

## Australia's New International Development Policy 2022

CBM Australia, November 2022

### Summary of recommendations

1. The new Disability Inclusion and Rights strategy, to be developed in 2023, takes a whole of government approach to ensure that disability inclusion is at the core of the entire Foreign Affairs portfolio.
2. Establish regional disability inclusion expert advisors or units within DFAT to provide direction and coordinated advice to Posts (one disability inclusion advisor/unit each in Office of the Pacific and the new Office of Southeast Asia).
3. Increase DFAT core departmental budget for staff and associated support costs to enable effective implementation, monitoring, training and advocacy to support disability inclusion in Canberra, at regional posts and for development program partners. As part of this, engage Organisations of People with Disabilities (OPDs) and disability-inclusive businesses to facilitate capacity building on disability rights and inclusion for DFAT staff.
4. In the new International Development Policy, develop a civil society approach that clearly articulates the value and role of civil society in the development program. Focus the approach on meaningful participation, representation and leadership, on including civil society organisations and networks, and on bringing voice and empowerment for people who are most marginalised.
5. Establish an ambitious target on disability inclusion within the development program. In the first year, this should look like 70 per cent of all programs having a disability inclusion and rights objective, with at least 10 per cent having it as a principal objective with increasing levels of ambition thereafter.
6. Increase DFAT's central disability allocation to a minimum of \$14.4m in FY2023-24 budget and increase at minimum in line with GNI thereafter.
7. The civil society approach, proposed in recommendation 4, should prioritise additional capacity building and funding mechanisms for partnering with local civil society, particularly OPDs, such as:
  - Partnering with peak body OPDs to guide DFAT's decision making and priorities.
  - Targeting civil society organisation capacity-building programming.
  - Using INGOs or peak bodies to mentor and build organisational capacity.
  - Supporting OPD core costs with stable and predictable funding provided through pooled arrangements, to share risk, provided from the central disability allocation which is grown in real terms year on year.
  - Shifting the narrative around who has expertise by inviting more frequent dialogue between DFAT staff and OPDs.
  - Having OPDs and disability-inclusive businesses facilitate capacity building on disability rights and inclusion for DFAT staff.
8. Establish a Partnership for an Inclusive Pacific (PIP) as a regional group of key partners to coordinate action and mobilise financial resources accelerating the implementation of the Pacific Framework for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities 2016-2025 (PFRPD).
9. Appoint a person with disabilities as Australia's first Global Ambassador for Disability Inclusion and Rights.
10. Establish an Advisory Committee on Disability Inclusion and Rights to increase Australia's partnership with and accountability to people with disabilities. Include diverse representation

across a range of ages, identities, orientations and ethnicities, drawn from both public and private sector OPDs in the Asia-Pacific region.

- 11.** A new Performance and Design Framework is developed including an ambitious and time-bound target for a percentage of investments to be rated 'satisfactory' against disability inclusion across the whole development program. Bring specific disability inclusion targets for each of the international development program's thematic areas.
- 12.** Continue to increase the Australian Government's financial investment in the ANCP program, from 11 per cent to 20 per cent. This investment would form a core component of a commitment to Official Development Assistance (ODA) expenditure to be invested through Civil Society Organisations.

## Introduction

CBM Australia is an international development agency, committed to ending the cycle of poverty and disability. To that end, CBM welcomes the opportunity to provide input to the development of Australia's new International Development Policy.

Australia's commitment to justice, fairness and inclusion have underpinned international action and established a legacy of leadership in disability-inclusive development. On the global stage, Australia has been at the forefront of developing inclusive policy frameworks, championing disability inclusion in humanitarian contexts, and supporting countries in our region to strengthen their own systems to better respond to the needs and capacities of people with disabilities.

The Australian Government is in its 14th year of advancing disability-inclusive development in Australia's international development program. The Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT), and before that AusAID, have been global leaders in disability-inclusive development.

The introduction of *Development for All*<sup>i</sup>, Australia's – and the world's – first strategy for disability-inclusive international development has driven real achievements, including embedding disability inclusion as a crosscutting theme of Australia's aid program<sup>ii</sup>; establishing inclusive approaches to humanitarian response and disaster preparedness<sup>iii</sup> and facilitating high-level policy discussions through co-chairing the Global Action on Disability Network.<sup>iv</sup>

There is an opportunity for Australia to build on this record through an International Development Policy that is grounded in human rights and has social inclusion and locally led approaches at its core.

