

**A ZAFOD/LCD REPORT ON INCLUSION AND PARTICIPATION OF PERSONS WITH
DISABILITIES IN THE PLANNING, ADOPTION AND ADAPTATION, DOMESTICATION AND
IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF THE SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT GOALS IN ZAMBIA.**

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BY;

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ZAFOD Director.

Acronyms.

WHO: World Health Organisation.

ILO: International Labour Organisation.

SDGs: Sustainable Development Goals.

MDSs: Millennium Development Goals.

DPOs: Disabled People's Organisations.

Abstract.

In the year 2016, the international community through the United Nations' organisation launched the successor of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) which are known as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). as Chondoka (2013) presented, the MDGS were intended to get developing countries to focus on specific goals for achievement. On the other hand, developed nations laboured to provide support to the needy countries in order to achieve the MDGs. At the close of the MDGs in 2015, the international community designed another set of goals which have been called SDGs. Unlike the MDGs, the SDGs seek to get all countries in the world to raise the standard of living for all human beings while observing the quality human rights and in pursuant of the most important principles that intend to maintain and control resources for future use. The SDGs ought to be implemented by all countries in fifteen years. In order to ensure compliance to SDGs, the United Nations implored all member states to adopt, adapt, accommodate and domesticate the SDGs into national plans and programmes.

Zambia, one of the central African countries which is a developing nation was among the 193 countries that accepted to implement the SDGs or the 2030 agenda. It is evident that the Zambian government is fully aware that the 17 SDGs ought to be implemented by 2030 through partnership and the consultation of all stakeholders with the realisation that ‘no one should remain behind’ as one of the most important principles.

In view of the above, the Lenard Cheshire Disability of the United Kingdom and the Zambia Federation of Disability Organisations jointly commenced a research to understand the extent to which persons with disabilities are included in the planning and implementation of all issues relating to the SDGs. Therefore, this study sought to examine:

- ❖ The levels of awareness on SDGs by DPOs and other stakeholders,
- ❖ Extent to which DPOs and persons with Disabilities are included in the planning and implementation processes of the SDGs,
- ❖ The involvement of all DPOs and Persons with disabilities in monitoring and evaluation of the implemented SDGs related programmes,
- ❖ Identification of best practices in the implementation of the SDGs.

In order to collect reliable and valid data, the study targeted key informants: DPOs, local and international organisation that have interest in disability issues. In total 40 organisations participated in the study. The study largely used the qualitative approach that included interviews of key informants, focus group discussion with all DPOs and a questionnaire for a few organisations.

Over all, the study revealed that while DPOs are fully aware about the purpose and intentions of the SDGs, the DPOs are not involved in the planning and the implementation of the SDGs. However, the government officials insisted that all stakeholders were consulted. Yet, one ministry official confirmed that the Zambian government sought to domesticate the SDGs through the 7th National Development Plan which would cover a five year period. In order to avoid the politicisation of the National Development Plan, the 7th NDP would not be in public domain until after cabinet will have approved its operations. The study also revealed that there were already programmes that were running in the country as a result of the MDGs. These programmes were very similar to some of the SDGs. As a result, many people do not know how to distinguish the MDGs from the SDGs.

Realising that persons with disabilities were not fully involved in the planning and implementation of the SDGs, this study recommended that the Zambian government should make deliberate efforts to include all people in the process of consulting and implementing the SDGs in order to help all people develop ownership of the SDGs activities.

Introduction.

Following an agreement between the Zambia Federation of Disability Organisations (ZAFOD) and Leonard Cheshire Disability (LCD), the two resolved to undertake a research on the levels of implementing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and disability in Zambia. In view of the aforementioned mutual agreement, this paper seeks to identify how disability has been included within the 2030 Agenda and its implementation, as well as to identify the extent to which persons with disabilities have been included in the creation, monitoring and evaluation of the Sustainable Development Goals. This study has been undertaken in the country of Zambia as it has not yet volunteered to be reviewed in its progress towards the SDGs in the High Level Political Forum for Sustainable Development which should take place in New York under the United Nations reporting system.

Background Information.

Zambia is a third world country located between 8 degrees and 22 degrees south of the equator. According to the 2010 census, the country has a total population of 14.5 million individuals. Out of this total population, DPOs estimate that about two million individuals are persons with disabilities in the country. Generally, the standard of living for an average Zambian is extremely low with the United Nations Development Programme estimating that an average Zambian lives on less than one dollar per day. This information was confirmed by the Zambian Central Statistical Office in 2014) when the organisation reported that 69% of Zambians were living below the poverty datum line. While on the other hand, the Southern Africa Federation of the Disabled (SAFOD) (2006) postulated that about 93% of persons with disabilities in Zambia were living in abject poverty. This situation is difficult to comprehend because 69% of Zambia's population means that more than nine million persons are living in poverty.

