



Implementing the Amman-Berlin Declaration on Global Disability Inclusion

Country data brief: Egypt

2024 data

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What does the Amman-Berlin Declaration say?

The purpose of the Amman-Berlin Declaration is to foster the implementation of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD), especially in the realm of international cooperation, particularly international development cooperation and humanitarian action.

The declaration sets out 2 specific targets, the second of which being:

We will strive to ensure that at least 15 percent of international development programs being implemented at the country level pursue disability inclusion as an objective (“15 percent for the 15 percent”).

The 15 percent target requires joint action to increase efforts by focusing current resources on disability inclusion and dedicating more resources to this purpose.

We will strive to achieve this target by 2028, the year in which the fourth and next Global Disability Summit is to be held.

To learn more about the reasons for the Declaration and the 2 specific targets you can read the [Technical Note](#) (chapters 1-3).

Highlights for Egypt (2024)

1. In Egypt, the share of ODA funded activities identified as having a disability inclusion objective stands at **3 %** (2024 data). The target of the Amman-Berlin Declaration is to achieve 15 % by 2028.
2. **There is no available data on disability inclusion for 51 % of ODA funded activities.**
3. **11 out of the 20 most relevant donors already report on disability inclusion** (in 2024). 3 do not report yet but have endorsed the Amman-Berlin Declaration.
4. **In only two sectors do more than 15 % of ODA funded activities target disability inclusion** (social protection and disaster prevention & preparedness).

How is the 15% target being measured?

The 15 percent target refers to the share of ODA-funded activities in a country that intentionally foster inclusion of persons with disabilities—not the value of aid. It highlights development partners' commitment to disability inclusion.

To set a baseline and track progress, governments need development partners to report whether their supported programs address disability inclusion, using systems like the OECD Creditor Reporting System (CRS) or internal reporting mechanisms.

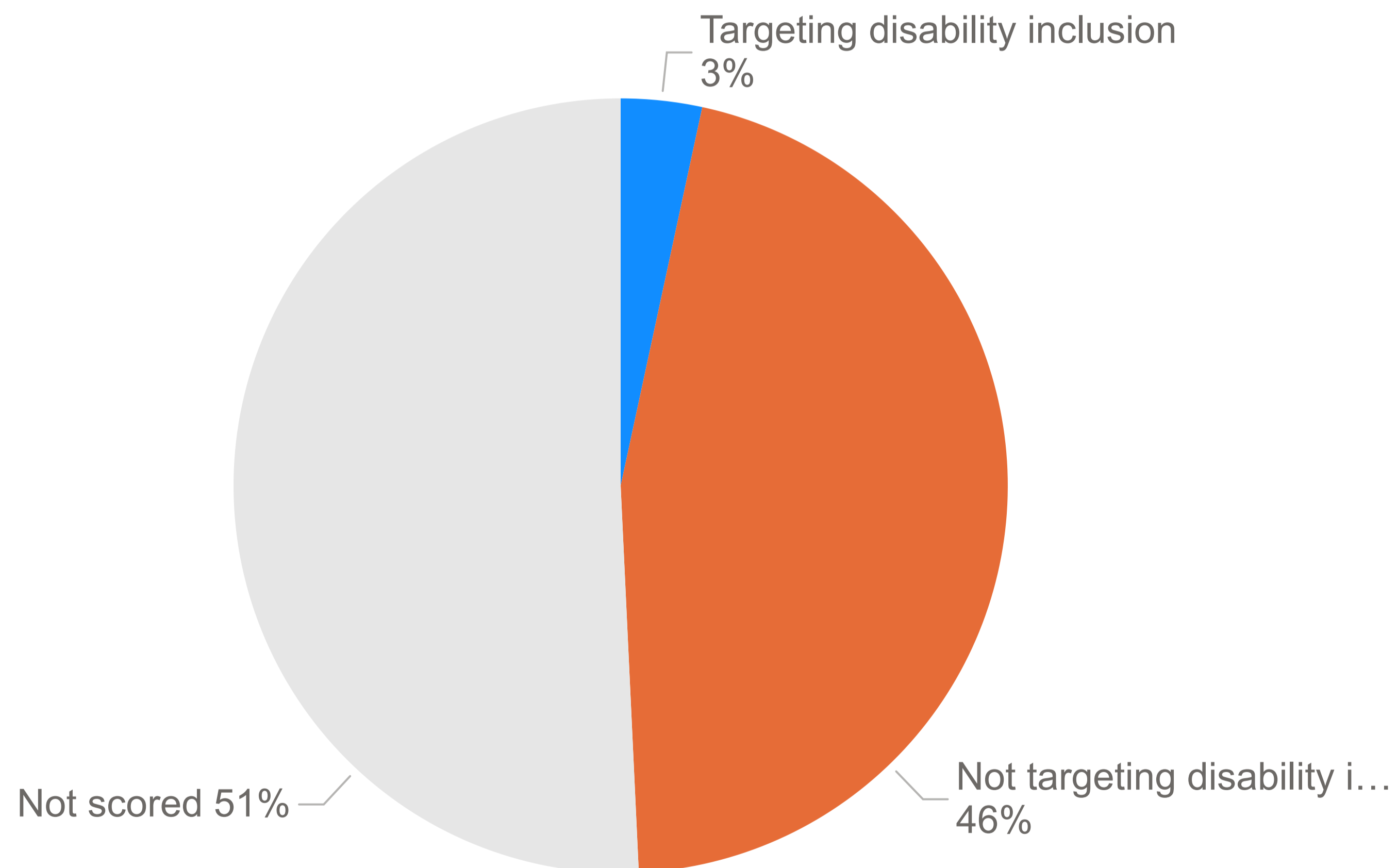
The following slides present a *minimum baseline based on data on the OECD-DAC disability policy marker* based on data from the OECD CRS data for 2024. Activities fall into one of three categories:

