

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

**DATA ANALYSIS
IN THE DISABILITY SECTOR.
REPORT 2022**

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INTRODUCTION

AICS is consistently committed to promoting and protecting the rights of persons with disabilities through projects guided by the “leave no one behind” principle, as enshrined in the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

The projects financed by the Agency adhere to the “Guidelines on Disability and Social Inclusion in Cooperation Interventions 2018” and to the “UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities” (CRPD), signed and ratified by Italy, based on the conviction that development cannot be achieved by disregarding freedom of choice and equal opportunities in an inclusive perspective.

In 2022, AICS published the report “The promotion and protection of the rights of persons with disabilities. Data Analysis in the Disability Sector. Report 2016-2021”¹ to provide evidence of the activities carried out and a better understanding of the scale and characteristics of funding in this sector.

This Report continues and updates the above-mentioned document and analyses the data on the disability projects funded in 2022, either specifically dedicated (100%) or mainstreamed, i.e. projects with lower funding percentages identified by the disability marker according to the “twin-track approach”.

1. https://www.aics.gov.it/wp-content/uploads/2022/04/Brochure_disabilita_2016_2021-finale.pdf

01 WORKING METHODOLOGY

This analysis includes data on the funds disbursed in 2022 to finance projects in the disability sector. The term disbursement refers to all payments and financial transfers related to grant projects successfully completed during the year.

The data are sourced from the internal reporting system called Nextreport, which uses the information entered in the AICS internal management system called SIGOV.

Compared to the previous publication “The promotion and protection of the rights of persons with disabilities. Data Analysis in the Disability Sector. Report 2016-2021”, this analysis is characterised by the inclusion of “Core Contributions and Pooled Programmes and Funds”, i.e. targeted contributions, with the exclusion of Core Contributions to Multilateral Institutions and Global Funds (projects classified with B02 codes and their subcategories as defined by OECD-DAC).

The Report contains two types of analysis:

- In the first part, disbursements are described and measured on the basis of the AICS disability marker, which, in addition to its qualitative aspects, also includes four funding categories (Table 1). In this case, the disbursements in the disability sector are measured as a percentage of the marker assigned to the total funding. (Example: if the disbursement is € 100,000 and the project marker is equal to 25%, the disbursement is calculated as $100,000 \times 25\% = 25,000$).
- In the second part, the work focuses on the analysis of the SDGs identified in the projects dedicated to disability using, in this case, the disability marker assessed according to the OECD-DAC definition (main and significant) as shown in Table 1. Using the methodology of network analysis or network mapping allows us, through a series of “nodes” (links or edges) representing the SDGs, to have a representation of the data through a multimodal network that illustrates the underlying structure of the links and clarifies the relative importance of each node according to its position in the network (Hanneman and Riddle 2005). This allows us to identify SDGs that are particularly relevant in the network and to construct a co-occurrence (or competition) matrix that allows us to measure how often the goals (SDGs) recur in disability projects.

TABLE 1

Definition and reclassification of the disability marker scoring system according to the AICS and OECD-DAC definition.

AICS disability marker table	% of funding	Reclassification of Disability Marker
Primary objective	100%	Main
Most, but not all of funding	75%	
Half of funding	50%	Significant
At least a quarter of funding	25%	

