

Lesotho National Federation of the Organizations of the Disabled (LNFOD)

Advocacy strategy April 2022– December 2024



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Acronyms

AT-assistive technology

cbr-Community based rehabilitation

COVID-19 corona virus

CRPD-Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

GOL-Government of Lesotho

IDAL-Intellectual disability and Autism Lesotho

LNAPD-Lesotho National Association of the Physically Disabled

LNLVIP-Lesotho national league of the visually impaired persons

LNFOOD-Lesotho national federation of organisations of the disabled

NADL-National association of the Deaf Lesotho

MOSD-Ministry of social development

MOET-Ministry of Education and Training

MOLJ-Ministry of Law and Justice

MOH-Ministry of health

GDATT-Gender and disability in practice advocacy task team

GADIP-gender and disability in practice project in Lesotho and Uganda

GBV-gender-based violence

OPDS-organisations of persons with disabilities

DPOS-disabled peoples 'organisations

INTRODUCTION

Advocacy has proven to be the strongest tool for addressing the socio-economic inequalities faced by people with disabilities not only in Lesotho but across the world. Lesotho National Federation of Organizations of the Disabled (LNFOD) achieved great milestones through advocacy in order to improve the living conditions of persons with disabilities in Lesotho. It is against this motivation that LNFOD develops this three-year advocacy strategy as a tool to guide organizational advocacy efforts for the next three years (2022-2024) to build on achievements made to date and continue to tackle the barriers faced by people with disabilities in various aspects of development including education, socio-economic and legal protection of their rights just to mention a few. To ensure effective implementation and monitoring of LNFOD's organizational; strategy (2020- 2024), LNFOD has established a gender and disability advocacy task team to monitor the implementation of the strategy by holding monthly meetings in which members of the team come together to exchange on advocacy ideas within the plan. This strategy derives its validity from the organizational strategy (2020-2024) and has identified five advocacy objectives to focus on for the next three years namely, disability rights legal protection, gender and disability inclusive quality education, access to justice; gender-based violence prevention and response; and participation of persons with disabilities in the local and national decision making processes.

The advocacy strategy is implemented through annual plans which are developed on annual basis in line with the strategy.

About LNFOD

Founded in 1989, and legally registered in 1991, LNFOD is an umbrella body of the organizations of people with disability in Lesotho. Its membership consists of four organizations: National Association of the Deaf Lesotho (NADL), Intellectual Disability and Autism Lesotho (IDAL), Lesotho National Association of the Physically Disabled (LNAPD), and Lesotho National League of Visually Impaired Persons (LNLVIP). LNFOD envisions a Basotho society that is accessible and inclusive of all people that live in it, and that enables persons with disabilities to enjoy their social, economic, cultural and political rights and that enables them to realize their full potential in all aspects of development. To promote the envisioned society LNFOD's mission is to promote, protect and defend human rights of people with disabilities and their families through provision of training, emotional support and by representing their interests to government, private sector, development partners and the wider community.

Context analysis

The previous LNFOD advocacy strategy has achieved significant strides for inclusion and participation of persons with disabilities at the policy level. The 2016-2020 LNFOD advocacy strategy attained considerable number of successes for persons with disabilities including the successful enactment of the Lesotho inclusive education policy in 2018 which was released to the public in 2019. The revision of the national disability mainstreaming plan in 2020 by the ministry of social development which requires all government ministries to mainstream disability and the recent enactment of the Persons with Disability Equity Act by the parliament of Lesotho which enable enforcement of the rights of persons with disabilities in the courts of laws. The provision of a specific seat for persons with disabilities by law both in the national dialogue planning committee (NDMPC) including in the

National reforms authority (NRA) marked a significant milestone in terms of self-representation of persons with disabilities in the decision-making processes.

The above mentioned legal and policy framework for the inclusion and participation of persons with disabilities in social, economic and political spheres creates the conducive environment for disability advocacy and sets the good environment for the disability movement to demand their rights in various advocacy strategies. It is important to note that enactment of the above human rights instruments for persons with disabilities do not mean that their rights are being protected and promoted by the mere fact that they are in place. Much still needs to be done by LNFOD and other stakeholders to ensure that the disability and specific laws and policies translate into concrete action which may improve the living conditions of persons with disabilities.

