



Mainstreaming disability in the new development paradigm

Evaluation of Norwegian support to promote the rights of persons with disabilities

Malawi country study – Summary, with Chichewa translation



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Malawi country study, February 2012



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This is a brief summary of the findings from the Malawi case study in English and Chichewa language.

The country study on Malawi forms part of the Evaluation of the Norwegian Support to Promote the Rights of Persons with Disabilities for the period 2000 to 2010. Malawi is one of four case countries along with Uganda, Nepal and the Palestinian Territory. The full versions of the reports, easy-read versions and Arabic and Nepali translations of the summaries from the Palestinian territory and Nepal can be found at www.norad.no.

The layout of the document has tried to conform to guidelines for accessibility and ease of reading, which require Arial font and left (not full) justification of the text. The report has also tried to avoid unnecessary use of acronyms and abbreviations.

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KEY FINDINGS:

The Norwegian support to the government and the Disabled Peoples Organisations in Malawi albeit less than 3% of the total aid, has contributed to noticeable improvements for persons with disabilities in the country. Via this support the government has been able to improve its health services, especially in the rural areas. Via the Community Based Rehabilitation programs a network of support services have been established within the local communities. The support to the Federation of Disability Organizations of Malawi has given it a strong standing in the civil society and brought disability on the doorsteps of the duty bearers. Among the UN development partners, disability was not found to be on their current agenda.

1. Country context

Malawi is a land locked independent country in the South Eastern part of Africa with a population of approximately 14.4 million (National Statistical Office 2010) and at 139 people per square kilometre, Malawi most densely populated in Africa. About 85% of the people live in rural areas (National Statistical Office, 2008). Malawi is a low-income country ranked 153 out of 169 countries on Human Development Index (UNDP, Human Development Report 2010). About 40% of the population lives on less than US \$1 per day unable to meet their basic needs (2010 Government of Malawi MDG Report).

Malawi's economy is largely agro-based and significantly dependent on development aid and budgetary support from a number of institutions such as the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and individual donors like the United States of America, Britain, Germany, Norway, Japan and the Republic of China.

Prevalence of disability (year)	<i>4% according to Housing and Population Census (2008)</i>
Signed CRPD	<i>September 2007.</i>
Ratified CRPD	<i>August 2009.</i>
National constitution	<i>Persons with disabilities ensured equal opportunities.</i>
Law on disability	<i>Old one from 1971, new draft from 2004 yet to be adopted.</i>
Policy on disability	<i>From 2006, implementation is lacking.</i>
National council or commission on disability	<i>Yes, Malawi Council for the Handicapped (MACOHA) whose role is to promote the welfare of persons with disabilities, to advise the Minister on disability-related matters and to administer vocational and special training centres, as well as rehabilitation and welfare services for persons with disabilities. MACOHA remains the main Government Agency responsible for disability issues and services.</i>

In 1971, through an Act of Parliament the government instituted a para-statal, Malawi Council for the Handicapped (MACOHA), to deal with disability issues on its behalf. The 1994 Constitution of Malawi explicitly and implicitly recognised the rights of persons with disability; Section 30 specifically talks about supporting persons with disabilities through:

- Greater access to public places
- Fair opportunities in employment
- The fullest possible participation in all spheres of Malawian society.

Malawi ratified the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) in 2009. However, there is lack of reliable statistics on the nature and prevalence of

disability in Malawi. In the 2008 Malawi Population and Housing Census the disability population was recorded at 4%. This seems to be a rather low estimate taking into consideration the country's poverty rates and the global estimates of 15% of the world's population having some kind of disability.

Currently, the disability movement is organised under the leadership of the Federation of Disability Organisations of Malawi (FEDOMA) with eight affiliates, representing the major disability groups, males, females and youth. Its overall responsibility is to provide a unified voice for all persons with disabilities through lobbying and advocating towards an inclusive Malawi. Persons with disabilities have over the years been involved and have influenced various activities and processes towards disability inclusiveness with various measures of success.

2. Norwegian Evaluation

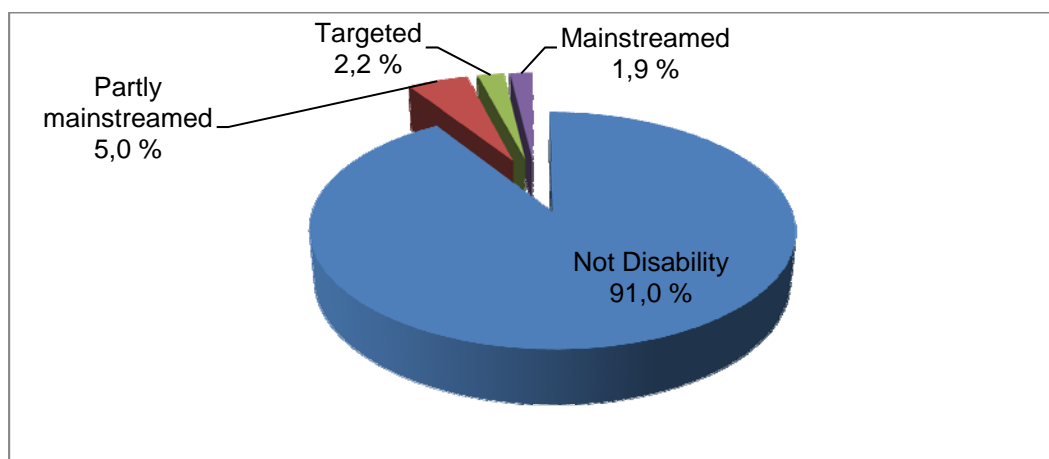
Malawi was one of the countries selected along with Uganda, Nepal and the Palestinian territory to be studied in the Evaluation of Norwegian support to promote the rights of persons with disabilities covering the period 2000 to 2010. The evaluation team conducted in total 29 meetings and interviewed almost 70 people including the Royal Norwegian Embassy, multilateral institutions (UNDP, UNICEF), Norwegian and Local NGOs Government Ministries and Departments such as Agriculture, Health, Disabilities, Education (SNE), NSO, and Centre for Social Research.