QUANTITATIVE-DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS OF DISBURSEMENTS FOR PROJECTS WITH THE AICS MARKER

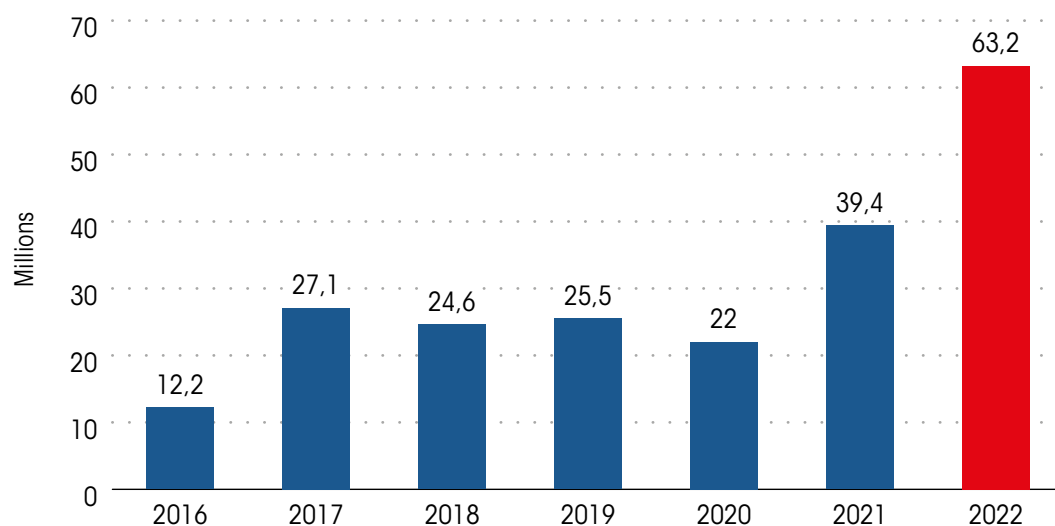
2.1. DISBURSEMENTS FOR GRANT PROJECTS IN 2022: COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEARS

Figure 1 shows the trend in disbursements from 2016 to 2022 for grant projects with an enhanced disability marker, i.e. projects with at least 25% of the funding dedicated to disability. This figure allows the 2022 data to be compared with the previous five-year period.

This comparison shows an upward trend in the amounts disbursed, with an increase of more than 20 million in 2022 compared to the previous year. The amount of disbursements in 2022 represents approximately 8% of the total disbursements by AICS in the same year.

FIGURE 1

Amounts disbursed for grant projects in the disability sector. Years 2016-2022



2.2 DISBURSEMENTS BY TYPE OF MARKER

Table 2 below shows the amounts disbursed for grant projects in the disability sector in 2022, in euros and percentage terms.

Funds are analysed by type of marker, as shown in Table 1.

TABLE 2

Amounts disbursed in the disability sector by type of marker (in euros and %). Year 2022.

Disability Marker	Funding in euros	Percentage
Primary objective	30.302.534	47,91
Most of funding	4.595.429	7,27
Half of funding	3.332.678	5,27
At least a quarter of funding	25.013.290	39,55
Total	63.243.931	100,00

Analysing Table 2, we see that, in 2022, on average, around 55% of the AICS projects (identified with the “primary objective” and “most of funding” markers) consist of projects where disability is central, while the remaining 45 per cent are projects where the disability component is mainstreamed.

2.3 DISBURSEMENTS BY TYPES OF INTERVENTION: EMERGENCY VS ORDINARY

Table 3 shows the disbursements in 2022 by types of intervention. In line with previous years, we can see that 45% of disability-related disbursements are relative to emergency projects and 55% to ordinary projects.

TABLE 3

Disbursements by types of intervention: emergency vs ordinary. Year 2022

Types of intervention	Amount disbursed	Percentage
Emergency	28.241.570	44,65
Ordinary	35.002.361	55,35
Total	63.243.932	100,00

Table 4 shows the amount of disability-related disbursements (Disbursement_D) compared to the total AICS disbursements (Disbursement_T) by types of intervention.

The table shows that disability-related disbursements account for about 8% of all AICS disbursements.

TABLE 4

Ratio between Total AICS Grant Disbursements and Grant Disbursement for disability by types of intervention: emergency vs ordinary, Year 2022

Type of project	Disbursement_T	Disbursement_D	Percentage
Emergency	461.972.163	28.241.570	6,11
Ordinary	357.781.306	35.002.361	9,78
Total	819.753.469	63.243.931	7,71

Table 5 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, respectively), as well as the dedicated Voluntary Contributions.

The table shows that, in 2022, most disability-related disbursements are relative to the bilateral channel, through ordinary interventions (about 13%).

TABLE 5

Ratio between Total AICS Grant Disbursement for disability by types of intervention and channel, Year 2022.

Types of intervention	Disbursement_T	Disbursement_D	Percentage
Ordinary bilateral	229.144.641	29.752.982	12,98
Emergency bilateral	208.391.045	12.786.029	6,14
Emergency multilateral	253.581.118	15.455.542	6,09
Ordinary multilateral	70.045.861	2.949.379	4,21
Voluntary contributions	58.590.805	2.300.000	3,93
Total	819.753.470	63.243.932	7,71

2.4 RATIO BETWEEN DISBURSEMENTS BY COUNTRY AND TOTAL AICS DISBURSEMENTS

Figure 2 shows the funding by country in 2022. Each “bubble” represents the ratio between the disability-related disbursements in a specific country and the total AICS disbursement in that country.

