

## Submission to the Australian Government's new international development policy

### Recommendations

The Australian Government should –

1. Elevate disability rights and inclusion as a pillar in the new international development policy and as a cross-cutting issue relevant to every other pillar of the new policy.
2. Consult and partner with people with disabilities and their representative organisations as a priority in humanitarian action, including specific commitment to the inclusion of people with disabilities in climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction efforts.
3. Develop a practical roadmap for the localisation of Australia's development program that implements the OECD DAC Recommendations on Enabling Civil Society, the commitments under the Grand Bargain and including targets for local leadership in the design, delivery, and evaluation of programs, including Organisations of People with Disabilities (OPDs).
4. Establish an ambitious target on disability inclusion within the development program. In the first year, this should look like 70% of all programs having a disability inclusion and rights objective, inclusive of at least 10% having it as a principal objective, with increasing levels of ambition thereafter.
5. Commit to undertake an accessibility audit of DFAT's systems, processes and practices in partnership with OPDs as a first step to strengthening DFAT's capabilities in implementing this new development policy inclusively.
6. Establish an advisory group for DFAT of diverse representation across a range of ages, identities, indigeneity, orientations and ethnicity, and drawn from both public and private sector organisations that represent people with disabilities in the Asia-Pacific.
7. Adopt a rights-based and strengths-based approach to development, including underscore commitment to human rights mechanisms such as the *UN Convention on the Rights of People with Disabilities* and the *Pacific Framework for the Rights of People with Disabilities*.
8. Establish a *Partnership for an Inclusive Pacific (PIP)* as a regional group of key partners to coordinate action and mobilise financial resources to accelerate the implementation of the *Pacific Framework for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities 2016–2025 (PFRPD)*.
9. Fund and develop a new, ambitious and multi-year disability inclusion and rights strategy by mid-2023 in partnership with people with disabilities and their representative organisations, alongside Australian and global aid actors. This should be foreshadowed in the new international development policy.
10. Fund and establish regional disability inclusion expert advisors or units within DFAT to provide direction and coordinated advice to Posts, including one disability inclusion advisor/unit each in Office of the Pacific and the new Office of Southeast Asia.
11. Increase DFAT core departmental budget for staff and associated support costs to enable the effective implementation, monitoring, training and advocacy to support disability inclusion both in Canberra and at regional posts.
12. Increase DFAT's central disability allocation to minimum of \$14.4m in FY2023–24 budget and increase at minimum in line with GNI thereafter.

The vision of the Australian Disability and Development Consortium (ADDC) is that the voices and rights of people with disabilities are elevated and reflected in all Australian international development policies and programs. In pursuit of this vision, we welcome the opportunity to provide input drawn from the experience and expertise of our membership to the formation of the Australian Government's new international development policy.

This submission provides both principled and practical guidance to support the Australian Government in their commitment to prioritise people with disabilities in international development efforts by:

- advancing their globally recognised leadership in disability inclusive development;
- ensuring the integration of disability inclusive approaches across the entirety of development assistance, humanitarian and human rights policy;
- adopting effective actions and accountability measures;
- outlining necessary resourcing for the effective and impactful delivery of the new international development policy.

## Summary statement

Disability rights and inclusion must be a key pillar of any comprehensive international development policy. People with disabilities comprise around 15 per cent of the global population. They are women and men, boys and girls, they are young and old, they are all ethnicities, in all circumstances, all orientations and all characteristics. However, people with disabilities are disproportionately represented in every under-served and vulnerable group and disproportionately impacted by humanitarian crises and shocks. A new international development policy should facilitate locally led approaches to achieve systems transformation and poverty reduction through sustainable and inclusive development. It should promote justice, human rights and address systems and structures of inequality and poverty by enabling communities.

Disability inclusive development requires a twin track approach with actions to embed considerations of disability inclusion in all programs (mainstreaming) coupled with actions specifically targeting people with disabilities to enable them to participate and benefit from programs on an equal basis with others (targeting). A twin track approach enables people with disabilities to participate and benefit from Australian international development on an equal basis with others and secure their human rights. This approach is founded upon three key principles: participation, inclusion and accessibility. **ADDG recommends that the new international development policy reflects the twin track approach by nominating disability rights and inclusion as a pillar in its own right as well as a cross-cutting issue relevant to every other pillar of the policy.**

## Response to consultation questions

**What key trends or challenges will shape Australia's engagement in our region and globally over the next five to 10 years? What risks and opportunities does this present for Australia's development assistance?**

People with disabilities are disproportionately affected by the key trends imposed by the challenges of COVID-19 recovery, climate change and conflict. In addition to specific experiences of disability, people with disabilities are impacted in a multitude of ways due to a diverse range of intersectional factors including gender, age, ethnicity, sexuality, access to supports, degree of active participation in decision-making and disability rights in their country. Sustainable and inclusive development cannot be achieved without a policy underpinned by disability inclusive practices and intersectional considerations to enable all to participate and benefit from Australian development assistance on an equal basis with others.

