

March 2021

**Inclusive aid to support people with psycho-social disabilities**

## Introduction

## The objective of this project is to identify how much official development assistance (ODA or aid) goes to Kenya, Uganda and Zambia; how much of this aid is disability relevant and disability inclusive (e.g. CRPD complaint) and how much goes to psycho-social disability projects globally by what donors and through which implementing partners with a particular focus on Kenya, Uganda and Zambia. The data and analysis will inform an advocacy paper Validity is planning to publish in May 2021.

In 2019, Development Initiatives (DI) created a keyword search methodology which examined records from the Creditor Reporting System (CRS) for projects which contained titles or descriptions which indicated that the purpose was relevant to individuals with disabilities up to and including 2017.[[1]](#endnote-2) In February 2020, the OECD DAC released the 2018 compendium of international aid in the CRS. This release of the CRS contains a new marker for the ‘inclusion and empowerment for people with disabilities’.[[2]](#endnote-3) The marker asks donors to indicate whether individual projects are one of ‘principally’, ‘significantly’ or ‘non-targeted’ for the purpose of the inclusion and empowerment of people with disabilities, much in the same way that previous project markers function—such as the gender empowerment marker, or the Rio markers.

This project will combine analysis of the DAC’s new disability marker and a revised keyword methodology to quantify overall ODA, disability-relevant and inclusive ODA, and ODA relevant to persons with psycho-social disabilities in Kenya, Uganda and Zambia. This analysis will use the OECD DAC data for 2019.

## Overall aid to Kenya, Uganda and Zambia

First, the OECD DAC CRS (Creditor Reporter System) database is used to quantify overall aid disbursements to Kenya, Uganda and Zambia. All activities from all donors are included, irrespective of whether they are disability-relevant or not.

Figure 1: Overall aid to Kenya, Uganda and Zambia, 2015-2019

Source: Development Initiatives based on OECD DAC CRS.

Between 2015 and 2019, disbursements to Kenya, Uganda and Zambia, the three focus countries, have increased from $U5.8bn to $US7.3bn, equivalent to a 27% increase, however this increase has not been observed equally. Despite Kenya and Uganda seeing increases in the region of 30%, Zambia has only seen an 11% increase across the period, with consistent decreases since 2017. In volume terms, disbursements to Kenya have increased by $US0.9bn across the period, compared to an increase of $0.5bn in Uganda and $US0.1bn in Zambia.

Figure 2: Top donors to Kenya, Uganda and Zambia, 2015-2019

Source: Development Initiatives based on OECD DAC CRS.

From 2015-2019, the United States disbursed $U8.8bn to Kenya, Uganda and Zambia, equivalent to 27% of total receipts. In the period, the United States was the largest annual donor in all but 2019 where the International Development Association (IDA) disbursed $US2.1bn.

Figure 3: Delivery channels to Kenya, Uganda and Zambia, 2015-2019

Source: Development Initiatives based on OECD DAC CRS.

International aid takes many routes to reach its point of delivery. In addition to recipient governments, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) form a key channel of delivery for international aid, enabling donor governments to fund effective development projects at an international and national level.

Overall aid is channelled mostly through recipient governments in Kenya, Uganda and Zambia (50% of all aid in 2019). International NGOs also channelled over 12% of all aid in 2019.

## Disability-relevant aid to Kenya, Uganda and Zambia

Utilising the keyword methodology in combination with the DAC’s own disability inclusion marker, aid which is relevant to all aspects of disability was identified. Disability-relevant aid was classified as either ‘principal’ (aid projects with a primary and direct aim relevant to persons with disabilities), or ‘significant’ (aid projects with a partial but still direct aim relevant to persons with disabilities).

Figure 4: Overall disability-relevant aid to Kenya, Uganda and Zambia as a proportion of all ODA has increased since 2015

Source: Development Initiatives based on OECD DAC CRS.

Over the period 2015-2019, total disability-relevant aid to the focus countries totalled $0.9bn, representing a share of less than 3% of all ODA in this time. The share of disability-relevant aid increased consistently year-on-year from 2.0% in 2015 to 3.5% in 2019 (Figure 4).

The split of aid with a principal or significant disability purpose shows only a small minority of disbursements have as a principal disability objective: just 12.9% of all disability-relevant disbursements since 2015. This analysis suggests that the vast majority of disability-relevant aid is delivered in diverse and multi-purpose aid packages which cover broad groups of vulnerable populations, rather than targeting persons with disabilities directly.

