

SURVEY REPORT ON THE STATUS OF PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES IN TANAHUN NEPAL



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香港復康會
The Hong Kong Society
for Rehabilitation



Child Welfare Scheme Nepal

Capacity Building in Rehabilitation practice with Children with Disabilities in Pokhara, Nepal

ACRONYMS

ASD	Autism Spectrum Disorder
CBRP	Capacity Building on Rehabilitation Practice
CP	Cerebral Palsy
CwDs	Children with Disabilities
CWSN	Child Welfare Scheme Nepal
DAO	District Administration Office
GDDF	Global Disability Development Fund
HH	House hold
HKSR	Hong Kong Society for Rehabilitation
ID	Intellectual Disability
NPR	Nepalese Rupees
PwDs	Person with Disabilities
RI	Rehabilitation International

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Summary

CWSN conducted this survey to identify the status of persons with disabilities in Tanahun District which is one of the most populated districts in Gandaki Province, Nepal. According to the census report and the municipalities records show that the number of PwDs is comparatively higher than other districts in this Province.

During the survey, CWSN gathered the total 6002 (60% males and 40% females) persons details information. Out to this number, 41% (2494) persons are physically disabled followed by the 11.7% (702) vision related disability. The number of children with disabilities (below 18 years) is 959 (16.1%) out of 6002 persons with disabilities in Tanahun. The total population of Nepal mostly dominated by Hindu religion. Therefore, this survey also shows that the 5210 (87.4%) out of total surveyed numbers are Hindu. Similarly, 3515 Janajati and 1037 Dalit ethnics groups are disabled.

The survey also gathered the information about the family status including care takers, education of head of family members, annual incomes, types of houses and the mother languages. The majority respondent said that their major income source is agriculture and their annual income is less than NPR 20,000/-. This report explained that the poor economic family ground and lack of knowledge of head of family members also left behind the persons with disabilities to get health services, seek social benefits and protect rights of education and equal opportunities. Similarly, we found out 3018 persons with disabilities don't use/need medicine whereas 1141 persons with disabilities having regular medicines. The result also shows that 389 (6.6%) persons out of 6002 still believe that the disabilities is the causes of sin of their past lives. Likewise, 1033 persons said that they used to visit Shaman to get treatments and 373 persons of total respondents visited Shaman more than 10 times. This cultural believe and visiting Shaman is another challenge to improve health of persons with disabilities.

13% (724) persons said that they have been facing various discrimination from the society, individuals and service providing offices due to being disabled and loosing opportunities, health facilities, and recognition of their skills/abilities. In regards to the social protection, 45.2% persons of total numbers of surveyed, have no disability ID cards. Within his 45.2% persons, 23.6% don't know about the ID card provision, 12% in the process to get ID card, 4.4% have no legal documents to get ID cards. Similarly, 3208 persons have ID card, among them, 26.7% have read card, 47.4% have blue, 17.4% have yellow and 8.5% have white card. The persons who have ID card, majority of them (91%) have been receiving financing benefits, while 3.3% have been receiving more than one benefits i.e., support for health and education, and 7.5% attend vocational trainings. We have also found that 55.8% of persons with disabilities have been seeking income generation support

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from the government, 18.9% seeking for employment opportunities, 17.7% seeking for vocational trainings. The table no 13 indicates the expectation of persons with disabilities in Tanahun.

Though, education is fundamental rights for all, only 14.2% responded that they have enrolled in the schools. It shows that majority of the person with disabilities are out of access to education. Even though, those enrolled persons (12.1%) said that they don't have disabled friendly infrastructures and materials. Those who failed to go to schools, among them, 44.8% said that due to lack of disabled friendly infrastructure and 14.3% said that they were refused to enrolled in the schools. Figure 9 shows the education status of persons with disabilities in surveyed areas.

Rehabilitation practice is one of the most important activities for the persons with disabilities. This survey shows that 85.2% persons failed to get any kinds of rehabilitation facilities. 2.5% out of 85.2%, even don't know about the rehabilitation service/practice. Similarly, only 21.7% responded said that they have been using assistive devices. It means 78.3% responded claimed that they don't use assistive devices. In general, most of the respondents suggested that government should establish rehabilitation centres, vocation trainings, income generation activities and assistive device supports.

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Background

Child Welfare Scheme Nepal (CWSN) has been in the field of disability for last Five Years. Though, it is a member of Community Based Rehabilitation Network since 2005 and active member of Rehabilitation International Global (RI Global) since 2018. In 2019 and 2020, CWSN implemented the Project Rehabilitation and Inclusive Education in the 15 Wards of Pokhara Metropolitan City with financial support of Global Disability Development Fund (GDDF) of the RI Global. In the late 2020, CWSN started partnership with Hong Kong Society for Rehabilitation (HKSR) to implemented the project Capacity Building on Rehabilitation Practice with Children with Disabilities (CBRP) in Pokhara Nepal and the Asia Pacific. This project started in November 2020 and concluded in October 2022. Basically, this project focused on capacity building of staff working in the field of disabilities especially focused on Autism, Intellectually Disability and Cerebral Palsy. In the same time, CWSN also implemented a supplementary project in Tanahun District from July to October 2022 with the financial and technical support of HKSR. This mainly focused on data collection of persons with disabilities, orientation programs for data collectors, training for government representation of municipalities focal persons and sensitization of concern stakeholders in Tanahun District with consist 10 municipalities with 85 wards.

Justification

The main aimed of this project to collect details information's about the persons with disabilities which can be used in the future project preparation, and also alert the service providers in this issue. The rational of selection Tanahun District is variant of number of persons with disabilities stated by census and the municipalities records. According to the Nepal's census report 2011, 6168 persons with disabilities were counted in Tanahun District but in 2022 during the data collection with municipalities, there are only 3791 persons with disabilities details recorded in all 10 municipalities which is 38% less than the census report of 2011. CWSN wanted to know the realistic status of persons with disabilities, types of disabilities and their socio-economic status, causes of decreasing or less reporting number of PwDs, and the knowledge of service providers and necessary advocacy/intervention. Therefore, CWSN proposed this project with HKSR and conducted following activities within the timeframe.

Method of Survey

Initially this supplementary project proposed for Tanahun and Syangja Districts of Gandaki Province with 6 months period. Later, during the HKSR's representatives visit in Nepal, CWSN was suggested to conduct this survey only one District and project should be completed within the October 2022. Then, CWSN prepared the survey questioners to collected 93 variables with

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different information dividing into 12 groups. These groups mainly focused the general information of clients, ethnic groups, types and situations, comparison with others, family backgrounds including economic status, health and nutrition's, tradition believe on disability, social portions, educations, rehabilitations, opinions of care takers and the participants levels. In the process of preparing questioners CWSN made frequent contact with HKSR staffs before finalized the questionnaires to received their feedback and suggestions. In the same time, CWSN also prepared the references materials to orient rehabilitation related staffs, focal persons of 10 municipalities and data collectors.

Then, CWSN visited Tanahun District Administration Office (DAO) to get authorization for the project activities and also coordinated all 10 municipalities authorities for their supports. Once CWSN got approval and authorizations from DAO and 10 municipalities, then with the help of focal persons and recommendations of ward offices, 77 names of data collectors were collected. Thereafter, CWSN conducted 10 orientation programs in all 10 municipalities for data collectors along with the focal persons and municipalities representatives. After the orientation programs, all 77 data collectors were deployed in their respective areas and CWSN staffs were kept in touch with them via telephones and messengers to facilitate them if in case of any confusion while filling the forms.

Before the survey, CWSN assumed that we can collect information of 4500 persons with disabilities but while deploying in the field, our data collectors collected information of 6000 plus PwDs. The number is 20% higher than our preliminary assumption. During the survey, CWSN also learnt so many new things and noted challenges of persons with disabilities. This lesson learnt and challenges mentioned at the end of this report.

The survey carried out all 85 wards of 10 municipalities' of Tanahun District where 77 data collectors were mobilized in September to October 2022. All the information were collected as the primary information from the field. Based on the primary data following information have gathered:

Types of Disabilities

The data collectors collected 6002 persons including 3602 males (60%) and 2399 females (40%) personal information during the survey. Data collectors conducted home visit to collect information.

Table 1: Details of disability types

Types of disability		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Physical Disability	2494	41.6	41.7	41.7
	Hearing Related Disability	595	9.9	9.9	51.7
	Vision Related Disability	702	11.7	11.7	63.4
	Deaf and Blind	58	1.0	1.0	64.4

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	Voice and Speech	433	7.2	7.2	71.6
	Mental and Psychosocial	515	8.6	8.6	80.2
	Intellectual Disability	232	3.9	3.9	84.1
	Hemophilia	7	.1	.1	84.2
	Autism Spectrum Disorder	13	.2	.2	84.4
	Multiple Disability	915	15.2	15.3	99.7
	Others	16	.3	.3	100.0
	Total	5980	99.6	100.0	
Missing	System	22	.4		
Total		6002	100.0		

As presented in the table above, 10 types of disabilities described as the Act endorsed by Nepal Government. Others types are different within these 10 types which means, Dementia and neurological disorders. Therefore, data collectors kept this 16-persons in other groups. The table 1 shows that highest type of disability 41.7% is physical.

