GETTING THE DATA
How much does aid money support inclusion of persons with disabilities?

A guide for advocates in the disability movement to work with the data generated by the OECD-DAC ‘disability marker’ in aid.

Polly Meeks, July 2020
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DISCLAIMER

All efforts have been made to be as accurate as possible and instructions provided for the use of the OECD data base, files and website are correct as of 25th May 2020. However, changes by OECD in their website or file structure may be possible in the coming months and a second version (V 1.1) of this guide will be published by CIP in February 2021 to take into account possible changes as well as users’ feedback. Any views expressed in the text belong solely to the author, and not necessarily to CIP or its donors. Any errors or omissions are the author’s own.

Please note the OECD say that their CRS database is not accessible for screen-reader users. We are in discussion with experts on web accessibility within the disability movement, to investigate alternative ways for screen-reader users to work with this data, outside what the OECD currently makes possible. We will include an update on this in version 1.1 of the guide.
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Official Development Assistance (ODA – also known as aid) is a vital resource for realising the rights of persons with disabilities.

In 2019, development partners spent 153 billion US dollars of ODA. Under the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Sustainable Development Goals, development partners are committed to make their ODA disability inclusive. And ODA is governed in a way that offers important advocacy opportunities for the disability movement.

Taken together, these factors make ODA an essential resource for realising the CRPD. ODA can never be a substitute for national governments’ obligations to finance the rights of persons with disabilities, but it can make a very significant contribution in the short term. In fact, research in some countries has found ODA to be a much bigger source of finance for the rights of persons with disabilities than domestic government budgets.

And, although most of this guide was written before the COVID-19 pandemic, the urgent need for public resources to ensure a disability-inclusive response to the crisis means that ODA is now even more important than ever.

But while we know ODA has the potential to play an important role in financing the rights of persons with disabilities, in reality how much ODA actually aims to be disability inclusive? The new ‘disability marker’ in the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development’s database helps to answer that question.

Using the disability marker, every ODA project in the database is now sorted into one of the following categories:

- **2** disability inclusion is the **principal** objective
- **1** disability inclusion is a **significant** objective
- **0** this ODA spending does **not** target disability inclusion in any significant way
- “blanks” the development partner **did not assess** this spending for disability inclusion

This guide suggests a six-step approach for advocates who want to analyse ODA data using the disability marker.

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1 All members of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development’s Development Assistance Committee, except the United States
Go to the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development’s ODA database.

Select the data you want, from the drop-down menus at the top of the database. Pay particular attention to the following three menus. On the “donor” menu, you can pick out any one development partner that interests you (if you are interested in all bilateral ODA providers, select “DAC countries, total”). On the “flow type” menu, select “commitments”. And on the “amount type” menu, select “current prices”.

Open up the detailed data. Click on the entry for the most recent year and for the recipient country that interests you. A new window will open, which lists ODA spending for that year and that country item-by-item, in millions of US dollars.

Download the data. Click on “download” to view this detailed data in an Excel spreadsheet.

Sort out the data. Add filters to the columns in the spreadsheet. (i) In the column labelled “Value”, filter out values less than zero, using the “Number filters” option. Including values less than zero would interfere with the analysis. (ii) In the column labelled “Type of Aid Name”, filter the data so that it only includes the following types of aid. These types are known as ‘allocable ODA’, and they are the only types of ODA that the OECD includes in its work on disability data.

» “Basket funds / pooled funding”
» “Contributions to specific-purpose programmes and funds managed by implementing partners”
» “Core support to NGOs, private bodies, PPPs and research institutes”
» “Donor country personnel”
» “Other technical assistance”
» “Project-type interventions”
» “Sector budget support”.

Analyse the data. In the “Disability” column, filter out all categories except “2”. Go to the “Value” column and calculate the sum: this is the total value with disability inclusion as its principal objective. Then repeat for “Disability” categories “1”, “0” and “blanks”.