However, the motivating thing is that persons with disabilities have something to fall back on to in the protection and enforcement of their rights, The Persons with Disability Equity Act presents new advocacy opportunities for persons with disabilities which must be exploited through various means including awareness raising, lobbying and campaigns, enforcements through courts of law on an individual basis or through impact litigation. Similarly, the emergence of the reforms of the constitution, parliament, public sector, justice, economy and media presents new opportunities for inclusion and participation of persons with disabilities. The enactment of the Lesotho inclusive education policy coupled by the right to inclusive education enshrined by the Persons with Disability Equity Act has a great potential of turning around the right to education for persons with disabilities as it is a now a right enforceable in the courts of law.

In 2019, the Ministry of social development conducted a situational analysis for persons with disabilities which indicates that persons with disabilities continue to face barriers in many areas of development including education, employment health and other social services.

In 2020, LNFOD conducted gender analysis among persons with disabilities and their organizations in which the study reveals considerable gender gaps within and among persons and organizations of persons with disabilities. The gender analysis highlights multiple discrimination faces by women with disabilities in social, economic, cultural and political rights which must be taken into consideration in order to promote their inclusion and participation. The analysis goes further to states that even the much-celebrated Persons with Disability Equity Act passed in 2021 fails to address gender rights adequately due to gender gaps existed during the advocacy on this act and attitudinal barriers which hampered the inclusion of gender specific issues in the Act before it was passed into law.

BACKGROUND

Lesotho is a State Party to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD 2006), which the country ratified in December 2008. As a way of domesticating this Convention, the government has enacted Persons with Disabilities Equity Act on the 12th of March 2021.

This Act elevates the status of and promotes the enhanced protection both Civil and Political and Social, Economic and Cultural Rights of persons with disabilities in Lesotho. In addition, the government has recently revised the National Disability Mainstreaming planning order to enhance the mainstreaming of disability across the Ministries in Lesotho. Moreover, Access to quality education by persons with disabilities has also appeared to

be one of the government priorities as in November 2018, Lesotho adopted the Inclusive Education system with which it introduced the Inclusive Education system which equally caters for people with disabilities across all sectors of education. Regardless of the presence of the disability rights progressive laws and policies, the issues against people with disability remain rife. The study on the Situational Analysis of people with disabilities reiterated what has been reported by previous study in relation to the situation of people with disabilities in Lesotho. To mention a few, people with disabilities face a combination of barriers when trying to access, health, economic, educational and other opportunities faced by other members of the society. In addition, the disability and gender analysis done by LNFOD recently hinted those women and girls with disabilities are worse off when compared with their male counterparts. This also indicates that other groups within the disability group are in a different situation. However, this cannot be proven without the national data. It is against this background that this advocacy strategy seeks to influence the speedy implementation of the laws and policies mentioned earlier

Enabling environment and political analysis

Lesotho is governed by the coalition government since 2012, which is characterised by inharmonious relations among the coalition partners. This has caused a volatile political situation. The threat here is the change of government before the expiration period of five years. This may cause delays and some hindrances to our advocacy strategies. In addition, there is a lack of disability mainstreaming capacity within the government ministries, which may potentially render weak our advocacy efforts. However, it is advantageous that the

government is already domesticated UNCRPD through the enactment of Persons with Disabilities Equity Act No 24 of 2021. Moreover, the government has also revised the National Disability Mainstreaming Planning 20201 to facilitate better mainstreaming of gender and disability across all the government Ministries. This is supplemented by the nomination of disability focal persons in some Ministries whose duties are among others to strengthen coordination of the disability mainstreaming process in their respective Ministries. Moreover, it is it the 4th year since Lesotho has adopted the National Inclusive Education Policy 2018. In terms of this policy, the whole national education system has shifted to being inclusive. All these forms a solid rock that supports and at least promises a successful advocacy journey. These legal and policy opportunities are strengthened by fact that LNFOD proved to have built a particularly good relationship with other national civil society organizations, public entities as well as the community leaders.