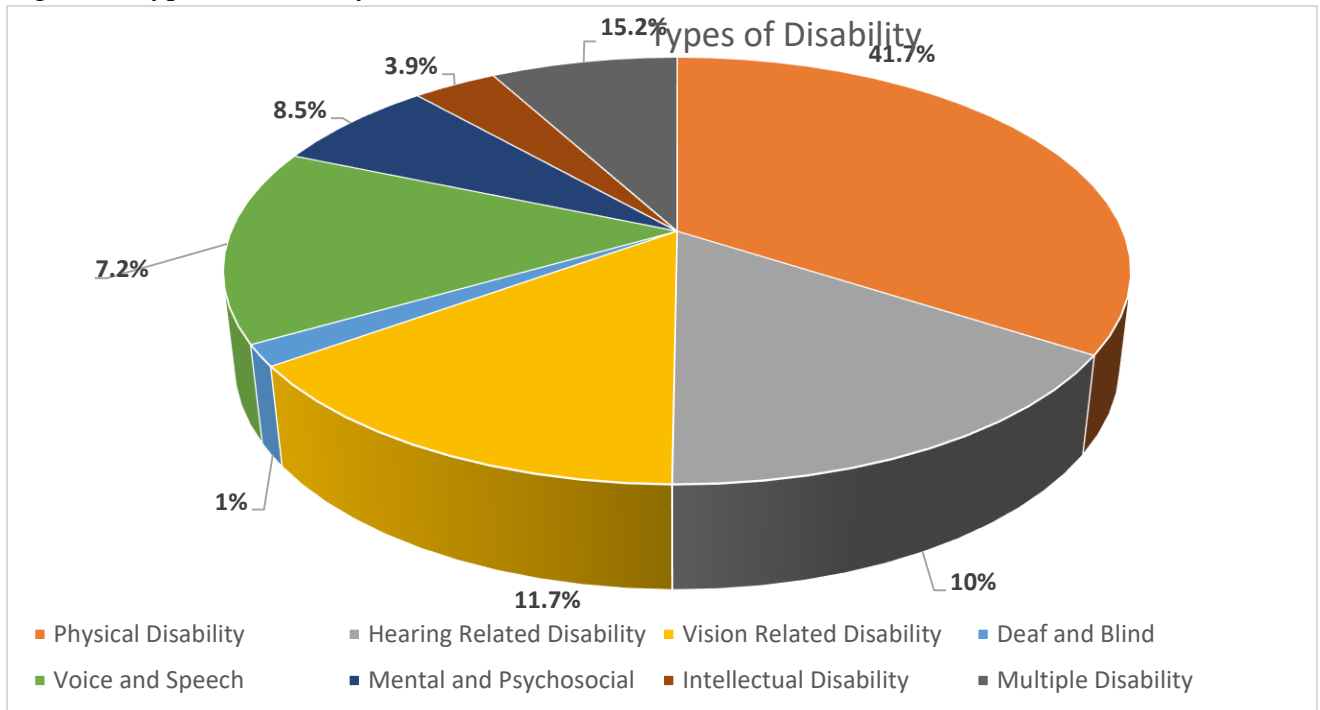
According to the Nepal's Act relating to persons with disabilities 2017, this type represents problem that arises in operation of operation of physical parts, use and movement in a person due to problems in nerves, muscles and composition and operation activities of bones and joints and a person whose height is excessively lower than the average height that a person having attained sixteen years of age has according to the age. This type is one of the highest numbers even the Nepal's Census 2011.

The second higher type of disability is multiple with 15.2%. This type means a person who has a problem of two or more than two types of disabilities (for example, cerebral palsy). Similarly, 11.7% are vision related disabilities, hearing related 10%, mental related 8.5%, voice and speech related 7.2%, Intellectual 3.9%, Deaf and blind 1%, 0.3% other types of disabilities, 0.2% Autism and 0.1 Haemophilia.

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Figure 1: Types of disability



Age-wise categories

The average ages of persons with disabilities in Tanahun district is 42 Years with ± 20.2 standard deviation. The below table represents the age-wise categories of persons with disabilities. This table shows, 15.9% are children with disabilities including age categories 0-2, 2-6, 6-12 and 12-18 years have 0.4%, 1.8%, 5.7% and 8.1% respectively. Similarly, age range from 18-30 are 16.5%, 30-40 are 13%, 50-60 are 18.4%, 60-70 are 15.1% and 70 above age are 6.6%. The age category from 40-50 are highest in the numbers.

Table 2: Numbers of disabilities with age groups

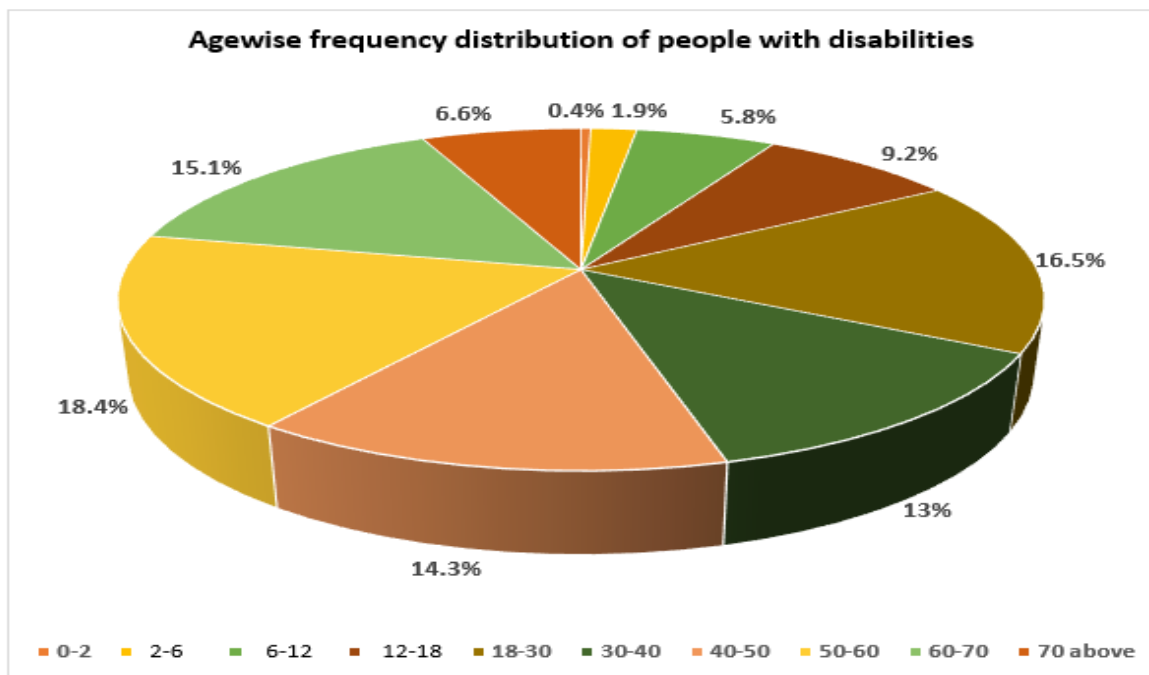
Frequency according to age category				
Age in-year	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0-2	22	.4	.4
	2-6	110	1.8	1.9
	6-12	342	5.7	5.8
	12-18	484	8.1	8.2
	18-30	979	16.3	16.5
	30-40	769	12.8	13.0
	40-50	850	14.2	14.3
	50-60	1091	18.2	18.4
	60-70	899	15.0	15.1

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	70 above	390	6.5	6.6	100.0
	Total	5936	98.9	100.0	
Missing System		66	1.1		
Total		6002	100.0		

Figure:2 Age wise disabilities chart



Ethnicity and religion

The survey questionnaires also included questions related to the ethnicity and religious. Following two tables no. 3 & 4 show the numbers and percentage of persons with disabilities in Tanahun District.

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Table-3 Ethnicity details of people with disabilities

Ethnicity					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Brahmin	704	11.7	11.9	11.9
	Chhetri	641	10.7	10.8	22.7
	Janajati	3518	58.6	59.3	82.0
	Dalit	1037	17.3	17.5	99.5
	Marginalized	28	.5	.5	100.0
	Total	5928	98.8	100.0	
Missing	System	74	1.2		
Total		6002	100.0		

Table-4 Religion status in people with disabilities

Religion					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Hindu	5210	86.8	87.4	87.4
	Christian	190	3.2	3.2	90.6
	Buddhist	430	7.2	7.2	97.8
	Muslim	62	1.0	1.0	98.9
	Others	67	1.1	1.1	100.0
	Total	5959	99.3	100.0	
Missing	System	43	.7		
Total		6002	100.0		

The above table no. 3 shows that the ethnic groups vary as a 59.3% Janajati (indigenous group), 17.3% Dalit (lower cast), 11.9% Brahmin, 10.8% Chhetri and 28% from marginalized. Tanahun District also known the resident of indigenous people. Similarly, table no. 4 shows that the religion status of disabilities in Tanahun is 87.4% Hindu, 7.2 % Buddhist, 3.2% Christian, 1.1% others like Bon and Islam.

Situation of people with disabilities

This group shows that condition of the persons with disabilities including the status/condition on vision, hearing, speech and cognition. From this survey, we have found vision related varies 14.3% intact, 51% partial impairment and 34.7% have only sense of light or can see. The situation of

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Hearing 22.5% intact, 45.7% Partial and 31.7% only identify the sound source. Similarly, the status of speech related condition is 61.2% able to communicate with others, 19.1% understand by caretaker only and 19.1% is unable to speak. Likewise, the status of cognitions is 53.6% able to play age relevant toys, 12.8% able to play some age relevant toys and 33.6% have no concept of playing toys. The status of vision, hearing, speech and cognition related conditioned are interrelated with the disability's types of Government act 2017 types including hearing related disability, vision related disabilities, deaf and blind, voice and speech related disabilities, Intellectual disability, Autism and multiple disability.