You now have the data that you need in order to assess what share of allocable ODA spending aimed to be disability inclusive.

The guide also gives tips on how to present the results from the analysis. This includes recognising the limitations of the data. For example: the disability marker tells us about development partners’ intentions, but it cannot tell us about the outcomes of their spending. The marker cannot tell us whether development partners sought to maximise impact for persons with disabilities in their overall spending choices. And the marker does not tell us about 100% of ODA spending, since some spending types are excluded from the OECD’s approach.

Despite its limitations, the disability marker promises to be a vital new tool for holding development partners to account. For more detail on how to use the marker, and more ideas on extending your analysis, please read on!*
A. INTRODUCTION

why is Official Development Assistance important for the rights of persons with disabilities, and how can the ‘disability marker’ help?

OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

Official Development Assistance (ODA – also known as aid) is a vital resource for realising the rights of persons with disabilities. Three key features make ODA important:

1. ODA is a lot of money. In 2019, development partners spent 153 billion US dollars of ODA. This ODA is used in many different ways, all of which are potentially important for the rights of persons with disabilities – including loans and grants directly to governments, fees for advisors, and support for civil society organisations. In some countries, ODA is very significant in relation to the size of the economy: analysis of Least Developed Countries in 2015-2017 found that for many countries, ODA was more than 10% of Gross Domestic Product.

2. Development partners have made international commitments that ODA will be disability inclusive.

Nearly all ODA provider governments have ratified, acceded to or formally confirmed that they will be bound by the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD), and Article 32 requires them to “ensur[e] that international cooperation, including international development programmes, is inclusive of and accessible to persons with disabilities”.

In addition, disability is included explicitly in seven targets of the Sustainable Development Goals (and in indicators for further Goals). Disability is also included implicitly throughout all of the Goals, through the commitment that “no one will be left behind” and that “we will endeavour to reach the furthest behind first”.

3. ODA is governed in a way that offers disability advocates important opportunities for dialogue.

In an ideal world, countries that receive ODA would uphold all human rights, including the rights of persons with disabilities, through their domestic budget. And development partners would closely link their ODA spending to the domestic budget process. But in reality not all domestic budgets do uphold the rights of persons with disabilities. And in reality, ODA is governed in a way that offers extra entry points for disability advocacy, outside the national budget process. These entry points include dialogues in development partner countries, and dialogues in international forums on ODA. For more information in how to get involved in these dialogues, please see ‘useful contacts’ in Annex 4.

Taken together, these three features of ODA – the fact that it is a lot of money, the fact that development partners have committed to make it inclusive, and the fact that its governance offers important dialogue opportunities for disability advocates – make it an essential resource for realising the CRPD. ODA can never be a substitute for national governments’ obligations to finance the rights of persons with disabilities. But it can make a very significant contribution in the short term. In fact,
some contexts, ODA has proven to be a much bigger source of finance for the rights of persons with disabilities than domestic government budgets.\textsuperscript{8}

Most of this guide was drafted before the COVID-19 pandemic, but the current crisis only makes ODA more important, given the urgent need for public resources to ensure a disability-inclusive response.\textsuperscript{9}

**THE DISABILITY MARKER**

We know that development partners have committed to make their ODA inclusive of persons with disabilities, as part of their obligations and commitments under the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Sustainable Development Goals. But how well are development partners putting their commitment on disability inclusion into practice? Until now, it was very difficult to measure their performance, due to a lack of data.

However, from 2020, things have started to change.

The Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) – an international organisation – keeps a database of all ODA spending. The database is called the Creditor Reporting System (CRS). The CRS database can be an important tool for advocates, because development partners respect the data that it contains.

From 2020, the OECD has introduced a new ‘disability marker’ into its database. The marker allows development partners to flag whether their ODA spending aims to be disability inclusive.\textsuperscript{10} You can read more on the marker and its definition of disability inclusive in this document from the OECD.