However, the fact that PWDs are currently minimally represented in Key political decision making will potentially weaken the advocacy efforts on the mainstreaming of disability in government programs and. However, Lesotho is in a process of enacting the New Local Government Elections Act and the of reviewing the constitution, these serve as our opportunity to ensure that PWDs are represented in key decision making in Lesotho.

entrypoints and advocacy opportunities

Entry Points and Opportunities

Entry Points/ Opportunities	When?	Key Targets	Tactics for Influencing
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<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Existence of the National Inclusive Education Policy 2. National Disability Mainstreaming Plan 3. Availability of disability Focal Persons 4. Good Relations with the Ministry of Social Development (The principal Secretary, The Director of Disability Services, The Minister, and the Legal Department 5. The good relations with the Parliamentary Portfolio Committee 	<p>Soon after the advocacy strategy is finalised</p>	<p>Service providers in Education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The Principal Secretary Ministry of Education and Training ✓ The Department of Distance Learning ✓ The Department of Non-Formal Education ✓ The Department of Technical and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Developing Policy Briefs ✓ Media advocacy ✓ Role Modelling ✓ Lobbying and advocacy meetings (including follow-ups) ✓ Using the Disability focal person ✓ Public [reassure ✓ Offering Technical support ✓ Sourcing financial support ✓ Teaming up with Alkies ✓ Empowerment (capacity Building and sensitizations) ✓ Strategic Impact Litigation on access to judicial justice by women with mental disabilities of Gender based violence
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<p>on Social Cluster (most members are pro disability issues)</p> <p>6. There is a representation of people with disability in the National reform's authority</p> <p>7. There is a disability rights focal person within the Ministry of Justice and some staff in LMPS, Legal AID Board and have been sensitised and trained on disability mainstreaming</p> <p>8. Persons with Disability Equity Act no 24 of 2021</p>		<p>Vocational Education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Technical and Vocational Schools Service <p>Providers in Justice</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The Principal Secretary of the Ministry of Law and Justice ✓ The Lesotho Correctional services, ✓ Commissioner of Police ✓ The Legal Aid Board 	
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<p>9. Good ties with media houses</p> <p>10. The fact that the country is preparing for the general elections (repositories of political power are more vulnerable to advocacies currently)</p> <p>11. Availability of Gender and disability Networking forum</p> <p>12. Domestic Violence Bill</p> <p>13. The National Reforms process</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The Judiciary ✓ The Chief Justice ✓ Shelters for victims of GBV (public and Private) ✓ The Director of Public Prosecutions ✓ The registry of High Court 	
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KEY MESSAGES

Audience	Key- Message/s	Source	Format
<p><u>Objective1</u></p> <p>1. Strengthen the protection of the rights of persons' males and females with disabilities through the 1. inauguration and functionalization of Disability Rights Council by December 2024</p>	<p>✓ What is the Issue?</p> <p>Comparatively people with disabilities experience inequalities in enjoyment of human rights in Lesotho which has led to their exclusion in services and the society as a whole</p> <p>✓ The Importance of the Issue</p> <p>Inclusion of people with disabilities reflects well on human rights</p>	<p>✓ Media houses</p> <p>✓ Partners such as DPOs, National Human Rights Organizations</p> <p>✓ Development Partners</p> <p>✓ Community Representatives of people with disabilities</p> <p>✓ GAD ATT</p>	<p>✓ Hold lobbying and advocacy meetings with the Ministry of Social Development and the Parliamentary Portfolio Committee of Social Cluster</p> <p>✓ Publish advocacy pieces depicting the level and extent of exclusion of people with disabilities in services and societies</p>

