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Development Co-operation Directorate
Development Assistance Committee

Cancels & replaces the same document of 9 December 2020

DAC Working Party on Development Finance Statistics

The OECD-DAC policy marker on the inclusion and empowerment of persons with disabilities

Handbook for data reporters and users

Informal meeting of the Working Party on Development Finance Statistics (WP-STAT), 16 December 2020, virtual meeting.

The handbook on the policy marker on inclusion and empowerment of persons with disabilities, developed in collaboration with experts and organisations representing persons with disabilities, is circulated for INFORMATION under item 13 of the draft annotated agenda of the WP-STAT of 24-25 November and 16 December 2020.

This document cancel and replace the previous version, table 7 has been edited.

Please note that the full document is available in PDF format only.

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The OECD-DAC policy marker on the inclusion and empowerment of persons with disabilities

Handbook for data reporters and users

Version 1.0 – December 2020

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Acknowledgments

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Cover photo credit: International Disability Alliance

Summary card
The policy marker on inclusion and empowerment of persons with disabilities

Definition In accordance with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD), persons with disabilities include those who have long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments which in interaction with various barriers may hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others.	Development co-operation activities are classified as being inclusive of persons with disabilities (scores Principal or Significant) if: • They have a deliberate objective of ensuring that persons with disabilities are included, and able to share the benefits, on an equal basis to persons without disabilities. *or* • If they contribute to promote, protect and ensure the full and equal enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms by all persons with disabilities, and promote respect for their inherent dignity in line with Art. 1 of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. *or* • If they support the ratification, implementation and/or monitoring of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.
Eligibility Criteria	Support to activities that contribute to respect, protection and fulfilment of the rights and inclusion of persons with disabilities, through specific measures explicitly promoted in activity documentation which: • Promote and protect the equal enjoyment of all human rights by all persons with disabilities, and promote respect for their inherent dignity (CRPD Art. 1). • Ensure empowerment and accessibility for persons with disabilities to the physical, social, economic and cultural environment, to health and education and to information and communication. • Promote social, economic or political inclusion of persons with disabilities; or develop or strengthen policies, legislation or institutions in support of effective participation in society of persons with disabilities and/or their representative organisations.
Scoring System	2 – Principal objective 1 – Significant objective 0 – Not targeted NULL – Not screened
Default Values	Not applicable
Flows	All flows can be marked: ODA (flow type 10), OOF (flow type 21) and philanthropic flows (flow type 30).
Development Co-operation Modalities (previously Types of Aid)	All modalities can be marked, except for administrative costs (G01) and core contributions to multilateral institutions (B02).
Reporters	All institutions (bilateral, multilateral and philanthropic) that report to the OECD CRS can screen and mark their activities. Reporting is voluntary.

Box 1 - Terminology

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Terminology

Disability-related activities

In the OECD-DAC Statistical framework, and in this document, the term "disability-related activities" refers to activities that are identified with the policy marker on inclusion and empowerment of people with disabilities (for brevity "the disability marker").

An activity is a data point reported to the CRS database. It could describe a programme, a project or part of a programmer or project. This includes activities from bilateral, multilateral or philanthropic finance providers, as well as earmarked contribution to multilateral institutions.

Core contributions to multilateral institutions and administrative costs are excluded from marking.

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Background

The policy marker on inclusion and empowerment of persons with disabilities is a statistical tool of the OECD Creditor Reporting System (CRS). The policy marker was introduced to allow data providers to identify and report the activities related to disability inclusion, increasing the attention on this topic and the transparency on the financing flows dedicated to it. The DAC Working Party on Development Finance Statistics (WP-STAT) approved the disability marker in 2018, with the first data collected in 2019 on 2018 activities[1]. The policy marker is based on the same basic functioning principles as other CRS policy markers, which are defined in the Statistical Directives[2]. This handbook, prepared by the Secretariat in collaboration with governmental and independent experts, aims to facilitate reporting and interpretation of disability-related activities and resulting aggregated data. This handbook is a guidance document and does not substitute the texts approved by the WP-STAT.

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[1] See: https://one.oecd.org/document/DCD/DAC/STAT(2018)39/REV1/en/pdf and
https://one.oecd.org/document/DCD/DAC/STAT(2019)1/en/pdf
[2] See: http://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-standards/

I. How do the OECD-DAC statistics track development finance in support of persons with disabilities?

Inclusion and empowerment of persons with disabilities are an essential part of the overall commitment to "leave no one behind" and of development and emergency co-operation and emergency response activities in support of the 2030 Agenda. The OECD-DAC statistical system has several different tools to track the support provided to various economic sectors or policy objectives, including the purpose codes, the SDGs focus field and the policy markers.

CRS purpose codes

The CRS purpose codes constitute a sector classification specifically developed to categorise official development and emergency assistance (and by extension all development-related flows). More than 200 codes exist to indicate "which specific area of the recipient's economic or social structure is the transfer intended to foster". The CRS purpose codes do not include any specific code to identify activities in support of persons with disabilities, because disability inclusion is a cross-cutting issue that touches various sectors. Three purpose codes explicitly mention "persons with disabilities" in their description, and always in association with other vulnerable and marginalized groups. These codes identify the support to human rights (code 15160), social protection (code 16010) and refugees/asylum seekers (93013). Activities that in these categories might explicitly target persons with disabilities as their beneficiaries (see Table 1).

Table 1 - CRS purpose codes explicitly mentioning persons with disabilities.

15160	Human rights	Measures to support specialised official human rights institutions and mechanisms at universal, regional, national and local levels in their statutory roles to promote and protect civil and political, economic, social and cultural rights as defined in international conventions and covenants; translation of international human rights commitments into national legislation; reporting and follow-up; human rights dialogue. Human rights defenders and human rights NGOs; human rights advocacy, activism, mobilisation; awareness raising and public human rights education. Human rights programming targeting specific groups, e.g. children, **persons with disabilities**, migrants, ethnic, religious, linguistic and sexual minorities, indigenous people and those suffering from caste discrimination, victims of trafficking, victims of torture. (Use code 15230 when in the context of a peacekeeping operation and code 15180 for ending violence against women and girls. Use code 15190 for human rights programming for refugees or migrants, including when they are victims of trafficking. Use code 16070 for Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, i.e. Child Labour, Forced Labour, Non-discrimination in employment and occupation, Freedom of Association and Collective Bargaining.)
16010	Social protection	Social protection or social security strategies, legislation and administration; institution capacity building and advice; social security and other social schemes; support programmes, cash benefits, pensions

		and special programmes for older persons, orphans, **persons with disabilities**, children, mothers with newborns, those living in poverty, without jobs and other vulnerable groups; social dimensions of structural adjustment.
93013	Refugees/ asylum seekers in donor countries -– health	Costs incurred in donor countries for basic assistance to asylum seekers and refugees from developing countries, up to 12 months: basic health care and psycho-social support for persons with specific needs e.g. unaccompanied minors, **persons with disabilities,** survivors of violence and torture.