The submission has been organised around the set of questions contained within the Terms of Reference. CBM Australia would welcome an opportunity to discuss this further with the Minister, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade or the External Advisory Group.

## 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?***

Australia, our region and the world are grappling with the major challenges presented by climate change and the COVID-19 pandemic and will continue to do so over the coming five to 10 years. Already, these global challenges have led to the first increase in extreme poverty in over two decades; to increased inequality and displacement, and to the rights and needs of the most vulnerable overlooked or unsupported. There has been a marked increase in poverty and disadvantage experienced by people with disabilities, with these crises exacerbating long-standing inequalities and barriers to inclusion.

*COVID-19 impacts for people with disabilities include:*

- People with disabilities equating to more than 50% of all COVID-19 related deaths.
- Overwhelmed health systems not able to offer critical health services to people with disabilities.
- Severe loss of employment and income due to COVID-19 restrictions, particularly for women and at higher rates than for the general population.

*Climate change impacts for people with disabilities include:*

- An estimated 20% of those most impacted by climate change are people with disabilities.
- People with disabilities are more likely to live in disaster prone areas. Increased disability incidence occurs in climate vulnerable settings.
- Women and girls with disabilities may be significantly more affected by climate change.

The link between poverty and disability is clear, and this sharp rise in people in extreme poverty will inevitably fuel that cycle. CBM welcomes the recent announcement by the Minister for International Development and the Pacific on the development of a new Disability Inclusion and Rights strategy to guide development efforts. Now, more than ever, it is critical to have dedicated, ambitious, fully resourced disability inclusion at the heart of an Australian development program.

Over the last few years, as communities in our region and beyond have grappled with the concurrent impacts of climate change and COVID-19, we have seen the rise of local and national solutions and support mechanisms that point to the need for great localisation and context-appropriate solutions as part of development efforts. Building strong and authentic local partnerships will be a critical pathway to achieving this.

In addition to these broad forces, the 2030 deadline to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) commitment to “leave no one behind” is now only eight years away. The range of “zero targets” adopted in Agenda 2030 make it essential to include people with disabilities if we are to achieve these ambitious goals.

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

Power analysis must be a core goal of the new International Development Policy, with all programming intended to address inequalities. A development program that does not understand and address inequalities in its design is unlikely to be successful in the long term and may inadvertently cause harm by reinforcing inequalities. Program design and implementation should be grounded in contextual analysis of gender, disability and power relations that understands the intersecting nature of these dynamics, draws on technical expertise, research and – crucially – lived experience. Approaches should be adaptive and iterative in response to monitoring, evaluation and learning.

Notwithstanding the opportunity presented by the new International Development Policy to place human rights and inclusion at the heart of Australia’s development program, a standalone policy for disability inclusion is critical to guide staff and programming. The new Disability Inclusion and Rights strategy, to be developed in 2023, should go beyond its predecessor, *Development for All*, to ensure that disability inclusion becomes a core component, not just of international development but of the entire Foreign Affairs portfolio, including a strong emphasis on human rights, foreign policy and corporate affairs. This strategy should be embedded across the development program, including through training and capacity support for staff at DFAT and all partners engaged in the program, including the Australian Humanitarian Program (AHP) and Australian NGO Cooperation Program (ANCP), and managing contractors.

For people with disabilities to be included in and benefit from Australian aid, DFAT must have long-term expertise in-house and on-going partnerships with a broad range of OPDs from local to international levels. Such expertise and partnerships are core to Australia delivering aid through a human rights-based approach in line with obligations under the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

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. The appointment of disability advisors based in the Office of the Pacific and the to-be-established Office of Southeast Asia would widen and deepen this expertise, ensuring people with disabilities are meaningfully considered in any regional or country initiatives, and that tailored advice can be provided.

DFAT's capacity at both organisational and programmatic levels to deliver investments that include people with disabilities is critical. The variability of performance against the disability inclusion assessment questions in annual investment quality monitoring<sup>v</sup> signals a need to ensure all country and sectoral programs continue to build their capacity in this area. Achieving organisational capacity will require investment in:

- Staff capacity
- Tools and resources
- Accessible and inclusive business processes
- Accessible and inclusive information and communication.

