

INTELLECTUAL DISABILITIES IN CUMMUNITY ACTIVITIES 2013

Inception Report

Prepared By

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General Information

Name of Country: PAKISTAN
Area (Sq. km.): 796, 095 sq. km.

Life Expectancy

Life Expectancy is defined as the number of years that an individual is expected to live as determined by statistics. According to the latest WHO data published in April 2011 life expectancy in Pakistan is: Male 63.8, female 67.5 and total life expectancy is 65.6 which give Pakistan a World Life Expectancy ranking of 131.

Infant Mortality rate

The Mortality rate; infant (per 1;000 live births) in Pakistan was last reported at 69.70 in 2010, according to a World Bank report published in 2012. Infant mortality rate is the number of infants dying before reaching one year of age, per 1,000 live births in a given year. A report of Economic Survey of Pakistan 2011-12 has stated that the infant mortality rate is (at 63 per 1000 live births)

Maternal Mortality RATE

The death of a woman in childbirth is a tragedy, an unnecessary and wasteful event that carries with it a huge burden of grief and pain. Pregnancy is not a disease and pregnancy related morbidity and mortality are preventable.

The status of maternal health is poor in Pakistan. An estimated 30,000 women die each year due to pregnancy related causes. It is estimated that about 500 maternal deaths occur per 100,000 live births each year in Pakistan. Recent estimates (WHO & UNICEF) place the figures around 270/100,000 live births but in reality it may be higher because of under registration of deaths in country and absence of cause of death information.

Literacy rate

Pakistan has one of the lowest literacy rates in the world and according to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), it is 55 per cent and Pakistan stands at 160th in total countries of the world. Literacy definition as in 1998 census is “ The ability of a person who can read a newspaper & write a simple letter in any Language”.

Population

Pakistan's estimated population is over 187 million making it the world's sixth most-populous country. The estimated Growth rate is 1.573%.

Broken Down by District (1998 Census Data)

