# Special Rapporteur’s Questionnaire on disability- inclusive international cooperation

## Contribution of CBM International[[1]](#endnote-1) on Germany

### Please describe how your country’s international cooperation efforts, including international development aid, are inclusive of and accessible to persons with disabilities; and how is funding tracked and reported.

#### Competences within the German government structure

In Germany, international cooperation is first and foremost the responsibility of the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and of the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs (FFO). While BMZ oversees “classic” development cooperation, including disaster risk reduction, FFO oversees humanitarian assistance and humanitarian preparedness. Other ministries on the federal level also have links to international cooperation, such as the Federal Ministry of Defense, the Federal Ministry of Health etc.

##### Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)

Within BMZ, it is the mandate of the human rights department to make sure that development cooperation is disability- inclusive (see currently Division 401 for human rights, gender equality, inclusion of persons with disabilities on the ministry’s organisational chart[[2]](#endnote-2)). The department works on several human rights issues, i.e. gender, rights of children and youth, etc. One of two department heads also oversees disability- inclusive development. One Inclusion Officer is working under her supervision exclusively on matters relating to CRPD implementation. In the German implementing agency for international technical cooperation, GiZ, a Global Programme[[3]](#endnote-3), formerly Sector Programme, for the inclusion of persons with disabilities in German development cooperation, is instituted since 2009. It’s mandate is to support BMZ with technical advisory for disability- inclusive policy making. Currently, seven staff members are working in this Global Programme, plus administrative staff.

##### Federal Foreign Office[[4]](#endnote-4) (FFO)

FFO has a human rights department (OR 06) working on human rights issues abroad, including the rights of persons with disabilities.

Furthermore, FFO’s two humanitarian departments (S 08 and S 09) have dedicated focal points for the inclusion of persons with disabilities in humanitarian action. However, within the mandate of such a focal point, disability- inclusion is just one task among other topics.

The Federal Government Commissioner for Human Rights Policy and Humanitarian Assistance[[5]](#endnote-5) at the Foreign Office represents and promotes Germany’s human rights policies abroad and on the international level. He/she has among his/her tasks to strengthen international human rights protection, including the human rights of persons with disabilities. The current occupant of the Office, Ms Bärbel Kofler, a Member of Parliament and of the German Social Democratic Party, has shown interest in the issue of the inclusion of persons with disabilities on various occasions.

##### Federal States (Länder)

On the level of the German Länder, the (federal) states, and on communal level, international cooperation is taking place as well, e.g. through town twinnings.

##### Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (BMAS)

The Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (BMAS) serves as the focal point for the implementation of the CRPD. The coordination mechanism is also attached to BMAS and is ensured by the Federal Government Commissioner on Matters relating to Persons with Disabilities[[6]](#endnote-6).

###### Focal Point in BMAS

The BMAS Focal Point is coordinating all CRPD implementation efforts of the German Federal Government. International Cooperation is but a small part of the Focal Point’s work. However, in 2017, BMAS organised its yearly “Inclusion Days” around the topic of international cooperation, inviting experts and partners from Germany’s partner countries, including many experts with disabilities.

###### Federal Commissioner on Matters relating to Persons with Disabilities

The same observation applies for the coordination mechanism. To our last knowledge, there is only one person in the office of the Federal Government Commissioner exclusively working on international cooperation matters. However, the current Commissioner, Jürgen Dusel, expressed his interest in the international dimension at various occasions.

##### Monitoring body in the German Institute for Human Rights (DIMR)[[7]](#endnote-7)

The German Institute for Human Rights (DIMR) is the German national human rights institution. It responds to the Paris Principles and is accredited with A- status. Within DIMR, a monitoring body for monitoring CRPD implementation has been instituted.

After intense lobbying, including by CBM, the CRPD monitoring body in DIMR was able to employ an Officer for the monitoring of Art. 32 CRPD, as BMZ agreed to ensure funding for this post as one measure of the second German National Action Plan for the implementation of the CRPD (NAP 2.0), effective 2016. However, BMZ has not extended its support for this position. Since end of June 2019, there is no dedicated Art. 32- Officer in DIMR, monitoring of CRPD- compliant German international cooperation can therefore not be ensured with the same intensity and technical expertise by DIMR as before.

#### Documents guiding disability-inclusive international cooperation

Germany has ratified the CRPD in 2009 and joined the international community in committing to the 2030- Agenda for Sustainable Development in 2015.

