



2018

Survey Report on  
**DISABILITY**  
in Balochistan



- Loralai
- Killa Abdullah
- Zhob
- Khuzdar
- Washuk
- Jhal Magsi

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SUBMITTED BY: DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION FOR UNDERPRIVILEGED AREAS (DOUA)

## **Foreword**

This report presents findings of the 2018, Disability Survey in Balochistan. The survey was conducted by Development Organization for Underprivileged Areas (DOUA), with the collaboration of Balochistan Rural Support Program (BRSP).

This was the first time for Balochistan to carry out such a comprehensive survey on People with Disabilities. The survey was household based and covered almost all the issues relevant to Persons with Disabilities.

Balochistan is one of the most backward provinces of the country in terms of human and infrastructure development. Because of this, marginalized groups including women, children, elderly people and Persons with Disabilities suffer a lot in terms of social, economic and political rights in the province. Especially the PWDs are the most neglected subgroup in the community.

The major objective of the Disability Survey was to determine the prevalence of disability in the focused districts of Balochistan. The survey also intended to determine living conditions among people with activity limitations. It is anticipated that results generated from this disability survey will contribute to the improvement of the living conditions of Persons with Disabilities and their families in Balochistan; initiate a discussion on the concepts and understanding of “disability” and facilitate the government policies, programmes and donor support on the wellbeing of the population of the persons with disabilities.

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## Acknowledgment

The successful planning and execution of the Disability Survey was made possible by joint efforts of a Balochistan Rural Support Program, (BRSP) and Development Organization for Underprivileged Areas (DOUA), and number of individuals, whose contributions I would like to acknowledge.

First of all I would like to thank **Mr. Nadir Gul Barech**, Chief Executive Officer, BRSP for awarding this survey and for fully financing it through the pooled funds. Also I would like to thank the BRSP team for the provision of assistance in all stages of the survey. My heartfelt gratitude should also go to Community Resource Persons (CRPs), who supported the assignment team to collect the qualitative and quantitative data from proposed areas.

Least but not last, let me thank **Mr. Siraj ul Haq Ghouri**, Senior Manager BRSP, and all the team of Information, Communication and Technology (ICT), section for their priceless contribution during the preparatory and analytical stages of the survey.

DOUA is also thankful to all the individuals who contributed in collection of this comprehensive data or information, which can be used for future interventions either by Development Organization for Underprivileged Areas, (DOUA) or Balochistan Rural Support Program, (BRSP) or any other organization or Govt. Line Agency (GLA) working for the welfare and development of PWDs in the proposed area.

## Acronyms and Abbreviations

<b>BRSP</b>	Baluchistan Rural Support Programme
<b>BISP</b>	Benazir Income Support Programme
<b>BCDP</b>	Baluchistan Community Development Programme
<b>BRDCEP</b>	Balochistan Rural Development and Community Empowerment Program
<b>CEO</b>	Chief Executive Officer
<b>CNIC</b>	Computerized National Identity Card
<b>CO</b>	Community Organization
<b>CRP</b>	Community Resource Person
<b>CSO</b>	Civil Society Organization
<b>DOUA</b>	Development Organization for Underprivileged Areas
<b>ESCAP</b>	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
<b>GLD</b>	Government Line Departments
<b>HH</b>	House Hold
<b>ICT</b>	Islamabad Capital Territory
<b>LSO</b>	Local Support Organization
<b>NPA</b>	National Plan of Action
<b>NGO</b>	None Governmental Organization
<b>NADRA</b>	National Database Registration Authority
<b>PPC</b>	Pakistan Panel Court
<b>PWD</b>	Personswith Disabilities
<b>UNCRPD</b>	United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
<b>UC</b>	Union Council
<b>VO</b>	Village Organization
<b>PSC</b>	Poverty Score Card

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## Introduction

A general population survey that provides detailed information on the lives of peoples with disabilities. - A disability survey allowing for a direct comparison between groups with different levels of disabilities, including comparison to people without disability.