This guide explains how disability advocates can use the disability marker to analyse development partners’ ODA spending. This information can play an important role in ensuring that ODA lives up to its potential for upholding the rights of persons with disabilities.


\textsuperscript{9} See Cote and Balsubramanian, 2020, ‘The new normal: getting governments to spend more and better for inclusion of all persons with disabilities’, p.4.

\textsuperscript{10} The OECD also excludes “core contributions to multilateral institutions” from its analysis. However, you will not need to make any adjustment for this, because this type of spending is already excluded from your data as a result of the earlier steps in this guide.
B. HOW TO DO ANALYSIS USING THE MARKER

This section focuses on a few key questions that you might want to ask about the most recent year’s data. Some ideas for further analysis are given in Annex 3.

The guidance is designed to be used for analysis on bilateral development partners that provide ODA (i.e. individual countries, as opposed to multilateral organisations like the World Bank), as well as the European Union.

Please note, there are several effective ways to work with the OECD’s data on ODA. The approach described in this guidance is just one way, recommended for people who have not worked with the data before.

### Note on differences between computers

The steps described below are based on a computer that uses Windows 10 and Google Chrome, in English. For other computers, there may be small differences in the details, but the same basic principles still apply. Please see Annex 2 – trouble shooting, for some more information. (This trouble shooting annex will be updated during the first months of the guide [until February 2021]. Please email polly.meeks[at]gmail.com if you encounter any problems during this time, and I will aim to update the trouble shooting guidance accordingly).

### Step 1

Go to the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development’s ODA database

**This link takes you to the CRS database.**

### Note on unreliable internet connections

If you are unable to access the database because your internet connection will not support it, please send an email to: polly.meeks[at]gmail.com (the author of this guidance note). I will download the data into Excel for you: then you can continue your analysis from Step 5 below. I will keep a log of these issues, and report them to the OECD at the start of 2021.

### Step 2

Select the data you want

The database offers you a range of drop-down menus, which allow you to select which data you want:

Go to each drop-down menu in turn, and select the option that you need for your analysis, as listed in Table 1 below. You will not need to adjust all of the menus – some will already show the options that you need. But it is important to check, as from time to time the OECD changes the way that the menus are laid out.
How to do analysis using the marker

**Getting the data**

How much does aid money support inclusion of persons with disabilities?

### Menu

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Which option to select</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Donor</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If you are interested all bilateral ODA providers, select “DAC Countries, Total”.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sector</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“1000: Total All Sectors”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Flow</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Official Development Assistance”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Channel</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“All Channels”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Flow Type</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Commitments”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Type of Aid</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“All Types, Total”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Amount Type</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Current Prices”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 1**

Open up the detailed data

The database presents data for different years (the columns in the database). It also presents data for different recipient countries (the rows in the database).

Move your cursor/pointer to the column for the most recent year. Then move it to the row for the country that interests you. For example, if you are interested in ODA to Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2018, you would move your cursor/pointer to the position circled in the screenshot below. (If you are interested in total ODA received by all countries, use the top row, called “Developing Countries, Total”.)

Click where your cursor/pointer is. A new window will open, which contains more detailed data. Expand this new window so that it fills the full screen.

Download the data

Click on the “download” button at the top right-hand corner of the window.
An Excel version of the data will appear at the bottom left-hand of your screen. Open the Excel spreadsheet, and check that it has the same layout as the screenshot below. Each cell in the top row should contain a separate heading: “donor” in the first cell, “recipient” in the second cell, “sector” in the third cell, “flow” in the fourth cell, and so on. If the spreadsheet does not look like this, please go to Annex 2 – troubleshooting.

**Sort out the data**

The spreadsheet lists individual items of ODA spending. All values are stated in millions of US dollars.

Before doing the analysis, you will need to clean out some data that could interfere with your results.

Go to “sort and filter” in the options at the top of the spreadsheet and select “filter”.

