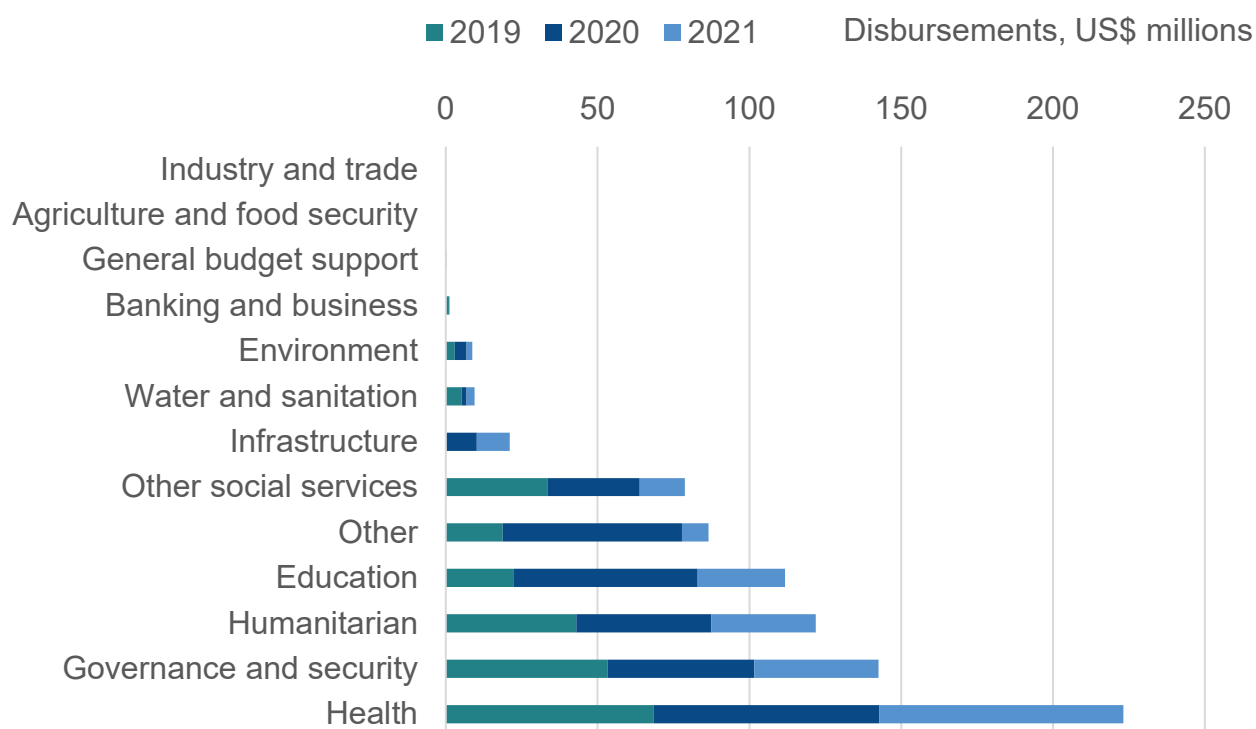
Disability financing by type of sectors

Principal

- We found that sectoral funding was heavily concentrated to social and governance sectors in the period analysed. Principal disability aid was distributed across 12 sectors and the top five sectors (Health, Governance and security, Humanitarian, Education and Other sector) had an 85 per cent share of the total contribution (Figure 7).¹⁴
- It is noteworthy that funding to just one sector out of 12 – Infrastructure – increased consistently in the period analysed. Funding to the infrastructure sector increased more than 36 times between 2019 and 2020 and 8.9 per cent between 2020 and Q3 2021.

- Funding to Governance and Security projects with a primary disability focus decreased consistently between 2019 and 2021. Funds decreased 9.5 per cent between 2019 and 2020 and 19.8 per cent between 2020 and Q3 2021.
- Not many sectors directly linked to Covid-19 got more attention from donors during this pandemic period. Despite the important role of Water and Sanitation, the sector ranks 7th highest sector for aid with just 0.7 per cent percentage share of the total contribution. Meanwhile, Agriculture and food security, which are key to poverty alleviation and relevant to the Covid-19¹⁵ pandemic as well, only received 0.01 per cent.

