

Inception Report

(1) General Information

- (1) Name of Country : - Nepal
- (2) Area (sq. km) : - 1,47,181 sq. km
- (3) Life expectancy: 69.7 years (MOF, Economic survey, 2018/19)
- (4) Infant mortality rate: - 28.4 per 1000 live birth (in 2016)
- (5) Maternal mortality rate: 229 per 100,000 live (2019)
- (6) Literacy rate: - 65.9 % (National Census 2011) where as Male: 75.1%, Female : 57.4%.
- (7) Population:-The total population of the Nation is 29,218,867 (about 30 Million in 2019.). It is equivalent to 0.37 percent of the total world population. The Population growth rate is 1.35

a) District: - 77

Officially Nepal has become Federal Democratic Republic since the 20 September 2015 and it is divided into seven federal states. Most of the duties and responsibilities are shifted directly to the provinces and local levels. So the district has low priority in administrative work. Total population of each province is as follows (CBS 2011):

Province No.	Total Population	Male	Female	Households
1	4534943	2166536	2368407	992445
2	5404145	2717938	2686207	932308
3	5529452	2747633	2781819	1270797
4/Gandaki	2397855	1088228	1309627	576870
5	4736008	2253253	2482755	930718
6/Karnali	1339584	657566	682018	254193
7/Sudur Pachchhim	2552517	1217887	1334630	469971

b) Age (10 years)

c) Income level (rich, middle, poor and poorest):- There is no any comprehensive definition and categorization of rich, middle income, poor and poorest. The current per capita income of Nepalese is USD 812 (World Bank). In order to ascend to the developing country category as per the standard set by the UN in 2015, a country needs to have a per capita income equivalent 1,242 U.S. dollar or more to be called as a developing country. There is huge gap between the rich and the poor in our country. It is noted that the per capita income doesn't enough to fulfill the balanced diet. The incidence of poverty is found 25.16 in 2010/11 (NLSS, 2010/11).

(8) **Education System** (Number of schools & students in each district):

There is a statement that "Education is only a window from where we can glimpse the world". Previously, Nepal was based on home-schooling and *gurukulas* for a long run. The first formal school, established by Jung Bahadur Rana in 1853, was intended for the elite. The birth of Nepalese democracy in 1951 opened its classrooms to a more diverse population. Education in Nepal from the primary school to the university level has been modeled. One of the dynasty known as Rana,

ruled Nepal over 104 years who were cruel and autocrat towards the people. So they did not want the educated people in the nation.

After the establishment of democracy, the new government has been taken education in priority. It is truth that Education is one of the major weapons that makes people capable and independent. That's why, our government gave high priority for education in our periodic plan and yearly plan. A large amount of budget is being invested every year for constructing school buildings, developing education materials, enhancing education system, providing training to the teachers and so on. In this way, the Government of Nepal attempts a lot to maintain the quality education.

We have 3 types of schools: pre primary, primary and secondary. Level-wise distributions of total schools by province (2017) are as follows:

Province	ECD	Total School (Units)	Primary level (Grades 1-5)	Lower secondary level (Grades 6-8)	Basic level (Grades 1-8)
Province1	6983	6,721	6,673	2,897	6,699
Province2	4946	3,853	3,819	1,348	3,845
Province3	6948	7,388	7,240	3,884	7,266
Gandaki Province	4179	4,607	4,544	2,054	4,570
Province5	6464	5,764	5,728	2,476	5,754
Karnali Province	2711	3,199	3,161	1,182	3,187
Sudur Panchchim Province	4337	4,069	4,046	1,791	4,072
Total	36568	35,601	35,211	15,632	35,393

There is also practice of pre–primary level of education, which is usually called as early childhood development (ECD). The examination system are of three types - district examination for primary, provincial examination for grade 10 students (also called Secondary Education Examination or SEE) and national level examination is for School Leaving Certificate (SLC) for grade 12. We have all together 11 Universities and major universities in Nepal are :

1. Tribhuwan university
2. Kathmandu university
3. Purabanchal university
4. Pokhara university
5. Mid west university and

A large number of students are going to foreign countries for higher education. There is no any reliable data that how many international students are studying in Nepal. In 2011, the only year for which the UNESCO Institute of Statistics (UIS) provides data, there were 107 International degree students in Nepal. The institute of International Education (IIE) reports that there were 370 U.S. students studying in Nepal in 2016/17.