Figure 5: Top donors of disability-relevant aid to Kenya, Uganda and Zambia, 2015-2019

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Source: Development Initiatives based on OECD DAC CRS.

Throughout the period, the US represented the largest donor of disability-relevant aid, with over $US350m in disbursements. Between 2014-2016, Finland, USA and the EU have consistently appeared in the top five donors of intellectual disability-focused aid, although these donors’ annual disbursements do not exceed $15 million. In 2018, the UK returned again to the top five donors, again as the highest with a $19.7 million intellectual disability-focused disbursements.

Figure 6: Delivery channels to Kenya, Uganda and Zambia, 2015-2019

Source: Development Initiatives based on OECD DAC CRS.

In sharp contrast to the picture of all aid, the majority of disability-relevant aid is channelled through International NGOs, with 40.0% being delivered by this means in 2019 (22.4 percentage points greater than the equivalent for overall aid). Further, recipient governments play a considerably smaller role with only 4.2% of disability-relevant aid being delivered through them in 2019 (45.9 percentage points less than for overall aid).

### Methodology

#### Keyword search approach

1. Project titles and short descriptions (which can be 150 characters long) of the OECD DAC CRS entries will be searched using principal terms to identify projects with ‘principal’ objectives relevant to people with disabilities. (Table 1 below lists proposed the search terms used).
2. Long descriptions (which allow more characters to be entered for each project) will be then searched for using the same principal terms. Projects captured in the search of long descriptions were marked as ‘significant’, on the assumption that disability assistance or empowerment is one objective of a wider programme.
3. A secondary search using significant terms will be carried out on the project titles, short descriptions and long descriptions of all projects not already marked as ‘principal’ or ‘significant’. These terms aim to capture a pool of projects for which disability assistance or empowerment is part of a wider programme.
4. In a similar way, false positive search terms that would create incorrect classifications will be used to identify projects that appeared to be disability-relevant in the previous steps. These projects will be manually examined to determine whether they represent programmes of which disability assistance or empowerment is a principal or significant objective, or not an objective at all. False positive search terms will be determined based on a manual check of primarily identified records.

#### Channels of delivery: DPOs

1. The CRS identifies aid which is channelled through NGOs. NGOs which channel intellectual disability-relevant aid will be categorised whether they are Disabled Person Organisations, and their geographical scope (donor-based, recipient-based, international).

### Keyword list for disability-relevance

All keyword matches are conducted in lowercase. The keyword approach uses a method known as ‘regular expressions’ to match partial and dynamic phrases in the keyword list. For example, the keyword string *‘disab’* will match all instances of the words *‘disability’* and *‘disabled’*. Special symbols are also used in regular expressions, for example, a period (*‘.’*) is a wildcard, which will match any single character in its place. Other symbols include the use of curly brackets, which define the length of a wildcard: *‘.{0,1}’* will match any one or zero characters in its place; and the use of *‘\\b’* to represent the boundary of a word, be that a punctuation or space character.