Figure 7: Principal disability aid disbursements by sector, 2019–Q3 2021



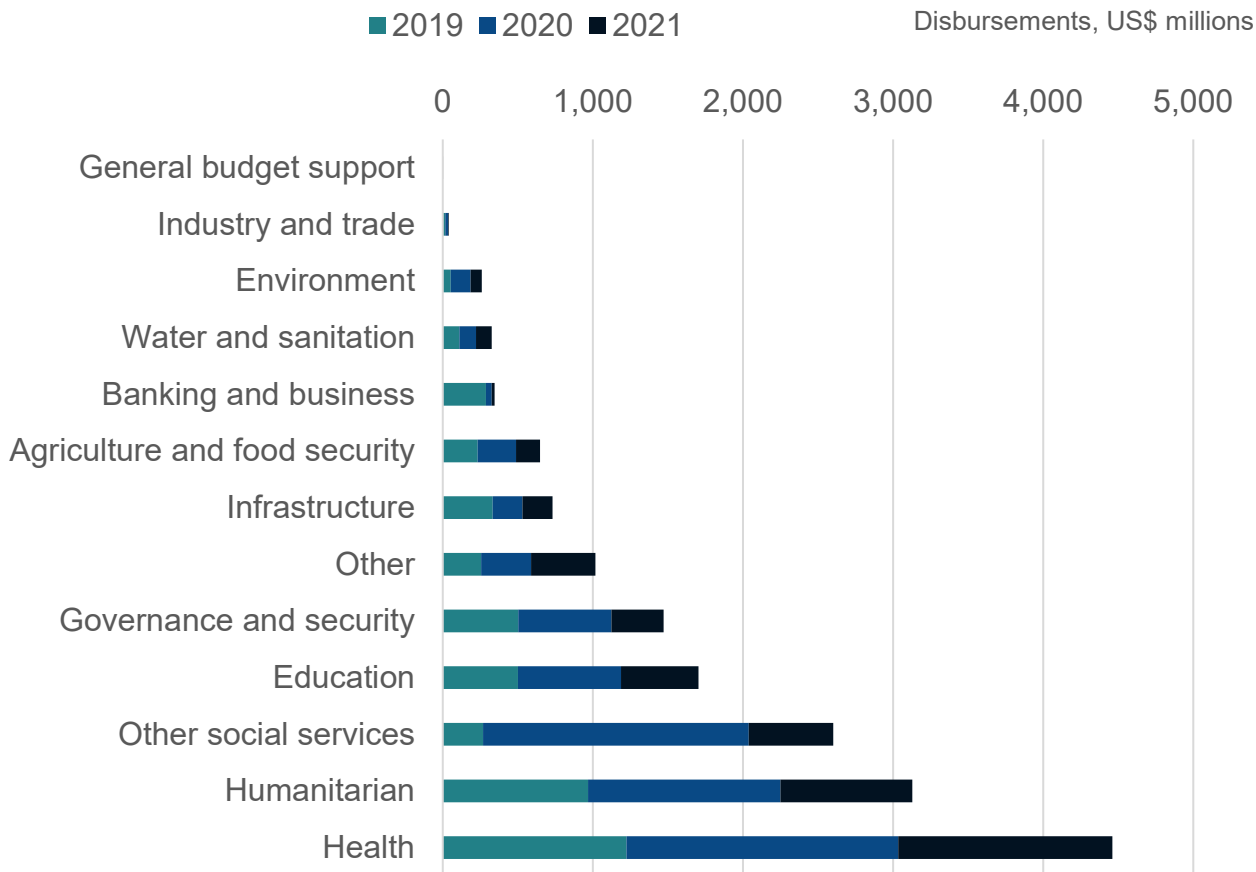
Source: Development Initiatives based IATI

Significant

- The top five sectors that received significant disability funding matched those that received principal funding with one exception – Other social services (these include social protection, housing, employment and multi-sector aid for basic social services), rather than Other sectors (Figure 8).
- Most of these top five sectors received a significantly higher amount allocated across the years than the principal side.
- The top five sectors to receive significant disability funding were Health, Humanitarian, Other Social services, Education, and Governance and security.

- We expect to see funding to a few sectors increase as more donors report their transactions in the last quarter of 2021. These include Health, Humanitarian, Education, and Governance and security which are linked directly to the pandemic.

Figure 8: Significant disability aid disbursements by sector, 2019–Q3 2021



Source: Development Initiatives based on IATI

Summary of findings

There is a low share of targeted funding of projects that explicitly address disability compared to those with broad development projects with a disability element as a cross cutting issue. This is evident from the wide difference between the significant component (94.2 per cent of the total contributed) and principal funding (5.8 per cent of the total contributed).