As it may be recalled, these results were coming after Zambia had fully implemented the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) which ran from the year 2000 to 2015. The MDGs sought to halve the poverty levels reduced or brought to zero by 2015 in developing countries. And, therefore, the MDGs compelled most developed countries to consider providing support to third world countries. The social Development Watch (2013) confirmed that "At the launch of the MDGs in 2000, Zambia's human development indicators were weak, owing to the steady deterioration of the economic and social conditions since the mid-1970s, when prices of its main produce copper fell on the world market".

According to Kuyela (20th November, 2015), From the onset of the MDGs, it was evident that there was a lot of good will commitment from bilateral institutions and multilateral lending organisations to assist Zambia. For example, in 2004, the Jesuit Theological Reflection in Zambia (JCTR) reported that Zambia had received a total debt cancellation of six billion dollars in order for the country to implement the MDGs effectively (Zulu, 2004). The lending institutions agreed with the government of Zambia to re-channel the credits towards the needy social sectors like education and health. However, other sectors of the economy received small percentages for the improvements of the areas. It was obvious that a lot of infrastructural development place as a result of the debt cancellation under the Highly Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) and in the spirit of supporting developing countries. In any case, despite the accelerated growth in the subsequent years in terms of

the National Domestic Growth, it was disheartening to note that people's standards of living were not getting better. According to the Social Watch (2013), "After the deterioration in the 1990s, there has been a slight improvement in Zambia's human development ranking: from 0.35 in 2000 to 0.395 in 2010, putting it at 150 out of 169 countries. Despite progress, human development is still low, and some of the goals will not be met". Admittedly, there are some economic sectors that saw transformation positive growth under the MDGs period. One of these areas included the Education sector and the Ministry of Health.

Under the education sector, the country managed to reduce the out of school children from one million in 1999 to an average of 500,000 children out of school in 2014, (Simui and Mtonga: 2014). These results were specifically attributed to the support received to achieve the MDGs. After several monitoring and evaluations of the MDGs, there was an international realisation that most of the MDGs were not going to be met. The social Watch highlighted this recognition when they wrote: "Out of the 22 indicators reported on in the 2011 MDG progress report, only 6 (27%) are on track to being met, 12 (54%) need to be accelerated in order to be met and 4 (18%) will not be met. This suggests that the developments efforts are insufficient to meet the MDGs". The reports of most developing countries failing to meet 80% of the MDGs were wide spread. Therefore, owing to these facts discussed already, the international community observed that instead of merely concentrating on MDGs whose mandates were ending, there was need to provide a new guide for the countries' agendas towards sustainable development. This thinking prompted the United Nations to develop the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The new goals had a focus of transforming the world by 2030. The SDGs also developed an additional value compared to the MDGs. For example, instead of concentrating on economic development alone, the new goals emphasised sustainability, human rights, participation by all and above all the principles that no one should remain behind.

In order to implement the new goals, nations ought to domesticate the SDGS and mainstream all the goals for all the people and for everyone – including persons with disabilities. In view of the understanding of the sdgs, the International Disability Alliance (2016) wrote, "Persons with disabilities were not referenced in the Millennium Development Goals (mdgs) and as a result were excluded from many important development initiatives and funding streams around the world. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development includes persons with disabilities and has thus opened doors for their participation and recognition as active contributing members of society: who must not face any discrimination or be left out or behind". This was an appeal that should make all UN member states conscious of the persons with disabilities.

Rationale.

From research, literature and all forms of information, it is evident that persons with disabilities have been excluded from the main society, (Simui and Mtonga: 2014). Of course, with some exceptions, the Centre for Human Rights (2016) argues that In some countries, great strides have been made to ensure that persons with disabilities enjoy life on equal basis with others and consequently reduce on all forms of discrimination and exclusion. In order to ensure that all countries in the world laboured

towards including the marginalised like persons with disabilities, international policies – such as the United Nations Convention for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) have been agreed upon, (United Nations 2006). . For instance, in the 1980s, the United Nations and all member states agreed on the implementation of ‘standard rules on the Equalisation of Opportunities for Persons with disabilities’. At the expiration of these rules, a convention was formed: the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD), and more than 153 countries had signed the treaty by 2014. Besides the conventions, the international community designed the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) which have eventually created the basis for the SDGS. In view of the understanding presented above, this document seeks to provide the research findings on the current status of SDGS in Zambia with specific interest on how persons with disabilities have been included in the process of adoption and adaptation of the SDGs, how persons with disabilities also do participate in the planning and implementation of the same and finally on how Disabled People’s Organisations are involved in the monitoring and evaluation of the goals.