	<p>and democratization of the country outlook of the country and shall lead to inclusive development. As per the World Development Agenda 2030.</p> <p>✓ What does the audience need to do?</p> <p><u>Ministry of Social Development</u></p> <p>Speedily facilitate the inauguration of the council and ensure budget allocation for it to kick-start the work by the end of 2021</p>		<p>✓ Hold follow-up meetings with the targets</p> <p>✓ Offer Technical support and financial support in relation to the functionalization of the Disability Advisory Council</p>
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	<p><u>Parliamentary Portfolio</u> <u>Committee of Social</u> <u>Cluster</u></p> <p>Exercising its oversight role over the executive, exert Pressure on the Ministry of Social Development to functionalize the Disability Advisory Council</p> <p>✓ What LNFOD must do?</p> <p>Constantly influence the above through the relevant advocacy measures to do as called</p>		
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<p><u>Objective 2</u></p> <p>2. Increase access to non- formal education, distance learning and Technical and Vocational and formal academic education by males and females with disabilities by December 2024</p>	<p>✓ What is the Issue?</p> <p>Practically, people with disabilities have limited access to education with corresponding limited access to decent livelihood</p> <p>✓ The Importance of the Issue</p> <p>Access to education by people with disabilities hall open opportunities for people with disabilities to earn a decent living and shall relief the public purse from</p>	<p>✓ Media houses</p> <p>✓ Partners (DPOs)</p> <p>✓ Development Partners</p> <p>✓ An Ambassador from the Special Education Unit Maseru</p> <p>✓ GAD ATT</p> <p>✓ People with Disabilities</p> <p>✓ External partners such as International Commission for Jurists</p>	<p>Hold Lobbying and Advocacy Meetings with the Department of technical and vocational education department for the implementation of Inclusive Education policy in relation to people with disabilities</p> <p>Hold media Campaigns on the need for disability inclusive Technical, Vocational, and non- formal education</p> <p>Strategic Impact Litigation</p>
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	<p>social grants the saving which then be invested elsewhere (eg in infrastructure, health services etc)</p> <p>✓ What does the audience need to do?</p> <p><u>LDTC</u></p> <p>Widen the avenues for people with disabilities to access non- formal education as per the National Inclusive Education Policy</p> <p><u>UNESCO, LANFE</u></p> <p><u>UNICEF TVET Schools</u></p> <p><u>and the Department of</u></p>		
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	<p><u>Technical and vocational education</u></p> <p>Include people with several types of disabilities</p> <p>As per the National Inclusive Education Policy</p> <p>✓ What LNFOD must do?</p> <p>Intensively influence the targets to do what they are called to do.</p>		
<p><u>Objective 3</u></p>	<p>✓ What is the Issue?</p>	<p>Gender and Disability Rights Networking Forums</p>	<p>✓ Developing and dissemination of position papers on</p>