SDG focus field
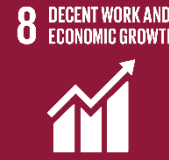
The inclusion and empowerment of persons with disabilities is an integral part of the concept of "leave no one behind" that is a foundational element of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Disability inclusion is embedded in several SDGs, but no goal or target is exclusively dedicated to this issue. As such, the information on the SDG focus of the activities is not suitable to identify disability inclusion in the OECD-DAC statistical framework. The SDG information could be useful when analysed together with the disability marker, to improve the understanding of where disability-inclusive ODA is being targeted/and where ODA across the SDGs is disability inclusive.

Some SDGs mention disability explicitly in the definition, to ensure that persons with disability, together with other specific vulnerable and marginalized groups, are also included. The goals that explicitly mention disability, indicated in table 2, are: quality education (SDG4), job opportunities (SDG 8), economic, social, political and economic inclusion (SDG 10), sustainable cities (SDG 11) and capacity building to developing countries (SDG17).

Other SDGs, while not explicitly mentioning explicitly disability inclusion, include in their definition a special attention to persons with vulnerabilities or to universal access to basic products or services. These goals include SDG1 on poverty, SDG2 on nutrition, SDG3 on health, SDG5 gender equality and women empowerment, SDG6 on water and sanitation and SDG7 on energy. While an in-depth analysis of the relation between disability inclusion and SDGs is out of the scope of this handbook, an indicative table on these interlinkages is provided in Annex II.

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Table 2 - SDGs with explicit references to persons with disabilities

	4.5	By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, **including persons with disabilities**, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations
	4.a	Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, **disability** and gender **sensitive** and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	8.5	By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, **including** for young people and **persons with disabilities**, and equal pay for work of equal value
10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES	10.2	By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, **irrespective of** age, sex, **disability**, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status
11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	11.2	By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, **with special attention to the needs of** those in vulnerable situations, women, children, **persons with disabilities** and older persons
	11.7	By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, **in particular for** women and children, older persons and **persons with disabilities**
17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS	17.18	By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable **data disaggregated by** income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, **disability**, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts

Box 2 – The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD)

The UN General Assembly approved in 2006 the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD), that came into force in 2008. As of 2020 the treaty has 163 signatories and 181 parties.

The purpose of the Convention is *to promote, protect and ensure the full and equal enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms by all persons with disabilities, and to promote respect for their inherent dignity* (Art.1).

The general principles of the Convention (Art.3) are the following:

> *(a) Respect for inherent dignity, individual autonomy including the freedom to make one's own choices, and independence of persons;*
>
> *(b) Non-discrimination;*
>
> *(c) Full and effective participation and inclusion in society;*
>
> *(d) Respect for difference and acceptance of persons with disabilities as part of human diversity and humanity;*
>
> *(e) Equality of opportunity;*
>
> *(f) Accessibility;*
>
> *(g) Equality between men and women;*
>
> *(h) Respect for the evolving capacities of children with disabilities and respect for the right of children with disabilities to preserve their identities.*

The State Parties to the Convention *recognize the importance of international cooperation for improving the living conditions of persons with disabilities in every country, particularly in developing countries* (Preamble).

Some of the articles of the Convention are particularly relevant in the context of international co-operation, including:

Article 11 - Situations of risk and humanitarian emergencies

States Parties shall take, in accordance with their obligations under international law, including international humanitarian law and international human rights law, all necessary measures to ensure the protection and safety of persons with disabilities in situations of risk, including situations of armed conflict, humanitarian emergencies and the occurrence of natural disasters.

Article 31 - Statistics and data collection

States Parties undertake to collect appropriate information, including statistical and research data, to enable them to formulate and implement policies to give effect to the present Convention […]

Article 32 - International cooperation

States Parties recognize the importance of international cooperation and its promotion, in support of national efforts for the realization of the purpose and objectives of the present Convention, and will undertake appropriate and effective measures in this regard, between and among States and, as appropriate, in partnership with relevant international and regional organizations and civil society, in particular organizations of persons with disabilities. Such measures could include, inter alia:

> *a) Ensuring that international cooperation, including international development programmes, is inclusive of and accessible to persons with disabilities;*
> *b) Facilitating and supporting capacity-building, including through the exchange and sharing of information, experiences, training programmes and best practices;*
> *c) Facilitating cooperation in research and access to scientific and technical knowledge;*
> *d) Providing, as appropriate, technical and economic assistance, including by facilitating access to and sharing of accessible and assistive technologies, and through the transfer of technologies.*

The full text of the Convention is available at
https://www.un.org/development/desa/disabilities/convention-on-the-rights-of-persons-with-disabilities.html

The OECD disability policy marker

The WP-STAT introduced the policy marker on the "inclusion and empowerment of persons with disabilities" in 2018, to precisely track how disability is mainstreamed in development co-operation and emergency assistance. The marker has a scoring system that distinguishes between activities that have disability inclusion as the principal objective (score 2) and activities that have it as the significant objective (score 1). The marker can be applied to activities in any sector or development co-operation modality (excluding administrative costs and core-contributions to multilateral organisations) and with any SDG focus. Each activity is a unique record in the database and it can provide information about a project or a programme (or part of a project or programme). The policy marker aims to track development co-operation projects or programmes that promote the inclusion and empowerment of persons with disabilities and co-operation projects or programmes in support of the ratification, the implementation and/or the monitoring of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD).

II. Definition and eligibility criteria

Activities marked with the disability policy marker should comply with the following definition and eligibility criteria[3].