Special attention was made to have a close consultation and interaction with the Rightsholders, especially the management of FEDOMA. During the field visit four of the eight affiliates of FEDOMA were interviewed, the draft report was shared with the rights-holders in a workshop in October 2011 and the final report published and distributed. In addition a summary was translated to Chewa.

The total size of the Norwegian support to Malawi during the period 2000 – 2010 was 2.77 billion Norwegian Kroner (NOK) which equals 475 million USD. Out of this, around 2% went to projects specifically targeting persons with disabilities, around 10 million USD. Most of this funding went to the Malawi partners of the Atlas Alliance and its affiliates (78%). Some funding was also directed to eye health hospitals, orthopaedic services, education of deafblind children, research, as well as personnel exchange via the Norwegian Fredskorpset.

7% of the total funding was provided to projects tried to mainstream disability, around 190 MNOK (ca. 33 million USD). The biggest initiative was support to the Ministry of Health (68%) via Norwegian Church Aid for building accessible health infrastructure. Other important recipients were the Ministry of Agriculture towards food security and rural livelihoods and human rights monitoring of the Human Rights Commission, via UNDP.

Figure 1: Share of total Norwegian aid to Malawi to disability, years 2000-10 (%)



Source: Norad database/information collected by the evaluation

3. Results and challenges

Most of the targeted initiatives have focussed at improving the capacity of Disabled Peoples Organisations. This support has resulted in organisations being able to work more rights based, to perform more effective advocacy and to prepare persons with disabilities for active self-representation at various levels. Even though issues of sustainability of Disabled Peoples Organisations may be a long way off, a major result of the Norwegian assistance is that of visibility of disability organisations at national level. One of the significant advocacy gains of the disability movement was the formulation of the Disability Policy in 2006.

The Community Based Rehabilitation program has achieved substantial results in terms of persons with disabilities being able to access their right to education, health, work and adequate standard of living. This has been achieved through utilisation of available resources within the decentralised governing structures in Malawi. Mainstreaming of disability in general development programs and services has shown relatively good progress in the districts where the CBR program is implemented, as compared to other districts.

The research on the living conditions for persons with disability conducted by SINTEF in 2004 via the Norwegian Association of Disabled has established a knowledge base on disability in the country, although the full potentials of the research has not yet been used.

The results of the eye health initiatives are reported in terms of improved access to cataract operations, provision of eye glasses and other eye health services. Results from the mainstream initiatives are hard to determine as disaggregated information is not specifically reported. However, the Human Rights Commission has been very supportive in promoting the rights of persons with disabilities as part of its agenda, and has taken upon itself to be in charge of the country's reporting on the implementation of the CRPD.

Challenges

Despite some good achievements, the capacity of the Disabled Peoples Organisations in Malawi is highly compromised with inadequacies in leadership skills, poor representation especially at community and district levels and a piecemeal approach towards capacity building for self-advocacy. The imbalance in funding opportunities between different disability groups has in some cases resulted in marginalised groups failing to be heard, especially the deaf and hearing impaired.

Disability is still not understood as a human rights issue or a key issue for achieving the Millennium Development Goals. Most general development programs have still to include a disability dimension. Especially UN agencies are lagging behind, despite the UN Guidance Note to the CRPD issued in 2010.

4. Conclusion and recommendations

Despite the bleak picture, this study does see good opportunities for improvements. Many of the NGOs were found to be ready to include persons with disabilities in their target groups; The Norwegian Development Fund could target male and female farmers with disabilities in their work, and make this an explicit part in a potential new Strategic Partnership with the Embassy, UN Food and Agriculture Organization and National Association of Small Farmers. Similar interest and commitment towards mainstreaming disability were found among Norwegian Church Aid and its partners in the Health sector. Save the Children and Plan Uganda need to step up their focus on children with disabilities in order to work truly in a human rights-based way.

Recommendations for Norway:

1. Recognise disability as a key human rights issue on line with the rights of women, children, sexual minorities etc.
2. As a key donor in the sectors of agriculture and health, Norway can lift disability issues in the dialogue when signing new contracts with bilateral, multilateral and other partners.
3. When agreements are made, Norway could stress the importance of disaggregated indicators for disability to make monitoring of results possible. Questions of results for persons with disabilities need to be included in evaluations and field visits to partners.
4. The UN supported Democracy Consolidation Program, which is working towards empowering vulnerable groups and enabling them to claim their rights to development, could become more relevant and effective for persons with disabilities if linked to the Community Based Rehabilitation program. The same with the United Nations Children Funds educational, health and social cash transfer programs.
5. Support disability surveys (via the National Statistical Office), studies and monitoring processes to improve the quality of government and alternative reporting, especially since Malawi is due to report on the CRPD in 2012.