In 2016, the government issued an inclusive education policy for the education of children with disabilities, however in practice the government has to do more to implement it effectively. We have still a practice of special education program in many places of the country for children with disabilities and simultaneously the government is in the process of inclusion through the integrated school approach. The department of education has been supporting for the resource classes which are set in the premises of mainstream schools and in the resource classes are dedicated for the education of visually impaired children, children with

hearing impairment and children with intellectual disabilities. The resource classes are supported by trained teachers and caretakers. Most of the resource classes are with hostel facilities for the children. The children with disabilities are gradually included in the mainstream classes (basically children with visually impairment). Children with physical disabilities are included in the mainstream classes with reasonable accommodation. According to the recent data mentioned by the department of education, there are 210 schools which are providing education to the children with disabilities through the support of resource classes.

- (9) **Health System:** Number of hospitals are 116 (2015)-Health is one of the most important factors for a human being. Healthy citizen is the primary property of the Nation. So, the government of Nepal has given more emphasis and priority to the Health of people so as to develop the country. For this, the institutional and legal provisions are made and implemented properly. There are:

1. Hospitals: 116
2. Health Posts: 3806
3. Primary health centers: 202
4. Ayurvedik Hospitals: 10
5. Health center: 700

Health post is the first contact point for basic health services. There are District hospitals in each district, Zonal hospitals and regional hospitals. Some hospitals like: Bir Hospital, Kanti Children Hospital, Civil Servant Hospital, Cancer Hospital, leprosy Hospital are the central hospitals. There are many community hospitals, private hospitals, medical colleges and nursing homes in each districts, but these hospital facilities are limited in the urban area. Advanced health facilities are not rural centric and in most of the case it is not affordable for poor people. Regarding the health services for persons with disabilities, the Government has tried to provide the free health services in government hospitals but the urban based government hospitals with advanced facilities and special service for persons with disabilities are not in the easy access of persons with disabilities who are living in rural and remote areas. Basically the therapeutic service, counseling service, referral services, corrective surgery which are most necessary for persons with disabilities, are not available at local level.

- (10) **Major Industry (Number of people working for each industry) :**

It is said that there are 152 major industries in our country. The Government has classified these industries into seven categories. There are 75 district cottage and small industry office from which people can get training to start the small business. But, the contribution of the industry is very low in the gross domestic product of country; recent data shows that only 5.5 percent contribution from the industries is in the GDP. Major industries in Nepal include tourism, carpets, textiles, small rice jute, sugar, and oilseed mills; cigarettes, cement and brick factories, strips, biscuits, soap, steel, pipe industries. The carpet, garment and spinning industries are the three largest industrial employers, followed by structural clay products, sugar and jute processing. There are no prescribing permanent staffs in these industries. In sugar industries, most of the staffs are seasonal (temporary). It depends upon their season and demand of the market.

Though the Government has the provision of tax exemption for those industries which have been focused the employment of PWDs, but no industries have found establishing focusing on them.

- (11) **Employment rate:** The recent data shows that 30 percent people are unemployed. Many youths have temporarily migrated to other countries for employment opportunities. Those who are employed here are working in agricultural areas. So, the employment is seasonal only. The employment status of persons with disabilities is very low in comparison to other people due to the inaccessible

infrastructures, inaccessible transports and discriminatory attitudes towards persons with disabilities. Industrial sectors or private job market is not so easy and welcoming to accommodate persons with disabilities in job. There are some legal provision to encourage private sectors and industrial sectors to hire people with disabilities in job however the legal provision is not effectively implemented. Because of the result of the advocacy and lobby work of Disabled Peoples' Organizations (DPOs) some industries and private firms has hired persons with disabilities in various job. However there is not any exact data about this. Based on the general observation and empirical facts in urban areas PWDs are working in biscuits factories, handicraft industries, pharmacy related factories, hospitality business, paper industries etc. Few educated persons with disabilities are working as teachers, lecturers, computer instructors/operators. Similarly, some uneducated are working in small various cottage industries in daily wages basis. It is also found that the persons with intellectual disabilities are working in packaging work, wrapping papers, candle making and so on.

