

Preconditions needed to meet new global target on disability inclusion

by Sainimili Tawake and Kobi Maglen

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Delegates celebrate the new commitment at the 2025 Global Disability Summit

Photo Credit: [Linked/Global-Disability-Summit](#)

The largest global gathering on disability rights occurred earlier this month. In Berlin, thousands attended the third [Global Disability Summit](#) bringing together government, civil society and United Nations representatives championing disability rights.

The [Amman-Berlin resolution](#) — the official statement endorsed by more than 80 countries and organisations at the Summit, including Australia — establishes an ambitious global target: by 2028, 15% of international development programs implemented at the country level should have a focus on disability inclusion.

This “15% for the 15%” target is a groundbreaking recognition of the scale of targeted disability-focused investment that is required to meaningfully address the pervasive barriers that exclude people with disabilities, who make up [at least 15%](#) of the global population. While work needs to be done on the reporting structure under this target, Australia is again showing global leadership in disability equity with reporting that well over 15% of their [aid programming in FY2023-24](#) incorporated disability inclusion. However, the message of this target is clear for any investment tagged disability-inclusive: while uptake of efforts to mainstream people with disabilities into general development efforts is important and must be continued with momentum, mainstreaming in itself is not enough. People with disabilities also have specific needs and face specific barriers that require targeted initiatives.

So how could this “15%” allocation drive the change needed?

Recent years have seen increasing uptake of the “Preconditions for Inclusion” — a framework [advocated for by the Pacific Disability Forum](#) since 2018. The 2050 Strategy for the Blue Pacific Continent includes the preconditions as central to advancing disability rights. The Australian Government formalised their commitment in the [International Disability Equity and Rights Strategy](#) released at the end of last year, a policy position that has been welcomed by the sector.

The preconditions for inclusion provide a framework to inform the design and direction of disability-targeted policies and programs — such as those that will be the focus of the “15%” allocation.

The preconditions are **the key elements** that need to be in place in society to build an enabling environment for inclusion and equity for people with disabilities. Even where disability inclusion is “mainstreamed” in international development programs, investments and services, incorporating robust disability-inclusion practices, people with disabilities may not be able to benefit because of structural gaps which constitute barriers to access within the broader context or environment outside that program or service. Such structural gaps may include:

- No access to assistive technology or support services to enable people with disabilities to move around, communicate or participate with independence, ease and dignity
- Inaccessible footpaths, roads, transport, information and communication
- Discriminatory and prejudicial attitudes and norms throughout various parts of society that make it difficult or even dangerous to try to participate
- No awareness that they have equal rights to services opportunities (such as employment, education or more), lack of legal protections against discrimination on the basis of disability, and/or lack of legal pathways to complain or seek redress for discrimination
- Lack of resources to pay for the extra costs that come with having a disability.

Addressing these structural barriers from community to national levels is required to create an enabling environment for equal participation of people with disabilities.

There are core common preconditions are the key elements to inclusion: accessibility, assistive technology, support services and non-discrimination. Some organisations have added elements reflecting their particular purpose and context. The **Pacific Disability Forum** has included social protection and community-based inclusive development in their preconditions list, and CBM Global reflects the extra

costs of disability, community inclusion, as well as inclusive budgeting and data, and empowerment and participation, within their expanded framework.

When these elements are not in place, there are likely to be significant and persistent structural barriers that prevent people with disabilities from participating in programs, services, opportunities and everyday life in their communities on an equal basis with others. This will occur even when international development programs have strong disability inclusion practices.

As the concept of preconditions is gaining traction globally, a conversation also needs to be had on what they are *not*.

There needs to be a clear distinction between the preconditions for inclusion and general disability-inclusion practices within international development and humanitarian programs. General disability-inclusion practices ensure people with disabilities can access an individual program, service or organisation on an equal basis with others. For example, bringing in a sign-language interpreter to a school if there is a Deaf student, or ensuring a workshop is held at an accessible venue. All development and humanitarian programs should plan and budget for disability-inclusion practices, even if they do not have disability as a principal objective.

By contrast, precondition-related efforts are disability-targeted programs that specifically focus on achieving long-term, systemic changes to address relevant structural gaps at the national, sub-national or community-wide levels. Examples include a training program to address a shortage of sign-language interpreters, policy reform work to bring about legal recognition of sign language, or advocacy and law reform work to introduce building codes so that buildings across the country are accessible and compliance can be enforced.

Not all international development cooperation needs to incorporate the preconditions, but to see meaningful progress on disability equity it is vital that the preconditions are a strong focus within the “15%” of disability-targeted investments. At the same time, disability-inclusion practices should be adopted within all international development programming and policies. As the Amman-Berlin Declaration states: “disability inclusion is relevant for all sectors”.

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