IFIs are emerging as the biggest funders of projects with disability as a cross-cutting issue. This finding is consistent with analyses of development finance during the Covid-19 pandemic by Development Initiatives, which showed that IFIs are becoming more prominent than bilateral donors.

Funding is heavily concentrated to just five sectors. Our review finds that more than four-fifths (85 per cent) of direct funding to disability projects was absorbed by the top five sectors, which are Health, Governance and security, Humanitarian, Education and 'Other' sectors.

The majority of funding is directed to the top ten recipient countries. Of the total disability exclusive projects, our review found that slightly more than two-thirds (70 per cent) are implemented in the top ten recipient countries. There is unclear connection between the recipient countries and the huge flow of specific disability aid when one considers total population size, disability prevalence rate, severity of disability types, and capacity of implementing local partners.

Appendix 1

Methodology

Identifying disability-relevant aid

- Project titles and short descriptions (which can be 150 characters long) of the IATI entries were searched using principal terms to identify projects with 'principal' objectives relevant to persons with disabilities (see Table 1 for search terms).
- Long descriptions (which allow more characters to be entered for each project) were then searched for using the same principal terms. Projects captured in the search of long descriptions were marked as 'significant' on the assumption that disability assistance or empowerment is one objective of a wider programme.
- A secondary search using significant terms was carried out on the project titles, short descriptions and long descriptions of all projects not already marked as 'principal' or 'significant'. These terms aimed to capture a pool of projects for which disability assistance or empowerment is part of a wider programme.

Keyword list

All keyword matches are conducted in lowercase. The keyword approach uses a method known as 'regular expressions' to match partial and dynamic phrases in the keyword list. For example, the keyword string 'disab' will match all instances of the words 'disability' and 'disabled'. Special symbols are also used in regular expressions, for example, a period ('.') is a wildcard, which will match any single character in its place. Other symbols include the use of braces, which define the length of a wildcard: '{0,1}' will match any one or zero characters in its place.

Note that the identifying term sets for All disability support include terminologies that may be offensive or not be inclusive; however, as this term set intends to capture as wide a spectrum of disability-relevant aid as possible (including non-inclusive and non-Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities compliant), it is necessary to include such terms.

Table 1: Search terms used in the keyword methodology

Group	Terms
All disability support: principal	<i>disab, discapaci, incapaci, minusválido, invalidit, infirmité, d-isab, assistive technology, assistive devices, tecnología de asistencia, la technologie d'assistance, dispositifs d'assistance, dispositivos de ayuda, reasonable accommodation, acomodación razonable, acomodaciones razonables, aménagements raisonnables, accommodement raisonnable, inclusive education, éducation inclusive, educación inclusive, accessibility, accesibilidad, accessibilité, handicap, impairment, impaired, pwd, gwd, cwd, chronic health, chronic ill, maladie chronique, enfermedad crónica, deaf, sordo, sourd, blind, ciego, aveugle, eye health, special needs, necesidades especiales, besoins spéciaux, autistic, autism, autist, mental health, santé mentale, salud mental, prosth, prosthè, prótesi, mobility device, dispositivo de movilidad, dispositif de mobilité, wheelchair, fauteuil roulant, silla de ruedas, plegia, paralys, hearing aid, audífono, dispositif d'écoute pour malentendant, amputation, amputee, amputé, amputa, schizophreni, esquizofrenia, schizophrénie, bipolar, leprosy, sign language, langage des signes, lenguaje de señas, artriti,</i>