##### BMZ

BMZ was the first German Federal Ministry to develop a Disability Action Plan[[8]](#endnote-8) (2013-2015, extended until 2017). The Action Plan has been externally evaluated by DEval, the German Institute for Development Evaluation (see 2017 Evaluation Report[[9]](#endnote-9) and Policy Brief[[10]](#endnote-10) by DEval).

BMZ has adopted a new Strategy for the Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities in Development Cooperation (in the following: BMZ Disability Inclusion Strategy) in December 2019[[11]](#endnote-11) (only German version available).

BMZ also has a Human Rights Strategy[[12]](#endnote-12) (2011), which is complemented by Human Rights Guidelines[[13]](#endnote-13). The Strategy refers to persons with disabilities and other groups protected und human rights treaties. is currently being evaluated by the German Institute for Development Evaluation.

The Ministry has published a Strategy for the implementation of the 2030-Agenda for Sustainable Development in German development cooperation.[[14]](#endnote-14)

##### FFO

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs (FFO) has no specific disability strategy. It published its general strategy on humanitarian assistance in April 2019[[15]](#endnote-15).

Germany supported the development of the Inter- Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Guidelines “Inclusion of persons with disabilities in humanitarian action”[[16]](#endnote-16), launched in November 2019.

##### Länder

Some Länder have developed guidelines for their international cooperation.

#### Participation of persons with disabilities and DPOs in German international cooperation

BMZ worked on the development of its new Disability Inclusion Strategy since 2017 and associated a group of experts in the elaboration to assist with advice, including Civil Society Organisations (CSO). BMZ made some efforts to involve German Disabled Peoples’ Organisations (DPOs) and to provide reasonable accommodation such as more time for feedback and sign language interpretation in physical and virtual (telephone) meetings of the group.

CSO and DPOs in Germany’s partner countries were at no point involved.

While the contributions of German DPO representatives were acknowledged as relevant and important, DPO representation at meetings of the expert group varied. Thus, continuous and consistent input by DPO members of the group was not guaranteed.

BMZ aims to increase participation and inclusion of persons with disabilities in development cooperation in three strategic intervention areas:

* Making BMZ and its structures more inclusive (accessibility of buildings, information and communication, support/increase staff with disabilities in BMZ structures and abroad, etc.),
* making programmes and projects in partner countries inclusive of persons with disabilities (“adequate” participation of persons with disabilities in partner countries in PME processes “if relevant”, improving statistical capacities and availability of disaggregated data on disability, mainstreaming disability), and
* ensuring disability inclusion is part of international and multilateral discussions (e.g. active GLAD membership, peer learning, “active involvement” of persons with disabilities and DPOs in international dialogue “if relevant”).

The Strategy doesn’t explicitly commit to strengthening the capacities of persons with disabilities and DPOs to ensure that participation is meaningful and effective.

#### Tracking and reporting of funds

##### BMZ

In Germany, there is no system to track funding of disability inclusive development cooperation.

Germany has publicly supported the development of the OECD- DAC Disability Inclusion Policy Marker and agreed to its voluntary introduction in 2018. However, the Marker is not yet implemented. In BMZ’s Disability Inclusion Strategy, the implementation is made subject to the quality of the handbook on the implementation of the marker that is currently being developed by OECD member states Italy, Australia, Austria and the UK. If after its publication BMZ deems that it can be operationalized in Germany, the marker will be implemented in Germany.

Currently, tracking of funds invested in disability mainstreaming is only possible by analysing programmes on demand, e.g. by scanning for key words.

Tracking is easier for disability specific interventions. Often, figures become available through parliamentary inquiries. Responses to these inquiries typically consist of lists of projects, a short description, the project period and the total amount attributed.

We are not aware of systematic, mandatory and periodic reporting on investments in disability inclusive German development cooperation.

While recommitting to a twin-track approach to disability inclusive development, the new BMZ Disability Inclusion strategy has a strong focus on disability mainstreaming.

With this focus, in combination with the persisting inability to track and internationally compare investment in disability mainstreaming, the availability of data on disability inclusive development cooperation financing is compromised. Our hope is therefore that Germany will implement the OECD DAC Disability Inclusion Policy Marker swiftly as soon as the Handbook is finalised.