Figure 3 & 4 show the following conditions of disabilities

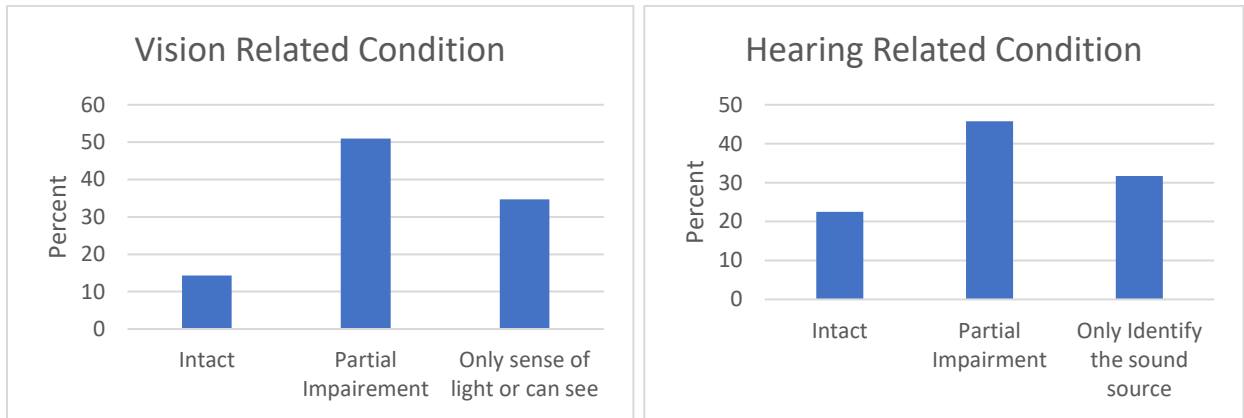
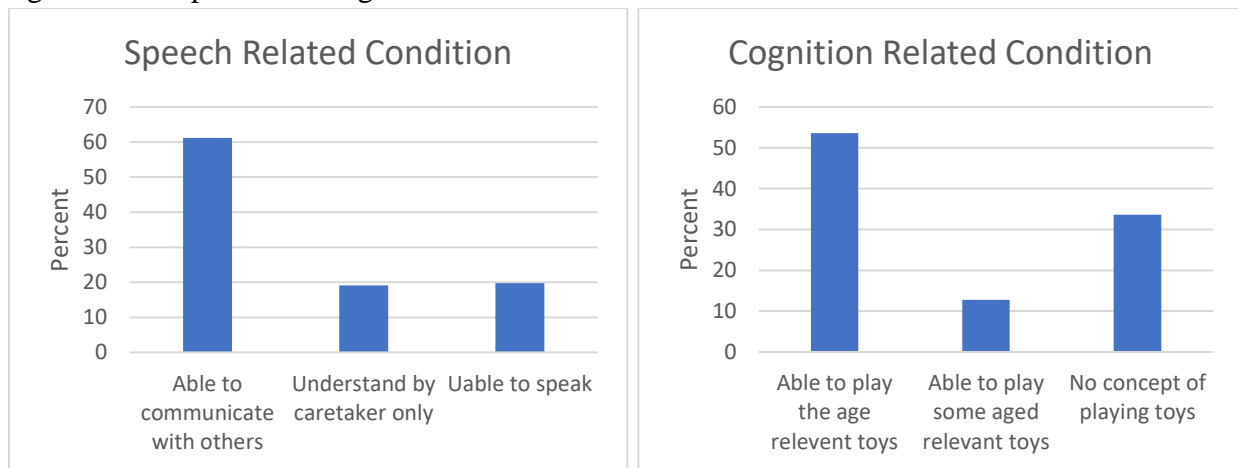


Figure 5 & 6 Speech and cognition related conditions of disabilities



The Family Background

The group composed with 7 questions including education and economic status of the family. The report shows that the main care taker for persons with disabilities are others with 59.2%. While

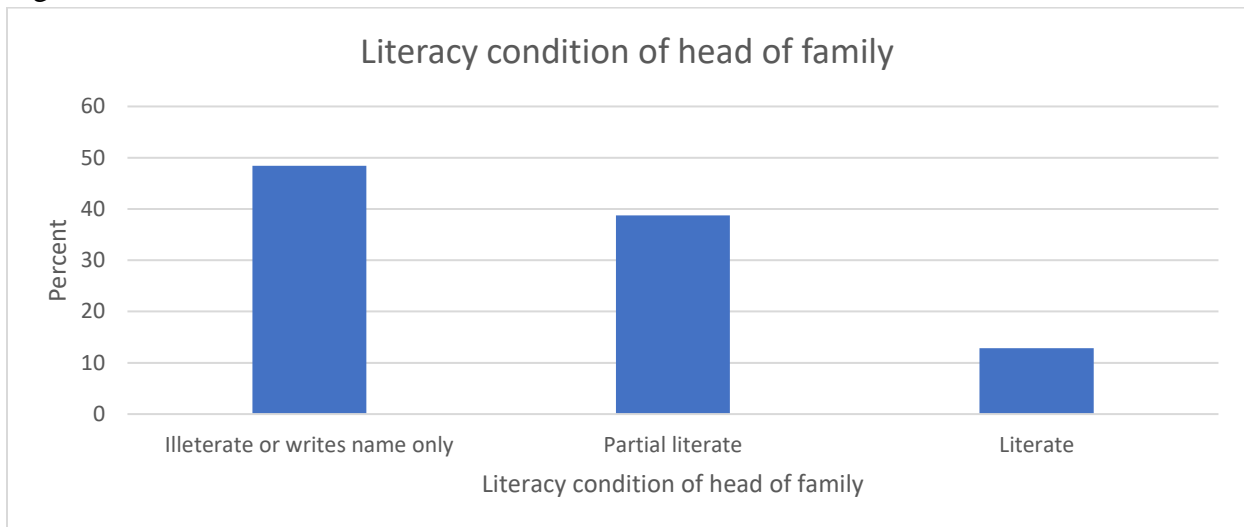
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there are 32.2% are mothers which is less than the others. In Others we have included wife, son, daughter, husband of persons with disabilities. The result also shows that the main income source of **the family is agriculture with 79.9%**, Other sources 7.6%, Remittance 7.5% and business 5%. According to the survey, most of the persons with disabilities (94.4%) in Tanahun have been living their own house. 4.6% are living with relatives and 1% at rehabilitation centers. The average **family size is 5 with ± 2.5 Standard Deviation**.

The following figure shows the literacy status of head of the family member. According to the survey, 45.2% head of household only can write name or illiterate, 36.2% are partially literate and 12% are literate. The census report of 2011 stated that there were 25% of the total population in Tanahun District are illiterate or can write names. It means general literacy rate is in Tanahun quite good but while comparing with the 6002 household holds of families of persons with disabilities, the literacy rate of those HHs are less with 45.2%. From these two different figures, we can assume that the literacy rate of head of families of persons with disabilities are less than the head of general families.

Figure 7: Education of head of HH



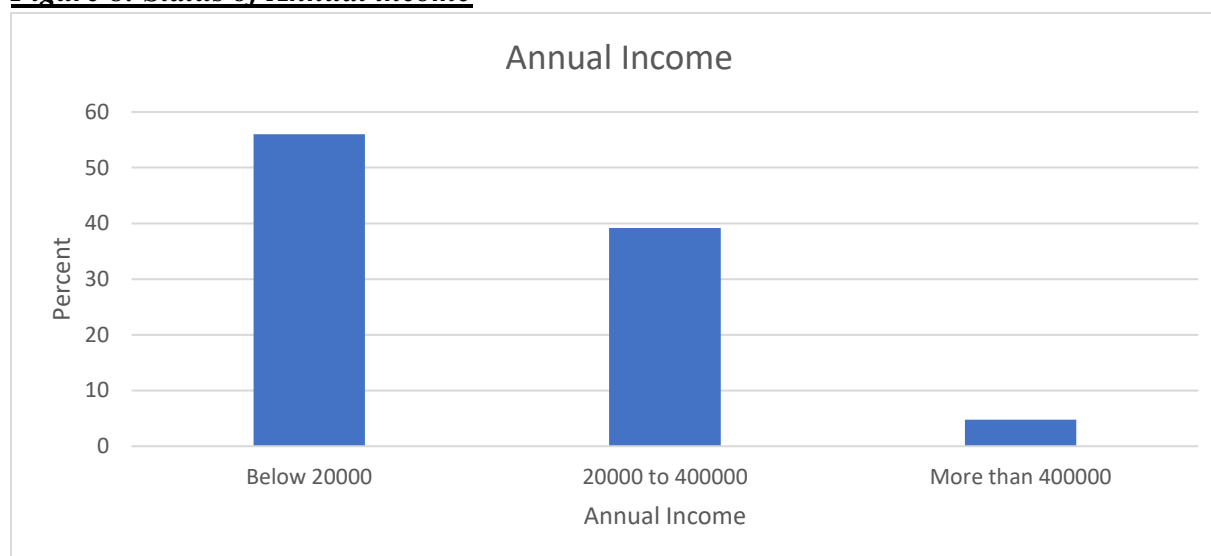
Economic status

The figure no. 8 below shows the annual income status of the families of persons with disabilities. Based on this survey **53.5% families have less than 20,000/- income per year (Poor family background)**, 37.4% families have 20,000-to 4,00,000 income annually which are also known as middle class families, 4.6% families have above 4,00,000/- and they are classified as the high class families. This group says that almost 50% of families of persons with disabilities have low income capacity and probably they faced challenge to get proper health and rehabilitation services.