Aim (Main Objective).

To identify how disability has been included within the 2030 Agenda and its implementation, as well as to identify the extent to which persons with disabilities have been included in the creation, monitoring and evaluation of the Sustainable Development Goals. Specific

objectives.

This study was guided by the following objectives:

- Defining sustainable development goals in the Zambian context.
- Overviewing the status of disability in the Country (existing data, legal and policy framework, existing national monitoring bodies related o disability).
- Determining national commitments towards disability in the Agenda 2030 Overview of national financing in relation to the commitments.
- Examining the involvement of DPOs in the development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of disability in the existing national SDGs processes.
- Discussing the identified good practices and gaps.

Research questions.

What are sustainable development goals in the Zambian context?

What are the existing data, legal and policy framework, existing national monitoring bodies related to disability?

What are the national commitments towards disability in the Agenda 2030 Overview of national financing in relation to the commitments?

To what extent are persons with disabilities involved in the development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of Disability in the existing national SDGs processes?

What are the identified good practices and gaps

Significance Of The Study.

This study is extremely important in many ways. To begin with, it provides an understanding on the existing gaps in issues of inclusion and the extent to which countries are committed to achieving such ideologies. For persons with disabilities, the study also helps both national and international organisation to realise the grey areas in their monitoring and evaluation of certain conventions. Above all, issues raised in reports of this nature create advocacy points for DPOs in countries of concern.

Delimitation Of The Study.

This study was specifically done in the capital city of Zambia called Lusaka. All the information recorded here emanated from individuals, organisations and Disabled People's Organisations based in Lusaka. Most of the organisations cover the national area, also representing persons in rural areas.

Statistics Of Persons With Disabilities In Zambia.

In order to appreciate the statistics on disability in Zambia, It is important to understand the different variables that define disability in the nation. In reference to the 2000 and 2010 Census, measurement of disability was based on the definition from the 1980 WHO International Classification of Impairments, Disabilities and Handicaps (ICIDH). The ICIDH defined 'disability' as a physical or mental handicap which has lasted for six months or more, or is expected to last at least six months, which prevents the person from carrying out daily activities independently, or from participating fully in education, economic or social activities. The 2010 Census therefore used the terminology 'disability' in the context of the medical model of disability as opposed to the social or human rights model. According to the disability act of 2012, "disability" means a permanent physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairment that alone, or in a combination with social or environmental barriers, hinders the ability of a person to fully or effectively participate in society on an equal basis with others.

According to the 2000 Population and Housing Census in Zambia, which collected data on disability, it was estimated that 2.7 per cent of the population was living with a disability. The same Census shows that more than 80 percent of persons with disabilities are engaged in agriculture, making it by far the most common occupation.

In a study of 2006, made by the Norwegian SINTEF of living conditions of persons with disabilities, it was reported that the prevalence is much higher. It varied by province from 7.3 per cent in Luapula to 22.2 per cent in Western province, with an average national prevalence rate of 13.3 per cent.

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), 2 million women and men in Zambia, or 15 per cent of the population have a disability. In addition, a higher percentage of persons living with disabilities is constituted by with hearing and visual disabilities and most persons with disabilities live in rural areas where access to basic services is limited. The total number of women with disabilities accounts for about 2,4 per cent of the population in Zambia. While the total number of children with disabilities in Zambia accounts for 1,6 per cent of the total population. The World Health Organization further points out that the most prevalent forms of disability in Zambia include: Visual impairment, Hearing impairment, Physical impairment, Communication impairment and Intellectual impairment.

Basically, DPOs do agree that the prevalence of disability in Zambia is much higher than projected by the Central Statistical office. Most of the DPOs feel that the calculation of the population on disability is usually compromised and gives wrong information because of the way the Central Statistical Office defines disability and that most of the people with disabilities themselves would not be willing to admit that they have a disability. For these and many other reasons, DPOs estimate that the two million threshold of the total population on disability as presented by World Health Organisation is more reliable and valid.

Zambia And The SDGS.

Zambia committed herself to the implementation of the SDGs by signing the Sustainable Development Goals framework in New York in 2015. Besides on several occasions, the President and the vice President of Zambia have on always indicated that Zambia will implement the goals. At a signing ceremony of the SDGs in Lusaka, the vice President committed the country to fulfilling the goals for the good of Zambia as a nation, Kuyela: 2015).

After the launch of the SDGs in New York on 1st January, 2016, Zambia decided to domesticate the SDGs through the formulation of the 7th National Development Plan (7NDP).