Table 3 - Disability policy marker - definition and eligibility criteria

Definition	Development co-operation activities are classified as being inclusive of persons with disabilities (scores Principal or Significant) if: • They have a deliberate objective on ensuring that persons with disabilities are included, and able to share the benefits, on an equal basis to persons without disabilities. OR • If they contribute to promote, protect and ensure the full and equal enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms by all persons with disabilities, and promote respect for their inherent dignity in line with Art. 1 of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. OR • If they support the ratification, implementation and/or monitoring of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

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[3] See: https://one.oecd.org/document/DCD/DAC/STAT(2018)39/REV1/en/pdf

Eligibility Criteria	Support to activities that contribute to respect, protection and fulfilment of the rights and inclusion of persons with disabilities, explicitly promoted in activity documentation through specific measures which: • promote and protect the equal enjoyment of all human rights by all persons with disabilities, and promote respect for their inherent dignity (CRPD Art. 1). • ensure empowerment and accessibility for persons with disabilities to the physical, social, economic and cultural environment, to health and education and to information and communication. • promote social, economic or political inclusion of persons with disabilities; or develop or strengthen policies, legislation or institutions in support of effective participation in society of persons with disabilities and/or their representative organisations.

Table 4 - Explanatory terms

Persons with Disabilities	In accordance with the CRPD (Art.1), persons with disabilities include those who have long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments which in interaction with various barriers may hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others.

Box 3 - Key concepts

Accessibility, Inclusion, Consultation and Empowerment

Accessibility, inclusion, consultation and empowerment are related but distinct concepts, which are fundamental in designing and implementing disability-related policies and projects.

Accessibility is an intrinsic characteristic of a good or service, which can be wholly or partially usable by persons with different abilities, for example physical infrastructures, schools, cultural products, transport or public services (See Art. 9 of CPRD and General comment 2 on Art. 9*).

> Related to accessibility is the concept of **universal design,** which Article 2 of the UNCRPD defines as "the design of products, environments, programmes and services to be usable by all people, to the greatest extent possible, without the need for adaptation or specialized design. Universal design shall not exclude assistive devices for particular groups of persons with disabilities where this is needed."

Inclusion. The right to be included in the community relates to the principle of full and effective inclusion and participation in society as enshrined in, among others, article 3 (c) of the Convention. It includes living a full social life and having access to all services offered to the public and to support services offered to persons with disabilities to enable them to be fully included and participate in all spheres of social life. These services can relate, among others, to housing, transport, shopping, education, employment, recreational activities and all other facilities and services offered to the public, including social media. The right also includes having access to all measures and events of political and cultural life in the community, among others, public meetings, sports events, cultural and religious festivals and any other activity in which the person with disability wishes to participate. Inclusion activities make use of accessible goods and services (and thus encourage the provision of accessible goods and services) but the focus is on positive actions allowing all persons to participate in full to the society and on the society to consider different needs and abilities when taking decisions (See Art. 4(3), 19, 20, 27 of CPRD and general comment 7 on Articles 4.3 and 33.3*).

Consultation of persons with disabilities is the process of involving person with disabilities in key policy and programming decisions. As Article 4(3) of the UNCRPD notes, "In the development and implementation of legislation and policies to implement the present Convention, and in other decision-making processes concerning issues relating to persons with disabilities, States Parties shall closely consult with and actively involve persons with disabilities, including children with disabilities, through their representative organizations."

Empowerment has been defined as the capacity of individuals, groups and/or communities to take control of their circumstances, exercise power and achieve their own goals, and the process by which, individually and collectively, they are able to help themselves and others to maximize the quality of their lives**. Empowerment is an ongoing, continuous process, rather than an end in itself. Activities that support empowerment have the objective of supporting people with different abilities to overcome limitations and barriers, enjoy human rights and fundamental freedoms, and perform major life activities without constraints society imposing constraints. (See general comment 7*)

* General comments to the CPRD are available at: https://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/CRPD/Pages/GC.aspx

** Adams, Robert. *Empowerment, participation and social work*. New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2008, p.xv

III. Scoring

Methodology

The disability policy marker uses the same scoring methodology as the other policy and Rio markers in the CRS statistical framework, which is based on the following principles:

There are three scores (Table 5 and Figure 1):

Score 2 – Inclusion and empowerment of persons with disability is the **principal objective**;

Score 1 – Inclusion and empowerment of persons with disability is the **significant objective**;

Score 0 – The activity is screened but **it does not target disability**.

As regards activities that have not been screened, the marker field should be left blank (NULL) and not scored 0 by default. Examples of scoring are provided in Annex I.

Table 5 - Scoring system of the OECD-DAC policy markers.

Scoring	Definition in the Statistical Directives
Principal - Score 2	Principal (primary) policy objectives are those which can be identified as being fundamental in the design and impact of the activity and which are an explicit objective of the activity. They may be selected by answering the question "would the activity have been undertaken without this objective?
Significant - Score 1	Significant (secondary) policy objectives are those which, although important, are not one of the principal reasons for undertaking the activity. The activity has other prime objectives but has been formulated or adjusted to help meet the relevant disability concerns.
Not targeted - Score 0	The score not targeted means that the activity has been screened against, but was found not be targeted to, the policy objective.

Figure 1 - Disability marker decision tree
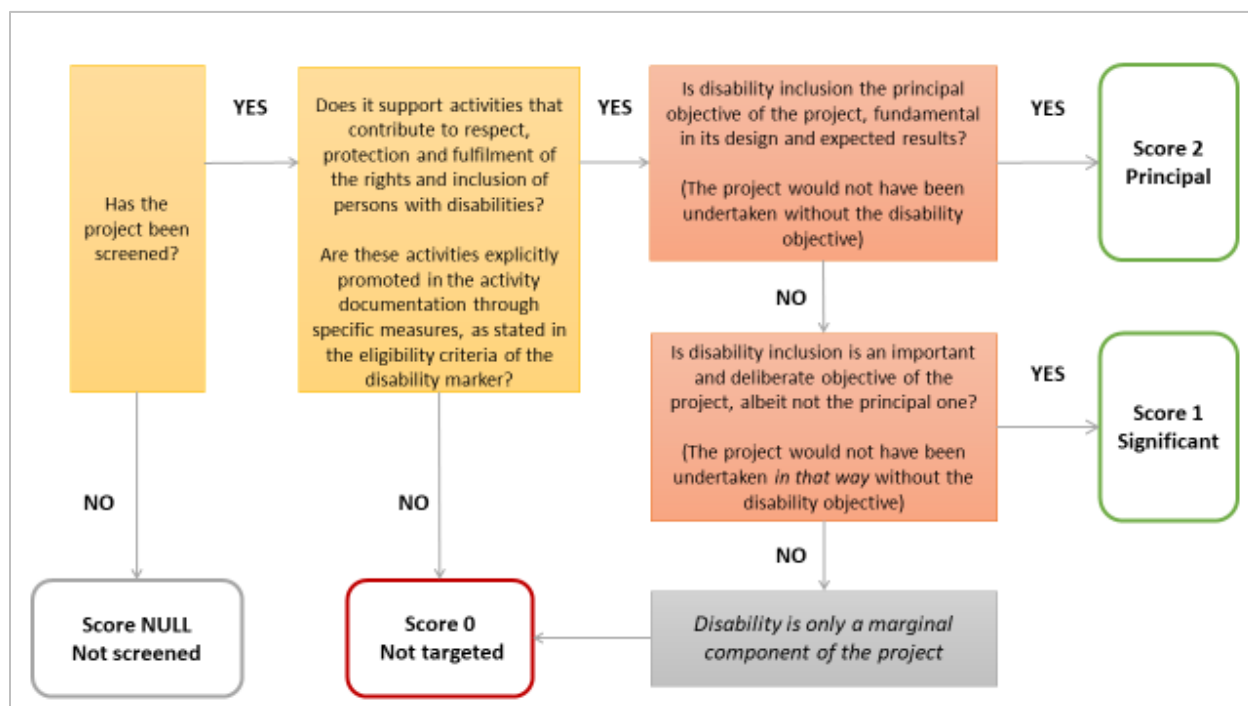
- The scoring has a qualitative nature.