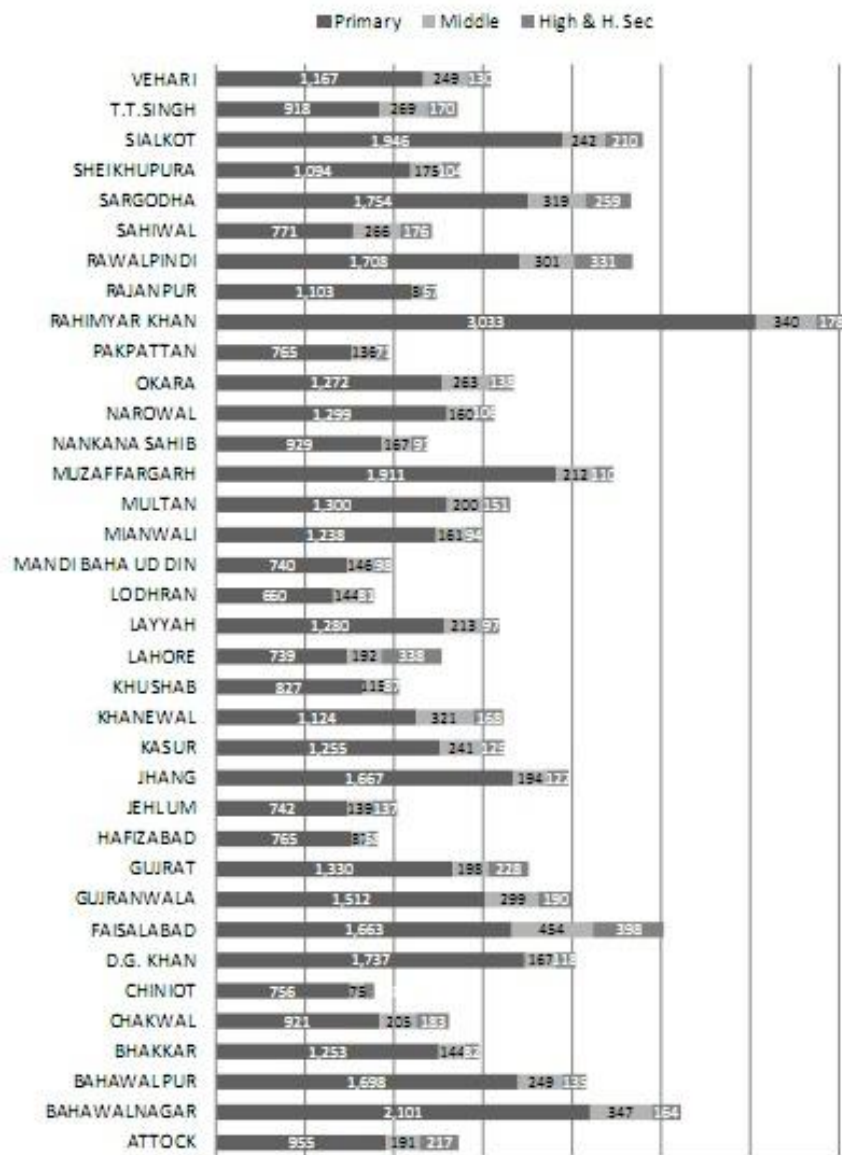
District	Population	District	Population	District	Population
Islamabad (Capital)	805235				
PUNJAB PROVINCE					
Attock	1274935	Multan	3116851	Khanewal	2068490
Bhakkar	1051456	Narowal	1265097	Lahore	6318745
D.G Khan	1643118	Pakpattan	1286680	Lodhraan	1171800
Gujranwala	3400940	RajanPur	1103618	Mianwali	1056620
Jhung	2834545	Sargodha	2665979	Muzafargarh	2635903
Kasoor	2375875	SheikhuPura	3321029	Okara	2232992
Khushab	905711	T. T Singh	1621593	Gujrat	2048008
Layyah	1120951	Hafizabad	832980	Jhelum	936957
MandiBahauddin	1160552	Bahawalnagar	2061447	Chakwal	1083725
Faisalabad	5429547	Vehari	2090416	Sialkot	2723481
Rawalpindi	3363911	Sahiwal	1843194		
KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA PROVINCE					
Abbottabad	880666	Haripur	692228	Mardan	1460100
Bannu	677346	Karak	430796	Nowshera	874373
Batagram	307278	Kohat	562644	Peshawar	2026851
Buner	506048	Kohistan	472570	Shangla	434563
Charsadda	1022364	Lakki Marwat	490025	Swabi	1026804
Chitral	318689	Lower Dir	717649	Swat	1257602
Dera Ismail Khan	852995	Malakand	452291	Tank	238216
Hangu	314529	Mansehra	1152839	Upper Dir	575852
SINDH PROVINCE					
Badin	1136044	Khairpur	1546587	Shikarpur	880438
Dadu	1688811	Larkana	1927066	Sukkur	908373
Ghotki	970549	Mirpurkhas	905935	Tharparkar	914291
Hyderabad	2891488	Naushahro Firoz	1087571	Thatta	1113194
Jacobabad	1425572	Nawab Shah	1071533	Umer Kot	663095
Karachi	9856318	Sanghar	1421977		
Balochistan PROVINCE					
Awaran	118173	Kech	413204	Ziarat	33340
Barkhan	103545	Kharan	206909	Panjgur	234051
Bolan	288056	Khuzdar	417466	Pishin	367183
Chagai	202564	Kohlu	99846	Qilla Abdullah	370269
Dera Bugti	181310	Lasbela	312695	Qilla Saifullah	193553
Gwadar	185498	Loralai	297555	Quetta	759941
Jafarabad	432817	Mastung	164645	Sibi	180398
Jhal Magsi	153693	Musakhel	134056	Zhob	275142
Kalat	237834	Naseerabad	245894		

Education System

Pakistan inherited the system of education from British but after that no significant changes has been brought in education system of Pakistan. Consequently, the literacy rate has become less than the regional countries which got independence abreast of Pakistan.

