

THE **PROMOTION** AND **PROTECTION** OF THE **RIGHTS** OF **PERSONS** WITH **DISABILITIES**

**DATA ANALYSIS
IN THE DISABILITY SECTOR.
REPORT 2016-2021**

By AICS Deputy Technical Directorate- Statistics Unit -
Office IV Human Development V. Cirulli, M. Lomuscio and A. Morrone



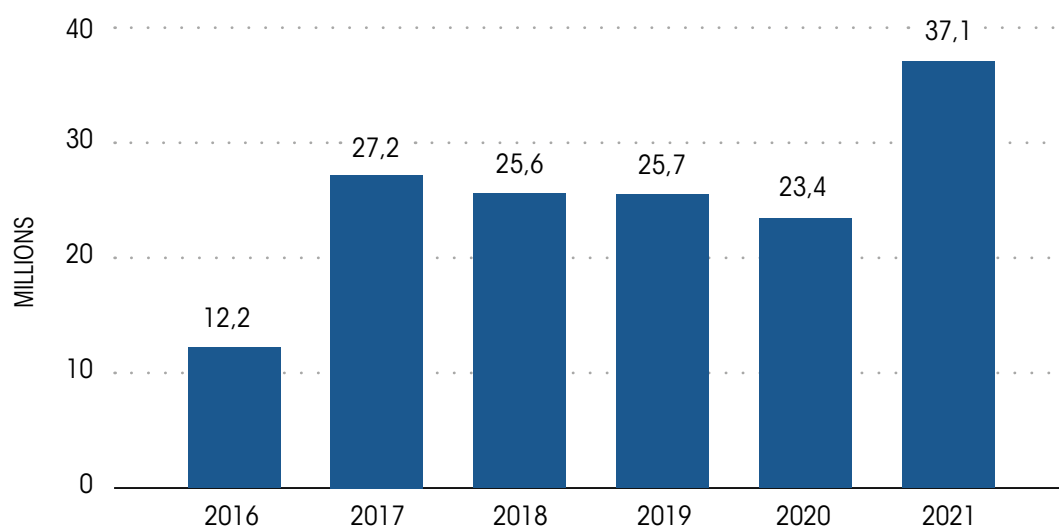
Enhancing the effectiveness and efficiency of development cooperation is one of the key goals of the AICS and data collection and analysis are indispensable tools for improving the quality of our operations, in terms of our overall strategies and approaches. Data mapping and analysis is included in the AICS Disability Guidelines approved in 2018 and is in accordance with Article 31 - Statistics and data collection of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) signed and ratified by Italy. This Report gives an overview of the disability projects implemented in 2016-2021 with data sourced from the AICS Sigov-Nextreport Reporting System¹

DISBURSEMENTS FOR GRANT PROJECTS

Figure 1 shows the trend of disbursements² in the case of grant projects with a disability marker ³, i.e. projects with at least 25% of the funding earmarked for disability-specific measures. In 2021, we see an increase of about 59% compared to 2020.

FIGURE 1

Amounts disbursed for grant projects in the disability sector. Years 2016-2021




Source: Nextreport.

Notes: Voluntary contributions are excluded from the analysis

¹ Data are sourced from Nextreport as at 13 January 2022.

² "Amount disbursed" is defined as any successful payments for grant projects in the calendar year.

³ The amount disbursed in the disability sector is calculated on the percentage of the marker assigned to the total funding. E.g. if the amount disbursed is € 100,000 and the marker on the project is 25%, the final amount disbursed is calculated as follows: $100,000 \times 25\% = 25,000$.



AMOUNTS DISBURSED FOR PROJECTS IN THE DISABILITY SECTOR BY TYPE OF DISABILITY MARKER

Tables 2 and 3 below show the amounts disbursed for grant projects in the disability sector over the period 2016-2021, in euros and percentage terms, respectively. Funds are analysed on the basis of the disability marker scoring system adopted by the AICS (Table 1).