Now you can filter out two kinds of data that should be excluded from the analysis:

- **Negative numbers.** The spreadsheet includes some negative numbers. This happens if, for example, development partners have reduced a commitment that they made in a previous year. Including negative numbers in your analysis can interfere with the results. To filter out negative numbers, go to the column labelled “Value”. Click on the small arrow at the top of the “Value” column: a list of options will appear. Select “Number filters” and “Greater than or Equal to”. A box will pop up, with a space for you to type what values interest you. Enter “0” and select “OK”. The spreadsheet will now only show numbers that are greater than or equal to zero: negatives will be removed.

- **Spending that the OECD excludes from its own analysis on disability.** Development partners can control and monitor the disability inclusiveness of some types of spending (e.g. spending on projects) more easily than others (e.g. debt relief). For this reason the OECD excludes some types of spending from its analysis on disability. There are arguments both for and against the OECD’s approach. But for the purposes of a simple analysis, it is best to follow the OECD’s approach, so that the results are like-for-like with the analysis that OECD members recognise.
The types of spending that the OECD includes in its analysis are known as ‘allocable’ spending. Those that are excluded are known as ‘non-allocable’. To filter out non-allocable spending, go to the column labelled “Type of Aid Name”. Click on the small arrow at the top of the column: a list will appear on screen, with tick boxes alongside. The aid types that appear on the list will depend on which country you are looking at. But if any of the following aid types are on the list, remove the ticks from the boxes alongside them: 11

» “Administrative costs not included elsewhere”
» “Asylum seekers ultimately accepted”
» “Asylum seekers ultimately rejected”
» “Debt relief”
» “Development awareness”

In contrast, if the following types of aid are on the list, they should still have ticks alongside them:

» “Basked funds / pooled funding”
» “Contributions to specific-purpose programmes and funds managed by implementing partners”
» “Core support to NGOs, private bodies, PPPs and research institutes”
» “Donor country personnel”
» “Other technical assistance”
» “Project-type interventions”
» “Sector budget support”

11 The OECD also excludes “core contributions to multilateral institutions” from its analysis. However, you will not need to make any adjustment for this, because this type of spending is already excluded from your data as a result of the earlier steps in this guide.
**Analyse the data**

**How the disability marker works**

When a development partner records ODA spending on the OECD database, they are asked to say whether that spending aims to promote the inclusion and empowerment of persons with disabilities. They do this by recording a code number in the database, using the following system:

- **2** – means that disability inclusion is the principal objective of the ODA spending (i.e. it is the reason why the spending is happening). Example: support to an organisation of persons with disabilities.
- **1** – means that disability inclusion is a significant objective of the ODA spending (but it is not the main reason why that spending is happening). Example: a social inclusion project that includes persons with disabilities among other target groups.
- **0** – means that this ODA spending does not target disability inclusion in any significant way.
- **“Blanks”** – development partners can choose to leave this section of the database blank, as use of the marker is optional.12

**Using the disability marker to analyse the data**

The most important columns of the spreadsheet for this analysis are:

(i) the column labelled “Disability” – this is the disability marker.
(ii) the column labelled “Value” – this is the amount that development partners spent.

Go to the column labelled “Disability”. Click on the small arrow at the top of this column: a menu of options will appear on screen. At the bottom of the menu is a list of the different disability marker codes (i.e. 2, 1, 0 and “blanks”), with tick boxes alongside.

a. **To calculate the value of allocable ODA that was coded “2” using the disability marker:**

Remove the ticks from all tick boxes, except the box labelled “2”. Click OK. The spreadsheet will now show only those items of spending that development partners marked with code 2.

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12 For more information on the disability marker, please refer to OECD Development Cooperation Directorate / 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'*
Go to the column labelled “Value”. Select this column, by clicking on the column identifier at the top of the column (the column identifier is one or two letters of the alphabet).