From 1966, Zambia has used the National Development Plans to implement developmental projects. However, in 2006, Zambia developed a long term goal document called vision 2030. The vision 2030 seeks to provide a direction for the growth and prosperity of the country. In order to fulfil the vision 2030 demands, Zambia has been using five year National Development Goals to plan and implement the goals and these are further broken down through the annual budgets.

According to the Ministry of National Planning, the 7NDP is an integrative five year development plan. The plan brings together the different national and international development frameworks into one major plan. For instance, instead of planning for the African Union 2063 agenda separately and the SDGs separately, one major plan takes care of all the ideas in the different documents. Ultimately, the government feels that in implementing one strategy, all the other frameworks will be attended to. The government of Zambia is convinced that using this approach, it will be easy to report on the different frameworks using one major monitoring report. Besides, using the integrative approach, the country avoids duplication of work and the spreading of the meagre resources in similar activities.

Disability Related Policies.

In Zambia, the ministry of Community Development and social Services has the responsibility of overseeing issues to do with disability and other vulnerable and marginalised persons in the country. The said Ministry is also responsible for the formulation of policy for persons with disabilities. For effective operations of the ministry, it is divided into departments and agencies. The agency which deals directly with disability activities is called: the Zambia Agency for Persons with Disabilities (ZAPD). ZAPD was established by the 1996 disability law. The agency has the responsibility to coordinate and implement the National Policy on Disability and act as an advisory body to the Ministry. The core functions of the Agency are to plan, promote, habilitate and rehabilitate, coordinate and administer services to all categories of persons with disabilities, (the Persons with Disabilities act, 2012, article 14). The Agency also monitors and evaluates the provision of services to persons with disabilities.

Through the Ministry of Community Development in conjunction with ZAPD, a number of disability policies have been formulated. Initially, in 1968, the Zambian government established the Zambia Council for the Handicapped. The council through the 1968 act of parliament was established to preside over the affairs of all persons with disabilities. it was an institution that organised education, employment, training and the general welfare of all persons with disabilities. with the increased realisation of human rights and the dawn of economic liberalisation in Zambia, in 1996, government established the Zambia Agency for Persons with Disabilities through the act of parliament. The act of parliament NO. 33 of 1996 also spelt out a lot of legislative policies that sought to make persons with disabilities more independent.

In the year 2006, the international community developed the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD). Zambia signed the CRPD in 2009 and ratified the convention in 2010. In order to show commitment to the implementation of the CRPD, the government of Zambia domesticated the CRPD through the Persons with Disabilities act of 2012. The Act is a replica of the CRPD and it mirrors all issues as presented in the convention. Besides the Disability act of 2012, the Zambian government has also developed the National Disability policies. Additionally, most of the government officials do accept that disability isa cross-cutting issues. As a result, most of the acts which were developed in the recent past, they carefully explain the different roles oand benefits intended for persons with disabilities.

However, despite the availability of valuable disability policies in Zambia, it is evident the country has a huge challenge with the implementation of policies. Bedding Etal (2013) reveals that though the Disability Act of 2012 had good provisions for persons with disabilities, there were no statutory instruments prepared to operationalise the act. According to the Zambian law, an act becomes operational when a statutory instrument is prepared and signed by the minister in-charge of that particular document.

Access To Facilities And Services By Persons With Disabilities.

Considering that Zambia is rich in terms of policy and legislation for persons with disabilities, it would also be generally acceptable that persons with disabilities access facilities and services with minimal difficulties. Unfortunately, the story is different. All the key informants spoken to in the

course of collecting this data showed dissatisfaction in the way they access facilities and services. For instance, the recent Ministry of Education statistical bulletin of 2015 revealed that in 2014, there were 189,600 learners with disabilities at primary school level. In the same year, there were only 9,000 learners with disabilities at secondary school level and there were less than 1,000 students with disabilities at tertiary level. These results show a huge deficit in the progression rates of learners with disabilities from primary education to tertiary institutions.

Research shows that there are so many factors that contribute to the low progression rates of persons with disabilities. one of the major factor is: poverty levels among family members of learners with disabilities. Because these family members cannot manage to raise funds to finance the education of their children with disabilities, such children drop-out of school before they reach their ninth grade. Using the several policies on the wellbeing of persons with disabilities, this situation of low progression rates could have reduced today. The Disability act of 2012 provides for free education for learners with disabilities throughout their education. in fact, the act also provides for provision of an education allowance intended to cution the education of learners with disabilities. this principle has not been fully implemented.

Owing to the issues raised above, DPOs consulted for this survey categorically indicated that despite the signing and launching of the SDGs, persons with disabilities will be the least individuals to benefit from the demands of the SDGs. In reality, most of the persons with disabilities who testified in this study, presented that they were actually disillusioned about the principles presented in the SDGs.