TABLE 1

AICS disability marker scoring system

AICS DISABILITY MARKER TABLE	% of funding
0 - Negligible or no funding allocated to disability	0%
1 - At least a quarter of funding allocated to disability	25%
2 - Half of funding allocated to disability	50%
3 - Most of funding allocated to disability	75%
4 - The explicit primary objective is disability	100%

TABLE 2

Disbursements based on the disability marker scoring system (in euros). Years 2016-2021

Disability	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Total
1 - AT LEAST A QUARTER OF FUNDING	7,127,172	10,893,361	15,639,000	12,184,709	11,272,191	16,892,508	74,008,941
2 - HALF OF FUNDING	52,651	1,301,279	1,118,713	1,083,070	2,506,494	3,472,406	9,534,613
3 - MOST OF FUNDING	1,469,872	12,115,454	4,195,088	2,442,026	4,764,945	6,384,582	31,371,967
4 - PRIMARY OBJECTIVE	3,591,920	2,854,283	4,688,505	9,996,174	4,868,459	10,305,175	36,304,516
Total	12,241,615	27,164,377	25,641,306	25,705,979	23,412,089	37,054,671	151,220,037

TABLE 3

Disbursements based on the disability marker scoring system (%). Years 2016-2021

Disability	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Mean
1 - AT LEAST A QUARTER OF FUNDING	58.22	40.10	60.99	47.40	48.15	45.59	48.94
2 - HALF OF FUNDING	0.43	4.79	4.36	4.21	10.71	9.37	6.31
3 - MOST OF FUNDING	12.01	44.60	16.36	9.50	20.35	17.23	20.75
4 - PRIMARY OBJECTIVE	29.34	10.51	18.28	38.89	20.79	27.81	24.01
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Nextreport.

Notes: Voluntary contributions are excluded from the analysis

Analysing the percentage of total funding over the period 2016-2021, we see that, on average, around 24% of the projects financed by the AICS are referred to the "primary objective" marker, while around 21% of projects fall into the "most of the funding" marker category, and only 6% are projects with half the funding dedicated to disability-specific measures. Projects marked with a quarter of the funding account for around 49% of all disbursements.

Tables 2 and 3 show that, over the period 2016-2021, about 45% of project funds are relative to markers 3 and 4, where disability-specific measures are the main objective, while the remaining 55% consist of mainstreaming disability project funds.

DISBURSEMENTS BY TYPES OF INTERVENTION

Table 4 shows the total disability-related disbursements over the period 2016-2021 by types of intervention. In this case, 47% of disability-related disbursements are relative to emergency projects and 53% to ordinary projects.

TABLE 4

Disbursements by types of intervention: emergency vs ordinary

Types of intervention	Amount disbursed	Percentage
EMERGENCY	71,120,675	47.03
ORDINARY	80,099,363	52.97
Total	151,220,037	100.00

Table 5 shows the amount of disability-related disbursements (Disbursement_D) compared to the total AICS disbursements (Disbursement_T) by types of intervention. Disability-related disbursements account for about 8% of all AICS disbursements.

TABLE 5

Ratio between Total AICS Grant Disbursement and Grant Disbursement for disability by types of intervention: emergency vs ordinary. Years 2016-2021

Types of intervention	Disbursement_T	Disbursement_D	Percentage
EMERGENCY	651,394,473	71,120,675	10.92
ORDINARY	1,258,524,889	80,099,363	6.36
Total	1,909,919,362	151,220,038	7.92

Table 6 shows the amount of disability-related disbursements (Disbursement_D) compared to the total AICS disbursements (Disbursement_T) by Bilateral and Multilateral channels, in both emergency and ordinary interventions. Most disability-related disbursements are relative to the bilateral channel, with about 19% through emergency and 9% through ordinary interventions.

TABLE 6

Ratio between Total AICS Grant Disbursement Grant Disbursement for disability by types of intervention and channel. Years 2016-2021

Types of intervention	Disbursement_T	Disbursement_D	Percentage
Emergency bilateral	232,041,292	43,612,183	18.80
Ordinary bilateral	740,974,015	63,031,314	8.51
Emergency Multibi	419,353,181	27,508,492	6.56
Ordinary Multibi	517,550,874	17,068,049	3.30
Total	1,909,919,362	151,220,038	7.92

Source: Nextreport.

Notes: Voluntary contributions are excluded from the analysis

DISBURSEMENTS BY COUNTRY

Table 7 highlights the five top most and bottom most recipient countries where AICS finances in the disability sector. This analysis is carried out by considering the ratio of grant disbursements for disability (Disbursement_D) compared to the Total AICS Grant Disbursements (Disbursement_T) during the period 2016-2021. The "Percentage" column represents the ratio of Disbursement_D to Disbursement_T.