Recommendations for Malawi partners:

1. **Effective Dissemination of Disability Information:** there is need to disseminate documents such as the Disability Bill, the National Policy, the draft National Plan of Action and comprehensive representative surveys such as SINTEF's study on *the Living Condition for People with Activity Limitations in Malawi*.
2. **Capacity Building of DPOs:** There is need to build capacity levels of DPOs in the areas of self-representation, policy analysis, budgeting and budget tracking, monitoring and evaluation but also the establishment of more DPO branches as well as strengthening existing branches at district and community levels across the country.
3. **Disability focal Persons in the Sector Ministries:** In order to effectively mainstream disability there is need for desk persons to be appointed in all the sector ministries and the government department including the Norwegian Embassy.
4. **The Roles of Government:** There is need to provide clearer roles and responsibilities between the Government and its disability wing MACOHA.
5. **Common Understanding of Concepts:** DPOs, policy makers, planners and other stakeholders to develop common understanding of the meaning and application of basic concepts, namely, mainstreaming, inclusion, participation, non-discrimination, marginalization, human rights, and integration.
6. **Follow up survey on Living Conditions of PWDs** conducted in 2003 is needed.

7. **Monitoring and Evaluation:** The DPOs need to be involved in monitoring and evaluating sectoral (government) programs and services.
8. **Affirmative Action:** of the 53 government agencies persons with disabilities are only represented on three boards. The NGOs need to advocate for affirmative action to reserve seats for persons with disabilities on governance structures, parastatals, schools, as well as on Parliamentary Committees for education, health, infrastructure development, disability and employment.
9. **Support for Sign Language:** There is need for the CBR program to consider supporting special sign language medium classes for deaf children in collaboration with education authorities and the Malawi National Association of the Deaf (MANAD).

Annex 1: Comments from the Rights-holders' Workshop to the Draft Report

The workshop was held on 21st October 2011 at Anne's Lodge in Blantyre with the following organisations were present: NAD, Research and Documentation Project, MACOHA, Malawi National Association of the Deaf, FEDOMA, Parents of Disabled Children Association of Malawi, Malawi Union of the Blind, Chisombezi deaf/blind, NAD Motivation Africa Project, SOS Children Village and Visual and hearing impaired of Malawi (VIHEMA).

The comments brought forward were grouped into comments to stakeholders and related to different themes.

(a) Comments to the Ministry of Health:

There is need for the Ministry of Health to review the policy on disability in order to mainstream relevant health issues contained in the policy through this, it was felt issues of physical infrastructure would be addressed. The attitude of health personnel towards persons with disability should be addressed through awareness raising and advocacy by DPOs. Participants acknowledged that for these interventions to be implemented will require financial resources.

(b) Norwegian Guidelines.

Most of the rights-holders to the workshop were not aware of the existence of the Norwegian Guidelines on Disability and proposed the following:

- Norway to facilitate in the broad dissemination and awareness of the guidelines to all stakeholders through financial assistance
- Need to build skills and knowledge in disability mainstreaming across the board to all stakeholders with indicators/targets and a system for monitoring and evaluation with the involvement of beneficiaries (DPOs, appropriate ministry and MACOHA) with an exit strategy for the intervention.
- Norway to be asked to assist in the finalization of the legislative process so that the bill is passed as conditionality and localised into the National Work Plans.
- There is need to work towards making Malawi ratify the Optional Protocol (which provides a complaints mechanism).
- There is need for interface between local disabilities policies and the Norwegian Guidelines and that beneficiaries of Norwegian support need to consider local policies and pieces of legislation on disabilities in their programming and monitoring routines

(c) DPOs as Service Providers.

There is need for support to DPOs in Capacity Building to enhance their knowledge and skills in advocacy, policy analysis, budget tracking, program development, monitoring and evaluation

(d) Networking

There is need to promote networking amongst stakeholders at all levels (multilateral, bilateral and local disability agencies and DPOs facilitated by the Norwegian Embassy with the establishment of disability focal points/persons in each stakeholder organisations.

DPOs to work closely with Research institutions such as the National Statistical Office and Centre for Social Research so that they can work on more detailed research on disability as such an approach would make research findings more credible and likely to be used by government and development agencies

(e) Malawi Human Rights Committee

Participants recommended that the institution should be supported in making its thematic committee on disability functional and closely monitor its activities.

(f) Sustainability of DPOs

Participants recommended that Norway should assist DPOs engage in viable Income Generating Activities in order to move towards sustainability within set targets. Moves towards owning infrastructure were highly recommended.

CHIDULE CHANKHANI

ZOPEZEKA MKAFUKUFUKU

Chithandizo chochokera ku boma la Norway kupita ku boma la Malawi ndi mabungwe a anthu olumala ndi chochepa kwambiri kuyerekeza ndi chithandizo chonse chimene boma la Norway limapereka ku dziko la Malawi. Koma ngakhale izi ziri chomwechi kudzera mchithandizochi tikutha kuwona kuti moyo wa anthu olumala wasinthika ndi kupita patsogolo m'dziko muno. Kudzera mchithandizo chimenechi boma lapititsa patsogolo ntchito za umoyo makamaka mmadera a mmidzi. Mapulogalamu othandizira olumala kumidzi kumene amakhala a CBR apangitsa kuti zitukuko zina ndi zina zikhazikitsidwe mmadera amenewa kuchokera ku mabungwe osiyanasiyana. Chithandizo chimene chakhala chikuperekedwa ku bungwe loyang'anira mabungwe a anthu olumala la Federation of Disability Organizations of Malawi (FEDOMA) chathandiza kulimbikitsa ndi kupereka mphamvu ku bungweli pakati pa mabungwe amene amakhudzidwa nadi ubwino wa anthu. Izinso zapangitsa kuti nkhani zokhudza olumala zidziwike kambiri ku boma komanso ku mabungwe amene amakhudzidwa ndi nkhani zo olumala.

