Persons with disabilities represent 15% of the Global population. 80% of this group lives in developing countries where they are trapped in a vicious cycle of poverty, reinforced by their disabilities. As a result, persons with disabilities are among the most marginalised of the poor. Paradoxically, persons with disabilities are often not included in (international) development programmes that aim to combat poverty. Recent debates on the sustainability of international development programmes emphasise that reaching and including marginalised groups in society (such as persons with disabilities) is an important aspect of poverty alleviation. The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) pays specific attention to the situation of persons with disabilities in international development programmes (UN 2006, art. 32). Since the CRPD has come into force, scholars, organisations and governments have started discussing the importance of disability inclusive development (Albert, 2006). However, despite the international attention directed towards disability issues in development, the practice of disability inclusive development does not receive adequate attention in development programmes. In order to address this implementation gap, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) can play an important role by mainstreaming disability in development programmes through innovative practices. Therefore, this thesis intends to provide an understanding of the change processes towards disability inclusive development of NGOs and their international development programmes.