To this end, a central thematic team that provides direction and expertise is needed. This team should be expanded and properly resourced to provide more training, accountability, and resources for staff to build capacity. The central thematic team should engage OPDs and disability-inclusive businesses to facilitate capacity building on disability rights and inclusion for DFAT staff. In addition to training, and expanded technical capacity in regional offices, as discussed above, an ongoing technical facility, such as that currently provided to DFAT by CBM's Inclusion Advisory Group, will continue to play an important role in supporting and reinforcing quality disability-inclusive program design and delivery.

Consolidation and extension of Australia's development capability on disability inclusion should also include consideration of DFAT's engagement with the *Australian Public Service Disability Employment Strategy 2020-25*, which focuses on the recruitment and retention of people with disabilities, and accessible and inclusive workplace cultures and environments.

**Recommendation 1:** The new Disability Inclusion and Rights strategy, to be developed in 2023, takes a whole of government approach to ensure that disability inclusion is at the core of the entire Foreign Affairs portfolio.

**Recommendation 2:** Establish regional disability inclusion expert advisors or units within DFAT to provide direction and coordinated advice to Posts (one disability inclusion advisor/unit each in Office of the Pacific and the new Office of Southeast Asia).

**Recommendation 3:** Increase DFAT core departmental budget for staff and associated support costs to enable effective implementation, monitoring, training and advocacy to support disability inclusion in Canberra, at regional posts and for development program partners. As part of this, engage OPDs and disability-inclusive businesses to facilitate capacity building on disability rights and inclusion for DFAT staff.

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

Australia's long history of partnering with civil society organisations, OPDs and Australia-based non-government organisations (NGOs) is a strength of the development program. Supporting and strengthening civil society not only enables Australia to deliver a more effective and locally led development program, it also strengthens effective and accountable governance, builds deeper partnerships and contributes to stability. Australia has a strong civil society program and good partnership among ANCP NGOs, who in turn have strong partnerships in the region.

People are the experts on their own lives and must be consulted on development policy and programming decisions through their representative organisations and directly. Consultation can happen at many levels and in many ways, but it must be genuine, meaningful, reciprocal and systematic.

DFAT should develop a civil society approach to ensure progress in this area continues and accelerates through the new International Development Policy. The policy should have particular focus on meaningful participation, representation and leadership, and on civil society organisations and networks that provide voice and empowerment for those most marginalised.

Australia has been seen as a global leader on disability inclusion in our development assistance program. In addition to the direct and tangible impact this leadership has had on people's lives, it has also triggered focus and investment on disability inclusion by other development actors, thus increasing the impact and efficiency of Australia's investments. CBM strongly recommends that Australia continues to build on its strengths, networks and good practices on disability-inclusive development through the new International Development Policy, and the upcoming Disability Inclusion and Rights strategy.

In further advancing the twin-track approach of the *Development For All* strategy, it is critical that disability inclusion be incorporated across all investments in the Australian aid program. Sustained effort is required in areas where, historically, disability inclusion has not been a priority, such as economic development and infrastructure.<sup>vi</sup> In order to support achievement of effective mainstreaming of disability inclusion across Australia's development program, and as an important mechanism for accountability, an ambitious target is set for disability inclusion across the program. CBM recommends that, in the first year, this should look like 70 per cent of all programs having a disability inclusion and rights objective, with at least 10 per cent having it as a principal objective, with increasing levels of ambition thereafter.

**Recommendation 4:** In the new International Development Policy, develop a civil society approach that clearly articulates the value and role of civil society in the development program. Focus the approach on meaningful participation, representation and leadership, on including civil society organisations and networks, and on bringing voice and empowerment for people who are most marginalised.

**Recommendation 5:** Establish an ambitious target on disability inclusion within the development program. In the first year, this should look like 70 per cent of all programs having a disability inclusion and rights objective, with at least 10 per cent having it as a principal objective with increasing levels of ambition thereafter.

### ***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's new International Development Policy should showcase partnerships characterised by local leadership, trusted relationships and co-designed objectives. The Australian Government will then be well placed to work alongside country partners and delivery partners, as well as the disability movement, to build diverse and successful partnerships.