![Spreadsheet with column headers and values]

The spreadsheet will calculate the total of all the entries in the column. This shows at the very bottom of the window and is labelled “sum”. This number is the total value of allocable ODA that was coded “2” using the disability marker – i.e. the total value with disability inclusion as its principal objective.

b. **To calculate the value of allocable ODA that was coded “1” using the disability marker:**

Go to the column labelled “Disability” and click on the small arrow again. Remove the tick from the box labelled “2”, and instead tick the box labelled “1”. Click OK. Go back to the column labelled “Value” and calculate the total again. This is the total amount of allocable ODA that was coded “1” using the disability marker – i.e. the total value with disability inclusion as a significant objective.

c. **To calculate the value of allocable ODA that was coded as *not* disability inclusive:**

Repeat the process for code “0”.

d. **To calculate the value of allocable ODA that development partners did not classify using the marker:**

Repeat the process for code “blanks”. This information is very important: if development partners have left a high share of their allocable spending unclassified, then they are not being transparent enough about their spending on disability.

You now have the data that you need in order to assess what share of allocable ODA spending aimed to be disability inclusive. **For an example that shows how to undertake this analysis using real data, please see Annex 1.**
C. HOW TO PRESENT RESULTS FROM THE ANALYSIS

To get the most impact when you present the analysis, it’s important to keep the following points in mind.

RECOGNISING WHAT THE DATA CAN’T TELL US

Although the new disability marker is a big improvement to the CRS database, it doesn’t tell us everything we need to know about whether development partners’ spending is compliant with the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. There are several reasons for this, including:

- **The marker tells us about development partners’ intentions, not about the outcome of their actions.** Development partners apply the disability marker to their data at the start of projects, using their own judgement. Even if they aim for their project to be disability inclusive, that doesn’t guarantee that it is inclusive in practice. There is also a risk that development partners will misinterpret the marker and use it for projects that are disability-related, but which do not promote inclusion, such as segregated institutions – even though the marker is not supposed to be used in this way.13

- **The marker tells us about projects and programmes, not about the big picture of the development partner’s spending choices.** Even if 100% of a development partner’s projects and programmes aim to be disability inclusive, this doesn’t guarantee that the development partner is responding fully to the rights of persons with disabilities in the way that it chooses to spend its funds.

To take an extreme example: say a development partner chooses to spend all its ODA in Country A on university education. It ensures that the university programmes it supports are fully accessible, so 100% of its spending is reported as being disability inclusive using the disability marker. But in Country A few persons with disabilities ever get the chance to benefit from university education, even if it is fully inclusive, because they have not had equal access to education at the primary and secondary levels. The development partner could be doing more to ensure all persons with disabilities in Country A enjoy their right to education, by spending more of its ODA at more basic levels of the education system. The disability marker does not tell us anything about this bigger picture.

- **The analysis tells us about important types of ODA spending, but it does not tell us about all ODA.** As step 5 explains, the OECD’s approach to analysing the data includes only allocable spending, and excludes spending that is non-allocable. The analysis proposed in this guide only covers allocable ODA, for consistency with the OECD’s approach. Even if we widened the analysis to cover non-allocable ODA, it would be hard to get a complete picture, because less disability marker data on non-allocable spending is available.

It’s important to recognise these limitations when you present the results of your analysis – otherwise it may seem that development partners are doing better than is actually the case. To do this, the language tips in Table 2 can help.