In government job, there is 5% quota through which many people with disabilities are employed.

(2) Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities:

Our society is highly dominated by the Hindu religion rather than others. There is traditional belief in our society that people get rebirth. Disability is the result of bad deeds or sins of their previous life.

(1) Laws concerned with persons with Intellectual Disabilities:

The first act of persons with disabilities in Nepal was adopted in 1982 which was called "Disability protection and welfare act, 1982). It was based on welfare approach. In this law, the government recognized persons with disabilities only as the recipients and the legal provisions were supply driven in which system state and stakeholders considered persons with disabilities as an object to charity or support. They were not considered as the active member of society and holders of rights.

The disability rights movement started by persons with disabilities by themselves since 1990 had contributed to highlight the rights based approach of disability and its social perspective.

After the ratification of CRPD the government came under the pressure to changes its laws in line with the spirit of CRPD. When Nepal became the federal state, in 2015 the government adopted new constitution and based on the new constitution the political structure of the country was also massively changed into federal form. Many articles of this constitution, such as, right to equality, rights to education, rights to social justice, rights to social security has ensured the rights of persons with disabilities as fundamental rights. Not only that, additional privilege has been given that government can treat specially for person with disability. Thereafter, many guidelines and laws have been formulating for ensuring the rights of persons with disabilities. In 2017, Nepal has adopted new act entitled, "Act Related to the Rights of Persons with Disabilities" which was made in the consultation with DPOs and many provisions are enshrined in the spirit of CRPD. This act has some important provisions for the persons with intellectual disabilities. A separate bylaws is also in the process of approval which is formulated to implement many provisions of this laws at local and province level. All types of rights of persons with disability are mentioned in its basic right chapter. So this act is based on rights based approach. Recently, we have just formulated Identity card distribution guideline that would be helpful to guide the local level Government to continue the disability ID card distribution and make necessary plan and budget for service.

(2) Financial Assistance for persons with Intellectual Disabilities:

Nepal Government has provision to disseminate four types of cards as per the severity of the persons with disabilities. As per their severity, the first level (red card) holder receives rupees 3000 per months. Similarly, second level (blue card) holder gets rupees 1600 per a month. Most of the persons with intellectual disabilities falls under the A or B category and are eligible for this financial assistance. But, the other two card holders don't get any financial assistance since they have mild types of impairment. All types of persons with disability can get free education, free health, free assistive device, concession in travelling, first priority in emergency period and reservation in governmental services.

(3) Services including CBR is available for persons with Intellectual Disabilities :

Our Government has been launching CBR program all over the country and persons with intellectual disabilities are in the priority of services under CBR programs. The government has been providing financial aid to those organizations who are working especially for persons with intellectual disabilities. For instance day care center, special schools, training centers, parents trainings, special sports, awareness raising and so on. Now, the responsibility of conducting CBR program is shifted in local level Government. That's why, the center Government transfer the CBR budget to the 753 municipalities from which each municipality has to conduct CBR program by their own in collaboration with local DPOs or group of persons with disabilities.

(4) Number of services and those beneficiaries in each district (Province):

We have not separate services for Intellectual and Developmental disabilities in the provinces. All the services which are provided by the government are for all types of disabilities but persons with intellectual disabilities and sever impairment are in priority in service. It is categorized according to their seriousness. In our recently implemented disability right act 2017 annex, four types(on the basis of their degree of severity) of person with disability has been mentioned who can get services and benefits. Nowadays, we are providing free education for all types of disabilities. We have free health facility in public hospitals. To some extent, we are transferring special education into inclusive education. Our political system has changed from unitary system to federal system. We are preparing laws and regulations according to our constitution. All our local levels have started to provide services like: distribution of disability identity card, providing cash support, free health and education services, various types of training, sensitization program by audio-video services, providing assistive device service.