TABLE 7

Recipient countries ranked according to disability-related disbursements (as a % of total AICS grant disbursements) – Five top most and bottom most countries. Years 2016-2022

Country	Disbursement_T	Disbursement_D	Percentage
SUDAN	91,650,395	15,903,000	17.35
LIBYA	45,125,421	7,567,499	16.77
SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC	70,536,500	11,478,897	16.27
IRAQ	57,176,719	8,507,245	14.88
SENEGAL	36,234,506	5,283,640	14.58
ALBANIA	32,537,120	1,479,971	4.55
AFGHANISTAN	166,736,771	6,464,691	3.88
KENYA	33,648,085	1,267,327	3.77
EGYPT	20,387,548	587,298	2.88
MYANMAR	27,909,739	775,000	2.78

Source: Nextreport.

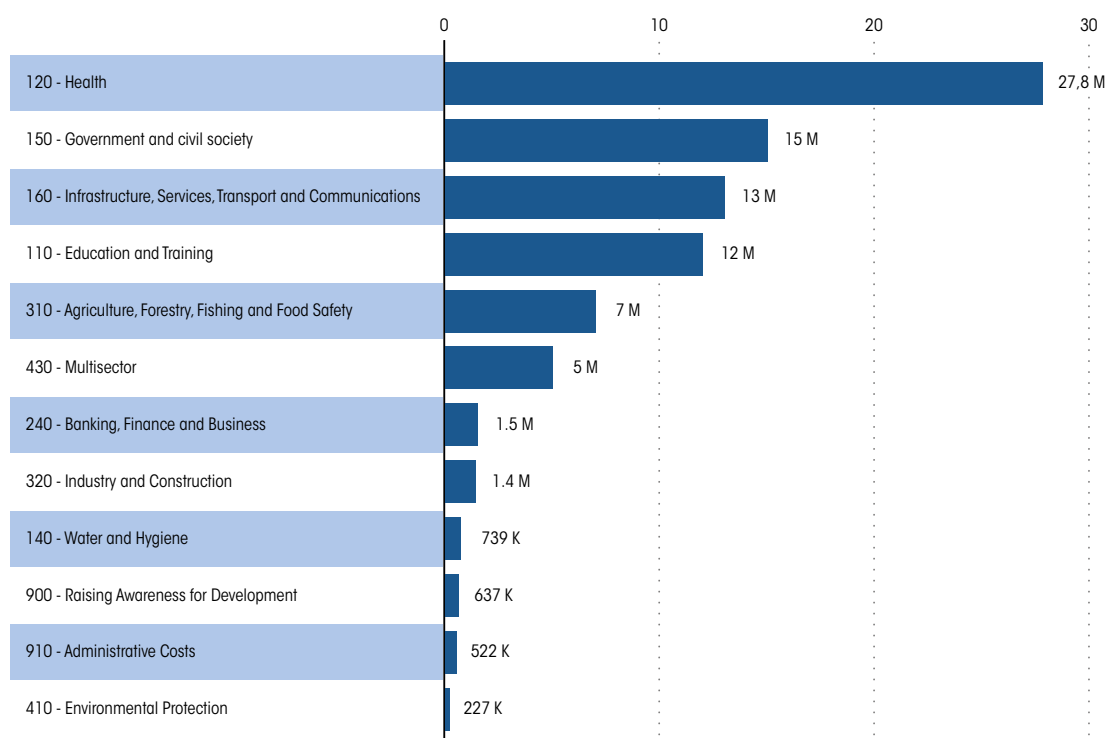
Notes: Voluntary contributions are excluded from the analysis

DISBURSEMENTS FOR DISABILITY BY OECD - DAC SECTORS OF INTERVENTION

Figure 2 highlights the main areas of intervention in disability-specific projects over the period 2016-2021. In line with the set of priorities of the AICS, disability-related projects account for approximately € 28 million in the "Health" sector, €15 million in the "Government and Civil Society" sector, approximately €13 million in the "Infrastructure, Services, Transport and Communications" sector and €12 million in the "Education and Training" sector.