Today, more than 600 million people in the world live with some of disabilities and more than 400 million of those people live in developing countries (Sen & Wolfensohn, 2004). Sen and Wolfensohn (2004) also reported that in the developing world, 10-20% of the world population could be categorized as people with disabilities in some form. Moreover, the World Bank estimates that 20% of the world's poorest people are PWDs, and tend to be regarded as the most disadvantaged people in their communities (UNCRPD, 2008). This estimation about the poverty related to disability issue was reported at the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD) in May, 2008. The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) reported that "Despite recent achievements, people with disabilities remain the single largest sector of the least served and most discriminated against in almost all societies in the Asia Pacific region." (UNESCAP, 2006)

In Pakistan, the issue of disability has remained neglected and ignored from all aspects which includes administrative, financial and legal. Persons with disabilities (PWDs) are the most marginalized because they are 'unseen, unheard and uncounted' in the country. There are no serious attempts by the government to conduct a comprehensive survey to assess the problems of persons with disabilities. In the absence of data, it is difficult to gauge and understanding the scale and magnitude of problems being faced by women, children and religious minorities and understanding their issue is extremely important because these categories of PWDs are the lowest ebb of social, economic and cultural marginality. Generally in the Pakistani society; women, children and minority groups are suppressed and oppressed. They cannot speak for their rights and not even resist against sexual, physical and psychological abuse and exploitation.

In the wake of the 18<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment, in 2010, there have arisen more ambiguities in roles and responsibilities between the federal and provincial governments and problems of PWDs have doubled. After the 18<sup>th</sup> Amendment, the disability (and associated matters to it) has become a provincial subject. There is no centralized coordination and data gathering mechanism; efforts taken by the federal, provincial and district governments and civil society organizations are so scattered. All provinces and Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT) are responsible to deal with

employment, rehabilitation, education and training of PWDs. The relevant laws had to be adopted by the provinces such as the Disabled Persons (Employment and Rehabilitation) Ordinance, 1981, which is a national law that deals with employment, rehabilitation, education and training of persons with disabilities; only province Punjab has adopted it in 2012.

Social Welfare (DGSE&SW) has established a cell which is called UNCRPD Secretariat for the implementation of the Convention. In addition, a Core Committee was formulated to monitor/coordinate with the Federal Ministries/ Divisions/ Departments/Provincial Government Departments/ NGOs/ DPOs for the implementation of the Convention.

### **THE CONSTITUTION OF PAKISTAN, 1973:**

The Constitution is greatly silent about the rights of the persons with disability. In one sense, their rights can be seen as equals to all other citizens who are without any disability. However, Article 38 (d) talks about the promotion of social and economic well-being of the people by the state. It says that the State has to “provide basic necessities of life, such as food, clothing, housing, education and medical relief, for all such citizens, irrespective of sex, caste, creed or race, as are permanently or temporarily unable to earn their livelihood on account of infirmity, sickness or unemployment.” The Article provides protection to all persons with disabilities including women and girls.

### **PAKISTAN PENAL CODE (PPC) 1860:**

In Section 332 (1) of the PPC, the act of disabling the organ of the body of someone is considered hurt which carries around 10 years imprisonment.

The National Policy for Persons with Disabilities 2002: It is a comprehensive document that has a vision, guiding principles and strategies to achieve the objectives leading to the empowerment of persons with disabilities. Since the disability is cross-cutting, overarching, multi-dimensional and multi-disciplinary subject, therefore, the policy was prepared in consultation the relevant ministries including health, labor & manpower, housing & works, science and technology and prominent NGOs. The policy included administrative, legal and other measures for providing facilities to persons with disabilities from prenatal to postnatal period through proper assessment education, vocational training and employment.

### **NATIONAL PLAN OF ACTION (NPA) TO IMPLEMENT THE NATIONAL POLICY FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES, 2006:**

After four years, the NPA was introduced to operationalize the National Policy for the Persons with Disabilities; there remained “lack of ownership from coordinating agencies both in the

public and private sectors and particularly at provincial level. NPA was an integrated operational approach that aimed to address the issues of access, inclusion and equalization of opportunities for the person with disabilities by using all potential resources. The NPA has “identified 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 and against each activity designated responsibilities to the relevant departments and agencies.