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Figure 8: Status of Annual income



Health and Nutrition Status

In the health and nutrition related questionnaires we tried to collect information related to types of delivery, weight during the birth, complication and any illness until a year. We know that if there was complication during the time of delivery which may cause of developmental disability. The survey result showed that there are 29.4% between 19-40 years and 47.8% are between 41-70 years old. They said that there were not aware of status of their delivery status and complications. Therefore, survey didn't show the clear data on it to compare the connection between health and nutrition status with developmental disability. Though, we have also tried to **find out the regular medicine used by persons with disabilities**. The following table represents the regular medicines used by the persons with disabilities.

Table 5: Number of PwDs taking regular medicine

Regular Medicine					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	1141	19.0	25.6	25.6
	No	3018	50.3	67.6	93.2
	I don't know	303	5.0	6.8	100.0
	Total	4462	74.3	100.0	
Missing	System	1540	25.7		
Total		6002	100.0		

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Table no 5 showed that 25.6% out of 4462 PWdS have been taking regular medicine. Among these 4462 persons with disabilities, 35.6% have taking medicine long-term disease i.e., Asthma, neurological related, hearth related etc. Similarly, 30.7% out of 4462 persons have been taking Temporary medicines, 26.8% have been taking the medicines related to the mental and 6.9% have been taking seizure related medicines.

Cultural Related analysis

As mentioned above under the figure 7, 45.2% o head of family members are illiterate or can write the names only, and 36.25 are partially literate. Similarly, the table below shows that 86% people don't believed past sin and only 6.6% believed that disability is the result of past life sin.

Table 6: Details of cultural believes in past life sin

Believes in past life sin					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	389	6.5	6.6	6.6
	No	5074	84.5	86.0	92.6
	I don't know	436	7.3	7.4	100.0
	Total	5899	98.3	100.0	
Missing	System	103	1.7		
Total		6002	100.0		

While comparing tow variables education level of head of family and believe in past life sin, then the Chi-square test with level of significance $P \leq 0.05$, and its value is 0.00064. Its shows null hypothesis (no relation between education and belief of past life) is accepted and rejects alternative hypothesis. Therefore, there is the no interrelation between the education and belief in past life sin. Similarly, shaman is popular way to mediatization in Nepal. Though, only 19% of families visited shaman to treatment disabilities.

Table no. 7 Status of visit Shaman

Visited to shaman					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	1033	17.2	19.0	19.0
	No	4125	68.7	75.8	94.8
	I don't know	283	4.7	5.2	100.0
	Total	5441	90.7	100.0	
Missing	System	561	9.3		
Total		6002	100.0		

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According to the table no 7, 19% (1033 in number) disabilities visited shaman, 165 (75.8%) out of 1033 visited once, 500 (8.3%) visited more than 5 times and 374 (5.2%) visited more than 10 times.

Table no. 8 Times on visit shaman

How many times visited					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Once	163	2.8	16.2	16.2
	More than 5 times	500	8.3	47.9	64.1
	More than 10 times	370	6.2	35.9	100.0
	Total	1033	17.4	100.0	
Missing	System	4969	82.6		
Total		6002	100.0		

Table 9: Status of discrimination due to disability

Discrimination in society due to PwD member					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	724	12.1	13.0	13.0
	No	4643	77.4	83.5	96.5
	I don't know	195	3.2	3.5	100.0
	Total	5562	92.7	100.0	
Missing	System	440	7.3		
Total		6002	100.0		

In cultural related question also seeks discrimination and hesitation related answers. The table no 7, indicated that 86.7% said they didn't hesitate to introduced their disabled family member in the society. In regards to the discrimination only 13% (724 persons) families of PwDs said that they have been facing discrimination due to their disabled family member in the society. From these 724 persons, 372 (53.8%) said not getting opportunities, 208 (30.1%) not recognizing their skills. Similarly, 93 (13.4%) not included in the programs and remaining 43 (2.7%) have been facing other problems.

Social Protection

Social protection or opportunity scheme is one of the best ways to mainstreaming and protecting rights of persons with disabilities. The constitution of Nepal and the Act relating to the persons with disabilities included fundamental rights and social protection scheme for the persons with disabilities respectively. Social protection scheme will be provided based on the types of disabilities and ID cards. There are 4 types of card categories in Nepal i.e., Red, Blue, Yellow and

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White. Red for profound disability (A person who is in such a condition that he or she has difficulty with performing his or her day-to-day activities even with continuous support of others), Blue for severe disability (A person who is in such a condition that he or she needs support of others continuously to perform personal activities and involve in social activities), Yellow for moderate (mid-level) disability (A person who is in such a condition that he or she can regularly participate in his or her daily activities and in social activities if physical facility is available, environmental barrier is ended or education or training provided) and white for mild disability (A person who is in such a condition that he or she can regularly participate in his or her daily activities and social activities if there exists no physical and environmental barrier). These four types of disability identity card have been provided by Nepal government.

However, only red and blue card holders will get the monthly social allowance. But the municipalities of Tanahun districts have been providing income generation support for remaining card holders i.e., for yellow and white card holders have been receiving seed money for poultry and goat rearing (farming). According the persons with disabilities these farming support have been supporting them for their daily expenses.

From the survey, we collected that 54.3% out of 6002 persons have disability identity cards. It means 45.2% of total surveyed persons yet to be received ID cards. At the same time, 0.5% persons don't know about the ID cards. The table no. 10 showed that 2675 (45.2%) person with disability have no ID cards. According to them, 1418 (23.6%) said that they were not aware in ID cards, 721 (12%) said they are in the process to get cards and 262 (4.4%) said they don't have require documents. enough documents to get disability card.

Table 10: details of disability card

Disability Card		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	3208	53.4	54.3	54.3
	No	2675	44.6	45.2	99.5
	I don't know	29	.5	.5	100.0
	Total	5912	98.5	100.0	
Missing	System	90	1.5		
Total		6002	100.0		

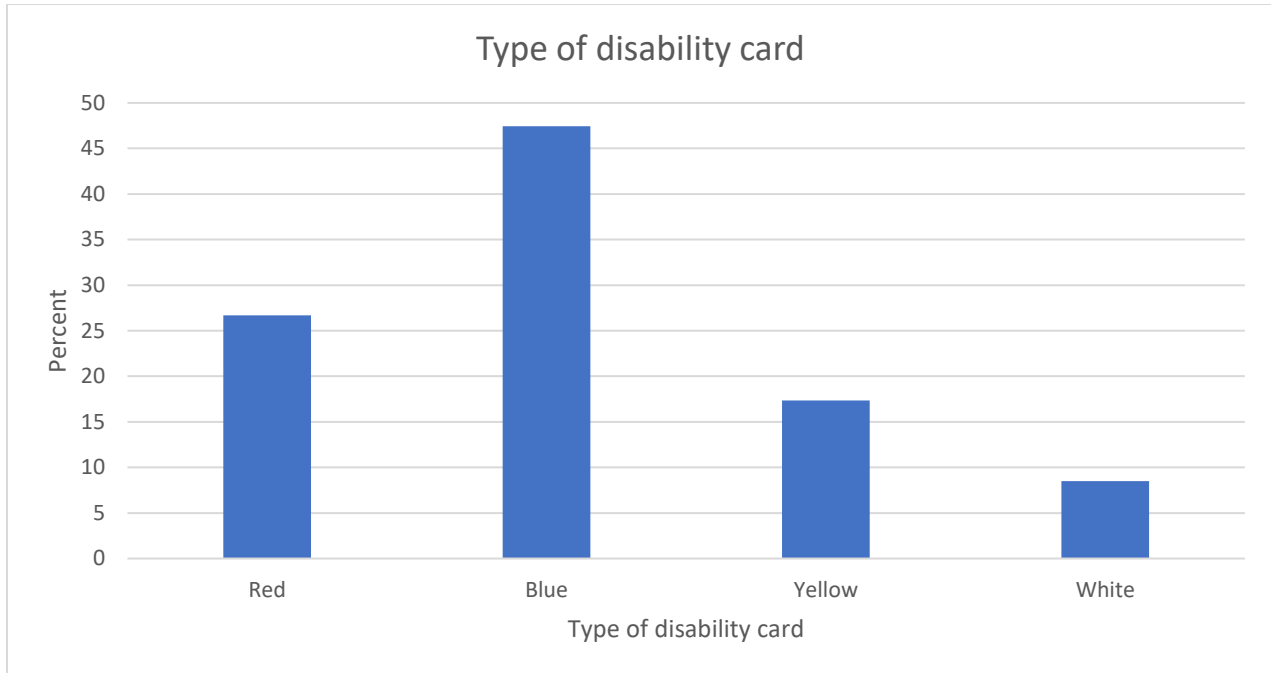
The table no 10 showed that 3208 (54.3%) persons with disabilities have ID cards. Similarly, the figure 9 below indicates that out of 3208 persons, 26.7% have red, 47.4% have blue, 17.4% have yellow and 8.5% have white cards. Similarly, during the secondary data collection from the municipalities, there were 3791 PwDs have cards. Where as during the data collection, we have only reached with 3208 PwDs out of 6002. This means that, some disabilities were missed during

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the data collection due to geographical challenge, due to same reason we were unable to collect the data from Abukhaireni municipality ward no-5.