FIGURE 2

Disability-related project disbursements by OECD-DAC sector of intervention (in euros). Years 2016-2021

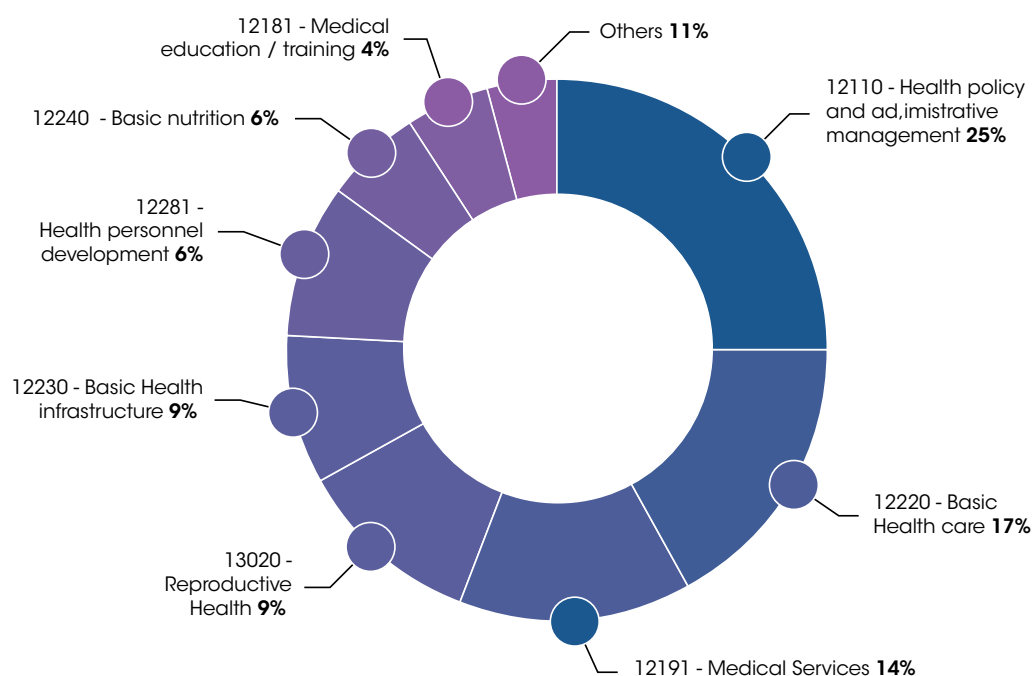


To better understand how disability-related projects affect the four sectors in which the largest disbursements are concentrated, a breakdown of the specific sectors in each macro sector is presented below (in percentage terms).

Specifically, Figure 3 shows that, of the 28 million euros of disbursements in the "Health" sector, 25% is allocated to "Health policy and administrative management", 17% to "Basic health care", 14% to "Medical services" and 9% to "Reproductive health" and "Basic health infrastructure".

FIGURE 3

Percentage of disbursements by OECD-DAC specific sector of intervention for "Health". Years 2016-2021.