Some short term objectives of the NPA for PWDs included: “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.” Whereas the long term objectives include “creation of barrier free physical environment for PWDs in all public, private and commercial buildings and public places and revision of construction by-laws. More effective enforcement and expansion of social assistance and social security programme under the provisions of existing laws would be beneficial.

#### **NATIONAL POLICY ON HOME BASED WORKERS (DRAFT):**

Besides many other causes, this policy mentions provision of social security to home based workers in case of disability. It does not talk about the rights of women, children and minorities with disabilities working as home based workers

#### **THE NATIONAL PLAN OF ACTION (NPA) FOR CHILDREN (2006 TO 2015):**

In addition to mention of the rights of children with disabilities in various cross cutting sections, the NPA has exclusive Section (21) on the rights of persons with disabilities. However, civil society believes that NPA was never implemented and not many coordination meetings took place between the ministries and departments before the devolution. The NPA for Children remained ineffective from its inception mainly due to NCCWD’s capacity and competence which was responsible for facilitating the implementation

### **THE SPECIAL CITIZENS BILL, 2008:**

The Bill aimed to provide rights of access to persons with disabilities to all public place; which included facility of access of wheel chairs in all public and private buildings; allocation of seats in public transport for special citizens; facility on footpaths for the wheel chairs and blind persons; and priority while crossing roads.

### **THE SPECIAL CITIZENS (RIGHT TO CONCESSIONS IN MOVEMENT) BILL, 2009:**

This private member bill aimed to provide concessional rates to persons with disability. Also a private member Bill was submitted in the National Assembly of Pakistan which basically meant to change the previous Ordinance of 1981 into Act only for the Islamabad Capital Territory. It was called the Disabled Persons Employment and Rehabilitation Act, 2012. All these bills lapsed after the dissolution of the National Assembly. These Bills have to be re-reviewed and then submitted in the next legislative national assembly.

As a result of the 18th Constitutional amendment in 2010, the Ministry of Social Welfare and Special Education was devolved which was dealing with issues related to disability and responsible for coordination with the concerned bodies and departments in Pakistan for the care, education, training and rehabilitation of persons with disabilities. It communicated “all policy decisions to all government and non-government organizations for implementation”. Now all the responsibilities have been transferred to the Ministry of Human Rights which is taking care of the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of People with Disabilities. Besides MoHRs, the National Commission on Status of Women is responsible to look after rights of women with disabilities. However, after the devolution, there has been witnessed confusions in the roles and responsibilities between provincial governments and federal government -

There are a number of civil society organizations that have been working to promote the rights of persons with disabilities (including children and women) but their efforts are scattered and uncoordinated. Many of these organizations are headed or run by the persons affected by one or two of the disabilities. Interestingly, various organizations which are working on child and human rights do not have persons with disabilities as their staff members.

## Objectives of the Survey

The objectives of implementing the disability survey in focused districts of Balochistan under BRDCEP are:

- To identify basic problems and their solutions facing by the PWDs in focused areas.
- To examine the persons with disabilities in the cultural context of Balochistan.
- To examine a direct comparison between groups with different levels of disabilities.
- To validate the data previously collected through Poverty Score Card (PSC) Census.
- To describe the population with disabilities living in the selected region across a range of different social indicators e.g. income group, age, education, health, employment and gender.
- To assess the life status of PWDs living in the target areas.
- To assess PWD's access to different economic, welfare, political, educational and legal opportunities for their development in the targeted areas.
- To assess performances of different major stakeholders for the welfare and development of PWDs in the target areas.

## Scope and Purpose of the Survey

This survey will help policy-makers, service providers, advocates and others to better understand issues and trends among the population of persons with disabilities.

The analysis of this survey will support effective planning and improve our understanding of barriers to persons with disabilities.

To meet the objective of the survey the information related to PWDs barriers to get access to education, employment, health, social networking and registration with government bodies i.e. Social welfare department and NADRA. The collected information on disabilities was comprehensively analyzed and some possible assistance for PWDs was derived.