1. DZIKO LA MALAWI

Malawi ndi dziko loyima pa lokha limene lilibe doko lakelake kumene lingathe kulandilira kapena kutumizira katundu wake. Kafukufuku wachiwerengero waonetsa kuti dziko la Malawi limene liri kummwera cha kuvuma kwa Africa liri ndi anthu okwanira pafupifupi ma milioni khumi ndi mphambu zinayi. Chifukwa choti anthu amakhala mothithikana dzikoli mu Africa muno ndi limene liri ndi anthu ambiri poyerekeza ndi kukula kwake. Mwa anthu 100 aliwonse anthu khumi ndi asanu okha ndi amene amakhala mmadera amtauni ena onse amakhala mmidzi. Kafukufuku waonetsanso kuti dziko la Malawi ndi losauka kwambiri pa dziko lapansi kotero kuti mwa maiko 169 ilo liri pa nambala 153 kungotsalira maiko 16 kuti likhale losaukitsitsa. Mwa anthu 100 alionse anthu 40 ndi osaukitsitsa. Anthu 40 amanewa kafukufuku amanena kuti chakudya chimene amadya patsiku sichimapitilira makwacha 165 patsiku munthu aliyense kotero kuti anthu amenewa amalephera kuti apeze zofunikira za moyo wao wa tsiku ndi tsiku.

Dziko la Malawi kwenikweni limadalira ulimi komanso chithandizo chochokera ku mabungwe ndi maiko a kunja kuti liyendetse ntchito za boma komanso zachitukuko. Mabungwewa ndi monga awa a zachuma pa dziko lonse lapansi a International

Monetary Fund ndi World Bank komanso maiko monga America, Norway, China, Germany andiponso Japan.

Malinga ndi kalemba yemwe anachitika wolemba anthu ndi nyumba mchaka cha 2008 zinaonetsa kuti mwa anthu 100 aliwonse mMalawi anayi mwa iwo ndi olumala. Dziko la Malawi linasainila ndondomeko yokhudza kusamalira anthu olumala yomwe inakhazikitsidwa ndi maiko onse mmchaka cha 2007 ndipo linatsimikizira izi mchaka cha 2009. Mchaka cha 1971 boma la Malawi linakhazikitsa ndondomeko yoti olumala azikhala ndi mwayi wofanana ngati wina aliyense ndipo mchaka cha 2004 linapereka ndondomeko ya momwe anthu ndi mabungwe anayenera kukhalira ndi anthu olumala. Ngakhale izi zinali chonchi mpaka pano nyumba ya malamulo sinavomerezebe zokhazikitsa mfundoyi ngati lamulo.

Mchaka cha 1971 boma linakhazikitsa bungwe la Malawi Council for the Handicapped (MACOHA) kukhala bungwe la boma loyendetsa ndikupititsa patsogolo nkhani zonse zokhudza anthu olumala kuphatikiza kuyendetsa ntchito zokhudza maphunziro opereka maluso osiyanasiyana komanso chisamaliro kwa anthu olumala. Mchaka cha 1994 mmalamulo ake oyendetsera dziko boma linanena mwachimvekere za mafulu ohkudza anthu olumala ndipo ndime 30 ya malamulo amenewa imanena mwachimvekere za mmene tongathandizire olumala mnjira izi:

- Powonetsetsa kuti anthu olumala asamavutike kulowa ndi kutuluka mnyumba zosiyanasiyana, kaya ndi nyumba za mapemphero, zophunziriramo, zipatala, nyumba zogona, kapena nyumba zokugula ndi kugulitsa katundu
- Anthu olumala akhale ndi mwayi wofanana wolembedwa ntchito ngati wina aliyense.
- Anthu olumala atenge nawo mbali, mzochitika zonse za mmudzi kapena kulikonse kumene akukhala.

Ngakhale dziko la Malawi linavomereza mfundo zonse zokhudza anthu olumala zomwe zidakonzedwa ndi bungwe lamaiko onse la United Nations mchaka cha 2009 komabe palibe umboni weniweni wokhudza chiwerengero cha anthu olumala mdziko muno. Mkafukufuku amene anachitika mchaka cha 2008 wowerenga nyumba ndi anthu zinasonyeza kuti mwa anthu 100 aliwonse anthu 4 ndi olumala. Komabe izi zikusonyeza kuti chiwerengero ichi ndi chotsikirapo kusiyana ndi mmene zinthu zikuwonekera maka poganzira ndi umphawi umene uli mdziko la Malawi (umene umatha kupangitsa kuti anthu alumale mwina chifukwa chosowa chakudya choyenerera). Chifukwa china chokaikira chiwerengerochi ndi chakuti kafukufuku wa dziko lonse lapansi amasonyeza kuti mwa anthu 100 aliwonse anthu 15 ndi olumala.

Pakali pano mabungwe a anthu olumala mMalawi muno ali panso pa bungwe lotchedwa FEDOMA lomwe si laboma. Bungweli limayang'anira mabungwe okwana asanu ndi

atatu amagulu a anthu a zilema zosiyanasiyana, amayi ndi abanmbo, anyamata komanso asungwana. Udindo wa bungwe la FEDOMA ndi kuthandiza kuti mabungwe ake onse azilankhula ndi liwu limodzi pa nkhani zopewa kusalana. Mpaka pano mabungwe a anthu olumala akhala akuyesetsa kudzera mzochitika zosiyanasiyana kuti anthu olumala asamasalidwe. Mpaka pano ntchitoyi yakhala ikuyenda bwino