Recovery and rebuilding from the COVID-19 pandemic is a long and on-going process and with the threat of potential new pandemics, this continues to impact progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The COVID-19 pandemic had a catastrophic impact on people with disabilities. The World Health Organization, along with organisations of people with disabilities (OPDs)<sup>1</sup>, report that people with disabilities are among the hardest hit by the pandemic. They experience higher rates of job losses, food insecurity, and face immense

challenges in protecting themselves from the virus.<sup>ii</sup> As a result of the pandemic and the measures to limit the spread of the virus, women and children with disabilities, particularly girls, face disproportionately increasing rates of violence and food insecurity.<sup>iii</sup> There is an urgent and critical need to increase investments in economic and social inclusion of people with disabilities to be a part of the rebuilding of their local and national economies and social fabric, and in doing so increase their resilience to future crises.

Climate change, natural disasters and conflict exacerbate food insecurity and displacement with close to 200 million people globally affected by disaster events each year. This number continues to increase due to climate change and increasingly drawn-out conflicts.<sup>iv</sup> Again, people with disabilities are disproportionately affected. As high as 20 per cent of those most vulnerable to climate change are people with disabilities. Living disproportionately in vulnerable and high risk areas due to poverty is a significant contributor to this.<sup>v</sup> Studies also show that people with disabilities are four times more likely than those without disabilities to lose their lives because of disasters.<sup>vi</sup> Crises and natural disasters exacerbate the exclusionary and discriminatory barriers people with disabilities already experience due to inaccessible institutions and environments, the impacts of their impairment, local laws that are not disability inclusive, and physical and social barriers within their communities. These impact their access to risk reduction strategies prior to disasters, essential supports immediately following a disaster and long-term recovery in rebuilding their homes, support networks and livelihoods.

As identified by the Australian Government, geopolitical tensions are a key challenge shaping Australia's engagement in the Asia Pacific region and that wise investments in Australia's future resilience need to include strengthening civil society throughout our region and globally, including investing in strong and effective OPDs. A strength of the Australian development program is its long history of partnering with people with disabilities, civil society organisations (CSOs), OPDs and Australian based non-government organisations to ensure sustainable and inclusive development efforts are delivered. This continues to be an imperative, especially in partnering with women and their representative organisations, to ensure a diversity of voices are included in global, national, and local development. Australia's partnerships must ensure holistic integration of intersectional considerations. Particularly, prioritise the social and economic inclusion of people with disabilities and upholding of human rights in order to strengthen civil society and increase the long-term sustainability of Australian development assistance as well as its cost effectiveness. Significantly, this will place Australia in a strong strategic position to strengthen ties in the Asia Pacific and demonstrate Australia's commitment to strong partnerships in the region built on mutual trust, respect and equality.

Australia is in a strong position to provide strategic intervention through laying the foundations with and for people with disabilities to be included in mainstream services and all aspects of community and national life. This strategic intervention catering to the intersectional experiences of people with disabilities includes:

- Increasing visibility of and resourcing for disability inclusion across development program budgets;
- Ensuring non-discrimination and accessibility is a requirement of all procurement investments and processes, to ensure Australia's investment in accessible public infrastructure that includes rather than further exacerbates systemic exclusion of people with disabilities (eg. public infrastructure such as roads and transport, information and communication infrastructure, education, justice and health facilities and evacuation centres);
- Increasing access to assistive technologies and support services that facilitate active and meaningful participation of people with disabilities across Australia's international development program;
- Ensuring disability inclusive economic and social protection schemes to support the participation and inclusion of people with disabilities and which cover the extra costs incurred by people with disabilities as a result of inaccessible environments and services; and

- Establishing accountability in upholding the human rights of people as per Australia’s obligations under the *Convention of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities*.

The key trends identified by the Australia Government that will shape their engagement in the region and globally underscore ADDC’s primary recommendation that Australia’s new international development policy must be premised on a twin track approach to promoting disability rights and inclusion.