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13 See OECD Development Cooperation Directorate / 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’, p.6.
HOW TO PRESENT RESULTS FROM THE ANALYSIS

Table 2

**USE**

“The data shows that X million dollars *aims to be* disability inclusive”

“The data shows that X million dollars *was reported as being* disability inclusive”

“The data *gives an upper estimate of* how much spending is disability inclusive”

“The data shows whether the development partner’s projects and programmes *aim to be* disability inclusive” (i.e. talking about projects and programmes)

“The data shows that X% of the development partner’s allocable ODA *aims to be* disability inclusive”

**AVOID**

“The data shows that X million dollars is disability inclusive”

“The data shows that X million dollars is disability inclusive”

“The data shows how much spending is disability inclusive”

“The data shows whether the development partner *spends its money in a disability inclusive way*” (i.e. talking about the big picture of how the development partner spends its money)

“The data shows that X% of the development partner’s total ODA aims to be disability inclusive”

**BEING CLEAR ABOUT HOW YOU DID THE ANALYSIS**

This helps readers to follow what you did, and so builds trust in your analysis.

If you followed the full process set out in Steps 1 – 6 above, you could use the following language to summarise what you did:

“We analysed the OECD Creditor Reporting System database. We used 2018 data, on a commitments basis, in current prices. We excluded negative commitments and non-allocable spending. Where development partners classified spending as “2” or “1” using the disability marker, we treated that spending as aiming to be disability inclusive.”
ANNEX 1 – WORKED EXAMPLE

QUESTION

What share of allocable ODA from Sweden to Ethiopia aimed to be disability inclusive in 2018?

ANSWER

Go to the CRS database.

Select the data you want, using the drop-down menus. Once you have made your selections, the menus should look like the screenshot below.

Open up the detailed data. To do this, go to the place where the column for 2018 meets the row for Ethiopia. Click on the number shown there.

A new window will open up, which lists all Sweden’s ODA spending in Ethiopia in 2018.

Download the data. Download this detailed data into Excel and open the Excel spreadsheet. It should look like the image below: if not, consult Annex 2 – trouble shooting.
Sort out the data.

Using “sort and filter”, add a filter arrow at the top of each column. Filter out:

(i) Negative numbers. Click on the small arrow at the top of the column labelled “Value”. When a list of options appears, select “Number filters” and “Greater than or Equal to”. A box will pop-up: next to “is greater than or equal to”, enter “0”.

(ii) Spending that the OECD excludes from its own analysis on disability. Go to the column labelled “Type of Aid Name”, click on the small arrow at the top of the column, and a menu appears.

The menu shows that Sweden used five types of aid in Ethiopia in 2018:

(1) basket funds/pooled funding;
(2) contributions to specific-purpose programmes and funds managed by implementing partners;
(3) other technical assistance;
(4) project type interventions; and
(5) scholarships/ training in donor country.

Out of these five types of aid, the OECD excludes scholarships/ training in donor country. Remove the tick from the box next to this aid type.

Analyse the data.

a. Code “2” – disability inclusion is the principal objective

Go to the column labelled “Disability”. Click on the small arrow at the top of this column. In the menu that appears, remove the ticks from all tick boxes, except the box labelled “2”.

Now go to the column labelled “Value”. Select this column. At the bottom of the window, you will find the sum of this column: 0.039 million (i.e. 39,000) US dollars. This means that in 2018, Sweden spent 39,000 US dollars of allocable ODA in Ethiopia with disability inclusion as its principal objective.
b. Code “1” – disability inclusion is a significant objective

Repeat the step above, selecting the tick box labelled “1” instead of the tick box labelled “2”. Now when you highlight the column labelled “Value”, the sum of this column will be 22.18 million US dollars. This is the total value of allocable ODA that Sweden spent in Ethiopia in 2018 with disability inclusion as a significant objective.

c. Code “0” – spending is not disability inclusive in any significant way

Repeat this step again, selecting the tick box labelled “0” instead of the tick box labelled “1”. Go to the “Value” column, and you will find that in 2018 Sweden spent 26.39 million US dollars’ allocable ODA in Ethiopia that did not aim to be disability inclusive in any significant way.

d. Code “blanks” – not classified using the disability marker

Repeat one last time, selecting the tick box labelled “blanks” instead of the tick box labelled “0”. Now when you go to the “Value” column, you will find that in 2018 Sweden did not classify 12.90 million US dollars of its allocable ODA spending in Ethiopia using the disability marker.