Figure 9: Bar chart on types of disability card



As far as social benefits are concerned, 2698 (49.9%) persons said that they have been receiving social benefits. Among these 2698, 91% persons with disabilities have been receiving monthly allowance, 3.3% have been getting more than one benefits i.e., allowance and discount while travelling, facilities on health and education, 2.2% received assistive devices support, 1.1% other facilities, 1% health related support, 1% transportation benefit and 0.5% in educational support. Apart from these benefits, only 420 (7.5%) out of total persons with disabilities in Tanahun District, received government provided vocational trainings.

Table no.11 Status of receiving vocational training

		Got vocational training			
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	420	7.0	7.5	7.5
	No	4995	83.2	89.8	97.3
	I don't know	148	2.5	2.7	100.0
	Total	5563	92.7	100.0	
Missing	System	439	7.3		
Total		6002	100.0		

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As table showed that out of 420 persons who received vocational training, among them, 89 trained in tailoring, 96 trained on computer course, 27 for hospitality, 19 on bee farming and 189 received others types of vocational trainings. The table no 12 shows details about the trainings.

Table no. 12 types of vocational trainings received by PwDs

Type of vocational training		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Tailoring	89	1.4	21.0	21.0
	Computer course	96	1.6	22.7	43.6
	Hospitality	27	.4	6.3	49.9
	Bee farming	19	.3	4.6	54.5
	Others	189	3.1	45.5	100.0
	Total	420	6.9	100.0	
Missing	System	5587	93.1		
Total		6002	100.0		

Expectation from the Government

The Survey result showed that 55.8% out of the 4869-respondent said that they want income generation support, 18.9% seek for employment opportunity and 17.7% for vocational trainings, The Table no 13 explains about the expectations in numbers and percentages. Most of the PwDs are seeking income generation support because figure no 8 says that 53.8% of the respondent have low or poor economic back ground havening less than NPR 20,000/- annual incomes.

Table no.13

Expectation from government on social protection					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Vocational Training	860	14.3	17.7	17.7
	Income generation	2716	45.3	55.8	73.4
	Employment	919	15.3	18.9	92.3
	Others	374	6.2	7.7	100.0
	Total	4869	81.1	100.0	
Missing	System	1133	18.9		
Total		6002	100.0		

Education status of persons with disabilities

Education is the fundamental right for everyone including persons with disabilities. From this survey, only **14.2% out of all the respondents (768) currently enrolled in the school.** Similarly,

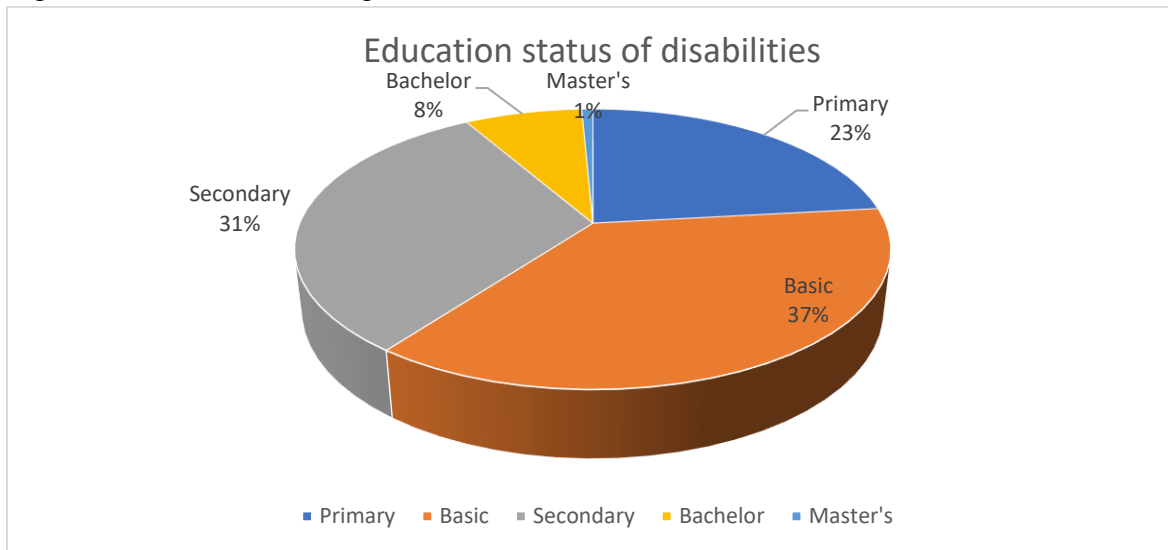
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we have also figure out the PwDs who were enrolled school before. We found out 1853 (N= 4841) were already enrolled in the school before. Though most of PwDs drop schools due to economic problem, distance and disability related infrastructure are the major causes. Among these persons who unable to attend and drop the schools, said that due to distance and economic conditions which represents 44.8%, lack of disabled friendly fractures which represents 40.9% and 14.3% represented by refused from the schools.

Even though, 14.2% person out of total respondents, enrolled in the schools. Similarly, those who enrolled in the schools, among them 12.1% (658) persons said that they don't have disabled friendly in fractures in their schools. The survey from 14.2% school enrolled students, average 12.1% have stated that they don't have disabled friendly infrastructure and materials.

Figure 10: Pie chart showing the education status of disabilities in Tanahun (N= 1231)



The respondent (N=1748) who want to go to schools, they expressed their expectation from the schools and Teachers are as follows; 50.1% out of 1748 persons said that they want inclusive education while 27.2% said disabled friendly materials and contents, and 22.2% expressed that they want disabled friendly infrastructure.

Rehabilitation related situation

Rehabilitation is an essential task/work for the persons with disabilities. All kinds of PwDs need regular or temporary rehabilitation practice in their lives. From the survey, only 720 (12.3%) said they received or participated in rehabilitation practices and remaining 85.2% were not receive any

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kinds of rehabilitation services. 2.5% said they don't know. These two different percentages show that gaps in the rehabilitation knowledge and facilities. Though, acts and policies incorporated rehabilitations facilities, but there is not implementation such facilities in Tanahun. There are some rehabilitation centres in Nepal which is run by NGOs and private hospitals. Within these 720 persons, 5.7% have been receiving rehabilitation services from private hospitals, 1.9% from government hospitals, and 1.4% from I/NGOs and 1.9% said from others i.e., mobile clinic, health camps and individuals.

Table no 14: Rehabilitation service get by PwDs

Have got rehabilitation service					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	720	12.0	12.3	12.3
	No	4997	83.3	85.2	97.5
	I don't know	148	2.5	2.5	100.0
	Total	5865	97.7	100.0	
Missing	System	137	2.3		
Total		6002	100.0		

The survey result showed that **65.6% persons** out of 720 respondents have been receiving **Physiotherapy**, 10% receiving occupational therapy, 9.7% speech therapy and remaining 14.2% have been receiving other therapies. Though, 720 received rehabilitation services. However, within these 720 persons, some of them received rehabilitation services one time, some of them more than one time and some of them still receiving. The disparities of receiving rehabilitation services affected by the economic cause which leads 70.1% out of 720 persons. Similarly, 15.6% said due distance, 1% due to lack of time and 0.6% others.

Uses of assistive devices

The below tables no. 15 & 16 showed that **only 1021 (21.7%) persons with disabilities have been using assistive devices. Among these 1021 persons**, 73% PwDs walking aids, 19.6% hearing and vision related devices, 2.3% prosthetic and orthosis. According to 1021 respondents, 59.7% said that they have using devices owned by themselves, 14% received from government, 13.3% support from I/NGOs, 7.1% individual support and 5.9% from hospitals.

Apart from these numbers, survey also collected some expectation from the respondents and summaries as follows: 37.8% said that government should establish rehabilitation centres and 21% expected for training on rehabilitation practice for caretakers.

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Table no.15 Status of assistive devices use by PwDs

Use of assistive devices					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	1021	17.0	21.7	21.7
	No	3537	58.9	75.3	97.0
	I don't know	139	2.3	3.0	100.0
	Total	4697	78.3	100.0	
Missing	System	1305	21.7		
Total		6002	100.0		

Table no.16 Type of Assistive devices use

Type of assistive devices					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Walking aid	745	12.4	73.0	73.0
	Prosthetic and orthosis	23	.4	2.3	75.2
	vision and hearing related	200	3.3	19.6	94.8
	not use	25	.4	2.4	97.3
	Others	28	.5	2.7	100.0
	Total	1021	17.0	100.0	
Missing	System	4981	83.0		
Total		6002	100.0		

Caretakers' feelings while caring their disabled family member

During the survey, the data collectors also tried to collect/gathered feelings of caretakers while caring their disabled family member. This is an important question to measure their feelings. The table no 17 shows that the feelings of caretakes when surveyors asked following questions:

- Do you feel stressed between caring for your child and trying to meet other responsibilities for your family or work?
- Do you feel that your child currently affects your relationship with other family members or friends in a negative way?
- Do you feel your health has suffered because of your involvement with your child?
- Do you feel suffered your social life has suffered because you are care for your child?
- Do you feel angry or upset when you are around your child?
- Do you feel you have lost control of your life since your child's illness?
- Do you wish you could just leave the care of your child to the someone else?
- Do you feel you could do better job in caring for your child?
- Overall, how burdened do you feel in caring for your child?