  The scoring represents the level of mainstreaming of disability inclusion in development co-operation activities, not an exact quantification of the financial support to disability inclusion activities. The data should be read as the number/volume (or share) of activities that have disability inclusion as a principal/significant objective, rather than the amount of financing devoted to disability inclusion.

- The scoring does not measure the impact of the activities.

  All other things being equal, the impact of an activity with a principal score (score 2) is not necessarily greater than the impact of an activity with a significant score (score 1). The OECD-DAC CRS statistical framework collects data on the "inputs" of development co-operation activities. The database is not linked to results frameworks, impact indicators or ex-post evaluations.

- Data reporters should base their scoring decision on an assessment of the objectives of the activity, as described in the activity documentation.

  The disability inclusion objective should be clearly mentioned in the written documentation that forms the basis for the agreement to provide funding. The documentation could be the actual project or programme document, a proposal for funding an action which is outlined in a partner country document such as a national development strategy, sectoral strategy or local strategy, or

some other document that provides sufficient level of detail to assess the objectives of the action. The disability objective should be explicit and deliberate in the project documentation, and not implicit or assumed, for both activities marked principal or significant.

- The relation between the activity and the disability objective should be explicitly communicated in the activity descriptions reported to the CRS, in particular for the activities marked principal and the largest activities.

The descriptive fields of the CRS (title, short and long description) are key transparency tools. They provide essential information to the public, and enable the Secretariat to check the quality of reporting. While there might be administrative challenges when numerous small financial activities are reported, data reporters should be able to mention the policy objective in the descriptive fields for the activities marked principal and for the largest activities.

Recommended practices

The OECD-DAC Statistical Directives contain the formally agreed rules for the use of the disability marker, which are described above. This handbook also recommends a set of practices drawn from international agreements and consultations with disabled people's organisations, which could render development co-operation more inclusive. These are the following:

- Do not harm.

A "do no harm" approach is necessary for all development co-operation activities to ensure at minimum that the project/programme does not perpetuate or exacerbate discrimination/exclusion of persons with disabilities. A project that merely "does not harm" is not a project that has a positive impact on disability inclusion and empowerment, and should therefore be marked as "not targeting" (score zero).

- Adopt a twin-track approach.

Mainstreaming disability inclusion in development co-operation activities should follow a similar "twin-track" approach similar to the one used in mainstreaming gender equality. This consists of a generalized mainstreaming of disability inclusion within a donor's portfolio (typically with the score "significant"), and additionally a series of specifically targeted disability inclusion interventions (typically with the score "principal").

- Consultations with disabled people's organisations.

As envisaged by the CRPD (Art. 4.3), consultation with DPOs is a key factor to ensure that policies and activities actively take into account the needs of persons with disabilities. Stakeholder consultation is an established good practice in designing and implementing development co-operation activities. To ensure that projects are inclusive with persons with disabilities (or at least not harming them), a proper engagement with DPOs should take place.

- Disaggregated project indicators by disability.

Project indicators are an essential tool to monitor the impact of the activities on different groups of beneficiaries. When appropriate, project indicators that are disaggregated by disability (in addition to other common disaggregation such as sex and age) could offer powerful insights to ensure that the activities are effectively targeting disability inclusion, or at least do not harm. It is recommended that activities marked as targeting disability also include in their monitoring framework appropriate indicators to monitor the results of disability inclusion.

Scoring by sector

The following table presents the rationale for identifying and scoring disability-related activities in different CRS sectors, presenting some linkages with the CRPD and the SDGs. Data reporters are reminded that the scoring is always based on an assessment of the individual activity.

Table 6 – Examples of disability-related activities by sector

CRS – DAC 5 code	CRS SECTOR	Rationale	Disability policy marker suggested scores
110	**Education**	The right of persons with disabilities to education is stated in the Art. 24 of the CRPD as well as in the SDG 4 on education. Activities that ensure the inclusion of children with disabilities in the primary or secondary education system, and facilitate specialised support, are eligible for the marker.	**Any**
120	**Health**	The right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health without discrimination on the basis of disability is protected by the Art. 25 of CRPD, while the SDG 3 has the objective of promoting health and well-being for all. Activities in this sector shall include either provisions to ensure universal accessibility of health care, or the provision of health services needed by persons with disabilities specifically because of their disabilities.	**Any**
130	**Population Policies/Programmes & Reproductive Health**	(same as above)	**Any**
140	**Water Supply & Sanitation**	Access to water and sanitation for persons with disabilities is protected by the Art. 28 of the CRPD and by the SDG 6 on access to water and sanitation for all. Activities that promote inclusive access to water and sanitation are eligible for the marker.	**Any**
150	**Government & Civil Society**	Activities in the government and civil society sector can contribute to inclusion and empowerment of persons with disabilities, for example by ensuring public services, democratic participation, human rights, gender equality, safe migration and mobility. These activities are covered by several CRPD articles (such as Art. 12 – equal recognition before the law, 13 –access to justice, 14–liberty and	**Any**