Finally, we need to calculate the share of Sweden’s allocable ODA spending in Ethiopia that aimed to be disability inclusive in 2018.

The share of Sweden’s allocable ODA spending in Ethiopia that aimed to be disability inclusive equals:

The total of Sweden’s allocable ODA spending in Ethiopia that aimed to be disability inclusive

DIVIDED BY

Sweden’s total allocable ODA spending in Ethiopia.

Both code “2” (disability inclusion is a principal objective) and code “1” (disability inclusion is a significant objective) mean that spending aimed to be disability inclusive. So Sweden’s total allocable ODA spending in Ethiopia in 2018 that aimed to be disability inclusive is the total of 0.039 million US dollars + 22.18 million US dollars, i.e. 22.22 million US dollars.

To calculate Sweden’s total allocable ODA spending in Ethiopia in 2018, we need to take all kinds of allocable spending into account – even spending that was not classified using the disability marker (i.e. coded “blanks”). So Sweden’s total allocable ODA spending in Ethiopia in in 2018 is the total of 0.039 million US dollars + 22.18 million US dollars + 26.39 million US dollars + 12.90 million US dollars. This comes to 61.51 million US dollars.

Therefore the share of Sweden’s allocable ODA spending in Ethiopia that aimed to be disability inclusive in 2018 is 22.22 million US dollars, divided by 61.51 million US dollars. This comes to 36%.
In step 4, “download the data”, some computers do not download the data in a layout that is immediately usable. In this case, the following extra steps can help.

a. Work through steps 1-3 as normal.

b. In step 4, do *not* click on “download” with the left-hand button on your mouse / computer touchpad. Instead, click with the right-hand button. A menu will open up. Select “save link as”.

A new box will open up. In this box, choose where you would like to save the data, and choose a name for it.

c. Open a blank Excel spreadsheet. Go to “data” in the options at the top of the spreadsheet and select “from text/CSV”. A box will open up that shows the different locations on your computer. Go to the location where you just saved the data, select it, then click “import”.

d. After a minute, another box will open up. This box allows you to choose how the data is laid out. The details of this step depend on exactly how your computer has been set up, but the key things to know are:

   (i) The main thing that you need to change is called the “delimiter”.

   (ii) You want the data to be laid out in such a way that each cell in the top row to contains a separate heading: “donor” in the first cell, “recipient” in the second cell, “sector” in the third cell, “flow” in the fourth cell, and so on.

   (iii) Generally, to get this layout, you need to change the delimiter to “comma”. However, this may work slightly differently in some in some contexts, so you may need to try some other options too.

   (iv) The computer generates a preview of how the data will be laid out. You can use this to check that the data is correctly laid out, as in the image below.
e. Once you are happy with the layout in the preview screen, click “load”. Usually this should be problem free, but if any errors occur in loading the data, Excel will alert you. If this happens, and you would like further advice, please contact polly.meeks[at]gmail.com. The chances are, the errors will not affect the analysis that you want to do on the disability marker, but it is best to make sure.

You will now have a spreadsheet showing data in the correct layout, and you can continue the process from step 5 above, “sort out the data”.
ANNEX 3 – MORE WAYS TO ANALYSE THE DATA

This annex suggests some other ideas for analysing data on the CRS database using the disability marker.

Analysis by sector
Each item of ODA spending in the CRS database is classified by sector. You can combine this data with the disability marker to answer questions like, ‘What share of allocable ODA for basic education in Zambia aimed to be disability inclusive?’ or ‘What share of Norway’s allocable ODA for ending violence against women and girls aimed to be disability inclusive?’.

To do this, follow Steps 1-5 as above.

Then to analyse the data by sector, you then need to make a choice about the level of detail that you need.