##### FFO

For humanitarian assistance, the German Federal Foreign Office (FFO) introduced a “marker” in 2019 for project applications for NGOs for humanitarian funding. This “marker” obligates applicants to explain more in detail how the inclusion of persons with disabilities is addressed in their programme. At the current stage, the marker is not used to track funds.

For other recipients of FFO funds (ICRC and UN Organisations), this requirement is not yet made. FFO is currently advocating for a stronger disability- inclusive approach of these actors in humanitarian action, but so far, no mandatory and specific requirements are made.

### Please describe how South-South and triangular cooperation support your country’s efforts to implement the rights of persons with disabilities, including by facilitating the exchange of innovative knowledge, skills and successful initiatives.

BMZ has developed a strategy for this Triangular approach[[17]](#endnote-17). We have no further information on how this approach is implemented and what its effects for improving the situation of persons with disabilities are.

### Please describe how your country coordinates, prioritizes and manages aid received from international cooperation in order to ensure that national development programmes are inclusive of and accessible to persons with disabilities.

N.A.

### Please explain whether the Sustainable Development Goals resulted in increased international development aid benefitting persons with disabilities in your country and how.

[Answering the question from Germany’s perspective as a donor country and its efforts of a CRPD compliant implementation of the 2030- Agenda in international cooperation]

#### Initiatives for LNOB

The German government is, on paper, strongly committed to the 2030-Agenda and the leading principle of ‚leaving no one behind‘. Furthermore, the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) has reiterated its commitment to reach the furthest behind first in their policies - with people with disabilities being named as one of the most vulnerable groups in a recent parliamentary inquiry by Die Linke (Left party).[[18]](#endnote-18) The answers to this inquiry show that the idea of the twin-track-approach is not fully implemented in practice. While there are several mainstreaming processes ongoing, empowerment initiatives specifically for persons with disabilities are scarce.

The Federal Ministry has introduced a so-called “Inequality Challenge”[[19]](#endnote-19), referenced the parliamentary inquiry as “LNOB innovation fund”, supporting ten projects to achieve the LNOB-principle during a pilot phase. One of these ten projects, a project on disability data in Cambodia, mentions persons with disabilities as the major target group,.[[20]](#endnote-20) BMZ usually refers to vulnerable groups as a whole, without further specification, and to the LNOB-principle as an overarching principle in their work and the work of their implementing agencies. However, as it is impossible for civil society to obtain relevant information and data on budget allocations, indicators or Monitoring & Evaluation processes this cannot be verified.

BMZ understand their new Disability Inclusion as a contribution to achieving LNOB. In fact, the Strategy repeatedly refers to the 2030- Agenda. However, it remains on a rather general and theoretical level, concrete indications on how it will contribute to the implementation of the 2030- Agenda and LNOB are lacking. Reporting on progress in the implementation of the Strategy in relevant 2030- Agenda progress reports of the German Government is not envisaged explicitly in the BMZ Disability Inclusion Strategy document.

#### BMZ 2030 and LNOB

BMZ is currently undergoing a restructuring process, aimed at making BMZ structures fit for purpose for the implementation of the 2030- Agenda[[21]](#endnote-21).

However, the identified priorities don’t reflect as much the vision of the SDGs and an integrated approach to sustainable development as they are more oriented towards the perceived core competencies of the ministry.

Because of this process, intervention areas that are of particular importance for persons with disabilities, such as health and basic education, have dropped in the priority of the Ministry as it regards bilateral cooperation.

Moreover, human rights issues like the inclusion of persons with disabilities are addressed with a mainstreaming approach “only”. LNOB is considered a cross- cutting issue. There will be a short LNOB guidance note that BMZ expects to ensure that LNOB, including the rights of persons with disabilities and other issues like gender etc., will be taken into account in all BMZ’s actions.

#### BMZ co-financed projects

As CBM, we see increasing interest by the BMZ and its implementing agencies to finance project by development NGOs that are disability- inclusive, perhaps over the last 2-3 years. In fact, formats provided by bengo, the government agency administering project proposals, explicitly ask for inclusive components, and sometimes even ask applicants who have handed in promising proposals to strengthen disability- inclusive aspects in their projects. There is not so much an increase in projects than a shift in the demand for projects that have components on advocacy and disability inclusion. There is also a tendency to invest in large and costly projects. Whether this shift can be attributed to the 2030 Agenda or is rather a late effect of BMZ’s Disability Action Plan and continuous lobbying and advocacy in-and outside of BMZ, is hard to say.