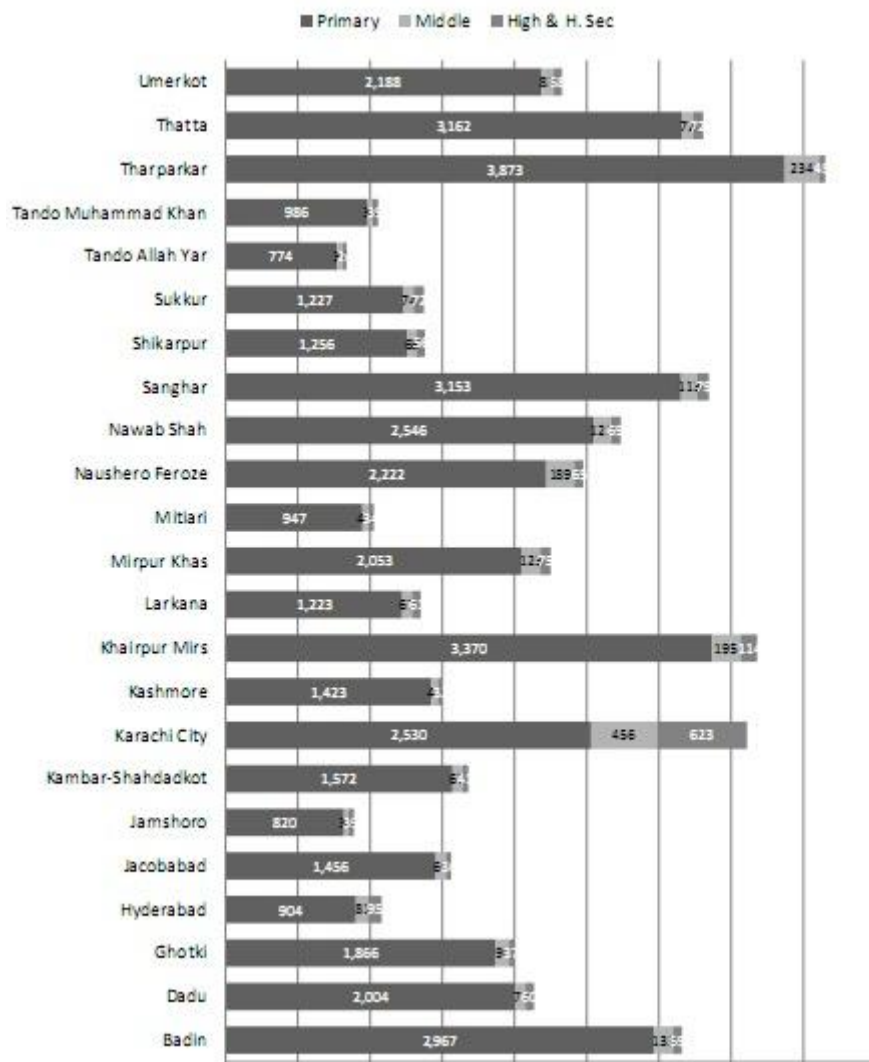
EDUCATION STATISTICS OF THE PROVINCE OF PUNJAB

The Province of Punjab comprises of 36 districts. It extends over an area of 2,05,345 square kilometers (97,192 square miles) which is 25.8 percent of the total area of Pakistan. Punjab is the most populous province of Pakistan The province of Punjab has a total number of 59,054 institutions in public sector of education. Out of these 5,769 are located in urban areas and the remaining 53,285 are in rural areas.