The Coordination Of Programmes On Sdgs In Zambia.

After the 2016 Presidential and Parliamentary elections, the President decided to create a ministry of National Development and Planning. The ministry was charged with the responsibility of planning for the country and ensuring that programmes are implemented and monitored. Therefore, the Ministry has responsibility of overseeing the domestication, planning and the implementation of the SDGs.

Currently, as far as the ministry is concerned, SDGs have not yet started being implemented because the officials have been working on including the SDGs requirements in the 7NDP which will be launched by mid 2017.

(A). The Awareness Of Persons With Disabilities On Sdgs.

Persons with disabilities indicated and demonstrated that they were aware of the SDGs. During the focus group discussion workshop, all participants admitted that they knew what SDGs were and their implications on disability. In fact, most of the participants cited specific clauses of the SDG document.

A Case Testimony On The Awareness Of The Sdgs.

Zambia Association for the Employment of Persons with Disabilities.

The speaker explained to the workshop on much aware she was concnering the SDGs.

In 2015, I was also sponsored to go to New York and attend the launch of the SDGs on 1st January, 2016. I was one of the participants that watched the colourful launch of the SDGs as part of the Zambian delegation. However, since that time, I do not see ourselves as a country taking concrete steps to implement the SDGs. I also feel, while those of us in urban areas are aware about the SDGs, some of our persons with disabilities in rural areas do not know anything.

(B). The Involvement Of Persons With Disabilities In The Planning, Implementation And Monitoring Of The Sdgs.

Planning to Domesticated and Implment the SDGs.

All persons with disabilities and the DPOs who participated in the study, evidently explained that they were not involved in the planning, domestication and implementation of the SDGs. The Majority of the discussants expressed ignorance that the SDGs were domesticated into the 7NDP. They also indicated that they never heard that the 7NDp was being worked on.

These assertions were confirmed by different government ministerial officials who explained that persons with disabilities were represented by the Ministry of Community Development and the civil society called Civil Society on Poverty Reduction (CSPR). Most persons with disabilities did not like the idea for organisations which do not stand for disability principles to be speaking for them.

Monitoring of the implementation of the SDGs.

The ministry of National Development and Planning explained that since the domesticated integrative draft 7ndp would be launched soon, it will only be after the launch that persons with disabilities may be involved in the implementation of specific programmes.

Persons with disabilities basically depend on the monitoring of national programmes done by the Zambia Federation of Disability Organisations and ZAPD. The ZAPD is a government agency while ZAFOD is a non-governmental Organisation that represents twelve affiliated member organisations. The two monitor on behalf of persons with disabilities and later they give feedback to the affiliate members.

To date, persons with disabilities express ignorance on the monitoring mechanisms that are used by government on issues of persons with disabilities. most of them argued that they were not aware of monitoring reports that they ever received. However, a few DPOs admitted having been involved in the monitoring of disability related programmes.

(C). The Financing Of Sdgs On Disability Issues By Government.

The government has developed a system of financing SDGs through the integrative 7NDP which will be launched in 2017 for five years. Each annual budget will provide funding to specific projects which will be implemented with specific references to the SDGs and other international frameworks.

The government will also continue providing finances to ZAPD for the implementation of disability related programmes. However, from history, ZAPd has been receiving inadequate funding to meet its obligations as a coordinator of disability activities.

Zambia Reporting On The Progress Of Sdgs.

According to the Human Rights Commission and the Ministry of National Planning, every year, Zambia is expected to prepare a report on the implementation and monitoring of the SDGs. The Ministry of National Development and Planning will always prepare a report in conjunction with stakeholders from different ministries and organisations. For 2016 however, the report has not been sent to the United Nations because the 7NDP had not yet been launched.

Conclusion.

From the various presentations made through interviews, questionnaires and focus group discussions, it is evident that persons with disabilities through the DPOs are aware of the SDGs. However, DPOs have not been involved in the domestication of the SDGs which is a key step in the realisation of human rights and achievement of the goals. Besides, Zambia has some best practices on disability related issues but they are always suppressed because most of such issues are not well communicated and usually they are not systematic.

Summary Of The Report And Recommendations.

Summary.