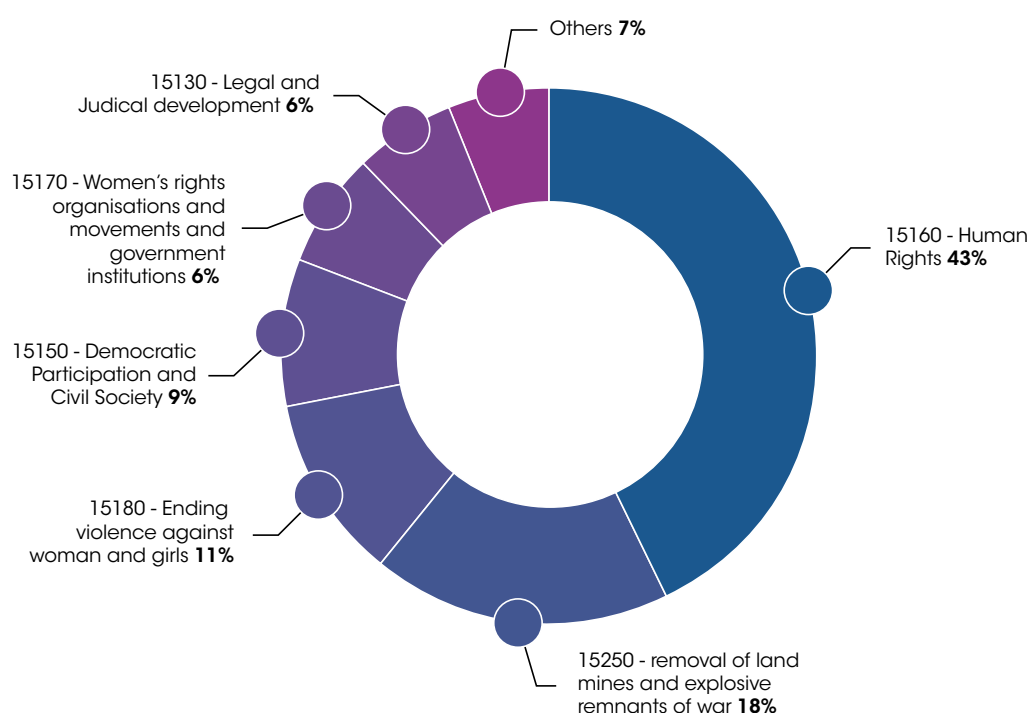
Notes: "Others" includes all specific "Health" sectors, with a percentage of the total amount disbursed in this area of less than 4%, namely: 12261 - Health education (3.5%), 13081 - Personnel development for population and reproductive health (2.4%), 12250 - Infectious disease control (2.4%), 12262 - Malaria control (1.1%), 13010 - Population policy and administrative management (0.8%), 13040 - STD control including HIV/AIDS (0.8%), 12340 - Promotion of mental health and well-being (0.08%), 13030 - Family planning (0.05%) and 12264 - COVID-19 control (0.01%).

Voluntary contributions are excluded from the analysis.

Figure 4 shows the breakdown of the 15 million euro disbursements in the "Government and Civil Society" macro-sector. In particular, 43% of these disbursements are dedicated to projects financing the specific area of "Human Rights". Approximately 18% are projects dedicated to the "Removal of land mines and explosive remnants of war" and 11% of these disbursements are for projects to "Ending violence against women and girls".

FIGURE 4

Percentage of disbursements by OECD-DAC specific sector of intervention "Government and civil society". Years 2016-2021



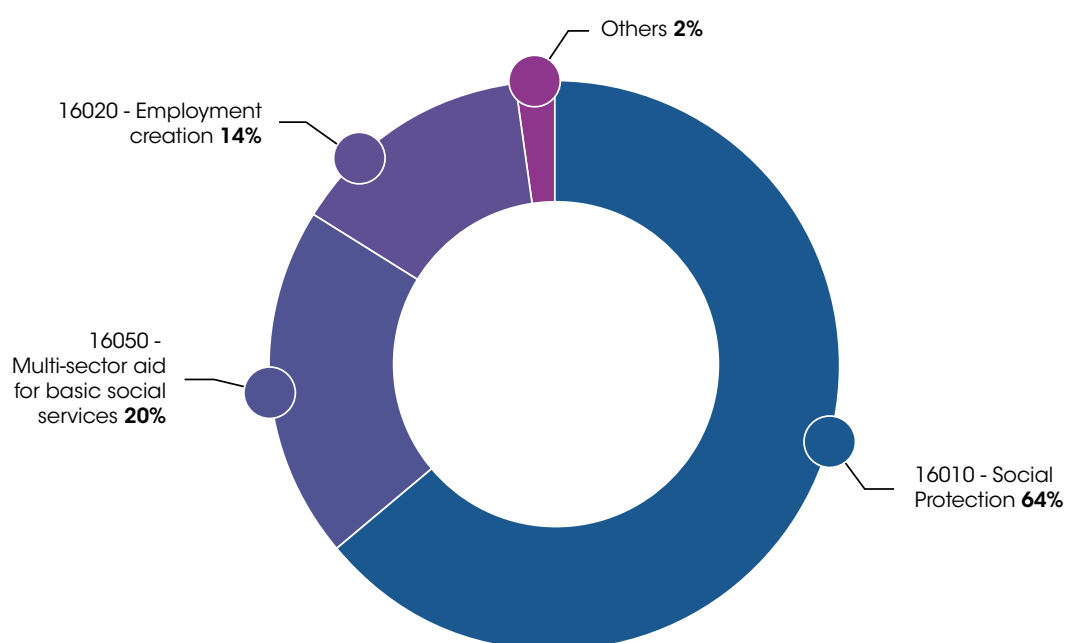
Notes: "Others" includes all the specific sectors of "Government and Civil Society" with a percentage of total disbursements in this sector below 6%: 15190 - Facilitation of orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility (3.9%), 15110 - Public sector policy and administrative management (1.6%), 15151 - Elections (0.7%), 15112 - Decentralisation and support to subnational government (0.4%), 15111 - Public Finance Management (PFM) (0.3%), 15113 - Anti-corruption organisations and institutions (0.2%), 15185 - Local government administration (0.04%) and 15210 - Security system management and reform (0.02%).