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During the survey analysing process, we found caretakers mostly never feel depressed while taking care of their disabled family member. The table no 17 shows that the care takers opinions. Feeling in details.

Table no. 17

Questions	Response					Total response numbers
	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Quite Frequently	Nearly always	
Feeling Depressed (Q1)	4312	216	1005	74	95	5702
Negative impact in relationship (Q2)	4695	224	779	31	35	5765
Impact in health (Q3)	4230	254	1177	67	50	5778
Impact on social life (Q4)	4211	230	1206	79	55	5781
Upset with PwDs (Q5)	4418	259	1041	35	11	5764
Lost the control of life (Q6)	4232	207	1218	78	30	5765
With to leave with others (Q7)	4521	182	968	61	38	5770
Better job in caring (Q8)	1875	190	1022	495	2168	5750
Burden of care (Q9)	4384	645	374	313	51	5767

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Figure no. 11 Bar chart

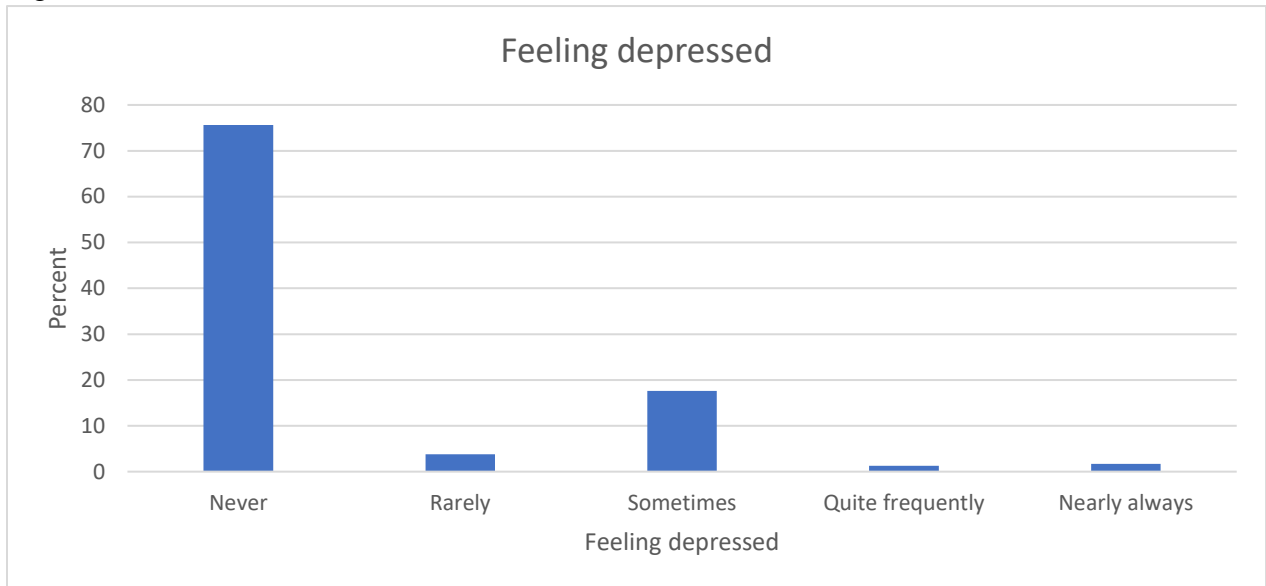
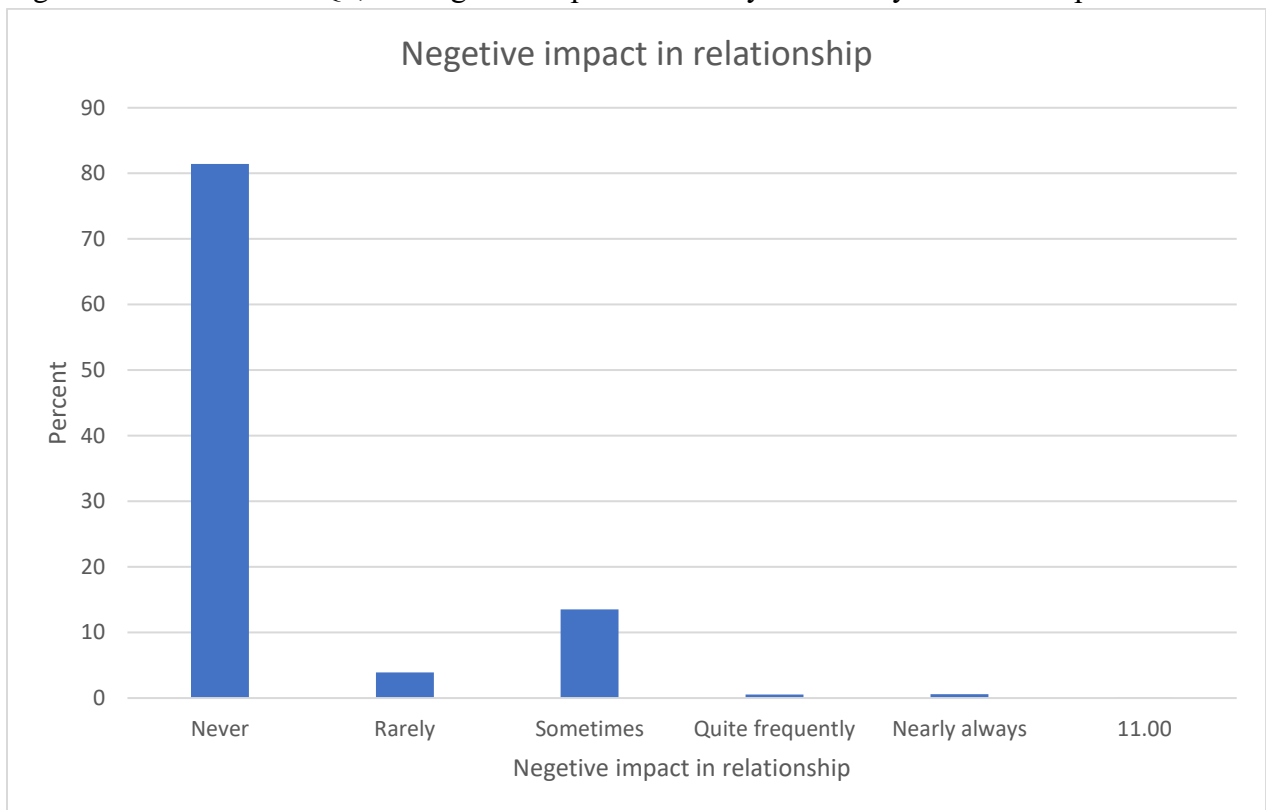


Figure 12: Bar chart for Q2, the negative impact on society and family's relationship



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Figure 13: Bar chart on the impact of caretaker's health while caring disabilities