- 1. Targeting disability inclusion:** Partners applying the disability marker report that disability inclusion is either a significant objective (score 1) or principal objective (score 2) of the activity.
- 2. Not targeting disability inclusion:** Partners applying the disability marker report that disability inclusion is not a significant or principal objective of the activities (score 0).
- 3. Not scored:** Partners did not report on the activity using the disability marker.

This globally sourced data can be complemented at country level by data provided by donors that do not use the OECD-DAC disability marker but may have internal mechanisms.

What is the state of play in Egypt?

% of allocable ODA activities by disability marker score, 2024 (OECD CRS data)



● Targeting disability inclusion ● Not targeting disability inclusion ● Not scored

Only 49 % (626) of ODA activities in Egypt are scored using the disability marker (51 % (645) are not scored)

In total 3 % (43) of activities have objectives targeting disability inclusion

46 % (583) of ODA activities in Egypt are scored, but not targeting disability inclusion

An important first step would therefore be to invite **development partners** - particularly those who have endorsed the Amman-Berlin Declaration - to systematically report on disability inclusion.

How are the biggest donors in Egypt using the marker?

% of allocable ODA activities by disability marker score (largest 20 donors by USD value), 2024 (OECD CRS data)

| Donor name | Total value of portfolio (USD commitments, millions) | Endorsed Amman-Berlin Declaration? | % of activities scored with disability marker | % of activities targeting disability inclusion | % of activities scored but not targeting disability inclusion |
|---|--|--|---|--|---|
| EU Institutions | 956.63 | ✓ | 100% | 71.4% | 29% |
| United States | 211.18 | | 0% | | |
| Germany | 188.38 | ✓ | 88% | 7.2% | 81% |
| Korea | 122.15 | ✓ | 100% | | 100% |
| Italy | 67.18 | ✓ | 82% | 1.4% | 81% |
| OPEC Fund for International Development | 35.00 | | 0% | | |
| Japan | 27.92 | | 54% | 4.3% | 50% |
| Switzerland | 26.01 | | 100% | 2.3% | 98% |
| United Kingdom | 21.01 | ✓ | 57% | 2.9% | 54% |
| Global Environment Facility | 12.00 | | 0% | | |
| Hungary | 11.42 | | 0% | | |
| United Arab Emirates | 10.00 | ✓ | 0% | | |
| Qatar | 9.62 | ✓ | 0% | | |
| France | 9.52 | ✓ | 74% | 7.2% | 67% |
| Netherlands | 6.23 | | 0% | | |
| Spain | 6.21 | ✓ | 90% | | 90% |
| Denmark | 5.33 | ✓ | 100% | | 100% |
| Türkiye | 3.62 | ✓ | 0% | | |
| Saudi Arabia | 3.11 | | 0% | | |
| Norway | 2.76 | ✓ | 100% | | 100% |

Which sectors in Egypt have the largest share of ODA targeting disability inclusion?

% of allocable ODA activities by disability marker score and sector, 2024 (OECD CRS data)

● Targeting disability inclusion ● Not targeting disability inclusion ● Not scored