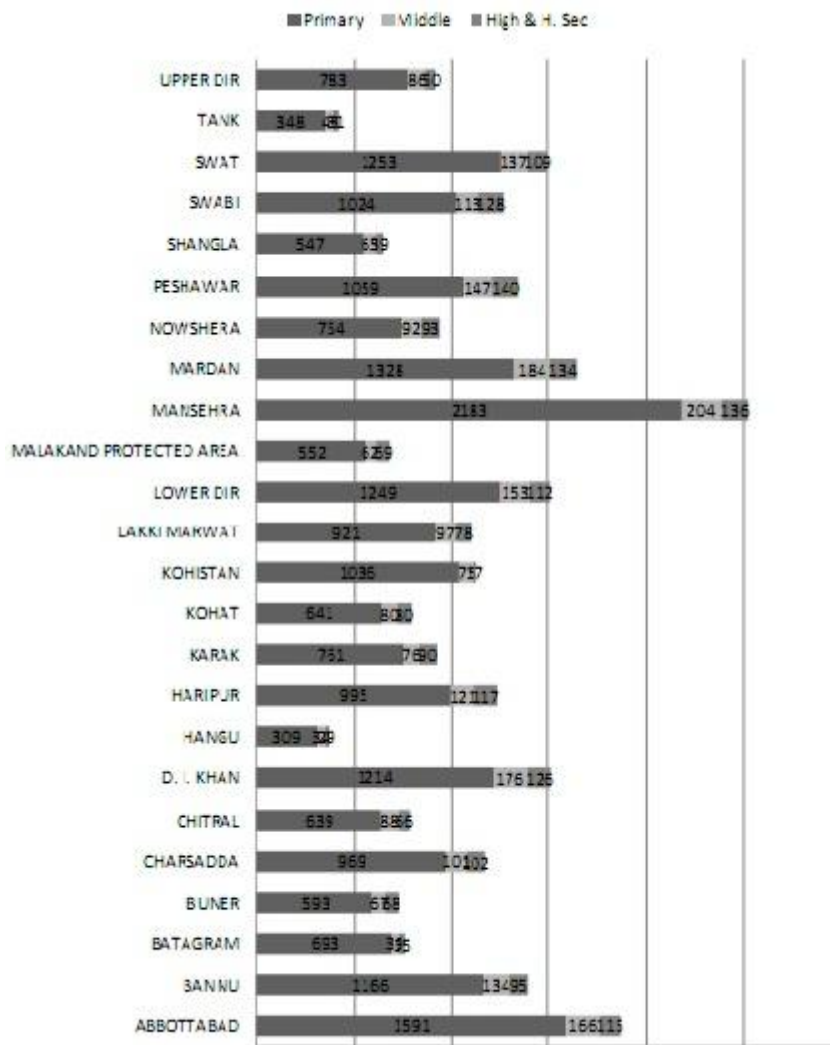
EDUCATION STATISTICS OF THE PROVINCE OF SINDH

The Province of Sindh comprises of 23 districts. It extends over an area of 140,915 square kilometers which is 17.7 percent of the total area of Pakistan. The province of Sindh has a total number of 48,914 institutions in public sector of education. Out of these 5,765 are located in urban areas and the remaining 43,149 are in rural areas.



EDUCATION STATISTICS OF THE PROVINCE OF KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA

The Province of KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA comprises of 24 districts. It extends over an area of 74,521 square kilometers. The province of KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA has a total number of 27,207 institutions in public sector of education. Out of these 1,797 are located in urban areas and the remaining 25,410 are in rural areas.



EDUCATION STATISTICS OF THE PROVINCE OF BALOCHISTAN

Balochistan is the largest province of the country at 347,190 km², which comprises of approximately 44% of the total land area of Pakistan. The population density is very low due to the mountainous terrain and scarcity of water. For administrative purposes, the province is subdivided into 30 districts. Balochistan is the least populated province of the country. According to 1998 census, Balochistan had a population of roughly 6.6 million; the current projected population is 9,126,056. Quetta is the largest city and is the provincial capital.

The province of Balochistan has a total number of 12,293 institutions in public sector of education. Out of these 2,801 are located in urban areas and the remaining 9,492 are in rural areas.