It can be seen that most funding in the disability sector is directed towards African and Middle Eastern countries.

FIGURE 2

Ratio between disability-related disbursements in a country and the total disbursements in that country. Year 2022



Table 6 highlights the five top most countries with the highest disability-related disbursements. In line with Figure 2, this analysis is carried out by considering the ratio of grant disbursements for disability (Disbursement_D) compared to the total AICS disbursements (Disbursement_T) in 2022, expressed as a percentage.

The figure reflects the indications on geographical priorities contained in the three-year planning and policy document 2021-2023.

TABLE 6

Five top most countries by disability-related disbursements. Year 2022.

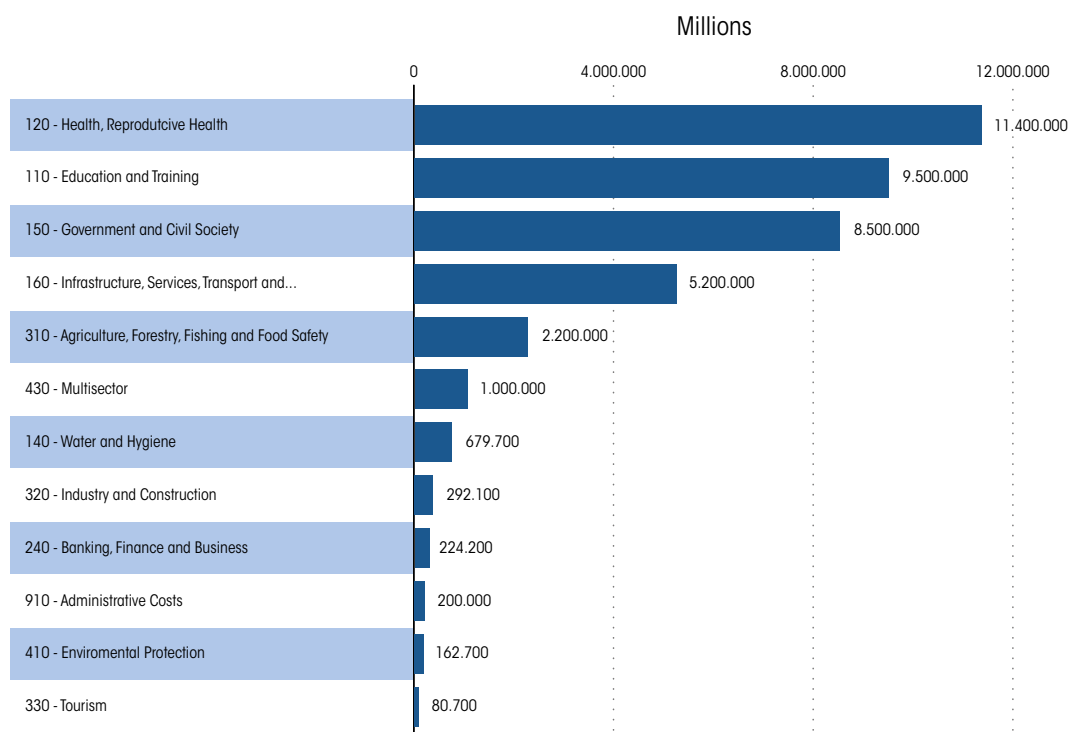
Country	Disbursement_T	Disbursement_D	Percentage
NIGER	10.032.063	4.837.139	48,22
SOUTH SUDAN	11.266.471	4.176.391	37,07
JORDAN	19.187.199	4.121.753	21,48
ETHIOPIA	31.333.297	5.682.673	18,14
SOMALIA	16.557.504	2.814.909	17,00

2.5 DISBURSEMENTS FOR DISABILITY BY OECD-DAC SECTORS OF INTERVENTION

Figure 3 highlights the main OECD-DAC sectors of intervention in disability-specific projects in 2022. In line with the AICS priorities, the largest amount of funding is in the "Health" sector², followed by "Education and Training", "Government and Civil Society" and "Peace and Security".

