



About the Partners...

CBM is Australia's largest implementer of disability-specific and inclusive development activities across the world, and has been actively building capacity of development actors in disability-inclusive development.

The Nossal Institute for Global Health focuses on health-related development programs, research and capacity development, and runs Australia's only postgraduate course on disability-inclusive development.

CBM and the Nossal Institute play key roles in advocacy for disability-inclusive development, and are both members of the Australian Disability and Development Consortium (ADDC) Executive Committee.

The Partnership actively seeks to partner with people with disabilities for the implementation of all activities.

For more information, please contact the Partnership:

Email: cbm_nossal@cbm.org.au or

Phone: +61 3 8344 9299



CBM - NOSSAL INSTITUTE PARTNERSHIP IN DISABILITY AND DEVELOPMENT





CBM and the Nossal Institute have formed a Partnership which aims to build capacity, policies and systems of both disability and development stakeholders to facilitate disability-inclusive development practice and research.

Disability - A Priority for Development

Approximately 10% of the world's population, or 650 million people, have a disability, 80% of whom live in developing countries¹. Of the world's poorest people - those who lack access to food, clean water, healthcare and shelter - 1 in 5 is a person with a disability².

Despite these statistics, people with disabilities are largely excluded from mainstream poverty reduction programs.

Achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) is not possible unless people with disabilities are included in development programs.

What is Disability-Inclusive Development?

Disability-inclusive development assesses and addresses the concerns and rights of people with disabilities during each phase of a development activity. The ultimate goal is equity of access to all opportunities resulting from development programs.

The United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities states that signatories, which include Australia, must ensure that international development programmes are inclusive of and accessible to persons with disabilities. In line with this, the Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID) will launch a disability strategy in November 2008.

As momentum to include people with disabilities into development activities gathers, mainstream development implementers are beginning to ask "how"?

MDG 2: Education
Of the 115 million children not attending primary school, 35% are children with disabilities³.



¹ United Nations, 2008. <http://www.un.org/disabilities/documents/reports/e-cn5-2008-6.doc>

² Elwan, A. 1999. <http://siteresources.worldbank.org/DISABILITY/Resources/280658-1172608138489/PovertyDisabElwan.pdf>

³ World Bank, 2003. <http://siteresources.worldbank.org/DISABILITY/Resources/280658-1172610312075/EFAIncluding.pdf>



Who can the CBM-Nossal Partnership assist?

Both mainstream and specialist stakeholders including:

- Donors
- Partner Governments
- NGOs
- Disabled Persons Organisations
- Development Contractors
- Disability Service Organisations
- Research Institutions
- Consultants
- Training Institutions

What sectors does the CBM-Nossal Partnership address?

- Health
- Education
- Infrastructure
- Rehabilitation
- Livelihoods
- Human Rights
- Empowerment
- Governance
- Disaster Management
- Rural Development
- Water and Sanitation
- Environment

What does the CBM-Nossal Partnership bring to the Sector?

Effective disability-inclusive development requires substantially increased capacity across both the disability and development sectors in Australia and in the Asia-Pacific region.

The CBM-Nossal Partnership draws on strong technical, capacity-building and research expertise to offer the following services:

Tailored Needs Assessment:

- to identify organisational gaps in disability-inclusive development practice

Individualised Disability-Inclusive capacity development planning, including:

- Development of policies and systems
- Partnership development
- Development of resource libraries
- Technical assistance
- Mentoring
- Tool development
- Training

Building capacity and partnerships for Research, including Development of:

- An evidence base
- An information centre
- Research projects