Health System

At present, there are 972 hospitals, 4,842 dispensaries, 5,374 basic health units and 909 maternity and child health centres in Pakistan. With availability of 149,201 doctors, 10,958 dentists, 76,244 nurses and 108,137 hospital beds in the country during 2011-12 compared to 144,901 doctors, 10,508 dentists, 73,244 nurses and 104,137 hospital beds last year, the population and health facilities ratio worked out 1,206 persons per doctors, 16,426 persons per dentist and 1,665 persons per hospital bed.

During 2011-12, 30 basic health units and 7 rural health centres have been constructed, while 15 rural health centres and 35 basic health units have been upgraded. 4,300 doctors, 450 dentists, 3,000 nurses and 4,500 paramedics have completed their academic courses and 4,000 new beds have been added in the hospitals. 9,500 Lady Health Workers (LHWs) have been trained and deployed mostly in the rural areas.

Moreover, some 7 million children have been immunized and 20 million packets of ORS has been distributed. In addition to ongoing various health programmes such as cancer treatment, AIDS prevention, Malaria Control Programme, this year special focus was given by Federal as well as Provincial Government to “Dengu Epidemic Control Programme”.

The total outlay of health sector is budgeted Rs.55.1 billion which included Rs.26.2 billion for development and Rs. 28.9 billion for current expenditure which is equivalent to 0.27 percent of GDP during 2011-12 as compared to 0.23 percent in 2010-11.

Major Industry

Textiles

As Pakistan is one of the major producers of cotton, the country has a sound textile industry. It is apparent from the fact that the textile exports doubled to \$10.5 billion in 2007 from \$5.2 in 1999. Pakistan accounts for 3% of the United States textile imports. The country's textile exports are expected to reach \$14 billion while employing approximately 6.2 million people indirectly as well as directly. Pakistan's textile and apparel manufacturing industry provides employment to 40% of the country's labor force.

Agriculture

Agriculture is one of the largest industries in Pakistan. It accounts for an approximate 21.2% of the total GDP, employing over 40% of the labor force across the region. Punjab is the most agricultural region in Pakistan, producing wheat and cotton which is exported all across the globe. Pakistan is also a major producer of apricots, cotton, milk, sugarcane, onions, wheat, Date Palms, mangoes and rice.

Mining

Pakistan has an abundance of mineral resources and an area of over 6,00,000 km² that is projected to have a variety of metallic and non-metallic mineral deposits. In 1995, Pakistan stipulated its first National Mineral Policy that resulted in the expansion of its mining sector. In response to the policy, four international mining companies have already set up their operations in the country. Coal, rock salt, construction material, gold, gemstones and duddar zinc are other major natural products of the mining sector.

IT Industry

The second half of the first decade of 21st century has seen steady growth in the IT industry of Pakistan. Software exports grew considerably in 2007. That year, the industry's worth was estimated at \$2.8 billion with an increase in the number of IT companies to 1306. The country also featured in the Global Services Location Index for the first time in 2007, Further, Pakistan ranked as the 30th best off shoring location in the world and as of 2009, its rank improved to the 20th position.

Cement Industry

There was only industry of cement when Pakistan came in to being. Now many industries are working in Daud Khel, Dandkot, Hyderabad, Wah, Rohrim Jhelum, Hazara and Karachi. Calcium Carbonate, Gypsum and Special clay which is used in its manufacturing is sufficient for Pakistan. A factory is being made in Spuntungy in Balochistan with the cooperation of Iran. Second factory is under construction at Gudai in Lasbella. Factories of cement are also working in Gharibwal, Farooqui, Noshera, Kohar and Nooriabad.

Pharmaceuticals

The pharmaceutical and chemicals industry is growing at a steady rate in Pakistan. It is ranked as one of the main countries for producing a wide range of drugs and pharmaceutical products. This industry is said to contribute \$400 million in regards to exporting medicines around the globe.