#### FFO co-financed projects

As CBM, we see increasing interest by the FFO to finance humanitarian projects of NGOs that are disability- inclusive. This trend is supported by the introduction of a Gender-Age-Disability-marker for project applications of NGOs. FFO is also supporting a joint project of HI and CBM to build the capacity of German humanitarian actors on disability inclusion.

### Please describe to what extent and how are persons with disabilities and their organizations involved and consulted in decisions related to international cooperation in your country, and how they can access international cooperation funds and grants (including legal requirements, procedures and challenges).

#### Participation in policy development

##### BMZ

As mentioned above (question Nr.1, part c), members of German DPOs have participated in sessions of the group of experts involved in the drafting process of the BMZ Disability Inclusion Strategy, bringing thus the voice of persons with disabilities to the table, however unfortunately in a limited fashion.

Resources in German DPOs are scarce when it comes to international cooperation issues. Most DPOs work on national issues and personal as well as financial resources are stretched, making international cooperation drop in the priority list.

DPOs struggle to allocate staff and time to these processes, as members often work as volunteers and delegating them to the group of experts means that DPOs will be understaffed for regular other tasks.

To ensure DPO participation in the development of its Disability Inclusion Strategy, BMZ has mobilized funds (there is a participation fund administered by the Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, BMAS) to provide e.g. sign language interpretation during physical meetings and the use of telecommunication devices for the deaf in virtual meetings, travel cost etc.

There have been four physical meetings of the group of experts between July 2017 and June 2019. Two were attended by the same person, a member of DPO ISL[[22]](#endnote-22) (Interessenvertretung Selbstbestimmt Leben, part of the independent living movement), two by two different members of the German Federation of the Deaf, DGB[[23]](#endnote-23). One of these two additionally attended a virtual meeting via telephone.

DPOs in German partner countries for development cooperation were at no point involved in the development of the BMZ Disability Inclusion Strategy.

##### FFO

As far as the participation of persons with disabilities and their organisations in FFO’s policy design is concerned, we are not aware of either German DPOs or DPOs in partner countries being consulted or participating in decision making. To our knowledge, there have only been consultations with NGOs based in Germany, such as CBM and HI.

#### Vision of participation of persons with disabilities in BMZ’s Disability Inclusion Strategy

In the Strategy, the participation of persons with disabilities and DPOs in “developing countries” is mentioned several times by the Ministry.

* Federal Minister Müller (BMZ) indicates in his introductory remarks that the inclusion of persons with disabilities in German development cooperation is possible if “we succeed in making the situation of persons with disabilities on the ground visible by actively involving them and by addressing them as a target group in our programmes”.
* The Federal Ministry (BMZ) recognizes civil society and DPOs as” important partners in negotiation and implementation processes of international development agendas” and “relies on the knowledge and experience of CSO in decision making processes”.
* “In the planning, implementation and evaluation of development cooperation measures with the aim of protecting, promoting or implementing their rights, persons with disabilities in partner countries and organisations representing them participate adequately when relevant.”
* “Inclusion implies participation (…)”
* “Persons with disabilities in partner countries and organisations representing them, are actively involved in the international dialogue on development cooperation when relevant”.

The critical introductory remarks in the BMZ Disability Inclusion Strategy “by German DPOs” (however, undersigned by NGOs like CBM, HI and bezev that aim to represent the interests of persons with disabilities, but are by no means DPOs) mention the participation of persons with disabilities in international development cooperation twice:

* “The participation and empowerment of DPOs in partner countries as well as in Germany is another important element for the Inclusion Strategy and requires the allocation of adequate human and financial resources when implementing the strategy.”
* “The participation of persons with disabilities and their organisations is a fundamental element of the UN CRPD and constitutes a human rights obligation”.

### Please provide any information and statistical data available on disability-inclusive international cooperation in your country, including information related to the challenges and limitations of the international aid system to promote the rights of persons with disabilities.

#### Disability data in Germany’s international cooperation programming

Lack of statistical data on disability is recognized, including by the German government, to be among the limiting factors of disability- inclusive programming.

##### BMZ

With its Disability Inclusion Strategy, BMZ recognized the need to invest in international comparable and disaggregated data, and specifically to invest in statistical capacities of partner countries.