The scope and purpose of this survey is to validate the number of PWDs which were identified during Poverty Score Card (PSC) survey conducted by Balochistan Rural Support Program. According to PSC survey report 44885 persons with disabilities were identified in seven focused districts of Balochistan. By applying age filter 10 to 60 years 5000 PWDs were selected to validate and get information about their vulnerabilities with which they are living and spending their lives. This survey and research is focused to propelling the focus of people to the basic issues facing PWDs, and to develop the ways which can improve the living standards of PWDs.

To meet the objectives of the survey, disability-related information such as statistics and government policies and actions in the field of education, health, employment, social protection and accessibility were collected through interviews with PWDs. These collected information on disability were comprehensively analyzed, and then some possible assistance were derived, considering cooperation of donor agencies,

## GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE

Disability Survey is conducted in 7 districts of Balochistan, Including 211 Union Councils.

District wise detail of union councils is as under:

<b>Loralai</b>	<b>Zhob</b>	<b>Pishin</b>	<b>Pishin</b>
Aghberg	Ashiwath	Bagh	Kamalzai
Asghar Loon	Qamardin Karez	Barshore	Karbala 1
Bawar	Sheghalo	Behram Khan (Alizai)	Karbala 2
China Alizai	Algad	Bela	Karbala 3
Kach Amaqzai	Apozai	Ghaiz	Malikyar 1
Khan Gul Zara Nali	Badinzai	Ghaljai	Malikyar 2
Lahore	Barakwala	Injani (Walang Khushdil)	Malizai
Makhter 1	Garda Babar	Kach Hassanzai	Manzaki
Makhter 2	Ghundai Slaimanzai	Kaza Viala	Nali Yaseenzai
Nasar Abad 1	Gusthai Mandokhale	Kut	Qila Askan Khan
Nasar Abad 2	Hassanzai	Mandozai	(Shekhalzai
Oriagai Kakaran	Lakaband	Narain	Sar Khanzai
Pattan Kot	Maina Bazar	Qilla Haji Khan	Surila
Poonga	Margha Kibzai	Toukhai	Tora Shah
Shabozai	Mir Ali khale	Walma	Ajram Shadizai
Shah Karez	Narezai	Ziarat	
Toor Thana	Omzha Viala	Alizai	
Zangiwal Jogezeai	Sabakzai	Badizai	
Zangiwal Kudezai	Sambaza	Gangalzai	
Zara	Shahabzai	Hajian Shakarzai	
Gharbi Luni	Shiekhan	Ibrahimzai	
Gharbi Tal	Takai	Manzari 1	
Gharib Abad	Thang Sar	Manzari 2	
Jangal	Wala Akram	Saimzai	
Lakhi 1		Shinghari	
Lakhi 2		Toor Khail Badezai	
Nasir Abad 1		Bostan	
Nasir Abad 2		Dilsora/Churmian	
Palos Kalan		Faizabad	
Saddar Duki		Gharshinan	
Sharqi Luni		Khanai (Gowal)	
Sharqi Thal		Margha Zakryazai	
Tal Chotyali		Moughtain	
Viala Duki		Poti Nasran	
Wahvi 1		Rodh Mullazai	
Wahvi 2		Yaro 1	
		Yaro 2	
		Batazai	
		Dub Khanzai	

<b>Killa Abdullah</b>	<b>Jhal Magsi</b>	<b>Washuk</b>	<b>Khuzdar</b>
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Daman Ashezai Daman Malezai Daman Miralzai Girdi Pinki Guldar Baghicha Khushkaba Guri Karezat Roghani Khair Abad No.I Khair Abad No.II Purana Chaman Sirki Talari Thekadar Muhammad Hassan Zara Band Aghbarg Dobandi Frakhi Jilga Abdur Rehmanzai 1 Abdur Rehmanzai 2 Darozai Gulistan Karez 1 Gulistan Karez 2 Inayatullah Nourak Segi Arambi Kakoza Arambi Masezai Habibzai 1 Habibzai 2 Jungle Pir Alizai Kulak Badwan Kulalzai Maizai 1 Maizai 2 Majak Masezai Piralizai	Gandawah Rural Areas Khari Mir Pur Patri Akbarabad Barija Hathyari Jhal Magsi Kot Magsi Mat Sindhur Panjuk Safrani Saifabad	Basima Kuragai Ladgasht Sotgan Zawag Nag Garang Jangian Palantak	Abad Bhalonk Karkh Sun Chakoo Abi Noghay Baghbana 1 Baghbana 2 Baghbana 3 Parko Sasol Tootak Unknown Zeedi 1 Zeedi 2 Kharzan Moola Manyalo Moola Darnali Nall Garuk Nal Goni Gresha Hazar Ganji Nal Korask Shehar Nal Laghore Zard Sarej Gresha Drakala Bezinjo Killi Alam Khan Ornach Aranji Badari Balina Wahir Kanjhar Lope Peeshi Kapper Saroona Shah Noorani Zairina Wahir Chashma Dogan Gazan Ghatt Balbal Goniko Hadir Kash Mishk Sarap
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Table 1