Leather industry

The leather industry in Pakistan is as old as the history of the country. During the British era just a few number of tanneries were working in large cities such as Karachi, Lahore, New Delhi etc. In the 1950s the number of well equipped tanneries increased in Karachi, Lahore, Sialkot and other major industrial cities. This number continued to rise due to increase in demand of finished products as well as raw material in the national and international market. Pakistan Leather Industry has the production capacity of more than 100 million square meters and against the production capacity it is Producing only 60 million square meters.

Employment Rate

Unemployment Rate in Pakistan increased to 6.50 percent in the fourth quarter of 2012 from 6.10 percent in the third quarter of 2012. Unemployment Rate in Pakistan is reported by the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics. Historically, from 1985 until 2012, Pakistan Unemployment Rate averaged 5.38 Percent reaching an all time high of 7.80 Percent in June of 2002 and a record low of 3.10 Percent in December of 1987.

Agriculture sector is the largest provider of employment to 45 percent of total labour force. The employment share by manufacturing sector has increased from 13.2 percent in 2009-10 to 13.7 percent in 2010-11. Informal sector employs 73.8 percent of total labour force in 2010-11 as compared to 73.3 percent in 2009-10. The Government of Pakistan is making sincere efforts to boost overseas employment. The number of emigrant was 0.36 million in 2010 which has increased to 0.45 million in 2011 which include 0.20 million unskilled, 0.17 million skilled, 0.073 million semi skilled, 0.0030 Million highly skilled and 0.0069 million highly qualified workers.

Intellectual Disabilities

Laws Concerned with persons with Intellectual Disabilities

In Pakistan there are no any exclusive laws for the persons with intellectual disabilities. The Provisions regarding the issues of intellectual disabilities are found in other exclusive laws made for all disabled people. Some provision for the persons with intellectual disabilities are found in the following laws and policies

Disabled Persons (Employment and Rehabilitation) Ordinance, 1981

It was the first constitutional effort on the part of the state to start institutional care of the special persons in Pakistan. . Under this ordinance, the National Council for the Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons was established to formulate policy for the employment, rehabilitation and welfare of the disabled persons.

The ordinance binds the provincial governments to establish the Provincial Councils for the Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons to execute the policy made by the National Council for the employment, rehabilitation and welfare of this vulnerable segment of the society. Establishment of training and vocational centers for equipping special persons with necessary skills is also the domain of Provincial Councils.

Under Disabled Persons (Employment and Rehabilitation) Ordinance one per cent quota was reserved for special persons in all government and private sector establishments which were later enhanced to two per cent.

National Policy for Persons with Disabilities (2002)

The National Policy for Persons with Disabilities was finalized after a lengthy consultative process involving all stakeholders and relevant Federal Ministries including Health, Labour Manpower, Housing and Works, Science and Technology as well as relevant departments and prominent NGOs. The provision and expansion of services of good quality require a multi-sectoral and multidimensional approach. This is possible only through the active cooperation of federal, provincial, local government organizations, NGOs as well as involvement of family, professionals and the community at large. The policy document contains a vision, guiding principles and strategies to achieve the objectives.

National Plan of Action for Persons with Disabilities, 2006

The National Plan of Action (NPA) suggests measures to operationalize the National Policy for the Persons with Disabilities 2002. The NPA is based on the philosophy that

access, inclusion and equalization of opportunities for the person with disabilities are not possible by isolated interventions. These services should therefore be designed in an integrated way by pooling and mobilizing all resources. The NPA identifies 17 critical areas of intervention from assessment of the magnitude of the problem to service delivery systems. It spells out short term steps to be taken by the end of June 2009 and long term measures to be adopted by July, 2025. It contains specific time frames for the completion of each activity and assigns responsibility to various departments and agencies.

The short term measures listed in the NPA include: establishment of data bank; sample surveys of persons with disabilities in selected districts; reduction in incidence of disabilities through primary and secondary preventive care, strengthening of disability prevention programmes, arrangements for early detection and institutional interventions; escalating medical rehabilitation services; promoting inclusive education; expanding and reinforcing vocational training; employment including self employment; legislative support to persons with disabilities; and boosting up public opinion and increasing support to NGOs.