<p>3. Increase access to justice by males and females with disabilities using standard community case management, gender responsive, age appropriate and disability inclusive accommodations in justice processes by December 2024</p>	<p>People with disabilities are comparatively the victims of human rights violations especial those with mental disabilities since they do not have access to redress because of disability exclusive justice processes</p> <p>✓ The Importance of the Issue</p> <p>Access to justice is key to enjoyment of all other human rights the enjoyment of which enables a person with disabilities to live a meaningful life. In</p>	<p>Ministerial Focal Persons</p> <p>GAD ATT</p> <p>DPOs and other National Human Rights Organizations</p> <p>Media Houses</p> <p>Internal and external experts on access to justice by people with disabilities</p> <p>Trained accommodation providers</p>	<p>restricted access to judicial justice by people with disabilities</p> <p>✓ Using media campaigns on access to justice by people with disabilities</p> <p>✓ Story telling by disabled victims and relatives of males and female victims of human rights violations</p> <p>✓ Capacity building Workshops</p> <p>✓ Seminars</p>
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	<p>addition, a comparative minimal access to justice by people with disabilities is not in, line with the human rights norms in the country and taints the democracy image of the country in the national and international outlook.</p> <p>✓ What does the audience need to do?</p> <p><u>The Chief Justice</u></p> <p>to develop and adopt disability inclusive court rules in line with Persons with Disabilities</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Lobbying and advocacy meetings ✓ Role modelling by the courts and police stations who are already practicing gender and disability inclusion ✓ Strategic impact litigation
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	<p>Equity Act by the Act of 2022</p> <p><u>Commissioner of Police</u></p> <p>To ensure that at least a semester module on disability is included for the training of police recruits in 2023</p> <p>To ensure the training of at least 20 Police officers on sign language to attach at least 10 sign language interpreters who shall be placed at district police station by the end of 2023</p>		
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	<p>and at least 5 accommodation providers for persons with mental disabilities who are civil servants</p> <p>To appoint one disability focal person who shall be give a relevant training and who shall coordinate disability inclusion within the Institution from time to time.</p> <p>To revamp and ensure full access by people with disabilities at afloat one police station by the end of</p>		
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	<p>2024 which shall as a model police station</p> <p>Disaggregate data with disability to track the record of males and females with disabilities who access the services to inform the future planning</p> <p><u>The Legal Aid Board.</u></p> <p>Avail the services of a sign language interpreter and an accommodation provider by the end of 2023</p>		
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	<p>Decentralise the services to at least, the Southern and Northern Regions by 2023</p> <p><u>Department of Planning, The Ministry of Law and Justice</u></p> <p>Ministerial strategic plan must be disability inclusive with clear gender and disability indicators.</p> <p><u>The Office of the DPP</u></p> <p>Avail accommodation providers, sign</p>		
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	<p>language interpreters and all the necessary support for enabling meaningful participation of people with disabilities in criminal cases</p> <p>✓ What LNFOOD must do?</p> <p>Influence the targets to do as called</p>		
<p><u>Objective 4</u></p> <p>4. Strengthen GBV prevention and response for males and</p>	<p>✓ What is the Issue?</p> <p>Cases of gender-based violence that involve people with disabilities are hardly</p>	<p>✓ Gender and Disability Networking Forum</p>	<p>Nomination and engagement of disability rights ambassadors within the target institutions.</p>

<p>females with disabilities by December 2024</p>	<p>finalised and settled by the courts of law leaving disabled victims of gender-based violence with no redress.</p> <p>✓ The Importance of the Issue</p> <p>Access to inclusive judicial justice system by people with disability contributes to the elimination of gender-based violence. It also a mean towards achieving gender equality.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Minis trial Disability Focal Persons ✓ Disabled People's Organizations ✓ GAD ATT ✓ LNFOD Women and youth Committee ✓ Media platforms 	<p>Holding Lobbying and advocacy meetings with the targets</p> <p>Advocacy through real life stories</p> <p>Sensitise and educate people with disabilities about gender-based violence and the available legal, heal and social services in relation to gender-based violence.</p> <p>Offer technical support for disability inclusive services for survivors of gender-based violence.</p>
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	<p>✓ What does the audience need to do?</p> <p><u>Women's rights</u></p> <p><u>Organization</u></p> <p>Include women with disabilities in their advocacy initiatives towards ending gender based- violence against women.</p> <p>Disability Rights</p> <p>Ambassadors</p> <p>Immediately and strategically influence inclusion of people with disabilities within the gender and based</p>		
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	<p>violence initiatives of their respective institutions.</p> <p>Service providers for victims of sexual violence</p> <p>Make your services inclusive of and accessible to people with disabilities who are victims of sexual violence by 3023</p> <p>COMPOL</p> <p>Ministry of Law and Justice and The Parliamentary Portfolio Committee for Social Cluster</p> <p>Ensure that the Domestic Violence Act is enacted into law by June 2023</p>		
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	<p>DPOs</p> <p>Exert pressure on the targets to make gender-based violence inclusive of people with disabilities</p> <p>Office of the Master</p> <p>✓ What LNFOD must do?</p> <p>Persuade the targets to influence</p>		
<p><u>Objective 5</u></p> <p>5. Advocate for the representation of people with disabilities in the National</p>	<p>✓ What is the Issue?</p> <p>People with disabilities not represented in Key decision-making bodies such as the parliament hence</p>	<p>GAD Networking Forum</p> <p>GAD ATT</p> <p>Ministerial Focal Persons</p>	<p>Identify nominate and create the disability rights ambassadors from influential political parties</p>