2. KAFUKUFUKU WA BOMA LA NORWAY

Dziko la Malawi linali limodzi mwa maiko anayi omwe boma la Norway linasankha kuti kuchitikire kafukufuku wofuna kupeza mmene chithandizo cha dzikolo chapindulira anthu olumala. Maiko ena komwe kafukufukuyu adakachitikira ndi ku Uganda, ku Nepal komanso ku Palestine. Kafukufukuyu anali wokhudza thandizo limene boma la Norway lakhala likupereka ku maikowa kuyambira chaka cha 2000 mpaka 2010. Akatwsiri amene anapatsidwa ntchitoyi ku Malawi kuno anapanga misonkhano yokwana 29, adacheza ndi anthu okwanira 70 kuphatikizirapo anthu ogwira ntchito ku ofesi ya kazembe wa dziko la Norway. Anachezanso ndi mabungwe akunja omwe amagwira ntchito mMalawi muno monga UNDP, UNICE komanso mabungwe omwe Sali a boma aku Norway komanso mMalawi muno kuphatikizapo maunduna a boma monga awa , unduna wa Malimidwe, Umoyo, Okalamba ndi Olumala, nthambi yakhudza ana olumala mu undina wa Maphunziro, (Special Needs Education) komanso nthambi za boma zowona chiwerengero (National Statistical Office) ndi zofufuzafufuza (Centre for Social Research).

Mwapadera kafukufukuyu anawonetsetsa kuti anthuwa akumane ndi kukambirana ndi anthu ndi mabungwe a anthu olumala komanso akuluakulu a bungwe lomwe limayang'anira mabungwe a anthu olumala la FEDOMA. Pa nthawi yakafukufukuyu mabungwe anayi mwa mabungwe asanu ndi atatu omwe ali pansu pa bungwe la FEDOMA anayenderedwa komanso zotsatira za kafukufuku ameneyu anazikambirana pa msonkhano wa mabungwewa womwe unachitika mu October 2011. Kuphatikiza apa lipoti la kafukufukuyu linatsindikizidwa ndikutumizidwa kwa onse amene anakhudzidwa. Chidule cha lipotili ndi ichi chatanthauzidwira mchichewachi.

Kuyambira mchaka cha 2000 kufikira chaka cha 2010 boma la Norway linathandiza dziko la Malawi ndi ndalama zoposera ma milioni 475 ndalama za ma dola za ku America kapenai tinene kuti ndalama zoposa 80 bilioni za makwacha a Malawi. Mwa ndalama zimenezi ndalama zosachepera makwacha 1.6 bilioni zathandiza anthu olumala ndipo zambiri mwa ndalama zimenezi zimadutsa ku mabungwe a mgwirizano wotchedwa Atlas Alliance ndi kumapita ku mabungwe osiyansiyana omwe bungwe la mgwirizanowu limagwira nawo nchito mMalawi muno. Chithandizo china chinaperekedwa ku zipatala za maso, komanso ku malo amene amapangira ndi kuvekerana anthu olumala ziwalo zosiyanasiyana, chithandizo china chinapita ku sukulu za ana osamva ndi osawona. Ndalaminso zinathandiza kuchitira kafukufuku

wosiyansiyana komanso ku pulogalamu ya mgwirizano womasinthana akatwsiri pakati pa mabungwe kapena zipatala za ku Malawi kuno ndi ku Norway kudzera mabungwe la Norwegian Fedskorpset.

Chithandizo chosachepera ma kwacha 5 bilioni chinapita ku mabungwe omwe anathandizira pa ma pulogalamu opangitsa kuti anthu olumala azigwilira limodzi ntchito ndi anthu ena. Thandizo lalikulu mwa onse linapita ku unduna wa zaumoyo kudzera ku bungwe la mpingo la ku Norway lotchedwa Norwegian Church Aid. Ndalamazi cholinga chake chinali kuthandiza kukonza nyumba mzipatala zosiyansiyana pofuna kuwonetsetsa kuti anthu olumala sakuvutika mayendedwe pofuna kukalandira chithandizo. Komanso boma la Norway linawonetsetsa kuti anthu akupeza chakudya cokwanira choncho thandizo lina linapita ku ma pulogalamu a ulimi kudzera ku Unduna wa malimidwe. Gawo lina la chithandizochi linathandi bungwe loyang'anira za ufulu wa anthu kudzera ku nthambi ya UNDP

3. ZOTSATIRA ZA KAFUKUFUKU NDI ZOVUTA ZAKE

Chambiri mwa chithandizo chimene chinapita kwa olumala chinali chifuna kupereka mphamvu ndi kupititsa patsogolo ma bungwe a anthu olumala ndi cholinga chopereka maluso osiyansiyana kwa ogwira nchito mmabungwewa kuti azikhala odziimira, otenga mbali pazochitika, omadzilankhulira akafuna kanthu kumalo kapena pa misonkhano yosiyansiyana. Ngakhale sitingathe kukamba za kudzidalira kwa mabungwe a anthu olumalawa komabe pakali pano mabungwewa apangitsa kuti dziko lonse lidziwazindikira kusiyana ndi mmene zinaliri mmbuyomu Chimodzi mwa zinthu zowoneka zimene mabungwewa anachita mchaka cha 2006 ndi kupangitsa kuti pakhale lamulo lokhudza momwe anthu olumala azikhallira mdziko muno.

Pulogalamu yoyang'anira olumala kumudzi mmala mwa kuchipatala ya CBR yathandiza kuti anthu olumala akhale ndi maufulu osiyansiyana monga ufulu pa nkhani za maphunziro, umoyo, ntchito komanso kukhala umoyo wabwino. Izi zatheka pogwiritsa ntchito mwayi kapena zinthu zopezeka kumadera komwe pulogalamu ya CBR ikupezeka. Ntchito yowonetsetsa kuti anthu olumala akutenga nawo mbali mntchito zosiyansiyana yawonetsa kuti zikuyenda bwino maka mmadera mmene muli pulogalamu imeneyi yosamalira olumala kumudzi ya CBR kusiyana ndi mmaboma mmene mulibe pulogalamuyi.