The long term objectives reflected in NPA focus on creation of barrier free physical environment for PWDs in all public, private and commercial buildings and public places and revision of construction bye laws. More effective enforcement and expansion of social assistance and social security programme under the provisions of existing laws would be beneficial.

Special Citizens Act, 2008

Special Citizens Act, 2008 seeks to provide the accessibility to disabled citizens at every public place, with regard to allocation of seats in public transports, provision of facilities on footpaths for wheelchairs and blind persons. Similarly, while crossing the roads special citizens must be given priority. Under this act, government shall make the concerned authorities bound, before the construction of buildings in public or private sectors particularly in Educational Institutions, Banks, Hospitals, Shopping Malls, Police Stations, Airports, Railway Stations, Bus Stops, Hotels and at every public place to provide the facility of access of wheelchairs. Further, Public Transporters shall be made bound to allocate seats for special citizens and provide easy access to their seats in the public transport. The act also binds concerned authorities to take necessary steps to provide maximum facilities on footpaths for the wheel chairs and blind persons. Under the law, special persons should be given priority while crossing the roads and traffic police should be responsible for its implementation.

Special Citizens (Right to Concessions in Movement) Act, 2009

Special Citizens (Right to Concessions in Movement) Act was promulgated in 2009 which seeks to provide concessional rates to special citizens in all modes of public and private transport as these citizens even if working, are unable to earn sufficient to pay standard fares. Under this act, air, railway and other transport authorities are bound to charge less/half rates from disabled persons.

Financial Assistance for the Persons with Intellectual Disabilities

Pakistan Bait-ul-mal

Pakistan Bait-ul-mal since its inception in February, 1992 has been endeavoring to provide necessities of life such as food stamps, clothing, education, financial aids, setting up of Vocational Training Centers to start some business and medical relief to the disabled, poor, widows, destitute and orphans.

Zakat and Usher System

Zakat is one of the five basic Pillars of Islamic faith. Zakat funds are distributed among deserving people through the 40,000 Local Committees established at grass root level. Forty percent Zakat fund are now delivered towards a rehabilitation oriented programs which includes Stipend & Qarza-Hasna for the education, health care, and Rehabilitation grants.

Local Community resources

Financial assistance for Special Persons can be obtained from local community by mobilizing them.

Services Including CBR available for the persons with Intellectual Disabilities

In 1992, Non-Institutionalized Community Based Rehabilitation (CBR) Project “Vocational Rehabilitation and Employment of Disabled Persons” (VREDP) was established to produce a cost-effective program which could make rehabilitation and employment services available to people with disabilities living in far flung and slum areas by utilizing the resources available in the community.

Outline of Organization

Vocational Rehabilitation and Employment of Disabled Persons (VREDP)

In 1992, the Project Vocational Rehabilitation and Employment of Disabled Persons (VREDP) was established to produce a cost-effective program which could make rehabilitation and employment services available to people with disabilities living in far flung and slum areas by utilizing the resources available in the community. It is a Non-Institutionalized **Community Based Rehabilitation (CBR)** project which is responsible not only for rehabilitation but also to ensure equalization of opportunities and social integration of all the people with disabilities by providing appropriate Health, Education, Vocational and Social Services through Mobilizing local Community. This project was initially established in collaboration with:-

- Ministry of Social Welfare & Special Education, Government of Pakistan
- United Nation Development Programme (UNDP)
- International Labour Organization (ILO)

VREDP Objectives

- To develop a national programme of rehabilitation assistance to enhance economic and social functioning of disabled through mobilization of community resources.
- To establish a non-institutional community based rehabilitation programmes to reach a larger number of disabled persons in more cost-effective ways.
- To increase the employment of disabled persons both male and female on suitable jobs through more adequate and relevant job training through active participation of business community by encouraging them for training and employment of the disabled persons.
- To create awareness and motivate local communities to participate in the rehabilitation process of the disabled persons through seminars and workshops in collaboration with employers organization

BENEFICIARIES

Direct Beneficiaries

Gender : Male & Female disabled population.