<p>Assembly and the Senate using the National Reforms Process by December 2024</p>	<p>major decisions and laws affecting the public are not disability inclusive</p> <p>✓ The Importance of the Issue</p> <p>Representation of people with disabilities in parliament will enable the decisions and the laws passed by the parliament to be disability inclusive and this is key to disability mainstreaming inclusion</p> <p>✓ What does the audience need to do?</p>		<p>Hold meetings with the parliamentary portfolio committee on social cluster to influence the provision authorising the representation of people with disabilities in parliament.</p> <p>Hold media campaign to encourage people with disabilities to actively take part in politics</p>
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	<p><u>The Parliamentary Committee for social Cluster</u></p> <p>Ensure that the representation of people with disabilities in the National Assembly and the Senate is read into the omnibus Bill as per the Plenary 2 of the National Reforms Process</p> <p><u>Disability Rights Ambassadors from the political Parties</u></p> <p>Demand the representation of</p>		
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	<p>people with disabilities in parliament and show its necessary for disability inclusion in parliament</p> <p>✓ What LNFOD must do?</p> <p>LNFOD should /strategically influence the targets to respond positively to LNFOD's call of Cation</p>		
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3. CHANGE OBJECTIVES AND IMPACT INDICATORS

CHANGE OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS
<p><u>Objective1</u></p> <p>1. Strengthen the protection of the rights of persons males and female persons with disabilities through the inauguration and functionalization of Disability Rights Council by December 2024</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Members of the council are inaugurated, ✓ The Council has its regulation ✓ The secretariat is hired ✓ The capacity of both the councillors and the secretariat is built ✓ The council has begun some activities
<p>2. Increase access to non- formal education, distance learning and Technical and Vocational and formal academic education</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The increased number of males and females with disabilities enrolled in technical and vocational schools, distance learning and non-formal education

<p>by males and females with disabilities by December 2024</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The initiatives done by the Ministry of Education to implement IE in TVET, distance and non-formal Education
<p>3. Increase access to justice by males and females with disabilities using standard community case management, gender responsive, age appropriate and disability inclusive accommodations in justice processes by December 2024</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Draft / Final courts rules that are disability inclusive and gender sensitive ✓ The number of accommodation providers used by service providers in access to justice (Police, courts, DPP, Mater of High Court) ✓ The disability disaggregated data showing the number of males and females with disabilities who accessed justice services offered by different service providers
<p>4. Strengthen GBV prevention and response for males and females with disabilities by December 2024</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The increased number of cases of GBV involving males and females with disabilities reported and adjudicated by the courts of law ✓ The number of women with disabilities who access justice services from the service providers for survivors of Gender based Violence

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The reports of the women's rights organizations and the Ministry of Gender, Youth, sports and Recreation which indicate how people with disabilities are included in their services.
<p>5. Advocate for the representation of people with disabilities in the National Assembly and the Senate using the National Reforms Process by December 2024</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ There is at least one representative of people with disability in both the National Assembly and the Senate by December 2024

OBJECTIVES AND INDICATORS

<u>OBJECTIVE 1</u>	<u>ACTIVITIES</u>	<u>PPROGRESS INDICATORS</u>
<u>Objective1</u>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hold a lobbying meeting with the Ministry of Social Development to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Lobbying and follow-up meetings executed ✓ Media campaigns executed