Voluntary contributions are excluded from the analysis

Of the 13 million euros of disability-related disbursements for “Infrastructure, services, transport and communications”, 64% are for “Social protection” projects, 20% for “Multi-sectoral aid to basic social services” and 14% for “Employment creation” projects (Figure 5).

FIGURE 5

Percentage of disbursements by OECD-DAC specific sector of intervention “Infrastructure, Services, Transport and Communications”. Years 2016-2021



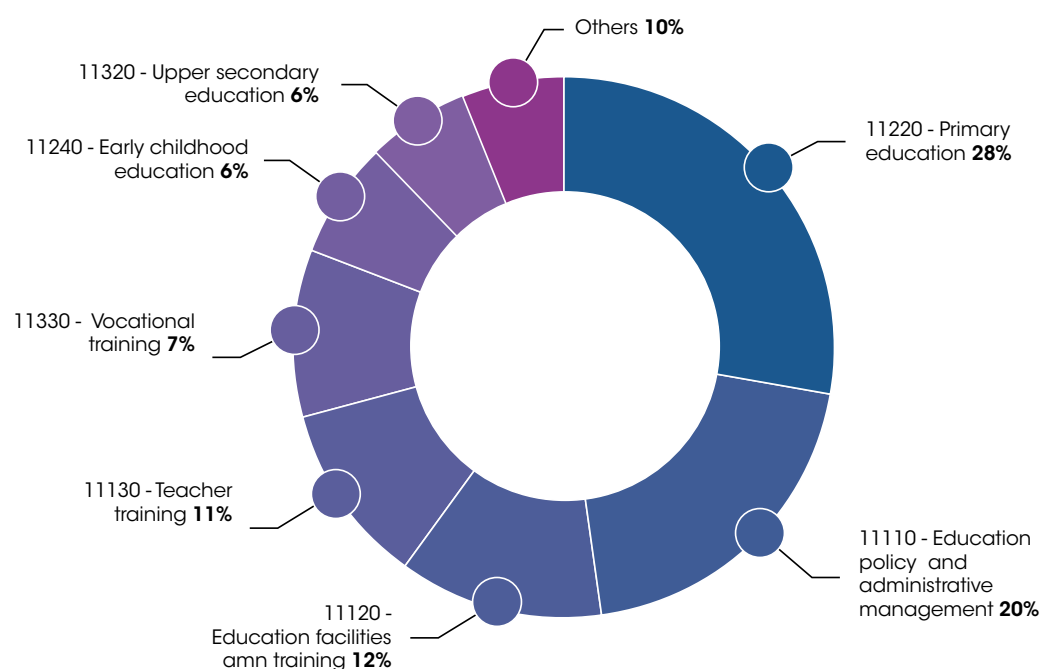
Note: "Others" includes all the specific sectors of "Infrastructure, Services, Transport and Communication" with a share of less than 6% of the total disbursed in this sector: 22010 - Communications Policy and Administrative Management (1.7%), 16062 - Statistical capacity-building (0.4%), 16061 - Culture and recreation (0.04%).

Voluntary contributions are excluded from the analysis

In the "Education and Training" sector (Figure 6), 28% of disbursements are for "Primary Education" and 20% for "Educational Policies".

FIGURE 6

Percentage of disbursements by OECD-DAC specific sector of intervention "Education and Training". Years 2016-2021



Notes: "Others" includes all the specific sectors of "Education and Training" with less than 6% of the total disbursements in this field: 11230 - Basic life skills for adults (3%), 11182 - Educational research (2.7%), 11420 - Higher education (2.6%) and 11430 - Advanced technical and managerial training (2%).