		security of the person and 29 – participation to political and public life) and by the SDG 16 (peaceful and inclusive societies).	
160	**Other Social Infrastructure & Services**	Activities in this sector include social protection, employment creation, housing, basic social services and labour rights, which could be pivotal for the inclusion and empowerment of persons with disabilities. These are protected by several CRPD articles (such as Art. 19 – living independently and being included in the community, Art. 27 – work and employment, and Art. 28 – adequate standard of living and social protection) and several SDGs (such as SDG 1 on poverty, and SDG 8 on inclusive growth).	**Any**
210	**Transport & Storage**	Activities that promote accessibility (to transport) on an equal basis are promoted by Art. 9 of the CRPD on accessibility, by Art. 20 on personal mobility and by SDG 11 on sustainable and inclusive cities.	**Any**
220	**Communications**	Activities that promote accessibility (to communication) on an equal basis are promoted by the Art. 9 (accessibility) and Art. 21 (freedom of expression and opinion, and access to information) of the CRPD, and by SDG 9 on inclusive infrastructure.	**Any**
230	**Energy**	Activities that assure access to modern energy services (electricity and clean cooking) for all could include specific provisions to foster the access to persons with disabilities. Accessibility is promoted by the Art. 9 of the CRPD, while universal access to energy services is covered by the SDG 7.	**Any**
240	**Banking & Financial Services**	Access on equal basis to banking and financial services is envisaged by the Art. 12 of the CRPD (equal recognition before the law) and by SDG 8 on inclusive growth.	**Any**
250	**Business & Other Services**	Inclusive business development projects are key to foster inclusion of persons with disabilities. The activities in this sector are mentioned in Art. 27 of CRPD (work and employment) and by SDG 8 (inclusive growth).	**Any**
310	**Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing**	Activities in this sector could be designed to foster social and economic inclusion of persons with disabilities, as envisaged by the Art. 27 of CRPD and by SDG 8.	**Any**
320	**Industry, Mining, Construction**	(same as above)	**Any**
330	**Trade Policies & Regulations**	Activities in this sector can have important implications for disability inclusion. For example, trade regulations may affect workers' protections which are essential to ensure that persons with disabilities can enjoy their right to work on an equal basis.	**1 or 0**
410	**General Environment Protection**	General environmental protection activities could be related to disability inclusion, either through a direct participation of person with disabilities in the project activities, or through the accessibility of the benefits to all persons.	**Any**

430	Other Multisector	Other multisector projects include vast array of activities that could be disability-related, such as urban and rural development activities, or food security.	Any
510	General Budget Support	General budget support activities are not related with disability.	0
520	Developmental Food Aid/Food Security Assistance	Activities in this sector generally refer to wholesale food operations. In some cases they might be disability-related. Access to food is particularly mentioned in the Art. 28 of the CRPD (adequate standard of living) and SDG 1 (poverty) and SDG 2 (hunger).	1 or 0
530	Other Commodity Assistance	Activities in this sector support the generic import of goods and services. Although typically not disability-related, there may still be opportunities to ensure disability inclusion – for example, through dialogue about how to ensure procurement criteria to incorporate accessibility.	1 or 0
600	Action Relating to Debt	Not related to disability.	0
720	Emergency Response	Emergency response has strong linkages with disability inclusion. Activities in this category include provision of shelter, water, aid, sanitation, health services and food in emergency situations. Art. 11 of the CRPD (situation of risk and humanitarian emergencies) promotes the protection of people with disabilities in emergencies.	Any
730	Reconstruction Relief & Rehabilitation	(same as above)	Any
740	Disaster Prevention & Preparedness	(same as above)	Any
910	Administrative costs of donors	Should not be scored with the marker.	0
930	Refugees in Donor Countries	Actions that promote the inclusion of refugees with disabilities should be identified with the marker, on the basis of the Art. 5 of the CRPD (equality and non discrimination), Art. 10 (right to life) and Art. 12 (equal recognition before the law), among others.	Any
998	Unallocated/ unspecified	Should not be scored with the marker.	0

IV. What does the disability policy marker show?

What can the marker data tell us?

The marker is a qualitative tool to estimate the level of mainstreaming of disability inclusion in development co-operation activities. The total volume of projects marked significant (1) and principal (2) are counted as disability-related. The disability policy marker is instrumental to:

• Identify disability-related projects.

- Estimate the disability-related development finance for each data reporter, and globally.
- Assess the sectors and countries prioritised by disability-related aid.
- Identify the shares of disability-related development finance with a principal or significant objective.
- Identify overall trends and changes over time in disability-related aid.

What the marker data cannot tell us?

- **The marker cannot and does not intend to measure the outcome or impact of a project**. Monitoring and evaluation instruments are required for this task.
- **The disability policy marker does not quantitatively estimate the amount of funding available to disability-related actions within a project.** The statistical system does not collect information on the share of disability-focused activities within a project. The summation of funding of projects that are scored 1 or 2 should not be used to represent the total funding going towards disability-inclusion.

V. Data presentation and visualisation

The OECD publishes policy marker data in a standardised fashion, to ensure comparability with the data published for other markers, and over time. Although all data collected are available in the raw database, data visualisation and communication from the OECD on policy markers generally takes in consideration a subset called "allocable" activities (or bilateral allocable, if from bilateral providers).

Allocable aid (or development finance) excludes all activities for which the provider is not in the position to determine the characteristics of the final allocation of the funds. In practice, allocable activities are filtered through the data field "co-operation modalities" (formerly called types of aid). Only the following co-operation modalities are included in bilateral allocable aid:

- A02 - Sector budget support;
- B01 - Core support to NGOs, other private bodies, PPPs and research institutes;
- B03 - Contributions to specific-purpose programmes and funds managed by implementing partners;
- B04 - Basket funds/pooled funding;
- C01 - Project-type interventions;
- D01 - Donor country personnel;
- D02 - Other technical assistance.

On the basis of allocable aid, three standard data presentations / visualizations are made available.

1. **Data coverage (DC)** identifies the share of allocable activities that has been screened with the marker.

   DC = (Sum of allocable activities marked 0, 1 or 2) / (Sum of all allocable activities)

Data coverage indicates the level of implementation of the marker by the data providers (ODA only).

2. **Proportion of aid (or development finance) allocated to disability-related activities (PoA)**, by objective.

PoA = (Sum of allocable activities scored 1 / total allocable activities) + (Sum of allocable activities scored 2 / total allocable activities)

The share of disability- related aid (or development finance) indicates the level of mainstreaming of the disability objective (principal and significant) into development co-operation activities. The share can be calculated for ODA or, alternatively, for the whole development finance (concessional and non-concessional).