<p>1. Strengthen the protection of the rights of person's males and females with disabilities through the inauguration and functionalization of Disability Rights Council by December 2024</p>	<p>track progress in relation to the inauguration of the council.</p> <p>2. Hold media campaigns in the need for the functionalization of the council</p> <p>3. Hold lobbying meetings with MSOD for the budget allocation for hiring of the council's secretariat and development of the</p> <p>4. Lobby for allocation of resources for the capacity building of the Councilors and the secretariat.</p> <p>5. Hold Capacity Building workshops for DPOs' representatives (with Certificates)</p> <p>6. Develop the tool to Keep record to track and monitor the progress done by the Disability Rights Council</p>	<p>✓ Meetings executed</p> <p>✓ Capacity Building workshops held</p>
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	<p>7. Lobby the council to disaggregate data with gender and disability</p>	
<p>2. Increase access to non- formal education, distance learning and Technical and Vocational and formal academic education by males and females with disabilities by December 2024</p>	<p>1. Hold a lobbying meeting with the departments of TVET, distance learning, and non- formal education on the need for inclusion of PWDs in education and the need for disaggregating data with disability.</p> <p>2. Hold media campaigns to exert pressure on MoET to speedily include males and females with disabilities in TVET, distance learning and non- formal education</p> <p>3. Compile the lists of available TVET schools and disseminate it to people with disabilities using the Community Councils and</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Lobbying Meetings executed ✓ Media campaigns executed ✓ Bata is disaggregated with disability. ✓ Role Modelling executed ✓ Storytelling is done

	<p>public gatherings as well as the offices of the area chiefs</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">4. Hold media campaigns and public campaigns to sensitize PWDS of these educational avenues to encourage them to enroll.5. Through Stories published in print media as well as LNFOD Website and acknowledge and praise the disability inclusive TVET Schools6. Role Modelling (Publishing success stories males and females who successfully enrolled in TVET, distance learning and non- formal education7. Hold a lobbying Meeting with the Principal Secretaries for the Ministries of Education and	
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	<p>Training and Social Development for the accreditation of Technical and Vocational Schools for People with Disabilities such as Enthusing Vocational Schools</p>	
<p>3. Increase access to justice by males and females with disabilities using standard community case management, gender responsive, age appropriate and disability inclusive accommodations</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hold lobbying meetings with the Principal Secretary for Ministry of Justice on the implementation of the Provisions of Persons with Disability Equity Act. 2. Hold advocacy and lobbying meetings with Commissioner of Police, Directors of Legal Aid and Department of Planning and Lesotho Correctional services to the implementation of Persons with Disabilities Equity Act. And 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Meetings executed as planned ✓ Meetings executed as planned ✓ A refresher training held, and the coordination Plan of the focal persons revised ✓ Media Campaigns Held ✓ High Court and Subordinate Court Riles Modified. ✓ Court Presidents of the Basotho Courts sensitized of Gender and disability Inclusion

<p>in justice processes by December 2024</p>	<p>the need to disaggregate data with disability.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Hold a refresher training for the Focal Person within the Ministry and revise the coordination strategy 4. Hold media campaigns to exert pressure on the Ministry 5. Peruse and revise the High Court Rules to make them gender sensitive and disability Inclusive 6. Peruse and revise the Subordinate and local court rules to make them gender and disability inclusive 7. Hold a sensitization Capacity Building workshop for the Basotho Courts Presidents on gender and Disability Inclusion Mafeteng, Mohale's Hoek, 	
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	Maseru, Berea and Lefribe Courts)	
4. Strengthen GBV prevention and response for males and females with disabilities by December 2024	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hold sensitization workshop for media chiefs, and editors for gender and disability inclusive reporting 2. Use media to educate members of the public and people with disabilities about GBV based violence, their roles in relation to that as well where to report such cases and the other service providers for victims of GBV 3. Hold meetings to encourage service providers for GBV cases to disaggregate data by disability 4. Hold meeting to encourage service providers for GBV to disaggregate data with 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Sensitization workshop is completed ✓ Media campaigns held and complete ✓ Public gatherings held

	<p>disabilities (Women's Rights CSOs, Ministry of Engender Youth Sports and Recreation Department of Gender, Centers for survivors of GBV, Gender dn protection Unit Ministry of Police, Area Chiefs</p> <p>5. Map stakeholders on GBV at the Community Level and create a coordinated a referral system for GBV</p> <p>6. hold the public gatherings to share with members of the public the GBV reporting and referral system</p>	
<p>5. Advocate for the representation of people with disabilities in the National</p>	<p>1. Lobbing meeting with the parliamentary committee for social cluster to influence the inclusion of the provision authorizing the</p>	<p>✓ Disability Rights ambassadors from the political parties identified and engaged</p> <p>✓ Lobbying meetings with the parliamentary portfolio</p>