3. Outline of your organization

- (1) **Background, vision, strategy**
The vision of this ministry is to advance gender equality for the mainstreaming of women and other marginalized group and providing recognition to senior citizen and respectful life for the persons with disabilities as well.
As far as the strategy is concerned, it has developed five strategies i.e. civic education, reproductive health, prosperous life, group dynamism and institutional affiliation. Similarly, our ministry has been practicing five by five metrics to implement community based rehabilitation to the grassroots level which has been launched by disabled people organizations. On the other hand, it has been introducing rights based approach. For this, the Government has been providing grants to many disability specific organizations to strengthening their capacity for their own rights and issues.
- (2) **Major programs, covered areas, covered population, number of beneficiaries:**
Out of three level of government of Nepal, this ministry is within central ministry. The major program of this ministry is to support for formulation of law, regulation and other directives related to Women, Children, Senior citizen and person with disability. The second major program is to prepare annual program and budget. Other major programs are CBR programs, Assistive device distribution programs, Rehabilitation for severe person with disability, Awareness raising programs, various types of training programs and Review (monitoring and evaluation) of these programs. Most of the programs have been launching in partnership with various disabilities related organizations. Similarly, it has been providing referral services to the persons with disabilities to get assistive devices as well as to get education and vocational training. This ministry covers whole areas and population of the Nation. All people with disability and their enclosed family members are beneficiaries.
- (3) **Your position and duty:**
My position is in the ministry is Section officer. My major duties are as follows:
 - Implementation policy
 - Guidelines preparation for policy implementation
 - To support for preparation of annual program and budget.
 - To provide the Recommendation to get assistive device to the person with disability.
 - To coordinate and collaborate with other governmental and non-governmental offices.
 - To assist senior officer in overall work related to disabilities

4. Community Development program which include Intellectual Disability issues as one of the activities.(If you know any)

Our Government has been launching Community Development Program for all kinds of disabilities but we don't have separate program focusing on intellectual disabilities. But there are few parental organizations which have been running community developmental program emphasized on persons with intellectual disabilities.

5. Situation of Persons with Intellectual Disabilities

(1) Diagnosis (professional responsible for diagnosis):

According to the constitution, the work related to the rights of persons with disabilities is mentioned as the primary duty of local level governments. There is a provision of ID card recommendation committee chaired by vice chief of rural or municipalities for the distribution of Disability Identity Card. The disability ID card is provided after the identification of disability. Identification is the main responsibility of the ID card recommendation committee which is formed in the municipality level. Other members of this committee are doctors, teachers, and security chief of particular municipality, representative of disability related organization. The persons with disabilities are also provided the disability ID card after the identification. Their facility depends upon their degree of severity. However the early identification is still the big lacking of our country due to the lacking of sources to produce and allocate enough human resources with technical capacity, and to install an early identification mechanism in each municipality level.

(2) Education (Special Education and/or Integrated Education):

Our country has a provision to provide special education for the children with intellectual disabilities. Most of these schools are running as a day care center. A few schools which are far from Kathmandu have been running as residential system. But, the schools for blind and physical disables are integrated schools.

(3) Vocational training and Job Opportunity:

Our rural municipality and partner disability related organizations are providing short term vocational training. This type of training creates self employment and job opportunity for the persons with intellectual disabilities. The day care centers have been providing vocational training such as sewing and cutting, paper craft, packaging, candle making etc. Similarly, they are getting skills on how to package the things, counting and gatherings etc.

(4) Support Organizations

- a) Governmental agencies:-Government agencies have established more than 35 schools as day care centers and residential hostel all over the country. In these special schools, Government has to provide all financial and human resources as well. Besides, our ministry has been providing grant for those who have the special program for PWIDs.
- b) Number of NGOs concerned with Persons with Intellectual Disabilities:-The Government doesn't have specified data regarding the number of NGOs for PWIDs. As the information recorded in the federation of the parents of intellectual disabilities, there are 36 NGOs all over the country.

6. Based on the information above, what are the issues to solve to conduct effect is support for persons with Intellectual Disabilities?

The PWID covers 0.06% of total percent of persons with disabilities in Nepal. The major issues are Independent living of the PWIDs in our community, ensuring of employment opportunities for intellectual disabilities, management of alternative care system, safe houses for the women with intellectual disability, collaboration effort for mainstreaming the issues of PWIDs in family and society and effective implementation of CBR programs.