Kafukufuku wowona mmene anthu olumala amakhallira yemwe anachitika ndi bungwe lotchedwa SINTEF mchaka cha 2004 kudzera ku bungwe la anthu olumala aku Norway lotchedwa Norwegian Association of Disabled wapangitsa kuti anthu adziwe zambiri zokhudza anthu olumala mMalawi muno ngakhale kuti zotsatirazi zakafukufukuyu sizikugwiritsidwa nchito mokwanira.

Zotsatira za pulogalamu yothandiza anthu amene akuvutika maso zasonyeza kuti anthu ambiri apangidwa opareshoni ya maso, ena apatsidwa magalasi owonera komanso ena athandizidwa mnjira zosiyanasiyana zokhudza matenda a maso. Zotsatira za mapulogalamu owonetsetsa kuti anthu olumala akuganiziridwa mztukuko kapena ntchito zosiyanasiyana mpaka pano zakhala zovuta kuti zidziwike bwinobwino chifukwa chosowa malipoti olongosoka a ya mmene ntchitoyi ikuyendera. Komabe ngakhale izi ziri chonchi bungwe lowona za ufulu wa anthu lakhala likulimbana ndi mchitidwe wosalanawu ndipo lakhala likuyesetsa palokha kutumiza ma lipoti a nkhani zammene maufulu a anthu akuyendera mdziko muno ku bungwe loyang'anira za ufulu wa anthu.

Mavuto amane Akupezeka

Ngakhale nkhani yolimbana ndi ufulu wa anthu olumala ikusonyeza kuti ikuyenda bwino komabe zikusonyeza kuti pena ndi pena zinthu sizikuyenda bwino. Mwachitsanzo mabungwe oyimilira anthu olumala ndi operewedwa maka ku mbali ya maluso osiyansiyana monga utsogoleri komanso malo ngati ku midzi ndi kumaboma mabungwewa alibe anthu owaimilira. Maphunziro othandiza kupereka mphamvu zoti azitha kudzilankhulira amachitika mwa patali patali. Komanso mwayi wolandira chithandizo ndi wosiyana kotero kuti mabungwe ena amalandira chithandizo chokwanira pamene ena chithandizochi ndi choperewera. Izi zikupangitsa kuti ena mwa mabungwewa azisalidwa kapena kulephera kuti azimveka akalankhula. Izi zawoneka kwambiri maka ndi bungwe loimilira anthu osamva ndikulankhula.

Mpaka pano anthu ena samamvetsabe kuti kulumala ndi mbali imodzi yokhudza ufulu wa munthu kapena ngati mbali imodzi yofuna kuiwona tikafuna kukwaniritsa ndondomeko zopangitsa kuti anthu adzakhale otukuka mtsogolo muno. Ma pulogalamu ambiri mpaka pano sanayambebe kuganizira za olumala. Chodabwitsa ndi chakuti mabungwe opangidwa ndi United Nations ndi amanenso akutsalira pa nkhanayi ngakhale kuti bungweli mchaka cha 2010 linatulutsa chikalata chopereka ndondomeko wa mmene maiko anayenera kupangira pa nkhani za anthu olumala.

4. MAWU OTSIRIZA NDI MALANGIZO

Ngakhale tsogolo la anthu olumala likuwoneka ngati siliri bwino kafukufuku uno wasonyeza kuti pali mwayi woti zinthu zikhoza kuyenda bwino. Ambiri mwa mabungwe omwe sali aboma asonyeza kuti ali ndi chidwi chofuna kuganizira anthu olumala mmapulogalamu awo. Muthandizo lake kuntchito za chitukuko boma la Norway linayenera kuwonetsetsa kuti amayi ndi abambo olumala azikhala mundondomeko yachithandizo chawo pa ulimi komanso kupangitsa kuti mabungwe ndi magulu kumene kumadzera chithandizochi monga ofesi ya kazembe wa Norway, bungwe la United Nations lowona za zakudya padziko lonse lapansi, kapenanso bungwe la mMalawi

muno la alimi la National Association of Small Farmers (NASFAM) akuwuzidwa mwachimvekere za kuganizira anthu olumala mmapulogalamu awo.

Mabungwe ena amene amasonyeza chidwi ndi nkhani za anthu olumala ndi bungwe la mipingo ku Norway lotchedwa Norwegian Church Aid kuphatikizira mabungwe amene limagwira nawo ntchito mu za umoyo. Mabungwe monga Save the Children komanso Plan Malawi awonetsetse kuti ana olumala ndi gawo limodzi la mapulogalamu awo pofuna kuwonetsetsa kuti akugwiradi ntchito zawo moganizira ufulu wa anawa.