3. **Volume of disability-related aid (or development finance) (VDA)**

VDA (upper bound) = Sum of allocable activities scored 2 + Sum of allocable activities scored 1
VDA (lower bound) = Sum of allocable activities scored 2

The amounts of disability-related development finance are the absolute values of the activities scored principal or significant. These amounts <u>do not</u> represent an exact quantification of the financing to disability inclusion. The "lower bound" represents the sum of the amounts of all activities having disability as the principal objective. The "upper bound" represents the sum of the amounts of all activities with a disability objective, either principal or significant.

Table 7 - Example - Korea, disability-related, bilateral allocable ODA, 2018.

	Korea				
Score	**0**	**1**	**2**	**NULL**	**Total**
USD millions	2400	151	12	101	2663

Coverage	= (2400+151+12) / 2663 = 96.2%

Share of Disability- related ODA	= (151 + 12) / 2663 = 6.1%

| |
|---|
| **Lower bound** = USD 12 m |
| **Upper bound** = (151+12) = USD 163 m. |

Figure 2 – Example - Top 10 recipients of disability-related allocable development finance. All donors (include concessional and non-concessional flows and private philanthropy)
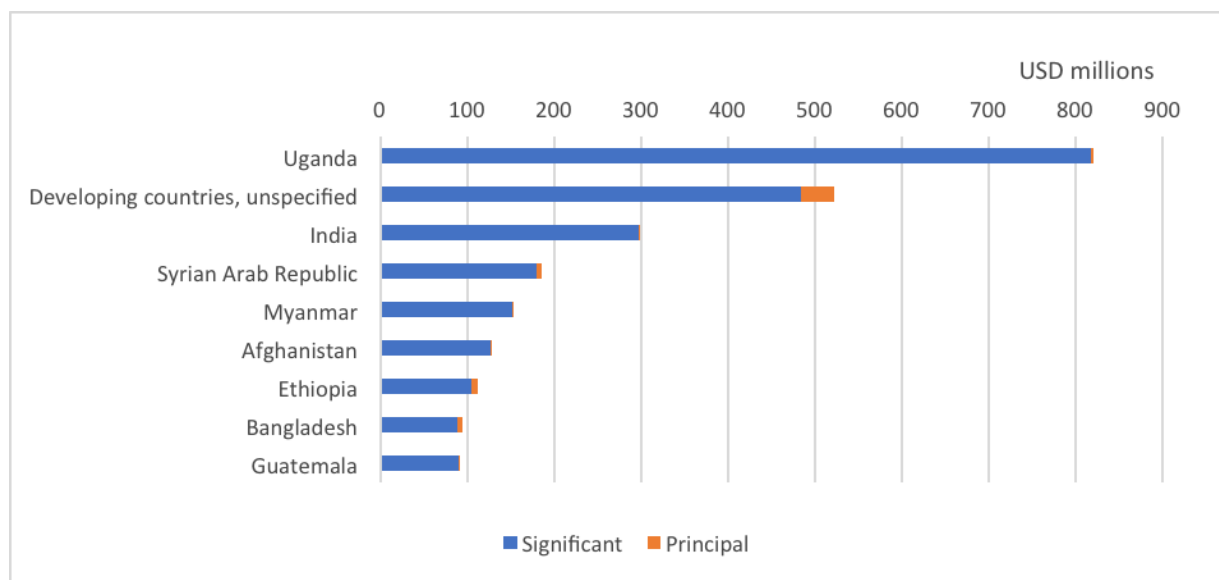
VI. Implementation best practices

To strengthen the accuracy and comparability of the data between reporters, some best practices are recommended.

1. **Apply the marker from the early phases of project design.**

The disability policy marker could have a strong impact when used as a "living tool" to spark discussions about the integration of disability objectives during the early stages of the project appraisal and design, when substantial amendments are still possible. At the design stage, consultation with beneficiaries and DPOs is crucial to properly address disability inclusion.

2. **Assign responsibility for applying the marker to project managers/officers**

As the marking must reflect the project's overall intentions, responsibility for applying the marker should sit with project managers/officers who have a good understanding of the project. Ideally, the marker should be applied in consultation with disability experts, and with verification from the statistical/quality control unit.

3. **Invest in staff capacity to apply the marker correctly**

Capacity building for staff members who have responsibility for assigning the codes could be useful to ensure that the marker is applied correctly.

Options to support the coding process include:

- Dedicated staff trainings on how to use the disability policy marker: practical exercises on how to code projects based on concrete case studies are often seen as the most useful approach;
- Developing internal guidance material on the marker and providing technical support within agencies to support the consistency of coding.;
- Encouraging reporters to share existing materials and tools for capacity-building and training activities for officers in charge of the marking;
- Setting up a helpdesk/nominating a contact point to support the officers responsible for the marking;
- Broader internal capacity building on disability inclusive development would support staff to use the marker correctly.

4. Establish strong internal quality control mechanisms

The reporters are responsible for putting in place quality assurance and control mechanisms to guarantee the accuracy of the application of the marker and the data that they report to the CRS. The Secretariat is not able to conduct in-depth checks for each reporter and does not have access to sufficient qualitative information to review the marking of each project.

- Reporters should introduce regular checks to review the marking of the data before submission.
- Recommendations to strengthen internal quality assurance include:
  - Conducting a systematic check of the marker score (for instance by the operational or geographic division) before the approval of the project.
  - Developing a quality assurance plan to support consistent and robust reporting.
  - Comprehensive ex-post reporting on the outcomes and impact of project/programmes marked as 1 or 2 at the evaluation stage.

Annex I – Examples of disability-related projects and their scoring

Project title	Project description	DAC Sector	Development co-operation modality	Marker	Note
Disability Inclusive Development Programme	This programme delivers support for people with disabilities in a number of developing countries, improving access to education, jobs, healthcare and reducing stigma and discrimination. The programme will also evaluate innovative approaches to disability inclusion, generate high quality research and discover what works to support the inclusion of people with disabilities in developing countries. Interventions that work will be scaled up, widening their reach. The new learning and evidence generated will be shared across the global development community and national governments.	43010 and 43082 Multisector and Multisector education and training	C01	Principal	This project has a principal objective of ensuring empowerment and inclusion.
Disability Catalyst Programme	A global partnership for action on disability-inclusive development, led by people with disabilities. This project will strengthen the voice of Disabled People's Organisations at regional, national and global level to advocate for changes in policies, legislations and programmes to ensure they are inclusive of people with disabilities. It will also establish and strengthen mechanisms within the United Nations to deliver on the global goals for people with disabilities, critical to achieving the promise to leave no one behind.	15160 Human rights	B03	Principal	This project is led by people with disabilities for persons with disabilities. It operates at a strategic level, and is designed to produce systemic change in policies, legislation and programming. it conforms fully with UNCPRD.