- If you are interested in broad categories like ‘basic education’ or ‘water supply and sanitation’, then it is best to use the column labelled “Sector”. (Please note, confusingly the spreadsheet has two columns labelled “Sector”. You will need the column that is labelled in lower case and that contains words – NOT the column that is labelled in capital letters and contains numeric codes).

- If you are interested in more precise categories like ‘early childhood education’ or ‘ending violence against women and girls’, then it is best to use the column labelled “Purpose Name”.

Once you have chosen which column is relevant for you, click on the small arrow at the top of that column, and use the menu to select the sector of spending that you want to analyse.

You can then analyse the share of allocable spending in that sector that aims to be disability inclusive, using the “Disability” column and the “Value” column as described in Step 6 above.

Analysis of changes over time
The disability marker was introduced for reporting on ODA spending in 2018. Once data on ODA spending in later years becomes available, it will be possible to start analysing changing patterns over time.

To do this, you would basically follow Steps 1 – 6 above. You would follow the process once with data for 2018. Then you would repeat the process with data for each later year.

However there is one key difference. In Step 2 (‘Select the data that you want’), in the “amount type” menu, you need to select “constant prices” instead of “current prices”. This is important because otherwise inflation, and changes in exchange rates over time, will interfere with your results.
ANNEX 4 - USEFUL LINKS AND CONTACTS

LINKS
OECD page of Frequently Asked Questions on ODA statistics

CONTACTS
AUTHOR OF THIS GUIDE  
polly.meeks[at]gmail.com. Please feel free to contact me with any technical questions, and I will do my best to respond.

RELEVANT ORGANISATIONS AND COALITIONS

International Disability and Development Consortium.

Suggested contacts  
Sarah Hull  
Hannah Loryman

The International Disability and Development Consortium promotes inclusive international development and humanitarian action with a special focus on the full and effective enjoyment of human rights by all people with disabilities. This includes coordinating advocacy on the disability marker. If your analysis reveals concerns that development partners’ spending is not aiming to be disability inclusive, the International Disability and Development Consortium may be able to work with you to raise these concerns with development partner governments.

INTERNATIONAL DISABILITY ALLIANCE.

Suggested contact  
To contact the International Disability Alliance about this work, email: glad[at]ida-secretariat.org

Among its many activities, the International Disability Alliance is Co-Chair of the Global Action on Disability Network – a coordination body of bilateral and multilateral donors and agencies, the private sector and foundations working to enhance the inclusion of persons with disabilities in international development and humanitarian action. If your analysis covers development partners who are members of the Global Action on Disability Network, the International Disability Alliance may be able to advise on ways to share your findings with these partners.

Members of the Network are listed here: https://gladnetwork.net/members.

EUROPEAN DISABILITY FORUM.

Suggested contact  
Dr. Marion Steff

The European Disability Forum (EDF) is an umbrella organisation of persons with disabilities, whose mission is to ensure persons with disabilities’ full inclusion in society and their access to human rights through their active involvement in policy development, implementation and monitoring of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in Europe. EDF advocates for the full incorporation of the CRPD throughout European Union international cooperation. If your analysis highlights concerns about disability inclusion in the European Union’s ODA, EDF may be able to advise on next steps.

14 Organisations have been listed in this section because they may be useful contacts for readers’ future advocacy. The views expressed in the guide are the author’s own, not those of the organisations listed.
DAC-CSO REFERENCE GROUP.

Suggested contact Lyn Pano lpano[at]realityofaid.org.

The DAC-CSO Reference Group facilitates and coordinates civil society engagement with the OECD Development Assistance Committee. The Development Assistance Committee is made up of 30 development partners. It is the body within the OECD that monitors ODA spending and it introduced the disability marker.

The DAC-CSO Reference Group works across a wide range of issues besides disability. But if you have one key concern that you would like brought to the attention of all 30 development partners in the OECD Development Assistance Committee, the DAC-CSO Reference Group may be able to help.