Group	Terms
	<i>arthritis, arthrite, rheumat, rhumat, reumat, dementia, démence, demencia, spina, hydrocephalus, hidrocefalia, l'hydrocéphalie, diabetes, diabète, special education, educación especial, éducation spéciale, learning difficult, learning disa, difficultés d'apprentissage, dificultades de aprendizaje, discapacidad de aprendizaje, trouble d'apprentissage, learning problem, trisomy.{0,1}21, trisomie.{0,1}21, trisomia.{0,1}21, down syndrom, syndrome de down, síndrome de down, cerebral, cérébrale, crpd, psycho.{0,1}social disab, fetal alcohol syndrome, developmental delay, pmdl, neuro.{0,1}development, neuro.{0,1}diverse, albinism, albino, workplace accommodations, aménagements en milieu de travail, alojamiento en el lugar de trabajo</i>
All disability support: significant	<i>vulnerable group, vulnerable people, vulnerable population, vulnerable individual, vulnerable girl, vulnerable women, vulnerable boy, vulnerable men, vulnerable refugee, who are vulnerable, which are vulnerable, vulnerable child, marginali.ed group, marginali.ed people, marginali.ed population, marginali.ed individual, marginali.ed girl, marginali.ed women, marginali.ed boy, marginali.ed men, marginali.ed refugee, who are marginali.ed, which are marginali.ed, marginali.ed child, marginali.ed and young, war victim, víctimas de guerra, victimes de guerre, victim. of war, landmine victim, victime de mine, víctima de minas terrestres, landmine survivor, sobreviviente de minas terrestres, survivant d'une mine, inclusive education, éducation inclusive, educación inclusiva, inclusive employment, empleo inclusivo, emploi inclusif</i>
Inclusivity	<i>inclus, empower, habiliter, autorizar, rights, droits, derechos, advocacy, plaidoyer, abogacía, self-representative, auto-représentant, auto-representante, autonomy, autonomie, autonomía, integration, intégration, integración, autogestores, accessibility, accessibilité, accesibilidad, assistive technology, assistive devices, tecnología de asistencia, la technologie d'assistance, dispositifs d'assistance, dispositivos de ayuda, reasonable accommodation, acomodación razonable, acomodaciones razonables, aménagements raisonnables, accommodement raisonnable, rehabilitation, réhabilitation, rehabilitación, crpd, workplace accommodations, aménagements en milieu de travail, alojamiento en el lugar de trabajo</i>
Self-advocacy and rights	<i>empower, habiliter, autorizar, rights, droits, derechos, self.advoaca, autogestores, self.representative, auto.représentant, auto.representante, autonomy, autonomie, autonomía</i>
Employment	<i>employ, emplear, empleo, emploi, travail, trabajo, job, labour, labor[.], labor cash for work, vocation, vocación, profession, profesión, skills, compétences, habilidades, livelihood, moyens de subsistance, sustento, earning, revenus, ganador, microcredit, microcrédit, article.{0,1}27, workshop, atelier, business, affaires, negocio, workplace, social protection, social security, sécurité sociale, protection sociale, protección social, seguridad social, assistive devices, tecnología de asistencia, la technologie d'assistance, dispositifs d'assistance, dispositivos de ayuda, reasonable accommodation, acomodación razonable, acomodaciones razonables, aménagements raisonnables, accommodement raisonnable, workplace accommodations, aménagements en milieu de travail, alojamiento en el lugar de trabajo</i>
Education	<i>educat, éducation, educa, éduquer, learning, apprentissage, aprendizaje, article.{0,1}24, class, classe, clase, school, college, university, escuela, colegio, universidad, école, collège, université, teach, enseñar, enseigner</i>
Family support	<i>parent, padre, sibling, fratrie, hermano, family, families, famille, familia, article.{0,1}23</i>

Appendix 2

Institutions
Bilateral donors
Australian Aid
Belgium – Directorate-General for Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Aid (DGD)
Canada – Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development (DFATD)
Denmark – Ministry of Foreign Affairs
European Commission (EC) – Development and Cooperation – EuropeAid
EC – Directorate-General for Neighbourhood and Enlargement Negotiations (DG NEAR)
EC – European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO)
EC – European Investment Bank (EIB)
EC – Service for Foreign Policy Instruments (FPI)
Finland – Ministry for Foreign Affairs
Germany – Federal Foreign Office
Germany – Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)
Netherlands – Enterprise Agency (RvO)
Netherlands – Ministry of Foreign Affairs (DGIS)
New Zealand – Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade
Norway – Norway Agency for Development Cooperation (Norad)
Spain – Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID)
Sweden – Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida)
Switzerland – Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)
UK – British Council
UK – Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS)
UK – Department of Health and Social Care (DHSC)
UK – Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO)
US – The Federal Government of the United States
US – US Agency for International Development (USAID)

Institutions

International financial institutions

African Development Bank Group (AfDB)

Asian Development Bank (ADB)

European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)

International Finance Corporation (IFC)

Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)

Multilateral Investment Fund (MIF)

World Bank

Multilateral institutions

Global Fund

International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)

International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)

Unitaid

United Nations Children's Fund (Unicef)

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)

United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA)

United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)

United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA)

UNOCHA – Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)

World Food Programme (WFP)

Source: Development Initiatives based on IATI.

Note: IATI = International Aid Transparency Initiative.