**To summarise the response to this consultation question, ADDC recommends:**

1. Elevate disability rights and inclusion as a pillar in the new international development policy and as a cross-cutting issue relevant to every other pillar of the new policy.
2. Consult and partner with people with disabilities and their representative organisations as a priority in humanitarian action, including specific commitment to the inclusion of people with disabilities in climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction efforts.
3. Develop a practical roadmap for the localisation of Australia’s development program that implements the OECD DAC Recommendations on Enabling Civil Society, the commitments under the Grand Bargain and including targets for local leadership in the design, delivery, and evaluation of programs, including OPDs.

**What development capabilities will Australia need to respond to these challenges?**

To embrace fully the principles of participation, inclusion and accessibility on which disability rights are founded, Australia needs advanced development capabilities including: an understanding of participation through the lens of intersectionality, a more nuanced approach to accessibility, and a commitment to deeper and more transparent processes for accountability.

*Active participation*

It is imperative that through representative organisations, both formed and emerging, the voices of people with disabilities influence all stages of planning, implementation and evaluations of development programs and policies across all levels of government, private sector and civil society. Inclusion of a diverse range of voices is important, recognising that people with disabilities have multiple, intersecting identities and may experience multiple, intersecting forms of discrimination.

*Accessibility*

Accessibility ensures freedom, respect, equality, autonomy and dignity and is a basic human right. All people with disabilities should have the ability to access and participate in all environments and associated services on an equal basis with others. This includes having physical access to the built environment, access to information and communication, and access to transport. WHO and UNICEF have recently called for access to assistive technology to also be understood as a basic human right.<sup>vii</sup> On-going partnerships between DFAT and OPDs in addition to long-term in-house expertise within various sections of DFAT is key to ensuring accessibility considerations are implemented across all initiatives. Significantly, these partnerships will also ensure a rights-based approach underlies all development programs. Capabilities in ensuring accessibility in process and outcomes is critical to supporting Australia to address barriers. As a first step, undergoing an accessibility audit of DFAT’s processes and systems internally would help ensure progressive realisation of this CRPD obligation and build Australia’s capabilities towards achieving equitable development outcome.

*Accountability*

Increased transparency in disability inclusive funding within the aid program through restoring an effective reporting and measurable framework for disability-inclusive aid expenditure is essential to track progress in

disability inclusion. Transparency in reporting will foster responsibility across organisations to incorporate considerations of active participation, accessibility, and accountability to people with disability in their programming. Evidence-based disability inclusive approaches will improve quality implementation and deepen Australia's understanding of the drivers of change in disability inclusion, thus providing avenues for people with disabilities living in poverty to participate with dignity in their communities. The development of knowledge, evidence, sharing of internal practices and lessons learnt is integral to mainstreaming of disability inclusive practices. Hence, ADDC recommends that independent evaluation capacity is re-established to record, report and evaluate the impacts that are currently not captured and to coordinate sharing of knowledge to strengthen the disability inclusive practices of partners and Australian organisations.

**To summarise the response to this consultation question, ADDC recommends:**

4. Establish an ambitious target on disability inclusion within the development program. In the first year, this should look like 70% of all programs having a disability inclusion and rights objective, inclusive of at least 10% having it as a principal objective, with increasing levels of ambition thereafter.
5. Commit to undertake an accessibility audit of DFAT's systems, processes and practices in partnership with OPDs as a first step to strengthening DFAT's capabilities in implementing this new development policy inclusively.

**How can Australia best utilise its national strengths to enhance the impact of our development program and address multidimensional vulnerabilities?**

ADDC welcomes the government's commitment to developing a First Nation's Foreign Policy and prioritising First Nations people and practices to inform foreign relations. As a part of this ADDC recommends partnering with Indigenous people, including Indigenous people with disabilities, within their countries to deliver Australian development assistance. National, regional and local OPDs incorporating Indigenous communities are a critical link to understanding collective and individual rights and enabling local strategies and priorities to build sustainable equality and inclusion.