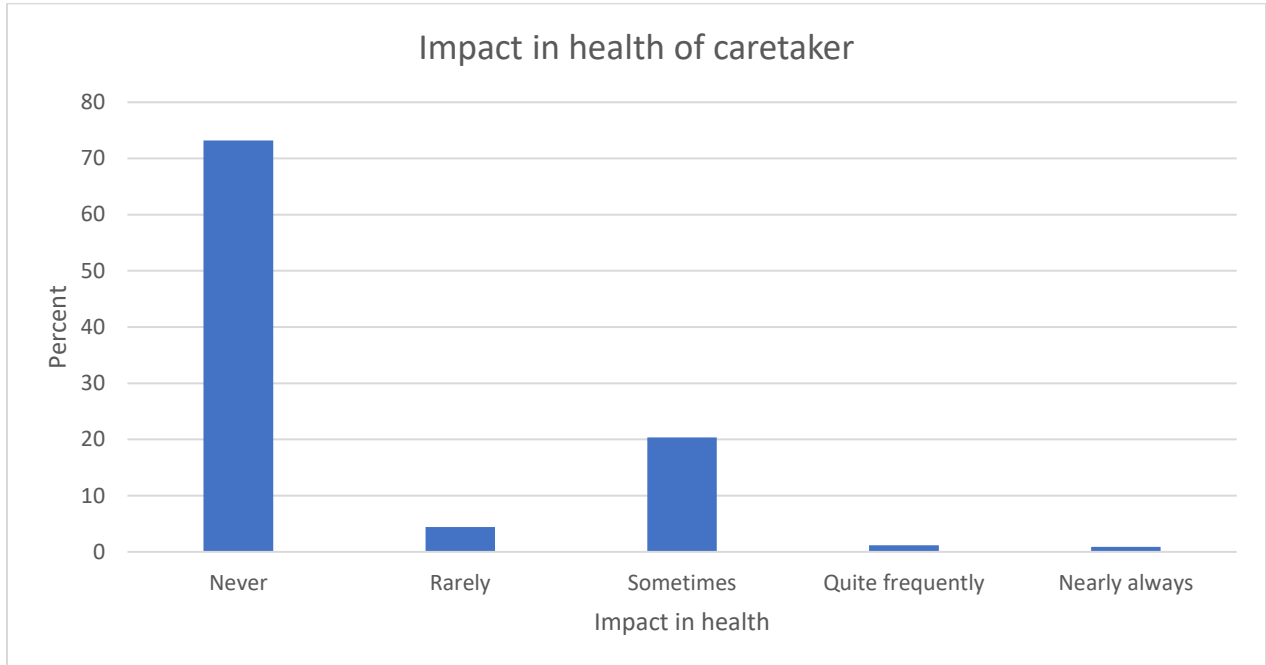
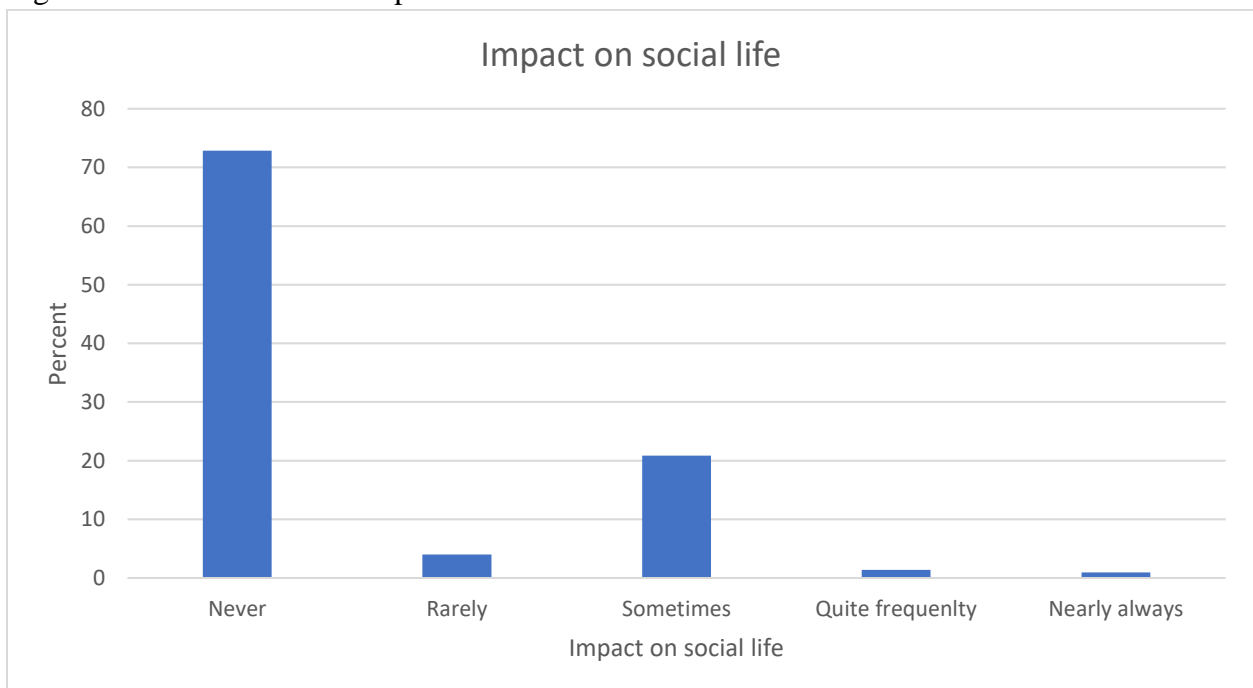


Figure 14: Bar chart on the impact of social life of caretaker



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Figure 15: Bar chart on upset with disabilities while caring them

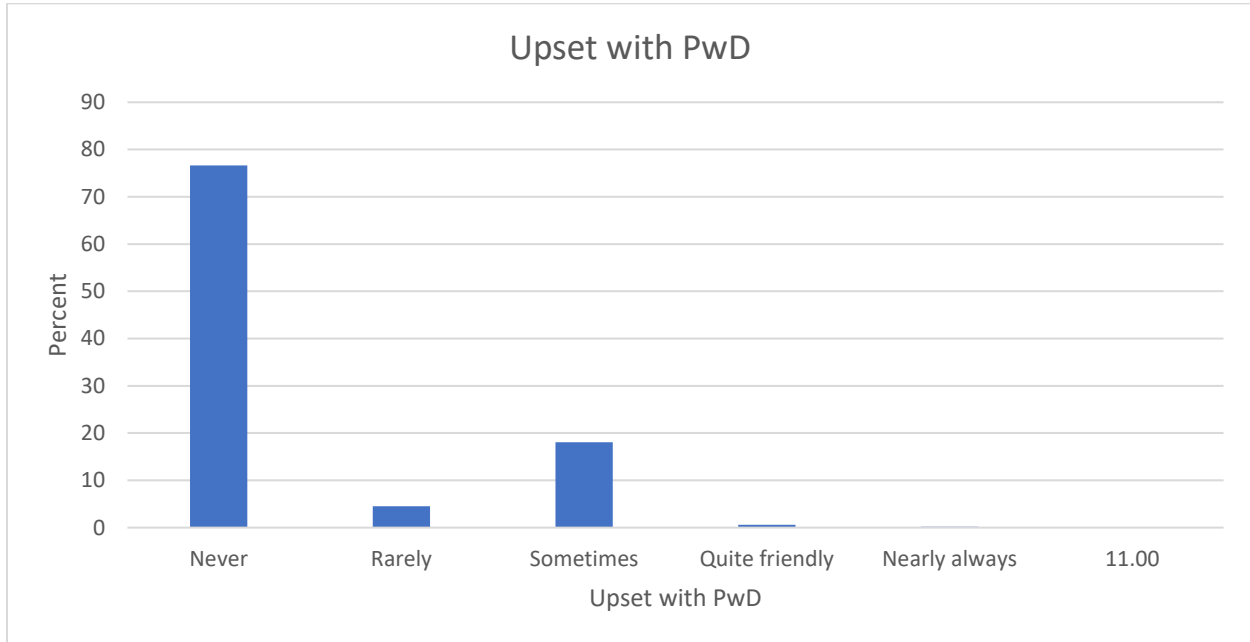
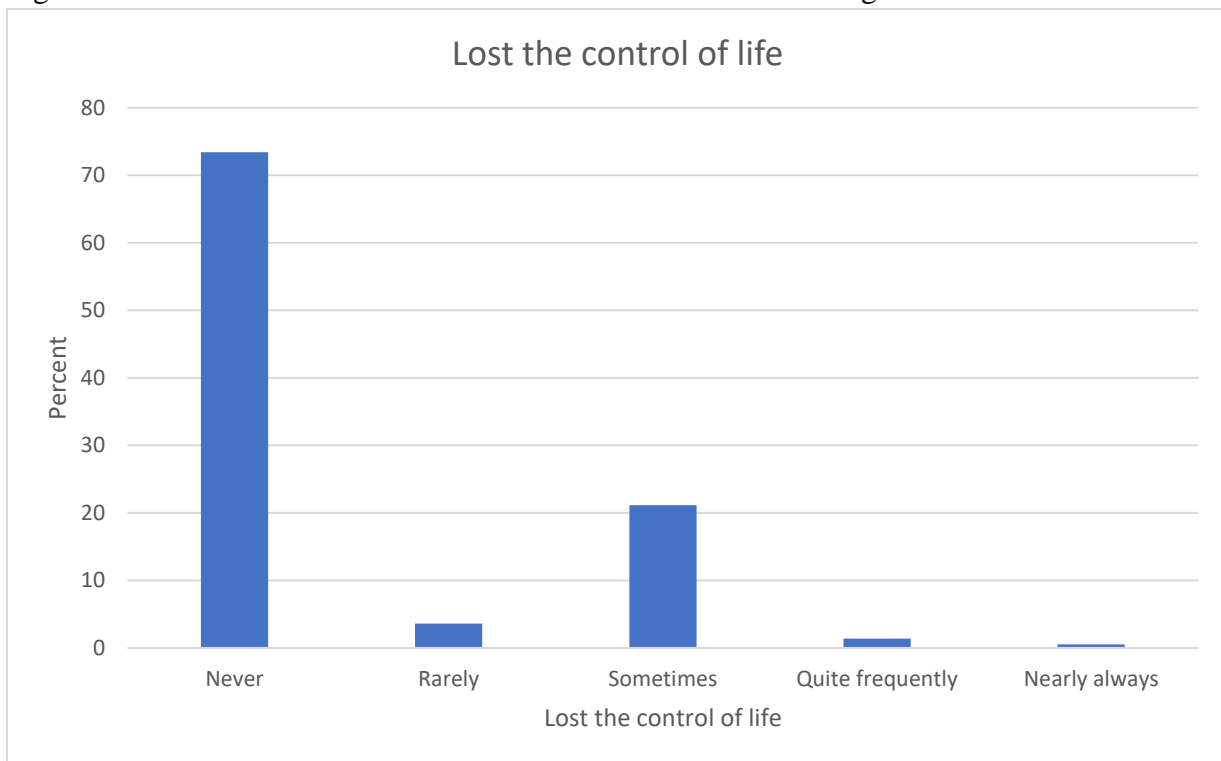


Figure 16: Bar chart of caretaker lost the control of life while taking care of disabilities



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Figure 17: The feelings of caretaker on wish to leave to other