ADD International | BBC Media Action | Benetech | BRAC
Development Initiatives | Humanity & Inclusion | Inclusion International
The Institute of Development Studies | International Disability Alliance
Leonard Cheshire | Light for the World | Sense International | Sightsavers
Social Development Direct | Standard Chartered | Sustainable Hospitality Alliance

www.inclusivefutures.org

Notes

- ¹ World Health Organization. *Disability Inclusion*. Available at www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/disability-and-health. Accessed on 17th January 2022
- ² Development Initiatives, 2022. *Tracking aid flows in light of the Covid-19 crisis*. Available at: www.devinit.org/data/tracking-aid-flows-in-light-of-the-covid-19-crisis/. Development Initiatives, 2021. *Analysis of aid flows to Kenya before and during Covid-19*. Available at www.devinit.org/resources/aid-kenya-covid-19/. Development Initiatives, 2021. *Analysis of aid flows to Uganda before and during Covid-19*. Available at: <https://devinit.org/resources/aid-uganda-covid-19/>.
- ³ Development Initiatives, 2020. *Disability-inclusive ODA: Aid data on donors, channels, recipients*. Available at: www.devinit.org/resources/disability-inclusive-oda-aid-data-donors-channels-recipients/. Development Initiatives, 2021. *Disability inclusion in Western Kenya: Key findings from county budget data*. Available at: www.devinit.org/resources/disability-inclusion-western-kenya/. Development Initiatives, 2021. *Domestic financial flows in Kenya before and during Covid-19*. Available at: www.devinit.org/resources/domestic-financial-flows-kenya-covid-19/
- ⁴ View other reports using IATI data by Development Initiatives. Available at: www.devinit.org/resources/
- ⁵ Development Initiatives, 2020. *Disability-inclusive ODA: Aid data on donors, channels, recipients*. Available at www.devinit.org/resources/disability-inclusive-oda-aid-data-donors-channels-recipients/
- ⁶ The OECD disability policy marker. Available at: [https://europa.eu/capacity4dev/file/108523/download?token=V830EucB#:~:text=The%20OECD%20disability%20policy%20marker,-The%20WP%2DSTAT&text=The%20marker%20has%20a%20scoring,significant%20objective%20\(score%201\)](https://europa.eu/capacity4dev/file/108523/download?token=V830EucB#:~:text=The%20OECD%20disability%20policy%20marker,-The%20WP%2DSTAT&text=The%20marker%20has%20a%20scoring,significant%20objective%20(score%201))
- ⁷ Countries labelled as ‘developing’ on IATI are those with low incomes and underdeveloped industrial base with a substantially low standard of living and lower human development indices.
- ⁸ Strengthening policies for social and productive inclusion of people with disabilities in Columbia. This project was allocated US\$300 million and it ended in 2020.
- ⁹ Development Initiatives, 2020. *Disability-inclusive ODA: Aid data on donors, channels, recipients*. Available at: www.devinit.org/resources/disability-inclusive-oda-aid-data-donors-channels-recipients/
- ¹⁰ Development Initiatives. *Tracking aid flows in light of the Covid-19 crisis*. Available at www.devinit.org/data/tracking-aid-flows-in-light-of-the-covid-19-crisis/. Development Initiatives, 2021. *Analysis of aid flows to Kenya before and during Covid-19*. Available at: www.devinit.org/resources/aid-data-2019-2020-analysis-trends-before-during-covid/. Development Initiatives, 2020. *Analysis of aid flows to Uganda before and during Covid-19*. Available at: www.devinit.org/resources/how-aid-changing-covid-19-pandemic/.

¹¹ These projects include Integrated Disaster Risk Management and Resilience Program-for-Results Project for Morocco and Gender Equality in Access to Economic Opportunities Development Policy Financing Project for Albania funded by World Bank; a programme to support national and provincial efforts to end violence against women in Pakistan by Australian aid; a project to support the Global Land Tool Network (3rd Strategic Cycle) for its advocacy work and efforts to provide practical land tools funded by Switzerland.

¹² Leonard Cheshire. *Disability Data Review: A collation and analysis of disability data from 40 countries*. Available at: www.disabilitydataportal.com/resources/.

¹³ Such as South Africa (7.7 per cent), Zimbabwe (7 per cent), Uganda (6.5 per cent) and Cameroon (5.6 per cent).

¹⁴ 'Other sector' includes any other sector not mentioned among the conventional sectors in Figure 7.

¹⁵ World Trade Organisation. *COVID-19 and Agriculture: A story of resilience*. Available at https://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/covid19_e/agric_report_e.pdf