"Nothing about us without us" is the core principle of the disability movement. As experts in understanding their context and identifying their own priorities, needs and capabilities, OPDs have a valuable role to play in building innovative solutions. Supporting local, regional and global OPDs is a key investment in universal application of disability rights now and in the long-term.

To effectively partner with OPDs, the Government must redefine its relationship recognising representative voice, local insight, expertise and leadership. This means moving from "consultation and participation" to meaningfully partnering for local leadership and decision making. Actively engaging and working with people with disabilities, including enabling representative voice through funding OPD core costs, is the most effective way to increase their social and economic participation and inclusion in aid programs. Further, OPDs cannot be expected to act as volunteers. Fair remuneration should be evident and led by DFAT.

To that end, DFAT's central disability allocation of the development program can provide essential and effective contribution to OPDs and the development program. CBM acknowledges the recent restoration of the allocation to its former level of \$12.9m and calls for a further increase of the allocation to a minimum of \$14.4m in FY2023-24 budget and increase at minimum in line with GNI thereafter.

Practical steps toward this authentic partnership with OPDs and other local partners include:

- Supporting OPD core costs with stable and predictable funding including through pooled arrangements, to share risk.
- Investing in productive dialogue and opportunities for engagement and learning from OPDs through partnering with peak body OPDs to guide DFAT’s decision making and priorities.
- Targeted capacity building of OPDs. This may include engaging international non-government organisations (INGOs) or peak bodies to mentor and build organisational capacity, and should engage local organisation leaders and other staff, to ensure organisational stability when individual leaders move on.
- Amplifying OPD priorities locally by advocating for best practice disability inclusion at regional and global levels.

Australia has made an important contribution to the advancement of disability inclusion at a global level, including through engagement with Global Action on Disability Network (GLAD). As result, Australia is well respected among the group of donors and is a recognised leader in disability inclusion. There is now an opportunity for Australia to extend this leadership role in our region by facilitating 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). 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 Pacific Island governments – will enhance coordination, scale and efficiency in how resources are allocated and further the rights realised for people with disabilities in the Pacific.

**Recommendation 6:** Increase DFAT’s central disability allocation to a minimum of \$14.4m in FY2023–24 budget and increase at minimum in line with GNI thereafter.

**Recommendation 7:** The civil society approach, proposed in recommendation 4 should prioritise additional capacity building and funding mechanisms for partnering with local civil society, particularly OPDs, such as:

- Partnering with peak body OPDs to guide DFAT’s decision making and priorities.
- Targeting civil society organisation capacity-building programming.
- Using INGOs or peak bodies to mentor and build organisational capacity.
- Supporting OPD core costs with stable and predictable funding provided through pooled arrangements, to share risk, provided from the central disability allocation which is grown in real terms year on year.
- Shifting the narrative around who has expertise by inviting more frequent dialogue between DFAT staff and OPDs.
- Having OPDs and disability-inclusive businesses facilitate capacity building on disability rights and inclusion for DFAT staff

**Recommendation 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?***

Australia has an opportunity to be more proactive in sharing our domestic journey on key issues with development partners. Countries and other partners are interested to learn about Australia’s experience in making progress toward greater disability rights and inclusion, including through the ground-breaking National Disability Insurance Scheme (NDIS) and de-institutionalisation. Australia can further support development efforts by openly sharing our experiences on these and any other national policy areas as, although contexts differ, the practical experience and lessons have value.

This profiling of national experience would be best supported through the appointment of a person with disabilities as Australia’s first Global Ambassador for Disability Inclusion and Rights. Among other things, the Ambassador could play a facilitative role, supporting domestically focused disability services

and champions, such as the Disability Discrimination Commissioner, to connect with development partners. This position would also clearly signal Australia's leadership in disability inclusion; attract and facilitate partnerships; and provide guiding policy and expertise.

As discussed, Australia's long history of partnering with civil society organisations, OPDs and Australia-based non-government organisations (NGOs) is a strength of the development program. Delivering the development program with and through civil society is both an efficient means of delivery and ensures sustainable, inclusive and locally led outcomes. As per recommendation 4 of this submission, the new International Development Policy should clearly articulate the value and role of civil society in the development program, including the link between engagement with civil society and locally led development.

**Recommendation 9:** Appoint a person with disabilities as Australia's first Global Ambassador for Disability Inclusion and Rights.