<p>Assembly and the Senate using the National Reforms Process by December 2024</p>	<p>representation of people with disabilities in the National Assembly and Senate</p> <p>2. Identify and engage disability Rights Ambassadors to demand pressurize the parliament as well as to support the inclusion of the provision authorizing the representation of people with disabilities in parliament</p>	<p>committee for social cluster lobbied and engaged.</p>
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RISK ANALYSIS

Risk	Impact Low/ Medium/ High	Likelihood Low/ Medium/ High	Risk Management Strategy
<p>Objective!</p> <p>None- Allocation of adequate resources for the functionalization of the council</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>Influence the parliamentary portfolio Committee of Social Cluster to exert pressure on MSOD</p> <p>Use media campaigns to exert pressure on the Ministry of Social Development</p> <p>Mobilize the community members and Allies demand the Council</p>

<p>Objective 2</p> <p>Delay in development of the activities in relation to disability mainstreaming in TVET and distance learning</p>	High	Medium	<p>Intensify the advocacy for resource allocation for implementation of IE IN TVET and non- formal education</p> <p>Provide technical support in designing of such activities</p>
<p>Objective 3</p> <p>Resilience by the community leaders to surrender some of the</p>	High	Minimum	<p>Sensitize the community leaders of the available formal justice mechanisms and how</p>

<p>power they perceive to have in relation to GBV cases</p>			<p>they can cooperate with them</p>
<p>Objective 4</p> <p>Resilience to include people with disabilities in services offered for GBV Survivors by private service providers caused by lack of knowledge and appreciation of disability</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>Intensify the efforts to sensitize service providers on disability and disability mainstreaming</p> <p>Readily avail technical support such, as accommodation providers, sign language interpreters, and technical know-how to handle cases involving PWDs</p>

<p>Objective 5</p> <p>Politicians (Members of the National Assembly may want to jealously block the reservation of the seat for disability representative in parliament</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>Appoint several Disability Rights Ambassadors in the National Assembly</p> <p>Influence the political parties to buy the idea of having the disability representatives</p>
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Partnerships

Top 4 Allies/ partners	Level of influence	Position on issue	Tactics for Collaboration
DPOs	High	The same as ours	Continuous engagement in our advocacy strategies

Women in Law Southern Africa, She Hive, Lesotho Council of NGOs, Federation of women Lawyers	High	The same as ours	Lobbying meetings, sharing of information and continuous engagement through the Gender and Disability Networking Forum
Parliamentary Portfolio Committee of Social cluster	High	The same as ours	Lobbying meetings, sharing of information and continuous engagement
Ministerial Disability Focal Persons	High	Same as ours	Regular meetings and sharing of information as well as holding refresher trainings
Media Houses (Lesotho News Agency)	High	Same as ours	Sharing of information through press releases and continuous invitations to our events

8. EVIDENCE BASE

Objective	Available Evidence	Further Evidence required
Objective 1	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Situational analysis of the Rights of persons with disabilities in Lesotho 2019 2. (LNFOD) Gender Analysis Report 2020 	N/A
Objective 2	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. (LNFOD) Gender Analyses Study 2020 2. Quarterly reports from the Community Councils by the community representatives of people with disabilities 	N/A
Objective 3	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. (LNFOD) Gender Analyses Study 2020 2. Quarterly reports from the Community Councils by the community representatives of people with disabilities 	N/A

Objective 4	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. (LNFOD) Gender Analyses Study 2020 2. Quarterly reports from the Community Councils by the community representatives of people with disabilities 	A Mini survey on the inclusion of people with disabilities in service delivery for survivors of GBV
Objective	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Plenary 2 Report of the National Reform Process 	N/A