The Washington Group on Disability Statistics’ Method is recognized as current state of the art in the BMZ Strategy. Germany commits to promote the capacity of developing country partners to use the WG Short set of questions, e.g. in national censi.

###### Target group analysis

In response to a recommendation of DEval coming from the evaluation of the BMZ Disability Action Plan, BMZ commissioned the development of a target group analysis tool (“Zielgruppenanalyse”). To our knowledge, this tool was piloted in two partner countries (Jordan and Egypt) in 2018/2019, the results of these pilots are unknown, as are plans of BMZ to upscale this tool.

###### KfW analysis tools

The German development bank and technical cooperation agency KfW has some analysis tools with some potential to collect relevant data to ensure that persons with disabilities benefit from programmes of financial cooperation.

One is the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA).[[24]](#endnote-24) It aims at ensuring that KfW programmes “Do no harm”. What it does not however is to analyse how KfW programmes can ensure that persons with disabilities benefit from these programmes to the same degree as other persons.

Another one analyses human rights target groups and persons participating in the programme (menschenrechtliche Zielgruppen- und Beteiligtenanalyse). We do not know this instrument in detail. As the ESIA is not specific for persons with disabilities, it depends on the awareness- level of the user whether the situation of persons with disabilities gets the proper attention.

Furthermore, KfW has developed a mapping tool (2019)[[25]](#endnote-25) to track funding that contributes to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. According to KfW, projects need to be compliant with the SDGs and the leading principle of the 2030- Agenda to “Leave No One Behind” in order to be considered in the mapping. This tool may or may not lead to more interest in implementing programmes that benefit persons with disabilities.

In summary, data on the situation of persons with disabilities in intervention areas are not systematically and mandatorily collected and analysed prior to or in the course of German international development cooperation, limiting the ability to bring tailored responses to the needs and priorities of target groups and to eliminate barriers. Lack of data also hampers the monitoring of progress and thus limits accountability for human rights compliant interventions.

##### FFO

Providing data disaggregated by gender and age is mandatory in FFO project applications. Currently, there is no mandatory requirement to disaggregate data by disability. However, FFO strongly encourages data disaggregation by disability and promotes the use of the Washington Group Method as the preferred instrument for collecting such data.

#### Statistical Data on Germany’s disability- inclusive international cooperation

As mentioned above under question 1, data on disability- inclusive international cooperation is not systematically produced and reported, but only available on demand and after time- consuming key word researches. Parliamentary inquiries mostly concentrate on a specific sector, like health, basic education etc. Responses to these inquiries are therefore of limited representativity.

##### The promise of disability- inclusive BMZ Special Initiatives

The Federal Minister for Economic Cooperation and Development Müller announced at a round table meeting on disability- inclusive development cooperation in November 2014 his intention to ensure that all BMZ’s Special Initiatives (Sonderinitiativen) are inclusive of persons with disabilities. This commitment was reiterated in the National Action Plan 2.0[[26]](#endnote-26) on the implementation of the UN CRPD (“ The Special Initiatives of the BMZ take the inclusion of persons with disability into account as a cross- cutting issue and guarantee the participation of persons with disabilities and their organisations in planning, implementation and evaluation of their measures in this regard”).

However, data on investments in inclusive Special Initiatives and on effective disability mainstreaming in these initiatives are not easily available.

The DEval evaluation of the BMZ Disability Action Plan (see question 1 b.) noticed some efforts in the BMZ “Tackling the root causes of displacement, reintegrating refugees” Special Initiative, one of the then three Special Initiatives[[27]](#endnote-27).

The answer to a written question by a MP of opposition party Die Linke in 2018[[28]](#endnote-28), asking for specifics on activities and programmes within the Special Initiatives that are disability- inclusive and on the percentage of the financial investments in these Special Initiatives attributed to disability- inclusive components, was answered rather in general terms by BMZ’s then Parliamentary State Secretary Fuchtel. No specific details on disability-inclusive programmes or investments were provided. The answer indicated that BMZ intends to hold its implementing agencies accountable for disability inclusive planning and implementation of the Special Initiatives in a “more systematic” manner.

##### DEval evaluation findings on disability- inclusive programming

The evaluation of the BMZ Disability Action Plan (2013-2015) by the German Institute for Development Evaluation (DEval) paid special attention to Strategic Objective 2 of the Action Plan, to “foster the inclusion of persons with disabilities in Germany’s partner countries”.