### ***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?***

Transparency and accountability are essential preconditions for strong and authentic partnership and require increased mechanisms for two-way communication and learning, and mutual accountability. To that end, DFAT must re-establish an Advisory Committee on Disability Inclusion and Rights. The re-established committee must include diverse representation across a range of ages, identities, orientations and ethnicity, and drawn from both public and private sector organisations that represent people with disabilities (OPDs) in the Asia-Pacific.

People with disabilities are among those furthest behind and, accordingly, the SDGs and their indicators clearly state that disaggregated data is needed to monitor advancement in the implementation of the goals. The SDGs Report 2017 states: 'a lack of rigorous evidence and comprehensive data has long compromised the ability of governments and the international community to accurately document the discrimination faced by various groups. As a result, planning and budgeting for necessary services along with effective policymaking have suffered. Persons with disabilities, for example, have largely fallen off the statistical "map".'<sup>vii</sup>

Australia is currently contributing to this gap: program wide data has not been published in disability-inclusive performance. A new Performance and Design Framework is needed to ensure the International Development Policy remains internationally credible, showcases Australian impact and progress, and integrates with international standards and norms.<sup>viii</sup>

This framework should include an ambitious and time-bound target for a percentage of investments to be rated 'satisfactory' against disability inclusion across the whole international development program, and specific disability inclusion targets for each of the international development program's thematic areas.

While this target will drive greater inclusion efforts, it cannot stand alone if it is to create meaningful outcomes for the one in five people living with disabilities in developing countries. To support the meaningful implementation of a disability inclusion target, DFAT staff and funded organisations will require fit for purpose guidance and processes to ensure they can accurately reflect and report on disability inclusion. Per recommendation 3, this fit for purpose guidance and process can be supported by an expanded central team, along with ongoing specialist advisory support, such as that currently provided to DFAT by CBM's Inclusion Advisory Group.

**Recommendation 10:** Establish an Advisory Committee on Disability Inclusion and Rights to increase Australia's partnership with and accountability to people with disabilities, including diverse representation across a range of ages, identities, orientations and ethnicity, and drawn from both public and private sector organisations that represent people with disabilities (OPDs) in the Asia-Pacific.

**Recommendation 11:** A new Performance and Design Framework is development that includes an ambitious and time bound target for a percentage of investments to be rates 'satisfactory' against disability inclusion across the while development program, along with specific disability inclusion targets for each of the international development program's thematic areas.

### ***How should the new policy address the role of ODA and non-ODA in supporting the development of our regional partners?***

The new International Development Policy, and the recently announced new Disability Inclusion and Rights strategy, should take a whole of government approach to ensure that disability inclusion becomes a core component, not just of international development, but of the entire Foreign Affairs portfolio, including a strong emphasis on human rights; foreign policy; and corporate affairs.

#### **Disability inclusion funding**

While inclusion is a values-based imperative for Australia's international development and broader foreign policy, supportive statements alone are not enough to generate real outcomes for people with disabilities. Inclusion requires stable, predictable and long-term investment.

CBM welcomes the restoration of the central disability allocation in the Australian aid budget to \$12.9million, noting that this figure must continue to increase going forward. While a relatively modest amount in the overall aid budget, the central disability allocation is significant in providing core resources for disability inclusion across the aid program and globally.

It is critical that Australia adequately prioritises and funds both disability specific initiatives and mainstream inclusion activities. The inclusion of people with disabilities across mainstream programs has been substantially decreased in recent years. Funding in country and regional programs has fallen from \$125.8m in 2013–14 to \$97.7m in 2020–21 and now constitutes just 2.14% of total ODA.

The 2018 Office of Development Effectiveness evaluation of implementation of *Development for All 2015–2020: Strategy for strengthening disability-inclusive development in Australia's aid program* found that the aid program has made good progress in strengthening disability inclusion. This was attributed, in part, to enablers including dedicated funding for disability-inclusive development, which was described by evaluation respondents as 'catalytic'<sup>x</sup> and a 'key driver'<sup>x</sup> for effective inclusion practice.

Per recommendation 5, an ambitious target should be set for disability rights and inclusion across the development program.