Both people with disabilities and First Nations people are over-represented amongst those in living in poverty globally.<sup>viii</sup> Indigenous women and girls with disability face multiple and intersectional discrimination based on gender, disability and indigeneity. International Disability Alliance and Indigenous Person with Disability Global Network's recent submission to *CEDAW Committee on the Rights of Indigenous Women and Girls* reflects the views and experiences of indigenous women with disability across the world. It emphasised that,

*'Indigenous women and girls with disabilities are subjected to historical, structural, direct, indirect and others forms of discrimination that are distinct from others and vary among indigenous women with disabilities... Often living in rural areas, indigenous women and girls with disabilities have limited access to employment, education and healthcare. All this places indigenous women and girls with disabilities as one of the most marginalised groups in society, rendered vulnerable by the lack of their political voice and of consideration of their needs and rights, reinforcing disadvantages.'*<sup>ix</sup>

*Intersectional approach*

An intersectional analysis should underpin the Australian aid program and must be applied to all social inclusion initiatives, as the identities that make up individuals and communities are multilayered, interdependent and can define their experience. And in turn, multidimensional vulnerabilities point to the importance of understanding intersectionality. Disability is experienced in highly diverse ways and intersects with other identities of gender, age, sexuality, ethnicity, class, age and so forth. As an integral part of the new international development commitment to target 80 per cent of all development programming over three millions Australian dollars toward

women and girls, disability inclusion must be integrated throughout. Women and girls with disabilities face compounded and intersectional marginalisation together with multiple barriers to inclusion. It is difficult to address violence against women with disabilities without understanding how disability affects gendered social roles. Understanding power and the systems of marginalisation that perpetuate inequality is critical to intersectional analysis. Investing in intersectional research and analysis is a valuable and highly progressive way for Australia to engage in and lead global fora.

**To summarise the response to this consultation question, ADDC recommends:**

6. Establish an advisory group for DFAT of diverse representation across a range of ages, identities, indigeneity, orientations and ethnicity, and drawn from both public and private sector organisations that represent people with disabilities in the Asia-Pacific.

**How should the new policy reflect the Government's commitments to build stronger and more meaningful partnerships in our region, founded on mutual trust and respect and shared values of fairness and equality?**

Australia has a strong history of partnering with people with disabilities in international development since the development and launch of the first *Development for All* strategy in 2009. This has been central to the success of Australia's disability inclusive development leadership and effective programming.<sup>x</sup> A rights and strengths-based approach, grounded in equal partnerships, needs to continue as a core tenet of the new international development policy.

*Rights*

Rights-based approaches to development aim to achieve a positive transformation of power relations among various development actors. "Nothing about us without us" is the core principle of the disability movement. Supporting local, regional and global OPDs, both formed and emerging, is a key investment in universal application of disability rights now and in the long-term. Actively engaging and working with people with disabilities and funding OPD core and programs costs is the most effective way to increase their social and economic participation and inclusion in aid programs and in influencing local, regional and global agendas. The demand for OPDs to partner with Australian development agencies has been growing. This demonstrates progress towards increasing inclusion across the Australian development sector, however the demand on the OPDs needs to be balanced with core support for them to drive their own local agenda for change as well.

Australia has demonstrated its commitment to a rights-based approach at the highest level by partnering with OPDs and making disability inclusion visible on the global stage. Together with OPDs, Australia put disability on the agenda at the Human Rights Council and Security Council. Australia was also instrumental in ensuring people with disabilities were included in Agenda 2030. Continuing this strong leadership and partnership approach is important to the region and global progress to realising the rights enshrined in the CRPD.

*Strengths*

People with disabilities are the undisputed experts in understanding their context and identifying their own priorities, needs and capabilities. OPDs have a valuable role to play in building innovative solutions to reducing poverty, increasing resilience and realising rights. To effectively partner with OPDs, the government must redefine its relationship with local partners from end-of-the-line service providers to authentic partners with valued local expertise and leadership. It must move beyond 'consultation and participation' to achieve truly empowered local leadership and decision making (see also our recommendations regarding new development capabilities, above). This will include investing in productive dialogue and opportunities for engagement and learning from OPDs. Some mechanisms to explore include: greater investment in supporting OPD priorities,

collaboration and strengthening of civil society organisations, including OPDs, to advocate their priorities and keep their governments to account and using INGOs or peak bodies to mentor and build capacity, where relevant. As well as shifting the narrative around who has expertise by inviting more frequent dialogue between DFAT staff and OPDs, creating more pooled funding arrangements to share risk, and having OPDs and disability inclusive businesses facilitate capacity building on disability rights and inclusion for DFAT staff.

People with disabilities are asking for opportunities to identify their strengths to contribute to, and grow, their local economy, and not just be seen as development recipients but as economic agents. They are the actors with lived experience of what approaches do and do not work with respect to tackling inequality, developing livelihood opportunities in their context as well as in international and local public and private sector investments that aim to advance social and economic inclusion. By not including people with disabilities as actors, informants and decision makers, we remain uninformed.