FIGURE 3

Disability-related project disbursements by OECD-DAC sector of intervention (in euros). Year 2022



2. In this analysis, the "health" sector also includes OECD DAC130 reproductive policies and maternal and child health.

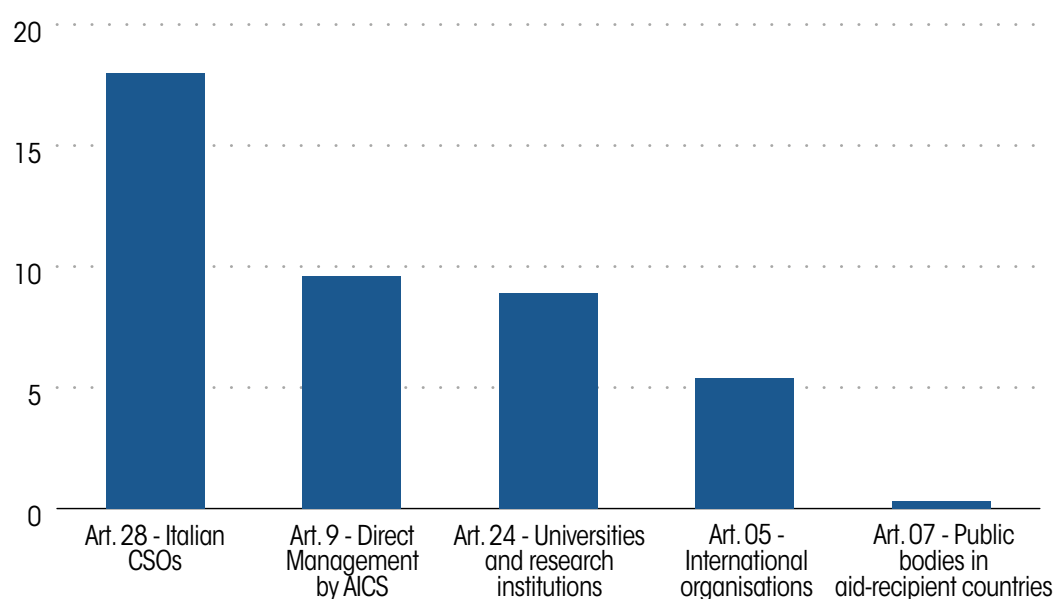
2.6 DISBURSEMENTS BY STAKEHOLDERS

Figure 4 highlights the percentage disability-related disbursements by type of stakeholder, according to Law 125/2014. For each stakeholder, the percentage of disbursements for disability-related projects is compared to the total disbursements. The graph shows that 18% of disbursements are intended for projects financed by Italian CSOs (promoted and awarded projects), which means that 18 out of every 100 euros disbursed for projects carried out by Italian CSOs go to projects focusing on disability.

This proportion drops to around 10 every 100 euros disbursed in the case of projects directly managed by AICS.

FIGURE 4.

Stakeholders by % of disability-related disbursements. Year 2022



ANALYSIS OF THE 2030 AGENDA SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS IN PROJECTS WITH THE OECD-DAC MARKER

An analysis of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is presented below, according to the descriptive-quantitative approach, which aims to highlight the percentage of disability-related projects as a ratio of the type of OECD-DAC marker. A qualitative-quantitative analysis is also presented based on the network analysis approach.

For a better understanding of the results, we must specify that each project can have more than one SDG target (up to a maximum of 10 targets).

In order to determine the number of projects with a disability-related marker involved in a given SDG target, Table 7 specifies the percentage of projects mainly and significantly funded in the disability sector for each SDG target, compared to the total number of projects, by type of OECD-DAC marker.

Table 7 highlights that the largest number of projects in the disability sector are aimed at achieving the goals of good health and well-being (Goal 3), quality education (Goal 4), reducing inequalities (Goal 10), gender equality (Goal 5), and decent work and economic growth (Goal 8). These findings are in line with section 2.5, where the most funding in the disability sector was highlighted for the OECD-DAC specific areas, confirming that disability is an issue that is closely linked to health, education and government and civil society.