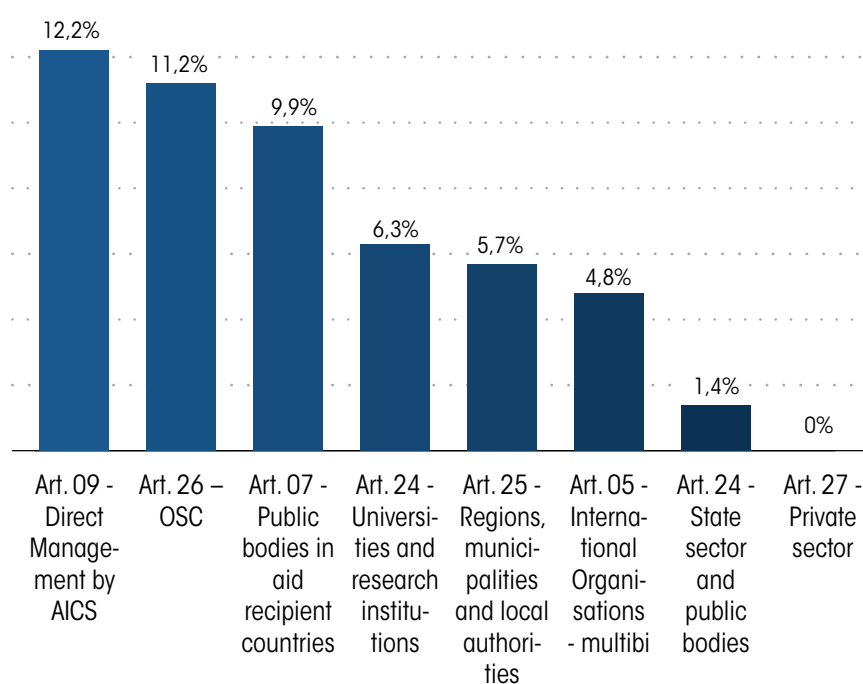
Voluntary contributions are excluded from the analysis

DISABILITY-RELATED DISBURSEMENT BY STAKEHOLDERS

Figure 7 highlights the percentage disability-related disbursements by type of stakeholder, according to Law 125/2014. For each stakeholder, the percentage disbursements for disability-related projects is compared to the total disbursements. The graph shows that 12% of disbursements for AICS (Direct Management) projects are disability related, which means that 12 out of every 100 euros disbursed for AICS projects go to projects focusing on disability. This proportion drops to 11 every 100 euros disbursed in the case of projects funded by Civil Society Organisations (OSC). Moreover, the analysis highlights that the private sector does not invest in disability-related projects.

FIGURE 7

Stakeholders by % of disability-related disbursements.



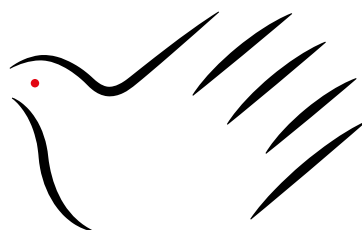
Notes: Voluntary contributions are excluded from the analysis

THE DISABILITY SECTOR IN THE AICS-DGCS 2020-2022 EFFECTIVENESS PLAN

All AICS-approved projects are guided by the “leave no one behind” principle, as an essential value for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.

The analysis of the AICS disbursement data in the disability sector shows that in 2021 the Agency fully achieved the target set in the AICS-DGCS 2020-2022 Effectiveness Plan.

This target is measured on the basis of one of the “leave no one behind” indicators, as the percentage of disbursements for disability-related projects. In this case, the effectiveness plan indicator is built by considering the disbursement for projects featuring the “Principal” OECD disability marker compared to total disability-related disbursements over the period 2020-2021. In particular, consistently with the OECD definition, we have included all projects with at least 75% of disability-related financing in the “Principal” marker.




 ITALIAN AGENCY
FOR DEVELOPMENT
COOPERATION

www.aics.gov.it

SEGUICI SU

 [agenziaitalianacooperazione](https://www.facebook.com/agenziaitalianacooperazione)

 [@aics_it](https://twitter.com/aics_it)

 [@aics_cooperazione_it](https://www.instagram.com/aics_cooperazione_it)