Emanating from this report, it is evident that Zambia is one of the 193 countries that accepted and adopted the SDGs to be part of the national agenda to transform the welfare of all the citizens in the nation. What is also encouraging is that even before the SDGs were launched in 2015, Zambia had already initiated an agenda dubbed vision 2030 in which the country outlined the development agenda. The objectives in the vision 2030 are to be achieved through the five year national development plans and the annual budgets. The greatest focus of the vision 2030 is Inclusive and prosperous Middle Income Country by 2030. Ultimately, this means that Zambia has already been on the correct pathway to achieving inclusion of all people. Therefore, the launch of the SDGs was not anything so strange especially because most of the goals in the vision 2030 tallied with the 17 goals in the SDGs. However, there is significant evidence that the government has deviated from its initial plan and intention of working with everyone in collaboration in the formation and domestication of the SDGs. As observed from literature, DPOs have been left out in the formulation, designing, domestication into the plan of action of the SDGs into the SNDP. However, the World Bank hopes that Zambia will overcome these shortcomings as she implements the SDGs, as Hambuba (2017) concludes, “A Systematic Country Diagnostic (SCD) for Zambia is currently being prepared, which will help improve understanding on how poverty reduction can be expedited and prosperity better shared. It will also inform the World Bank’s Country Partnership Framework (CPF) with government from August 2017 onwards. The Zambian government is in the process of finalizing the 7th National Development Plan 2017-2021 (NDP), which is expected to provide “practical implementation strategies” for the government’s goals to achieve economic transformation through an “integrated approach” that links key sectors. For example, by leveraging the joint potential of agriculture and tourism, the government can galvanize and stimulate diversification”.

Recommendations.

(I). the government should;

- harmonise statistics on persons with disabilities for easy planning and budgeting.
- Include fully DPOs in planning for finances or any other programmes so that DPOs own the projects too.
- Find mechanisms to involve persons with disabilities in monitoring and evaluation of programmes.
- Find methods of providing joint monitoring reports.

- Demonstrate political will to implement disability policies as promised in campaigns for public offices.
- Equip DPOs with knowledge, skills and resources to effectively monitor national activities and hold government accountable.
- Make deliberate efforts to strengthen partnerships with all DPOs.
- Develop and maintain inclusive practices that will ensure the involvement of persons with disabilities in all national activities.
- Increase funding to Zambia Agency for Persons with Disabilities for effective implementation of disability related programmes.

(II). DPOs should;

- Use the organised structures which are already in existence to unite and collaborate in advocacy issues.
- Take deliberate steps to have legal knowledge and skills in order for them to argue with meaning.
- Ensure that they share the information with the grassroots.

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Appendices.

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Appendix (II). List Of National And International Key Informants Through Interviews and Questionnaires.

S / N	QUESTION	CHESHI RE HOME	MINISTR Y OF FINANC E	ZAMBI A GOVER NANCE FUND	ZAPCD	ZAPD	MINISTR Y OF COMMUI TY DEVELO	ZAMBI A OPEN COMM UNITY
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							PMENT AND SOCIAL SERVICE S.	SCHO OLS (ZOCS)
1	GENDER	FEMALE	FEMALE	FEMAL E	FEMALE	MALE	MALE	MALE
2	ORGANI SATION	CHESHI RE HOMES NATION AL OFFICE	MINISTR Y OF DEVELO PMENT PLANNI NG	ZAMBI AN GOVER NANCE FOUND ATION	ZAMBIA ASSOCIA TION OF PARENT S FOR CHILDRE N WITH DISABILI TIES	ZAPD	MCDSS	ZOCS
3	POSITIO N OF THE RESPON DENT.	ASSIST ANCE PROGR AMME OFFICE R	TECHNI CAL LEVEL	PROGR AMME SPECIA LIST FOR CAPACI TY DEVEL OPMEN T	COORDI NATOR	REHABI LITATIO N OFFICER	PRINCIP AL PLANNE R	PROG RAMM E MANA GER
4	LENGTH OF SERVICE	ABOVE 2 TO 5 YEARS	ABOVE 2 TO 5 YEARS	ABOVE 2 TO 5 YEARS	ABOVE 2 TO 5 YEARS	ABOVE 2 TO 5 YEARS	ABOVE 2/5 YEARS	BELO W 5 YEARS
5	DISABILI TY STATISTI CS	1.400,000		7.2% PREVA LENCE RATE	15%		7.20%	15%