It found that this objective was only achieved to a low to moderate degree.

The overarching objective of the BMZ Disability Action Plan, a systematic mainstreaming of the inclusion of persons with disabilities in (German) development cooperation, proved to be overly ambitious and under- resourced and was equally only achieved to a low to moderate degree, according to the evaluation.

A random sample drawn by DEval found that only 6.45 % of project proposals of GIZ in 2015 referenced disability inclusion in some way.

##### Government answers to parliamentary inquiries on disability- inclusive international cooperation

Data on disability- inclusive German development cooperation can be found in some answers to parliamentary inquiries. We provide the following examples with answers by the German government (only available in German, unfortunately):

* 2019 Parliamentary inquiry by Die Linke (The Left) on Germany’s contribution to the implementation of the WHO Global Disability Action Plan 2014-2021[[29]](#endnote-29). In spite of being asked for concrete figures on investments in terms of financial, human resources and technical contributions (question 4-6), the answer only indicates the financial contribution to WHO (26 million €/ year) and claims that Germany supports the improvement of health provision, including for persons with disabilities, on various levels.
* 2019 Parliamentary inquiry by Bündnis 90/ die Grünen (Green Party) on the implementation and revision of the 2015 BMZ Education Strategy[[30]](#endnote-30). Asked for concrete figures on yearly investments in inclusive education, and particularly in the inclusion of persons with disabilities, the Government declares itself unable to answer, as no statistical data are currently collected on Germany’s investment in inclusive education and the inclusion of persons with disabilities (question 16).
* 2019 Parliamentary inquiry by Freie Demokratische Partei (Liberal Democrats) on the importance of disability inclusion in German development cooperation[[31]](#endnote-31). In question 2, the MPs wanted to know which concrete disability- inclusive bilateral programmes and activities the government had carried out in the years 2016, 2017 and 2018 and how much financial and human resources it had invested in these programmes. The answer refers to a list of BMZ’s development cooperation programmes in annex, while admitting that it is not possible for the government to determine the financial investment in inclusion specifically, as these projects are not disability- specific, but either have components to promote the inclusion of persons with disabilities in these programmes (such as the active participation of DPOs in some of their components) or are general programmes in which disability has been mainstreamed.

Abbreviations

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| --- | --- |
| FFO | German Federal Foreign Office |
| bezev | Behinderung und Entwicklungszusammenarbeit (Disability and Development Cooperation) |
| BMAS | Bundesministerium für Arbeit und Soziales/ German Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs |
| BMZ | Bundesministerium für wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit und Entwicklung/ German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development |
| CBM | Christoffel-Blindenmission/ Christian Blind Mission |
| CRPD | Convention on the rights of persons with disabilities |
| CSO | Civil Society Organisation |
| Deval | Deutsches Evaluierungsinstitut der Entwicklungszusammenarbeit/ German Institute for Development Evaluation |
| DIMR | Deutsches Institut für Menschenrechte/German Human Rights Institute |
| DPO | Disabled Peoples' Organisation |
| GiZ | Gesellschaft für internationale Zusammenarbeit (national implementing agency for technical cooperation) |
| GLAD | Global Action on Disability Network |
| HI | Humanity and Inclusion |
| IASC | Inter- Agency Standing Committee |
| ICRC | International Committee of the Red Cross |
| KfW | Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (German development bank and national implementing agency for financial cooperation) |
| LNOB | Leave No One Behind |
| NAP | Nationaler Aktionsplan zur Umsetzung der UN-BRK/ National Action Plan for the implementation of the CRPD |
| NGO | Non- Governmental Organisation |
| OECD | Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development |
| OECD-DAC | OECD Development Assistance Committee |
| PME | Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation |
| SDG | Sustainable Development Goal |
| WG | Washington Group on Disability Statistics |
| WHO | World Health Organisation |