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| Set | Terms |
| Disability: principal terms | *disab, discapaci, incapaci, minusvÃ¡lido, invalidit, infirmitÃ©, d-isab, disorder, handicap , impairment, impaired, pwd, gwd, cwd, chronic health, chronic ill, maladie chronique, enfermedad crÃ³nica , deaf, sordo, sourd, blind, ciego, aveugle, eye health, with special needs, con necesidades especiales, besoins spÃ©ciau, besoins spÃ©cifiques, special needs education, disabilities and special needs, autistic, autism, autist,mental health, santÃ© mentale, salud mental, prosthe, prosthÃ¨, prÃ³tesi, mobility device, dispositivo de movilidad, dispositif de mobilitÃ©, wheelchair, fauteuil roulant, silla de ruedas, plegia, paralys, hearing aid, audÃ­fono, dispositif d'Ã©coute pour malentendant, amputation, amputee, amputÃ©, amputa, schizophreni, esquizofrenia, schizophrÃ©nie, bipolar, leprosy, sign language, langage des signes, lenguaje de seÃ±as, arthriti, artritis, arthrite, rheumat, rhumat, reumat, dementia, dÃ©mence, demencia,spina , hydrocephalus, hidrocefalia, l'hydrocÃ©phalie,diabetes, diabÃ¨te,atlas alliance, atlas allinance, abilis foundation, zapdd, special education, educaciÃ³n especial, Ã©ducation spÃ©ciale, special needs education, special need education, learning difficult, learning disa, difficultÃ©s d'apprentissage, dificultades de aprendizaje, discapacidad de aprendizaje, trouble d'apprentissage, learning problem, trisomy.{0,1}21, trisomie.{0,1}21, trisomÃ­a.{0,1}21, down syndrom, syndrome de down, sÃ­ndrome de down, cerebral, cÃ©rÃ©brale, crpd,psycho.{0,1}social disab, disability and psycho.{0,1}social, discapacidad psicosocial, handicap psychosocial, discapacidad y psicosocial, handicap et psychosocial, cognitive dis, discapacidad cognitiva, dÃ©ficience cognitive, cognitive defici, cognitive delay, delayed cognitive,fetal alcohol syndrome, developmental delay, pmld, neuro.{0,1}development, neuro.{0,1}diverse, sclerosis, sclÃ©rose, albinism, albino, assistive technology, assistive devices, tecnologÃ­a de asistencia, la technologie d'assistance, dispositifs d'assistance, dispositivos de ayuda,reasonable accommodation, acomodaciÃ³n razonable, acomodaciones razonables, amÃ©nagements raisonnables, accommodement raisonnable, inclusive education,Ã©ducation inclusive,educaciÃ³n inclusive,accessibility,accesibilidad,accessibilitÃ©, workplace accommodations, amÃ©nagements en milieu de travail, alojamiento en el lugar de trabajo, psychosocial di$, people with limited capacit, personnes avec une capacitÃ©.{0,1} limitÃ©e, personas con capacidad.{0,2} limitada)* |
| Disability: significant terms | *vulnerable group, vulnerable people, vulnerable population, vulnerable individual, vulnerable girl,* *vulnerable women, vulnerable boy, vulnerable men, vulnerable refugee, who are vulnerable, which are vulnerable, vulnerable child, marginali.ed group, marginali.ed people, marginali.ed population, marginali.ed individual, marginali.ed girl, marginali.ed women, marginali.ed boy, marginali.ed men, marginali.ed refugee, who are marginali.ed, which are marginali.ed, marginali.ed child, marginali.ed and young, war victim, victimas de guerra, victimes de guerre, victim. of war, landmine victim, victime de mine, víctima de minas terrestres, landmine survivor, sobreviviente de minas terrestres, survivant d'une mine, inclusive education,Ã©ducation inclusive, educaciÃ³n inclusiva, inclusive employment, empleo inclusivo, emploi inclusif* |

### Keyword list for disability-relevance provided by Validity

In addition to the keyword lists outlined above, we have analysed the words in the ‘Key words ODA Research’ document sent by William Aseka at Validity on 15 December 2020. This word list has been edited and trimmed in order to ensure additional results are projects relevant to persons with disabilities or contain objectives relevant to persons with disabilities.

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| Additional Validity terms | *acquired brain injury, addict, alzheimers, anorex, antipsychotic, antidepressant, mood stabili.er, aspergers, bipolar, bulimia, \\bcarer, psychosis, camh, counselling, counseling, depression, diagnostic and statistical manual, drug abuse, emotional and behavioural, epilepsy, gerontol, impairment, insane, insanity, cognitive, international classification of diseases, lunatic, mental health , mental ill, mental well.{0,1}being, narcissis, personality disorder, bpd, post.{0,1}traumatic stress, ptsd, psychiatric, psychotropic , psychiatrist, psychiatry, psychologist, psycho.{0,1}social, psicosocial, psychosomatic, psychosurgery, schizo, esquizo, seclusion, suicid, psycho.{0,1}therapy, vulnerable youth, vulnerable child, vulne rable child* |

Notes

1. Development Initiatives, 2019. *How well is aid targeting disability?* Available at: <https://devinit.org/blog/how-well-aid-targeting-disability/> [↑](#endnote-ref-2)
2. Development Assistance Committee, 2018. *Proposal to introduce a policy marker in the CRS to track development finance that promotes the inclusion and empowerment of persons with disabilities.* Available from: <http://www.oecd.org/officialdocuments/publicdisplaydocumentpdf/?cote=DCD/DAC/STAT(2018)39/REV1&docLanguage=En> [↑](#endnote-ref-3)