6	LEGAL POLICIES	YES		YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
7	EXPLANATION.	THE DISABILITY ACT OF 2012 AND THE NATIONAL DISABILITY POLICY		DISABILITY ACT OF 2012. DISABILITY POLICY OF 2015	THERE IS A NATIONAL DISABILITY POLICY AND THE PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES ACT OF 2012	DISABILITY ISSUES IN ZAMBIA ARE ADMINISTERED BY THE PERSONS WITH DISABILITY ACT	THE PDA OF 2012	THE PERSONS WITH DISABILITY ACT
8	ORGANISATIONS FOR ADVOCACY OF DISABLED PEOPLE	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
9	EXPLANATION.	THE DISABLED PEOPLES ORGANISATIONS (DPOS) TOGETH	Z.A.P.I.D . POLICY MCDSW, CIVIL SOCIETY	ZAPD IS THE STATUTORY BODY OVERSEEING DISABILITY ISSUES	ZAMBIA AGENCY FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES, ZAMBIA FEDERATION OF	THE ZAMBIA AGENCY FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES WAS CREATED	THE MINISTRY OF MCDSS, ZAPD WORK IN COLLABORATION TO ADVOCA	ZAPD

		ER WITH THE MOTHER BODY ZAFOD		AND THERE ARE SEVERAL DPOSS IN THE COUNTRY.DR W, CHESHI RE HOMES	DISABILITY ORGANIZATION, DISABILITY RIGHTS WATCH AND THE ZAMBIA NATIONAL FEDERATION FOR THE BLIND	D AMONG BOTH SUNCTIONS TO PLAN, PROMOTE AND ADMINISTER DISABILITY ISSUES IN ZAMBIA	TE FOR PWDS.	
10	EDUCATIONAL AND EMPLOYMENT POLICIES IN SDGS	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES	STILL BEING WORKED ON.	NO.
11	EXPLANATION.		MCDSS		THE NATIONAL DISABILITY POLICY AND THE PERSONS WITH DISABILITY	ZAMBIA HAS FORMULATED POLICIES SUCH AS THE NATIONAL DISABIL	THE MINISTRY OF MCDSS, ZAPD WORK IN COLLABORATION TO ADVOCA	

					TY ACT. BUT WHAT IS LACKIN G IS IMPLEM ENTATIO N	ITY POLICY, NATION AL SOCIAL PROTEC TION POLICY, YOUTH POLICY, NATION AL VOCATI ONAL TEACHI NG POLICY	TE FOR PWDS.	
1 2	NATION AL BUDGET FOR PWDS.	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO.
1 3	EXPLAN ATION ON THE FINANCI NG OF DISABLE D PERSONS .	THE GOVT CHANN ELS A YEARL Y BUDGE T TO THE AGENC Y FOR	CROSS CUTTIN G PROGRA MMES IN ALL SECTOR S OF THE GOVERN MENT		THROUG H THE ZAMBIA AGENCY FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILI TIES WHICH IS	THE BUDGET IN FOR DISABIL ITY ARE BUDGET ED THROU GH VARIOU S	WE ARE WORKIN G TOGETH ER TO DEVELO P THE 7 TH NDP WHICH INCLUDE S SDGS.	

		PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES TO ENGENDER DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES	NATIONAL BUDGET IS DONE		UNDER THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL WELFARE	INSTITUTIONS, RESPONSIBLE TO PROVIDE SERVICES TO PASS THROUGH THE FUNDING IS USUALLY VERY ERRATIC		
14	INVOLVEMENT OF DPOS IN IMPLEMENTING BUDGET	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO.
15	EXPLANATION	DPOS ARE PARTIALLY INVOLVED IN THE PRELIMI	STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATIVE MEETINGS AT FNDP FORMUL	THEY PARTICIPATED IN THE THEMATIC WORKING			IN PLANNING, IMPLEMENTATION AND EVALUATION AT	

		NARY STAGES . ONCE THEY REACH THE DECISION MAKING STAGE, THEY ARE NOT INVOLVED	ATION . FRAME WORK OF THE FNDP HAS INDICATORS SET TARGETS	GROUPS DURING THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE 7 TH NDP E.G., DISABILITY RIGHT WATCH			THE END.	
1 6	SDGS IMPLEMENTATION IN ZAMBIA	THE SDGS ARE INCLUSIVE, BUT WITHOUT STRONG POLITICAL WILL AND DEARTH OF POLICY, THEY WILL	SDGS IS PREMISED ON LEAVING NO ONE BEHIND AND AS SUCH, ALL PERSONS ARE CATERED FOR IN THE FNDP IN THE	THE FINANCE DRAFT OF THE 17 TH DPO IS NOT READY BUT THE 17 TH NDP PRODUCED BY CSOS WITH	THERE IS NO PROPER PLANNING ON DISABILITY IN ZAMBIA AND THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SDGS WILL BE VERY DIFFICULT	MOST OF THE ORGANIZATIONS WHICH PROVIDE TO THE GENERAL PUBLIC DO NOT INCLUDE DISABILITY IN	NOT YET FULLY IMPLEMENTED BUT WILL COME OUT IN THE 7 TH NDP	PWDS ARE ALWAYS LEFT BEHIND IN NATIONAL ISSUES UNLESS THEY FIGHT FOR THEM