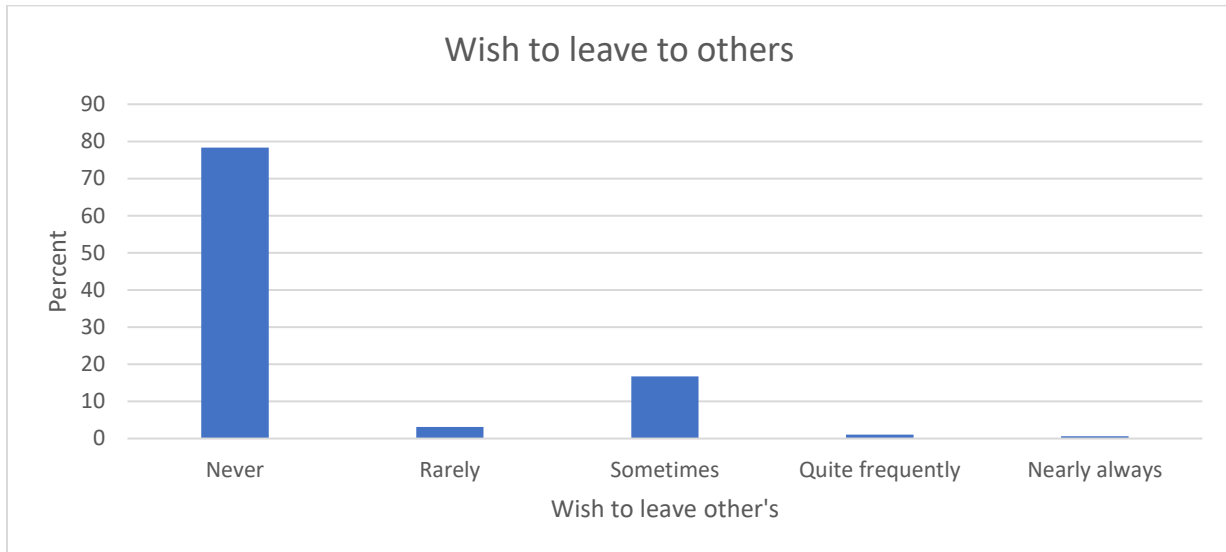
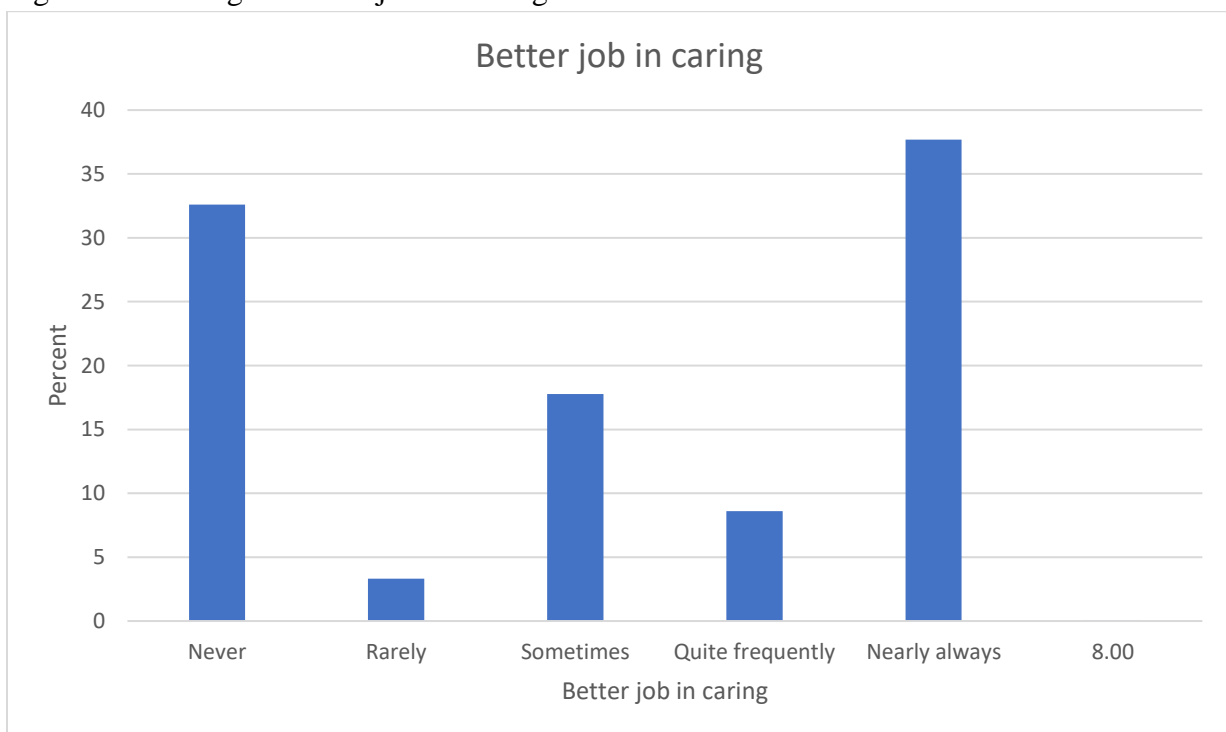


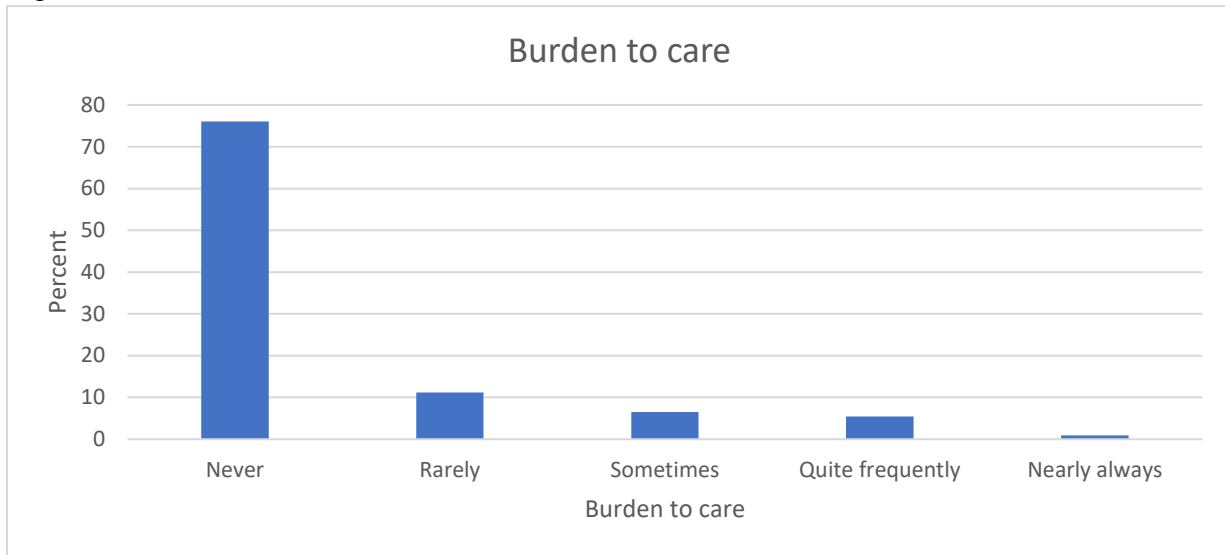
Figure 18: Feeling for better join in caring



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Figure 19: Bar chart on the burden of care on caretakers



Activity and participation levels

In this section, the surveyors asked questions related to the performance and participation level of persons with disabilities. From the survey, we found that 24.7% of total respondents needs supports during walk, 23.3% have problem in the hands and leg functions, 5.3% have problem in swallowing, 26.9% have problem in concentration and can't pay attention. Similarly, 21 have lack of awareness and not interest with others, 17.1% unable play toys and 20.1% are not aware on protection.

Challenges of Survey

1. Lack of proper knowledge on disability

Before deployment of the data collectors, CWSN conducted organized 10 orientation programs for the data collectors in the presence of focal persons and other dignitaries form municipalities and noted that most of the government officers have lack of proper knowledge on disabilities. Similarly, the data collectors who had recommended by the municipalities and ward officers are quite young and fresh for this field. One day orientation program is not enough to orient data collectors and they don't have previous experience working in the field of disability.

2. Short time and large numbers of data

Only 3 months' time is too short time for conducting such survey. Preparing survey questionnaires and reference materials, coordinating District Administration Office (DAO) and all 10 municipalities to get approval and authorization, conduct orientation programs for totally new

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human resource, rainy season, to reached geographical difficult locations. Apart from these, the number of persons with disabilities are also quite high than expected. Collecting data, entering data and analysis the data is another challenge to complete within the short period of time is very challenging task.

3. Lack of data

The difference of numbers with census record and municipalities records is another challenge to collect primary data from the fields. Apart from this, municipalities records of 2022, show that there are 3791 persons with disabilities are living in the Tanahun, and out of this number only 3208 received ID cards and municipalities have no answers to justify the mission numbers.

4. Expectations from respondents

High expectation from the government offices and from the respondents. Government offices are expecting more support and closed coordinating from the project, and respondents have been seeking various opportunities i.e., income generation, assistive devices, medicine and other supports. Some of the respondents also asked for immediate financial support to provide information.

Lesson Learnt

1. Plan for enough time duration

CWSN realised/learnt that proposed time duration is too short to conduct such survey.

2. Plan for proper budgeting

Though, this supplementary project implemented by the financial support from HKSR, there is lack of budget for data collectors, orientation programs, travel and other expenses. We also failed allocate budget for data entry.

3. Skills of data collectors

We accepted the data collectors recommended by municipalities and ward offices. We must have set minimum requirements before selecting them. If we would have set proper requirements to select data collectors, the survey result could have more effective.

Future plans

- ✓ First of all, CWSN will submit this report to HKSR for further collaboration. This is one of the majors aimed of this survey.
- ✓ CWSN also prepare some recommendation to DAO, Municipalities, and Provincial Government and CWSN itself to set short-term and long-term goals to address the issues of disabilities in their respective jurisdictions.
- ✓ CWSN will use this finding for advocacy with concern stakeholders to sensitize and interevent these issues.