

**Data sources for outcome indicators
on Article 32:**

International cooperation



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32.10 Number and proportion of international cooperation agreements which include representative organizations of persons with disabilities as partners.

Level 2: Indicator that can be produced with existing data but has not been reported on

Data for this indicator can be supplied by records kept by the government's disability focal point or by the government's international development agency.

32.11 Number and proportion of international cooperation agreements in which inclusion of persons with disabilities is: 1) the principal objective and is fundamental to the expected results; 2) a significant and deliberate objective but not the principal reason for the agreement; and 3) not targeted at all.

Level 2: Indicator that can be produced with existing data but has not been reported on

Data for this indicator can be supplied by records kept by the government's disability focal point or by the government's international development agency.

Data for agreements with OECD countries can be obtained from their database, following the establishment of their Development Assistance Committee's new "disability inclusion and empowerment" marker. As of 2018, fewer than 30% of official development assistance was being assessed against it, but that should be expanded. According to a [recent review of OECD aid using this marker](#), only nine per cent of Development Assistance Committee-marked disability aid used disability-inclusive keywords in project titles and descriptions.

32.12 Number and proportion of persons with disabilities who benefited from training as a part of international cooperation agreements, disaggregated by sex, age, and disability.

Level 2: Indicator that can be produced with existing data but has not been reported on

The government's disability focal point can request records of activities associated with international cooperation agreements from the relevant ministries. Through registration procedures, organizing entities of training sessions should keep records as to the sex, age and

disability status of participants – “person with disabilities status” should be given to individual self-identifying as having a disability and to those identified as such by the WG Questions.

32.13 Percentage of staff from international cooperation agencies, governments and monitoring frameworks (including all levels of governments and across all sectors, statistics office, National Human Rights Institutions, etc.) who received training through international cooperation agreements, disaggregated by sex, age and disability.

Level 2: Indicator that could be produced with straightforward additions or modifications to existing data collection efforts

Disability focal points can request yearly administrative records from international cooperation agencies, governments and monitoring frameworks, to assess their overall number of staff and the percentage/number of them that participated in training. As part of the registration process for attending training, sex and disability status will need to be recorded - “person with disabilities status” should be given to individual self-identifying as having a disability and to those identified as such by the WG Questions.

32.14 Proportion of investment in USD on international cooperation agreements, disaggregated by agreement where inclusion of persons with disabilities is: 1) the principal objective and is fundamental to the expected results; 2) a significant and deliberate objective but not the principal reason for the agreement; and 3) not targeted at all.

Level 3: Indicator for which acquiring data is more complex or requires the development of data collection mechanisms which are currently not in place

This information will have to be collected by the government’s disability focal point, based on budget documents supplied by the various ministries participating in international cooperation agreements. The agreements can be classified based on the information obtained through project documents.

Data for agreements with OECD countries can be obtained from their database, following the establishment of their Development Assistance Committee’s new ‘disability inclusion and

empowerment' marker As of 2018, fewer than 30% of official development assistance was being assessed against it, but that should be expanded. According to a [recent review of OECD aid using this marker](#), only nine per cent of Development Assistance Committee-marked disability aid used disability-inclusive keywords in project titles and descriptions.

32.15 Proportion of investment in USD on research and access to scientific and technical knowledge, disaggregated by agreement where inclusion of persons with disabilities is: 1) the principal objective and is fundamental to the expected results; 2) a significant and deliberate objective but not the principal reason for the agreement; and 3) not targeted at all.

Level 3: Indicator for which acquiring data is more complex or requires the development of data collection mechanisms which are currently not in place

Researchers supported and recognized by national research councils, like those in [Canada](#) and [Italy](#), can be surveyed to determine the inclusivity of their research.

In order to systematize this information, it can be collected as part of the grant application process or from administrative records for all sources of government funding.

32.16 Proportion of international cooperation agreements involving the transfer of technology to facilitate access to, and sharing of accessible and assistive technologies for the benefit of persons with disabilities.

Level 3: Indicator for which acquiring data is more complex or requires the development of data collection mechanisms which are currently not in place

This information could be collected by the government's disability focal point, based on cooperation agreements supplied by the various participating ministries.

It may also be possible to compile this information from the [OECD Creditor Reporting System \(CRS\) Aid Activities database](#), which allows for the analysis of where aid goes, what purposes it serves and what policies it aims to implement. While “disability” or “persons with disabilities” do not yet appear as a classification within “aid by type”, this could be included in the future. Like the dataset dedicated to “Aid projects targeting gender equality and women’s

empowerment”, which derives from the Development Assistance Committee’s gender equality marker, a similar dataset could be developed in the future on aid projects targeting persons with disabilities through the use of the new Development Assistance Committee’s disability inclusion and empowerment marker.