TABLE 7

Percentage of projects for each SDG target compared to the total projects by type of OECD-DAC marker.
Year 2022

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	Disability Marker	
	Main	Significant
001 – No poverty	3,7%	14,5%
002 – Zero hunger	2,8%	8,2%
003 – Good health and well-being	22,2%	
004 – Quality education	20,4%	13,5%
005 – Gender equality	3,7%	13,2%
006 – Clean water and sanitation	0,9%	6,6%
007 – Affordable and clean energy	-	0,6%
008 – Decent work and economic growth	10,2%	8,5%
009 – Industry, innovation and infrastructure	0,9%	0,6%
010 – Reduced inequalities	22,2%	6,6%
011 – Sustainable cities and communities	1,9%	3,1%
012 – Responsible consumption and production	-	0,3%
013 – Climate action	-	0,9%
014 – Life below water	-	-
015 – Life on land	-	0,3%
016 – Peace, justice and strong institutions	7,4%	4,1%
017 – Partnerships for the goals	3,7%	0,9%

Figure 5 shows the links between the SDGs in disability-related projects, highlighting both Main and Significant markers.

The size of each node is proportional to the number of projects in a specific goal and is represented with various colour shades.

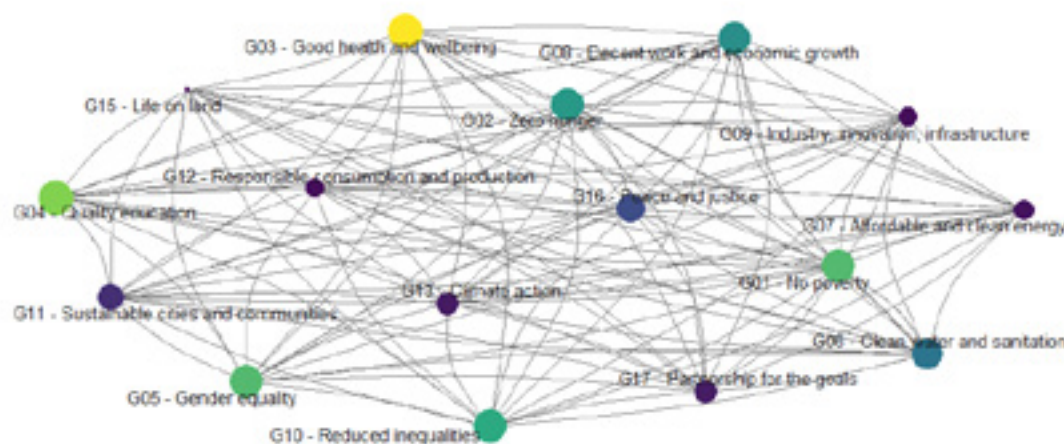
It can be seen that the largest node, represented in yellow, is related to goal G03 Good health.

The lines connecting the nodes (or edges or links) represent the links between the goals identified in the various disability projects.

This graph highlights which goals are focused on in the disability projects and how they are related to each other.

FIGURE 5

Links between the SDG goals in disability-related projects.



Legend:

G01 – No poverty, **G02** – Zero hunger, **G03** – Good health and well-being, **G04** – Quality education, **G05** – Gender equality, **G06** – Clean water and sanitation, **G07** – Affordable and clean energy, **G08** – Decent work and economic growth, **G09** – Industry, innovation and infrastructure, **G10** – Reduced inequalities, **G11** – Sustainable cities and communities, **G12** – Responsible consumption and production, **G13** – Climate action, **G14** – Life below water, **G15** – Life on land, **G16** – Peace, justice and strong institutions, **G17** – Partnerships for the goals

Figure 6 shows the degree of interconnectedness between the SDG Goals in disability-related projects. The thicker the line between two SDG goals the more goals are addressed by a disability-related project.

The figure shows that projects addressing G03 – Good Health and Well-being also aim to reduce inequalities (G10) and achieve gender equality (G05). At the same time, goal G03 – Good Health and Well-being has strong links with the no poverty (G01) and zero hunger (G02) goals.