Contribution to ICRC's Activities in […] under the ICRC Disability and Mine Action Appeal 2019	Project objective: Immediate needs regarding mine risk education and physical rehabilitation of vulnerable people affected by conflict and/or other situations of violence in […] are covered. In 2019, the ICRC aims to achieve the following results: • Two physical rehabilitation centers[…] are staffed, equipped and operational. • Support of up to 6,100 affected disabled, war wounded and traumatized people is secured. • Threats posed by conventional and non-conventional weapons to the local population are reduced. • Communication and number of referrals to potential beneficiaries in catchment area regarding services of physical rehabilitation centers is increased.	72050 relief co-ordination, and support services	B03-1	Principal	The objective of the project is to provide specific rehabilitation to disabled people.
Protection and promotion of the rights of orphans with disabilities in […]	The programme is dedicated to the implementation of CRPD in particular for the promotion of the rights of children with disabilities. General objective: Promoting the full enjoyment of rights and the equal access to goods and services by persons with disabilities, in line with the International and European standard (UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and European Disability Strategy 2010-2020). Specific objectives: Supporting the Sudanese institutions' work to improve the quality of life and to foster the social inclusion of orphans with disabilities in […]. The activities foresee also actions for the prevention and reduction of intellectual disabilities. Activities: The initiative consists in providing technical assistance at the institutional level to the Federal Ministry of Welfare as well as in supporting the Khartoum State Ministry of Welfare in the management of three orphanages in […].	15160 Human rights 16010 Social Protection	C01	Principal	The project has a principal objective of implementing the CRPD.

Small Towns Water Sanitation and Hygiene Program	The Small Towns Water Sanitation and Hygiene program (STWSH) delivered through United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), seeks to provide improved access to safe water and sanitation and to improve hygiene practices for 500,000 women, men, girls and boys (including people with disabilities and the elderly) through rehabilitation of water and sanitation systems and hygiene promotion. STWSH focuses on small and medium towns and will reduce the vulnerability of people living in these towns to the risk of waterborne diseases. STWSH currently provides 14 small towns (500,000 people) with improved access to water supply and sanitation services and improved hygiene practices with focus on equity and gender and improves operational capacity and efficiency of sewerage systems and sewage treatment plants in target small towns.	14030 Basic drinking water supply and basic sanitation	C01	Significant	Access to water and sanitation for persons with disabilities is included in the objectives but it is not the principal motivation for the action.
Programme: POSIT "Stregthening the primary care system in […]"	The Project aims to improve primary health care services with particular reference to: emergency services; health of women with a focus on the prevention of breast cancer and the development of the network of maternity facilities; non-communicable diseases with a focus on primary prevention; strengthening of community mental health, psychosocial rehabilitation and job placements; accessibility of the facilities for primary health care. The project includes disability prevention and promotion of health services accessibility to persons with disabilities in line with the article 9 of the CRPD. This component also provides an event to raise awareness on human rights, discrimination and violence, with a specific focus on disability. In the framework of the activities related to mental health sector, a new initiative is ongoing related to setting up a social co-operative of persons with users of the Mental Health Center of […]. The initiative envisages a joint venture with local entrepreneurs with the aim to support economic and psychosocial empowerment of persons with disabilities who will be will be employed within the co-operative.	12220 Basic health care	C01	Significant	The project has a well-defined objective on disability inclusion and empowerment, albeit this is not the principal reason to undertake the activity.

Contribution to the UN Bhutan One Programme 2016 - 2018	The overall objective of the project is to support the Government of […] in improving the enabling environment for equal access to justice, particularly for vulnerable groups. The three outcomes of the project are: Outcome 1: Evidence-based, inclusive decision-making and policy development is advanced, towards a single policy framework on governance that measures both Gross National Happiness and SDG results, where no-one is left behind Outcome 2: The Rule of Law and related institutions are strengthened for enhanced access to justice for women, marginalized groups, and key populations, including LGBTI, People Living with HIV and Persons with Disabilities. Outcome 3: Parliament and key institutions strengthened to perform core functions for improved accountability, participation and representation.	15130 legal and judicial development	B03-0	Significant	The project include a component on access to justice for people with disabilities.
Education for children and youth in […]	A quality education for children and youth in […]. The initiative aims to contribute to the future of youth and children by improving their education and well-being, giving them more opportunities to find a job and, consequently, promoting their social and economic inclusion particularly for those who belong to more vulnerable groups and are more at risk of exclusion. 25% of budget investment dedicated to disability.	11110 Education policy and administrative management 11120 Education facilities and training	C01	Significant	The project include a component on disability inclusion, albeit this is not the principal reason for the action.
Global Polio Eradication	Funding under this initiative provides core funding support to the World Health Organisation for the Global Polio Eradication Initiative. The contribution will provide funding and technical assistance for polio surveillance, monitoring, supplementary immunisation campaigns and outbreak responses.	12250 Infectious disease control	C01	Not targeting	This investment aims to eliminate a medical condition that causes nerve injury which may lead to paralysis and, as such, has been marked as not targeting disability as the targeted beneficiaries are not disabled.

| Research, Policy and Program Development II | The […] Research, Policy and Program Development II initiative provides program enabling and management costs that will enhance the programs ability to flexibly respond to current and emerging program enabling and management needs that are a priority for [..] the Government of Tonga such as: gender and disability inclusive development; support for the program's communication strategy and public diplomacy; activities that support and inform partnership dialogue and discussions; strengthening of donor coordination activities; and whole-of-government activities such as the Governor Generals sports scholarships. This initiative will provide the program with a mechanism for efficient management of small-scale activities that address broader aid program objectives and specific program development and management requirements. The total value of this initiative is $0.3 million over 3 years, starting 2011-12. | 15110 Democratic participation and civil society | C01 | Not targeting | While disability is incorporated as a component within this aid investment, the provider declared the contribution as minimal. For DAC purposes the activity is marked 0, neither significant nor principal. |