### *Pacific Partnership*

ADDC recommends that through the new international development policy the Australian government facilitate the establishment of a regional partnership for disability inclusion in the Pacific to accelerate the implementation of the *Pacific Framework for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities 2016–2025 (PFRPD)*. Pacific Island Countries (PICs) have expressed commitment to address barriers faced by people with disabilities. Governments in the region have jointly adopted the *2016–2025 Pacific Framework on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (PFRPD)*. Different countries have made some progress in a range of areas but as noted in the *Pacific Disability Forum SDG-CRPD Monitoring Report 2018*: ‘Most countries have prioritised only few issues and there has been to date little steps taken towards the comprehensive regulatory changes, service development and public resource allocations required to ensure full and effective participation and inclusion of persons with disabilities.’<sup>xi</sup>

A Pacific partnership to accelerate implementation of the PFRPD would provide greater coordination of resources and priorities, better sharing of lessons from examples of good practice, and economies of scale for service provision and development programming. A strong partnership approach – seeking buy-in from a range of donors, implementing partners and PIC governments – will enhance coordination, scale and efficiency in how resources are allocated and further the rights realised for people with disabilities in the Pacific.

### **To summarise the response to this consultation question, ADDC recommends:**

7. Adopt a rights-based and strengths-based approach to development, including underscore commitment to human rights mechanisms such as the *UN Convention on the Rights of People with Disabilities* and the *Pacific Framework for the Rights of People with Disabilities*.
8. Establish a *Partnership for an Inclusive Pacific (PIP)* as a regional group of key partners to coordinate action and mobilise financial resources to accelerate the implementation of the *Pacific Framework for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities 2016–2025 (PFRPD)*.

### **What lessons from Australia’s past development efforts should inform the policy? What is Australia seen to be doing comparatively well?**

In 2009 Australia became the first donor country to have a standalone strategy for disability inclusive development. Consistent core funding of around \$12.9 million per year (a large proportion of which went to global initiatives), and strong, visible international advocacy and influencing, provided the basis for Australian leadership at a global level. From this strong foundation, in recent years there has been a decline in funding and a lack of strategic direction with the current *Development for All* having expired at the end of 2021, leaving a major policy gap in Australia’s international aid program. ADDC welcomes the restoration of the central disability

allocation to \$12.9 million in the federal budget released in October 2022 and increased transparency in reporting on this budget line and disability inclusion in the ODA budget papers. We also welcome the announcement from the Minister of International Development and the Pacific on 29<sup>th</sup> November committing Australia to develop a new disability rights and inclusion strategy in 2023. We need to continue the momentum and to do more. The launch of an ambitious third disability inclusion and rights strategy by mid-2023 and continuing to build of the disability inclusion budget with increasing transparency are critical steps to achieving a truly disability inclusive international development program that ensures no one is left behind and enables Australia to strengthen its strategic global influence in this space.

**To summarise the response to this consultation question, ADDC recommends:**

9. Fund and develop a new, ambitious and multi-year disability inclusion and rights strategy by mid-2023 in partnership with people with disabilities and their representative organisations, alongside Australian and global aid actors. This should be foreshadowed in the new international development policy.

**How should the performance and delivery systems be designed to promote transparency and accountability, as well as effectiveness and learning in Australia's development assistance?**

Together with the disability movement we have many shared success stories which have not been collected and when shared could contribute to global discourse, evidence and best practice. There is great potential to use these stories to celebrate the achievements of past reforms towards disability inclusive development and as a baseline to inform future policy and programming.

*Widening and deepening DFAT expertise in disability inclusive development*

For people with disabilities to be included in and benefit from Australian development assistance, DFAT must have long-term expertise in-house as well as on-going partnerships with OPDs. Such expertise and partnerships are core to Australia delivering aid through a human rights-based approach in line with obligations under the CRPD.

Fostering an evidence-based and transparent approach to disability inclusion will deepen understanding of the drivers of change in disability inclusion and provide avenues to see the cycle of poverty and disability broken for people with disabilities living in poverty, their families and communities. This must include supporting the development of knowledge products and evidence, building the capacity of local OPDs (particularly those from marginalised groups), and gathering and sharing internal practices and lessons learned. Australia must commit to restoring effective reporting of disability inclusive development expenditure to provide an objective and measurable framework to guide progress.