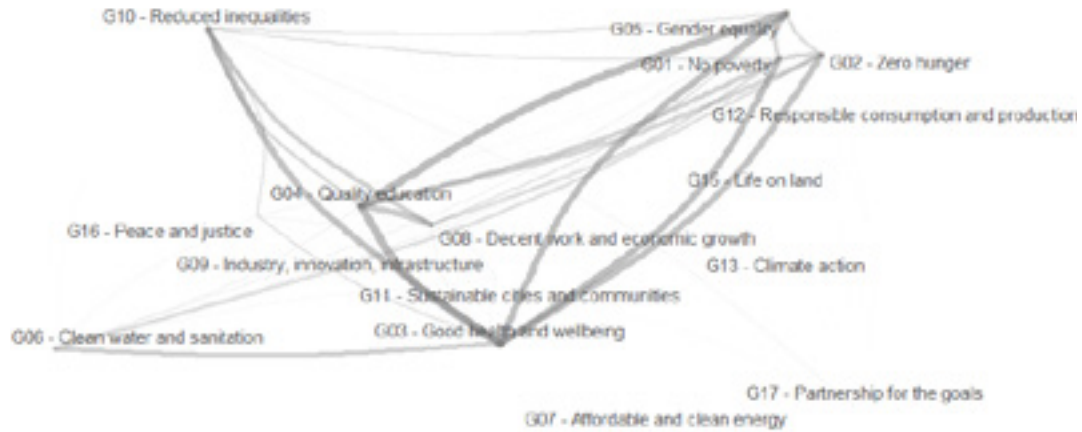
There are also strong links between the gender equality (G05) goal and the goal on improving the quality of education (G04).

The close link between gender equality (G05) and disability is also highlighted. Indeed, gender and disability are two key aspects of exclusion that are particularly evident in development and humanitarian contexts. For this reason, AICS has adopted a so-called “intersectional” approach, which assesses the multiple discriminations suffered, in particular, by women with disabilities.³

3. Guidelines on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, Girls and Children.

FIGURE 6

Level of interconnection between SDG goals in disability-related projects



Legend:

G01 – No poverty, **G02** – Zero hunger, **G03** – Good health and well-being, **G04** – Quality education, **G05** – Gender equality, **G06** – Clean water and sanitation, **G07** – Affordable and clean energy, **G08** – Decent work and economic growth, **G09** – Industry, innovation and infrastructure, **G10** – Reduced inequalities, **G11** – Sustainable cities and communities, **G12** – Responsible consumption and production, **G13** – Climate action, **G14** – Life below water, **G15** – Life on land, **G16** – Peace, justice and strong institutions, **G17** – Partnerships for the goals

04 CONCLUSIONS

The work carried out has allowed AICS to further investigate the dimensions and characteristics of its funding of disability-related projects.

The key elements emerging from the analysis of the 2022 data are:

- **Disbursements:** the funding of projects in the disability sector accounts for about 8% of total funding by the Agency, which means that it has fully achieved the target set in the “Plan of the Italian Agency for Development Cooperation and of the Directorate General for Development Cooperation of the MAECI for the effectiveness of 2020-2022 interventions” in meeting one of the “Leave no one behind” indicators.
- **Twin track approach** indicating the need to implement specific initiatives for people with disabilities by taking their needs into account, while increasing efforts to encourage disability mainstreaming policies in all development cooperation initiatives. This highlights the focus of AICS on humanitarian aid and mine clearance contexts, where persons with disabilities are subject to greater and multiple discrimination.
- **Areas of intervention and geographical areas:** more investments are allocated to projects for health, education and good government and civil society practices, which are priority areas of intervention for the Agency. The projects are mostly implemented in African and Middle Eastern countries, in line with the guidelines and programming document.
- **2030 Agenda and SDGs:** the analysis of the SDGs highlights how each project addresses several SDGs and how these are interconnected, emphasising the complexity of the situation of persons with disabilities in relation to the multiple forms of discrimination often experienced by them.

The complex picture that emerges points to the need to continue to direct funding in the sector based on evidence and interactions between all stakeholders involved in the process, supporting the creation of multidisciplinary and multi-partnership initiatives, taking into account the relationships and interconnections between the three dimensions of development (economic, social and environmental) of the 2030 Agenda.



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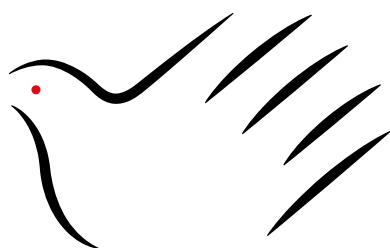
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<https://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?catId=1484&langId=en>

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