	REMAIN FARFETCHED	PILLARS OF POVERTY AND VULNERABILITY . MAINSTREAMING OF CROSS CUTTING ISSUES SUCH AS HIV/AIDS, DISABILITY CLIMATE CHANGE RE WELL EMBEDDED IN THE FNDP AND WILL BE IMPLEMENTED	SUPPORT FROM GOVERNMENT DOES NOT SEEM TO HIGHLIGHT DISABILITY AS A CROSS CUTTING ISSUES IN THE DIFFERENT SECTORS. THIS IS A CAUSE OF CONCERN. NOT EVEN UNDER NATIO	NT AND WILL BE NOT ACHIEVED IF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES ARE LEFT BEHIND	THEIR INSTITUTIONAL BUDGETS. THERE IS A NEED TO SENSITISE PUBLIC, PRIVATE AND NGOS TO START MAINSTREAM DISABILITY	SELVES.
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				NAL PROTE CTION				
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Appendix (2), Workshop: Focus Group Discussions Questions.

Questions For Group One On Disability And The Sustainable Development Goals (Sdgs) In Zambia.

INTRODUCTION.

From the year 2000, the international community agreed on what was called the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). In the goals, the world sought to empower all nations to rise to a certain level of standard. The MDGs were agreed to be worked on for fifteen years.

At the close of 2015, a lot of assessments were done and different results were obtained from different nations. For instance, it was observed that Zambia had improved on enrolment levels in schools. By 2015, there were only about 500,000 children of school going children who were not in school unlike the situation in 1999 before the MDGs when Zambia had about 1,200,000 children out of school. In other areas, Zambia was lacking. This was not peculiar to Zambia alone.

Owing to the factors presented above, the International community designed a new approach called The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The SDGs were agreed on and nations needed to begin implementing the SDGs by the end of 2015. Two years down the agreement of SDGs, it would be imperative to find out our own progress as a country, especially towards issues of disability. Therefore, The purpose of this DISCUSSION is to capture information on the general overview of disability in Zambia, national commitment and financing of disability programmes in relation to the vision 2030 and the involvement of disability peoples organisations (DPOs) in the development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of disability in The existing national SDGs. The results of this discussion will be used as the background information for the country report on disability and sustainable development goals. Therefore, you are kindly requested to participate in this focus group discussion.

instructions

please write your responses on a separate sheet.

1. Overview Of Disability In The Country.

(A) what are the estimates of the current statistics for persons with disabilities in Zambia?.....

- Persons with hearing impairments.....
- Persons with physical disabilities.....
- Persons with visual impairments.....
- Persons with intellectual disabilities.....
- Persons with albinism

(B) What are your views on the legal and policy framework concerning persons with disabilities in Zambia?.....

© What are your views on how the monitoring and advocacy for the welfare of persons with disabilities is done in Zambia?

Questions for Group 2.

2. OVERVIEW OF NATIONAL COMMITMENTS TOWARDS DISABILITY IN THE AGENDA 2030.

(A) in your view, to what extent is Zambia committed towards developing the national SDGs in relation to disability.

(B) With regards to the disability agenda, explain how the government of Zambia is implementing the following SDGs:

- I. Goal 1: (No poverty)
- ii. Goal 2: (Zero hunger)
- iii. Goal 3: (Good health and well-being)

Questions for Group 3.

3. Overview Of National Financing.

(A) What are your views on the national financing towards disability related programs in pursuit Of the agenda 2030.....

(B) Explain how persons with disabilities benefit from the national budget.....

©. To what extent do people with disabilities participate in the national budget and planning?

(D). explain the reasons for your answer above.

€. Which disability policies include persons with disabilities in the national financial issues?

Questions for Group four.

4. INVOLVEMENT OF DPOS IN THE DEVELOPMENT, IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF DISABILITY IN THE EXISTING NATIONAL SDGs.

(A) Explain how DPOs are involved in the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of disability issues in the existing national SDGs

(B) what is your general comment on the implementation of the sdgs in relation to disability in Zambia.....

©. Do you think, persons with disabilities do have the knowledge on SDGs?

(D). explain your answer above.

Questions for Group Five.

5. Interpretation of SDGs.

With regards to the disability agenda, explain how the government of Zambia is implementing the following SDGs:

Goal 4: (Quality education)

Goal 5: (Gender equality)

. Goal 6: (Clean water and sanitation)

Goal 7: (Affordable and clean energy)

Goal 8: (Decent work and economic growth)

Goal 9: (Industry, innovation and infrastructure)

Goal 10: (Reduced inequalities)