#### **Australian NGO Cooperation Program**

Despite NGOs outperforming multilateral organisations<sup>xii</sup> and a commitment to NGOs and civil society within the Foreign Policy White Paper and current policy, Australian Government funding to and through civil society organisation has decreased. This goes against the general trend of an increase in OECD countries.<sup>xii</sup>

The ANCP has, since its inception, proven itself to be among the Australian aid program's most effective investments. It extends the reach of Australian aid to beneficiaries beyond the footprint of DFAT's bilateral aid programs and enables NGOs to deliver effective development activities from the grass roots through to the institutional and policy levels.<sup>xiii</sup> It delivers strongly on results; in 2013–14 ANCP represented around 2.7 per cent of the aid budget and delivered 18.2 per cent of outputs reported in the Department's aggregate development results.

NGOs have an important role to play in Australia's foreign aid program as effective 'on-the-ground' implementers of aid, building local civil society and equity, bringing strong connections and support from the Australian public. Predictable and sustainable funding is a critical contributor to effectiveness.

ANCP funded programs have a real impact to the lives of children and adults living with disability. In 2021-2022 financial year, ANCP programming through CBM reached 423,494 people (incl. 29,060 people with disabilities). This included health and rehabilitation activities (including treatment and



surgeries, for example of obstetric fistula, and home based rehabilitation), helping children with disabilities to access schools by training teachers in inclusive education, and helping people with disabilities to gain employment as a result of skills training, access to loans and government schemes, and starting small businesses.

The ANCP acknowledges the unique strengths that NGOs bring to development activities, which both complement and strengthen Australia's overall aid efforts. In reporting its progress against the SDGs, the Australian Government cited ANCP initiatives as evidence of Australia's commitment and performance in prioritising equality and inclusion.<sup>xiv</sup> Given this, the Australian Government should increase its investment in the ANCP program as part of the new International Development Policy.

**Recommendation 12:** Increase the Australian Government's financial investment in the ANCP program. This investment would form a core component of a commitment to Official Development Assistance (ODA) expenditure, invested through Civil Society Organisations, continue to increase to 20%, up from current levels of 11%.

## About CBM Australia

CBM Australia is a Christian international development agency, committed to improving the quality of life of people with disabilities in the poorest places in the world. In 2021, CBM Australia worked across 42 countries in the Pacific, Asia and Africa. It worked with 27 OPDs and influenced 21 organisations to be more disability inclusive.

CBM Australia is proud to have a partnership with the DFAT as part of the Australian NGO Cooperation Program (ANCP) and is a member of the Australian Council for International Development. CBM's Inclusion Advisory Group has also been DFAT's technical partner on disability inclusion since 2010 under successive partnership agreements.

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<sup>i</sup> *Development for All: Towards a disability-inclusive Australian aid program 2009-2014*

*Development for All 2015-2020 Strategy for strengthening disability-inclusive development in Australia's aid program* (extended to end of 2021)

<sup>ii</sup> Office of Development Effectiveness, 2018. *Development for All: Evaluation of progress made in strengthening disability inclusion in Australian aid*. DFAT, Canberra. p. 2.

<sup>iii</sup> Australian Government, 2017. *Fact sheet: Australian Humanitarian Partnership*. DFAT, Canberra.

<sup>iv</sup> GLAD Network. *The Network*. Available from [gladnetwork.net/network](http://gladnetwork.net/network).

<sup>v</sup> DFAT, 2020. *Performance of Australian Aid 2018-19*

<sup>vi</sup> Performance of Australian Aid Report 2018-19 shows Infrastructure & Trade rating the lowest on the two disability AQC.

<sup>vii</sup> <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/report/2017/thesustainabledevelopmentgoalsreport2017.pdf>

<sup>viii</sup> For example, publishing more data utilising the DAC Disability marker and utilising targets and indicators from the SDG framework.

<sup>ix</sup> Office of Development Effectiveness. p. 59.

<sup>x</sup> Office of Development Effectiveness. p. 60.

<sup>xi</sup> DFAT, 2018. 'Performance of Australian Aid 2016-17

<sup>xii</sup> OECD, 2019. Aid for Civil Society Organisations Statistics based on DAC Members' reporting to the Creditor Reporting System database (CRS), 2016-2017

<sup>xiii</sup> OECD 2019, Aid for Civil Society Organisations- Statistics based on DAC Members' reporting to the Creditor Reporting System database (CRS), 2016-2017

<sup>xiv</sup> Australian Government, 2018. *Report on the Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals*. DFAT, Canberra. p. 72.