While DFAT has a highly competent disability inclusion team, most resourcing and programming comes from other parts of the department who have limited expertise and experience in disability inclusion. A foundational understanding of disability inclusive development remains critical. There is a lot of potential for widening and deepening expertise, for example by appointing disability advisors or units based in the Office of the Pacific and the new Office of Southeast Asia. Having expertise in these teams will ensure people with disabilities are central to any regional or country initiatives and tailored advice can be provided.

**To summarise the response to this consultation question, ADDC recommends:**

10. Fund and establish regional disability inclusion expert advisors or units within DFAT to provide direction and coordinated advice to Posts, including one disability inclusion advisor/unit each in Office of the Pacific and the new Office of Southeast Asia.



11. Increase DFAT core departmental budget for staff and associated support costs to enable the effective implementation, monitoring, training and advocacy to support disability inclusion both in Canberra and at regional posts.
12. Increase DFAT’s central disability allocation to minimum of \$14.4m in FY2023–24 budget and increase at minimum in line with GNI thereafter.

### About ADDC

ADDC is an Australian based, international network focusing attention, expertise and actions on disability in the majority world<sup>xii</sup>, building on a human rights platform for disability advocacy. ADDC brings people together to inspire, influence and support all international development actors in Australia to embrace and deliver disability inclusive development<sup>xiii</sup>. ADDC is made up of over 500 members from Australian Organisations of People with Disabilities (OPDs), aid agencies, managing contractors, academia as well as individuals. This submission has been developed in consultation with ADDC members and written by the ADDC Executive Committee - the governance body of the network elected by the membership every two years. Organisations currently represented on the ADDC Executive Committee include; CBM Australia, ACFID, People with Disabilities Australia, Australia Federation of Disability Organisations, National Disability Service, World Vision Australia, Good Return, Motivation Australia, The Leprosy Mission Australia, Exemplar International and Nossal Institute for Global Health.

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<sup>i</sup> A OPD is an organisation that is controlled by people with disability with at least 51 per cent people with disability at the board and membership levels.

<sup>ii</sup> *Inclusive Futures, Consequences of Exclusion: A Situation Report on Organisations of People with Disabilities and COVID-19 in Bangladesh, Nigeria, and Zimbabwe* (2021).

<sup>iii</sup> World Health Organisation & UNICEF, *Disability considerations for COVID-19 vaccination*, WHO & UNICEF Policy Brief (19 April 2021).

<sup>iv</sup> *UNDRR & CRED, The human cost of disasters: an overview of the last 20 years (2000–2019)*.

<sup>v</sup> *Mary Keogh, CBM Global Disability Inclusion, Climate Change: This Century’s Defining Issue (2020)*.

<sup>vi</sup> *Quaill, J et al, Experiences of individuals with physical disabilities in natural disasters: an integrative review, Australian Journal of Emergency Management, Vol 33, No 3 (July 2018)*.

<sup>vii</sup> (GReAT report, 2022).

<sup>viii</sup> See e.g., Banks, L. M., H. Kuper, and S. Polack. 2017. “Poverty and Disability in Low-and Middle-Income Countries: A Systematic Review.” *PLOS ONE* 12 (12): 1–19, pp. 9– 10; Canedo, A. P. (2018). Analyzing Multidimensional Poverty Estimates in Mexico From an Ethnic Perspective: A Policy Tool for Bridging the Indigenous Gap. *Poverty & Public Policy*, 10(4), 543-563, p. 550.

<sup>ix</sup> IDA & IPWDGN, June 2021, *Submission for the CEDAW Committee on the rights of indigenous women and girls*, pg. 3.

<sup>x</sup> Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, *Development for All: Evaluation of progress made in strengthening disability inclusion in Australian aid*, November 2018.

<sup>xi</sup>

<sup>xii</sup> Majority world refers to the grouping of the countries where the majority of the world’s population live. ADDC is intentionally using a more geographically accurate and less pejorative term than ‘developing countries’, the ‘global south’ or the ‘third world’. See Khan T, Abimbola S, Kyobutungi C, Pai M. ‘How we classify countries and people-and why it matters’, *BMJ Glob Health*. 2022 Jun;7(6).

<sup>xiii</sup> Disability inclusive development (DID) is ensuring that all phases of the development cycle – from design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation - include a disability dimension and that people with disabilities are meaningfully and effectively participating in development processes and policies. DID is founded upon the three key principles of participation, inclusion and accessibility. It is based on a twin-track approach that implies both actions to mainstream disability in all programs, and actions specifically targeting people with disabilities to enable them to participate and benefit from programs on an equal basis with others.