Malangizo ku Boma la Norway

1. Ndikofunika kuti boma la Norway livomereze kuti nkhani yokhudza anthu olumala ndinkhani yokhudza ufulu wa munthu monga mmene ziliri nkhani zokhudza ufulu wa ana, azimayi ndi timagulu tina tosalidwa.
2. Ngati dziko limene liri patsogolo kuthandiza pa nkhani zaulimi ndi zaumoyo ndikofunika kuti boma la Norway lizilimbikitsa mfundo yokhudza anthu olumala pamene akusainilana mapangano a chithandizo chirichonse ndi mabungwe osiyanasiyana.
3. Ndikofunika kuti pamene mapangano achithandizo akuchitika pazikhalanso ndondomeko yabwino yomawonetsa mmene mabungwewa adzathandizire anthu alumala, ndondomeko yosonyeza chiwerengero cha anthu olumala amene akupindula ndi chithandizochi thandizoli maka pamene akuchita kalondolondo wotsatira mmene mapulogalamuwa akuyendera.
4. Bungwe la United Nations limathandiza pa pulogalamu yothandiza kupereka mphamvu kwa magulu ovutika ndikuwapangitsa kuti azitha kulankhula ndi kunena zitukuko zimene akufuna. Izi zikanakhala zothandiza kwambiri ngati pulogalamu ngati imeneyi ikanalumikizana ndi pulogalamu yuyang'anira olumala kumadera kwawo ya CBR. Izi zikhale chimodzimodzi ndi mabungwe enanso monga a United Nations oyang'anira za ana, a zaumoyo, komanso othandiza kuti anthu kupeza ndalama kudzera nkugwira nthito zachitukuko mmidzi.
5. Ndikofunikanso kuti boma la Norway lithandize ndi kulimbikitsa kafukufuku wokhudza anthu olumala kudzera ku nthambi ya boma yowona za kafukufuku ya National Statistical Office. Komanso kuthandiza boma mkafukufuku komanso mkalondolondo wake wa mapulogalamu ndi cholinga cholithandiza kuti lizigwira bwino ntchito yake yotumiza nkhani za mmene zinthu zikuyendera makamaka poganizira kuti boma la Malawi liri ndi udindo wotumiza malipoti okhudza mmene nkhani nza anthu olumala zikuyendera mchaka cha 2012

MALANGIZO KU MABUNGWE A MMALAWI OMWE AMAGWIRA NTCHITO MWA UBALE NDI MABUNGWE A KUNJA

1. **Njira Yoyenera Yofalitsira Nkhani za Anthu Olumala:** Ndikofunika kufalitsa mfundo zomwe ziri mzikalata zosiyanasiyana zokhudza anthu olumala monga bilu yokhudza anthu olumala, ndondomeko yaboma yokhudza anthu olumala, mapulani a boma a nthito zosiyanasiyana, komanso zotsatira za kafukufuku yemwe anachitika ndi a SINTEF wokhudza moyo wa anthu olumala amene sangathe kugwira ntchito modzidalira
2. **Kuphumzitsa Mabungwe Oimila Olumala:** Ndikofunika kupereka mphamvu kwa mabungwe oimira olumala kuti azitha kudzilankhulira, kumvetesa ndondomeko zoyendetsera boma, kawerengedwe ka ndalama zoyendetsera boma, kalondolondo ndi kafukufuku wa mapulogalamu a boma komanso ndikofunika kukhazikitsa ndi kulimbikitsa nthambi zambiri za mabungwewa mmaboma ndi mmidzi mdziko muno.
3. **Nthumwi zoimila anthu olumala mnthambi za Boma:** Kutu nkhanu zokhudza anthu olumala zidziyenda bwino ndikofunika kusankha munthu munthambi iliyonse yaboma kuphatikizapo mu ofesi ya kazembe wa dziko la Norway kuti aziyang'anira nkhanu zonse zokhudza anthu olumala.
4. **Udindo wa Boma:** Ndikofunika kukhala ndi ndondomeko yachimvekere yolekanitsa udindo wa boma ndi wa bungwe la boma loyang'anira anthu olumala la Malawi Council for the Handicapped.
5. **Kumvetsetsa Matanthauzo a Mawu ena ndi ena:** Ndikofunika kuti mabungwe oyang'anira anthu olumala, opanga malamulo, opanga ma pulani a boma ndi ena onse okhudzidwa ndi zakulumala azimvana chimodzi pa za matanthauzo a mawu osiyanasiyana amene angathe kutanthauzidwira mosiyanasiyana ndikupereka matanthauzo osiyana. Mawu monga kulowetsa (mainstreaming,) kuphatikizana (inclusion), kutenga mbali (participation), kuthetsa tsankho (non – discrimination), kusala (marginalization), ufulu wa anthu (human rights) ndi kusakaniza (integration) azipereka tanthauzo limodzi kwa owagwiritsa ntchito.
6. **Kutsatira za Kafukufuku wa Anthu olumala.** Ndikofunika kuunikanso zotsatira za kafukufuku amene anachitika mchaka cha 2003.
7. **Kalondolondo ndi Kafukufuku:** Mabungwe oimira anthu olumala ayenera kutenga mbali mukalondolondo ndiponso kafukufuku wa mapulogalamu omwe boma limachita.

8. **Kuganizira:** Mwa mabungwe aboma 53 ndi mabungwe atatu okha momwe anthu olumala anasankhidwa kuyendetsa nawo ntchito za mabungwewa. Nkofunika kuti mabungwe omwe Sali a boma awonetsetse kuti anthu olumala ochulukira asankhidwa kuti ayendetse nawo ntchito za mabungwe osiyanasiyana, kaya a maphunziro, mabungwe omwe ali a boma, nthambi za makomiti a kunyumba ya malamulo okhudza zamaphunziro, zaumoyo, zomangamanga, zolembe anthu ntchito ndi ena otero.
9. **Chithandizo pa ndondomeko yakulankhula pogwiritsa ntchito manja:** Ndi kofunika kuti pulogalamu yowona kuti olumala akulandira chithandizo kumudzi ya (CBR) ilumikizane ndi unduna wa maphunziro komanso bungwe la anthu osamva ndi kupititsa patsogolo nthito yophumzitsa ana omwe samamva kulankhula ndi kumvetsa nkhani pogwiritsa ntchito manja.

Lipoti ili ndi limodzi mwa malipoti a kafukufuku yemwe adakhazikitsidwa ndi dziko la Norway lounika za chithandizo chomwe dzikolola lakhala likupereka ku dziko la Malawi kuyambira mchaka cha 2000 kufika chaka cha 2010 pofuna kupititsa patsogolo ufulu wa anthu olumala. Malawi ndi limodzi mwa maiko anayi omwe anasankhidwa.