1. CBM is an international Christian development organisation, committed to improving the quality of life of persons with disabilities in the poorest countries of the world. We envision an inclusive world in which all persons with disabilities enjoy their human rights and achieve their full potential. [↑](#endnote-ref-1)
2. <http://www.bmz.de/en/ministry/structure/orgplan_en.pdf> [↑](#endnote-ref-2)
3. <https://www.giz.de/en/worldwide/79276.html> [↑](#endnote-ref-3)
4. Organisational chart: <https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/blob/215272/18ee0b38f331d2b9924373528cbd7b58/organigramm-en-data.pdf> [↑](#endnote-ref-4)
5. <https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/aamt/koordinatoren/mr-koordinatorin/uebersicht/228992> [↑](#endnote-ref-5)
6. Details on the mandate etc. of the Commissioner can be found here: <https://www.behindertenbeauftragter.de/EN/Englisch.html?nn=2950120> [↑](#endnote-ref-6)
7. <https://www.institut-fuer-menschenrechte.de/monitoring-stelle-un-brk/> [↑](#endnote-ref-7)
8. <https://health.bmz.de/what_we_do/Social-protection/studies_and_articles/Breaking_down_Barriers/Strategiepapier-Inclusion_Persons_with_Disabilities.pdf> [↑](#endnote-ref-8)
9. [https://www.DEval.org/files/content/Dateien/Evaluierung/Berichte/2017/DEval\_Bericht\_APInklusion\_EN\_web\_neu.pdf](https://www.deval.org/files/content/Dateien/Evaluierung/Berichte/2017/DEval_Bericht_APInklusion_EN_web_neu.pdf) [↑](#endnote-ref-9)
10. [https://www.DEval.org/files/content/Dateien/Evaluierung/Policy%20Briefs/DEval\_Policy%20Brief\_04\_API\_EN\_web\_11.17.pdf](https://www.deval.org/files/content/Dateien/Evaluierung/Policy%20Briefs/DEval_Policy%20Brief_04_API_EN_web_11.17.pdf) [↑](#endnote-ref-10)
11. <http://www.bmz.de/de/mediathek/publikationen/reihen/strategiepapiere/Strategiepapier495_12_2019.pdf> [↑](#endnote-ref-11)
12. <https://www.bmz.de/en/issues/allgemeine_menschenrechte/deutsche_entwicklungspolitik/The-BMZ-s-human-rights-strategy/index.html> ; complete Strategy in German: <https://www.bmz.de/de/mediathek/publikationen/reihen/strategiepapiere/Strategiepapier303_04_2011.pdf> [↑](#endnote-ref-12)
13. <https://www.bmz.de/de/zentrales_downloadarchiv/menschenrechte/Leitfaden_PV_2013_de.pdf> [↑](#endnote-ref-13)
14. <http://www.bmz.de/en/publications/type_of_publication/strategies/Strategiepapier452_10_2018.PDF> [↑](#endnote-ref-14)
15. <https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/blob/282228/3cfd87de36f30bb61eed542249997631/strategie-huhi-englisch-data.pdf> [↑](#endnote-ref-15)
16. <https://interagencystandingcommittee.org/system/files/2019-11/IASC%20Guidelines%20on%20the%20Inclusion%20of%20Persons%20with%20Disabilities%20in%20Humanitarian%20Action%2C%202019.pdf> [↑](#endnote-ref-16)
17. <https://www.bmz.de/en/ministry/approaches/triangular_cooperation/index.html> [↑](#endnote-ref-17)
18. <http://dipbt.bundestag.de/doc/btd/19/165/1916564.pdf> [↑](#endnote-ref-18)
19. <https://www.poverty-inequality.com/portfolios/inequality-challenge/> [↑](#endnote-ref-19)
20. <https://www.poverty-inequality.com/inequality-challenge-projects/> [↑](#endnote-ref-20)
21. <https://www.bmz.de/de/mediathek/publikationen/reihen/infobroschueren_flyer/infobroschueren/sMaterialie485_bmz_2030.pdf> [↑](#endnote-ref-21)
22. <https://www.isl-ev.de/index.php?option=com_content&view=category&layout=blog&id=90&Itemid=410> [↑](#endnote-ref-22)
23. <http://www.gehoerlosen-bund.de/> [↑](#endnote-ref-23)
24. <https://www.kfw.de/nachhaltigkeit/PDF/Nachhaltigkeit/ESIA_KfW-Development-Bank_KfW-IPEX-Bank_DEG_2016-06.pdf> [↑](#endnote-ref-24)
25. <https://www.kfw.de/nachhaltigkeit/Dokumente/Sonstiges/SDG-Methodenpapier-DE-EN-2.pdf> [↑](#endnote-ref-25)
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