Age group: 14-45

Nature of disability served: Physically Handicapped (PH), Visually Handicapped (VH), Hearing Impairment (HI), Mentally Retarded (MR) and cross disability.

Target areas: Rawalpindi & Islamabad.

Indirect Beneficiaries

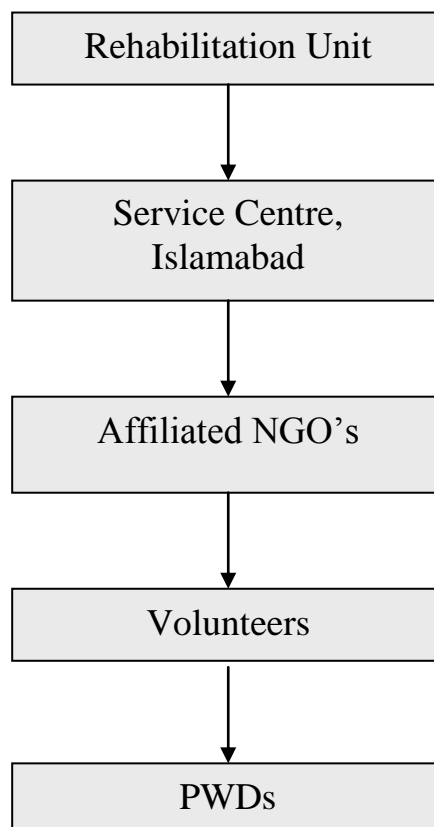
Children with disabilities.

Families of PWDs.

Communities comprising PWDs.

NGOs working for PWDs.

Project Implementation



My position & Duty

- To create awareness & motivation in local community to participate in the Rehabilitation process of the PWDs
- To keep close liaison with local community/ NGOs /CBOs in the rehabilitation and employment services for persons with disabilities(PWDs) by pooling resources available in the community
- Registration & assessment of PWDs.
- Skill Development of PWDs.
- Providing counseling & Guidance to PWDs and Parents.
- Providing assistive devices to PWDs with the help of other organizations
- Health Services (Arrange Medical Camps, Medical Consulting etc....)

Situation of Persons with Intellectual Disabilities

Diagnosis

There are many organizations working for the diagnosis/treatment of disabled persons in Public as well private sector.

National Institute for Rehabilitation Medicines (NIRM) is working in Islamabad. It covers all the Disabilities (Physical, Visual, Hearing, and Mental) for diagnosis & treatments. Several professional are working in NIIRM. Services Provided by NIRM are Prevention, Diagnosis, Early identification/intervention, Assessment, Medical treatment/Alternative medicine, Rehabilitation, Therapeutic services, Outreach program, and Community services

Education

Special education centre for mentally restarted children is working in H-8/4, Islamabad for the basic education of Intellectual Disable kids. There are many public & private centres are working in all over the Pakistan for the education of Intellectual disabled persons.

Vocational Training & Job Opportunity

Vocational training centres are working in 3 provincial capitals as well in federal capital Islamabad.

- National Training Centre for Special Persons, Islamabad
- Vocational Training Centre for Disabled, Karachi
- Vocational Training Centre for Disabled, Lahore
- Vocational Training Centre for Disabled, Peshawar

Support Organizations

Government Agencies

- National Council for Rehabilitation of the Disabled Persons (NCRDP)
- National Institute of Special Education (NISE)
- National Library & Resource Center (NLRC)
- Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal
- Fatima Jinnah Special Education
- Center for Mentally Retarded Children
- National Mobility and Independent Training Centre

Number of NGOs concerned with Intellectual Disabilities

It is very difficult to mention exact number of NGOs in Pakistan working for the disabled persons. But rough estimate is that these are in hundreds. The NGOs addressing specific disability are very low in number, mostly NGOs addressing all four major disabilities in Pakistan.