Wotsogolera ntchitoyi kuno ku Malawi anali a Jack Makoko

Koma anathandizidwa ndi Nora Ingdal ndi Annika Nilsson omwe anali atsogoleri a ntchitoyi mmaika anayiwa. Mtsogoleri wa ntchitoyi ku Uganda a Basil Kadyomunda anathandizaponso. Ena omwe anathandiza nawo anali Zozan Kaya andi Mari BrekkeMogen

Mfundo Zowonjezera:

Maganizo Ochokera kwa Anthu Olumala Operekedwa nthawi imene amakumana kuti amve zotsatira za kafukufukuyu.

Kukambirana za zotsatira za kafukufukuyu zinachitika pa 21 October 2011 ku Anne's Lodge ku Blantyre. Mabungwe amene anatomiza nthumwi anali NAD (omwe anaimiliridwa ndi woyendetsa ntchito za nthambi ya NAD ya Research and Documentation Project), MACOHA, Malawi National Association of the Deaf, FEDOMA, Parents of Disabled Children Association of Malawi, SOS Children Village ndiponso Visual and Hearing Impairment of Malawi (VIHEMA).

Nthumwi zinapereka maganizo osiyanasiyana okhudza mabungwe osiyansiyana amene amakhudzidwa ndi nkhani za anthu olumala komanso okhudza mfundo zosiyanasiyana.

(a) Mfundo zokhudza Unduna wa Zaumoyo:

Nthumwi zinagwirizana kuti ndi kofunika kuti unduna wa Umoyo uwunikenso bwino za malamulo okhudza anthu olumala ndi cholinga chofuna kuwonetsetsa kuti anthu olumala sakuvutika akafuna kukalandira chithandizo kuchipatala mmayendedwe komanso mkalankhulidwe. Ndikofunikanso kuphunzitsa ogwira ntchito za umoyo, kudzera mmabungwe a anthu olumala, mmene angathandizire anthu olumala mwaulemu. Kunsonkhanowu nthumwi zinatsendera za kufunika chithandizo cha ndalama zogwirira ntchito zimenezi.

(b) Mfundo za Boma la Norway zokhudza anthu Olumala

Anthu ambiri kumsonkhanowu anati sanali kudziwa kuti boma la Norway linatulutsa mfundo zoyenera kuzitsata zokhudza anthu olumala ndipo anapereke maganizo awo motere:

- Boma la Norway liyenera kuthandiza ndi ndalama zopangira misonkhano yofalitsira mfundozi.
- Ndikofunika kuphunzitsa anthu ndi mabungwe aboma komanso amene sali aboma zammene angapangire kuti anthu olumala asamasalidwe mzochitika zonse. Izi zichitike mwandondomeko kuti pazikhala zizindikiro zosonyeza mmene ntchitoyo ikuyendera. Ntchitoyi inkudze mabungwe a anthu olumala, maunduna a boma kuphatikikapo bungwe la MACOHA komanso izi zichitike moonetsetsa kuti ntchitoyi idzapitilire ngakhale chithandizo chitasiya.
- Boma la Norway lithandizepo ndi pa nkhani yoti aphungu a nyumba ya malamuo avomereze bilo yokhudza olumala ndipo kuti nkhani zokhudza olumala zidzikhala mmapulani a boma
- Ndikofunika kuti boma la Malawi lisainire pangano la bungwe la United Nations lopereka mwayi wotha kukadandaula munthu ukalakwiridwa.
- Ndikofunikanso kuti mfundo za boma la Norway zokhudza anthu olumala zidziunikiridwa moyang'anira malamulo ena a mdziko muno.

(c) Mabungwe Oimila Anthu Olumala

Ndi kofunika kuti mabungwe oimila anthu olumala aphunzitsidwe bwino luso lakulankhulira anthu awo, kutsatira bwino ndikumvetsa khani zokhudza malamulo amene boma limapanga komanso nkhani zokhudza chuma choyendetsera dziko. Mabungwewanso akusoweka luso lopanga kalondolondo ndi kafukufuku wa mmene nthito za chitukuko zikuyendera.

(d) Kugwira Ntchito Molumikizana ndi Ena

Ofesi ya Kazembe wa dziko la Norway iyesetse kulumikizitsa pamodzi mabungwe osiyanasiyana akunja komanso amdziko muno ndi mabungwe oimira anthu olumala Pa Mfundo yokhazikitsa munthu woyang'anira za anthu alumala mu bungwe lililonse.

Mabungwe oimira anthu olumala agwire ntchito molumikizana ndi nthambi zaboma zowona za chiwerengero cha anthu andi zinthu la National Statistical Office komanso nthambi yowona za mmene anthu akukhalira la Centre for Social Concern kuti nkhani za anthu olumala zizitha kuwunikiridwa mozama kuti zotsatira zake zizikhala zodalirika

(e) Bungwe Lowona za Ufulu wa Anthu la Malawi Human Rights Commission

Nthumwi zakumsonkhanowu zinagwirizana kuti bungweli ndilofunika chithandizo kuti lipititse patsogolo magawo osiyanasiyana a ntchito zake maka kumbali ya anthu olumala kuti lizitha kutsatira bwino zomwe limachita.

(f) Kudzidalira kwa Mabungwe Oimila Anthu Olumala

Nthumwi zinavomerezana kuti ndikofunika kuti boma la Norway lithandize mabungwewa kuti athe kupeza njira zobweretsera ndalama kuti akhale odzidalira. Nthumwi zinalimbikitsana kuti izi zingathandize kwambiri ngati mabungwewa akanapeza mwayi womanga nyumba zochititsa lenti