Annex II – SDGs areas and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

SDG AREAS AND THE CRPD[4]	
SDG 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere	
SDG TARGET	CRPD
Target 1.3: Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems for all persons, including minimum levels, and, by 2030, achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable	Art. 5. Equality and non-discrimination Art. 6. Women with disabilities Art. 7. Children with disabilities Art. 8. Awareness-raising Art. 9. Accessibility Art. 10. Right to life Art. 11. Situations of risk and humanitarian emergencies Art. 12. Equal recognition as a person before the law Art. 28 Social Protection Art. 31. Compiling of data and statistics Art. 32. International Cooperation
SDG 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture Basic nutrition	
SDG-TARGET	CRPD
Target 2.1: By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round	Art. 5. Equality and non-discrimination Art. 6. Women with disabilities Art. 7. Children with disabilities Art. 9. Accessibility Art. 12. Equal recognition as a person before the law Art. 28 Social Protection. Art. 31. Compiling of data and statistics Art. 32. International Cooperation
SDG 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	
Target 3.2: By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births	Art. 6. Women with disabilities Art. 7. Children with disabilities Art. 9. Accessibility Art. 10. Right to life

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[4] This table is derived from "Guía para la inclusion de la discapacidad en cooperacíon para el desarrollo". Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo - AECID 2018.

Target 3.7: By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes	Art. 11. Situations of risk and humanitarian emergencies Art. 23 Respect for home and the family Art. 25. Health Art. 31. Compiling of data and statistics Art. 32. International Cooperation
Target 3.8: Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for al	

SDG 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	
SDG-TARGET	CRPD
4.1: By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes	Art. 3. General principles Art. 4. General obligations Art. 5. Equality and non-discrimination Art. 6. Women with disabilities Art. 7. Children with Disabilities Art. 8. Awareness-raising Art. 9. Accessibility Art. 16. Freedom from exploitation, violence and abuse Art. 24. Inclusive education Art. 27. Work and employment Art. 31. Compiling of data and statistics Art. 32. International Cooperation
Target 4.2: By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education	
Target 4.3: By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university	
Target 4.4: By 2030, substantially increase the number of youths and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship	
Target 4.5: By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for vulnerable groups, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations	
Target 4.6: By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy	
Target 4.7.a): Build and upgrade education facilities that are age, ability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all	

SDG 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	
SDG-TARGET	CRPD
Target 5.2: Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation	Art. 5. Equality and non-discrimination Art. 6. Women with disabilities Art.7. Children with disabilities
Target 5.6: Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences	Art. 8. Awareness-raising Art.9. Accessibility Art. 12. Equal recognition as a person before the law Art. 16. Freedom from exploitation, violence and abuse Art. 21. Freedom of expression and opinion, and access to information Art. 23 Respect for home and the family Art.25. Health Art. 28 Social Protection. Art.29. Participation in political and public life

	Art. 31. Compiling of data and statistics
SDG 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	
SDG-TARGET	CRPD
Target 6.1: By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all	Article 5. Equality and non-discrimination Art. 6. Women with disabilities Art. 7. Children with disabilities
Target 6.2: By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations	Art. 9. Accessibility Art. 11. Situations of risk and humanitarian emergencies Art. 28 Social Protection. Art. 31. Compiling of data and statistics Art. 32. International Cooperation
SDG 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all	
SDG-TARGET	CRPD
Target 7.1: By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy	Art. 9. Accessibility Art. 28 Social Protection Art. 31. Compiling of data and statistics Art. 32. International Cooperation
SDG 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	
SDG-TARGET	CRPD
Target 8.5: By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value	Art. 5. Equality and non-discrimination Art. 6. Women with disabilities Art. 9. Accessibility Art. 12. Equal recognition as a person before the law Art. 16. Freedom from exploitation, violence and abuse Art. 27. Work and employment Art. 31. Compiling of data and statistics
SDG 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation	
SDG-TARGET	CRPD
Target 9.C: Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020	Article 5. Equality and non-discrimination Art. 6. Women with disabilities Art. 7. Children with disabilities Art. 9. Accessibility Art. 12. Equal recognition as a person before the law Art. 20. Personal mobility Art. 21. Freedom of expression and opinion, and access to information Art. 27. Work and employment Art. 31. Compiling of data and statistics Art. 32. International Cooperation
SDG 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	

SDG-TARGET	CRPD
Target 11.1: By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums	Art. 4. General obligations Art. 5. Equality and non-discrimination Art. 6. Women with disabilities Art. 7. Children with disabilities Art. 9. Accessibility Art. 11. Situations of risk and humanitarian emergencies Art. 16. Freedom from exploitation, violence and abuse Art. 20. Personal mobility Art. 28 Social Protection. Art. 31. Compiling of data and statistics Art. 32. International Cooperation
Target 11.2: By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and the elderly	
Target 11.5: By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations	Art. 4. General obligations Art. 5. Equality and non-discrimination Art. 6. Women with disabilities Art. 7. Children with disability Art. 8. Awareness-raising Art. 9. Accessibility Art. 11. Situations of risk and humanitarian emergencies Art. 12. Equal recognition as a person before the law Art. 16. Freedom from exploitation, violence and abuse Art. 20. Personal mobility Art. 21. Freedom of expression and opinion, and access to information Art. 23 Respect for home and the family Art. 24. Education Art.25. Health Art. 27. Work and employment Art. 28 Social Protection Art. 29. Participation in political and public life Art. 31. Compiling of data and statistics Art. 32. International Cooperation
Target 11.7: By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, the elderly and persons with disabilities	

SDG 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels	
SDG-TARGET	CRPD
Target 16.3: Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all	Art. 1. Purpose Art. 4. General obligations
Target 16.7: Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels	Art. 5. Equality and non-discrimination Art. 6. Women with disabilities

Target 16.9: By 2030, provide legal identity for all, particularly by birth registration	Art. 7. Children with disabilities Art. 9. Accessibility Art. 10. Right to life Art. 12. Equal recognition as a person before the law Art. 13. Access to justice Art. 14. Personal liberty and security Art. 15. Freedom from torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment Art. 16. Freedom from exploitation, violence and abuse Art. 18. Liberty of movement and nationality Art. 31. Compiling of data and statistics Art. 32. International Cooperation
SDG 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development	
SDG-TARGET	CRPD
Target 17.18: By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, in order to significantly increase the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts	Art. 9. Accessibility Art. 21. Freedom of expression and opinion, and access to information Art. 31. Compiling of data and statistics Art. 32. International Cooperation