## **METHODOLOGY**

### **CONCEPT**

The survey follows an innovating approach. It attempts to measure what matters to PWDs – how they function in their actual environment. The construct of interest in the survey is therefore a description of functioning in selected domains that is understood as the outcome of an interaction between an individual’s intrinsic health state – captured by his or her health condition and further questions on the individual’s experience of difficulties in functioning on a range of domains – and environmental factors.

### **SURVEY TOOLS**

The survey tools used to collect the data are as follows:

- Development of questionnaire on ODK software
- Desk review
- Review of Secondary Data
- Semi / closed ended questionnaire
- Transact walks
- Individual Interviews
- Meetings with PWDs
- Field visits
- Photography

### **METHODOLOGY**

Keeping in view the scope of the assignment, the proposed study conducted in seven districts targeted under Balochistan Rural Development and Community Empowerment Program (BRDCEP) in order to validate and to identify PWDs and their needs accordingly through a detailed assessment regarding their disabilities and aid support required by them. The overall methodology comprised of following stages:

### **PREPARATION PHASE**

After the assignment awarded by BRSP, an introductory and planning meeting held with the concerned section of BRSP. In which DOUA gave a detailed presentation on its understanding on the assignment, and proposed methodology. The detail validation methodology shared and BRSP gave its inputs and feedback to finalize the validation strategy in focused districts.

## **QUESTIONNAIRE**

A detailed questionnaire is developed by keeping, socio-demographic characteristics, employment, registration with Govt. bodies, environmental factors, functioning, health care utilization and well-being. The questionnaire is responded by the individuals with disabilities.

## **FRAMEWORK DEVELOPMENT AND INCEPTION REPORT**

Pre testing of survey tools, sampling method, data validation, and monitoring and tentative action plan is the compiled working for inception report that was submitted to BRSP, after 10 days of introductory meeting.

The purpose of submitting report was to seek BRSP's consent on the method and tools developed to execute survey. Upon the receiving feedback from BRSP, the tool were accordingly modified and used in orientation session of data collection teams in each focused district.

## **ORIENTATION AND TRAINING TO ENUMERATORS AND BRSP FIELD STAFF**

A one day session for enumerator / Community Resource Persons (CRPs) conducted on orienting/training of the enumerators and field teams of BRSP.

However, keeping in view the geographical spread and number of enumerator's one-day training session were conducted in each target district.

The broader contents of the training session

- Registration of all enumerators/Participants
- Introduction of Participants
- Code of Conduct
- Expectation and Fears
- Introduction of Program
- Presentation on Disability
- Training on Disability Survey by using ODK software (Android based Questionnaire filling).
- Group work (pre-testing)
- Planning for survey conduction
- Pretest of Disability Survey Tools
- Feedback of participants
- Action Plan development

## Review of Existing Data (Secondary Data) for Analysis in This Study

Existing Data	Producers	Sample / Coverage	Type of Questions Asked	Eligibility for This Study
2017 Poverty Score Card Census	Balochistan Rural Support Program	Complete Coverage: Entire Population of Seven focused Districts of Balochistan under BRDECP.	Very Comprehensive and detailed Questions on functional limitations and other information related to health, income, age, education, gender and employment.	All the persons with disabilities.

Table 2

## PLANNING FOR DATA COLLECTION

After the completion of trainings to enumerators, in each district, village mapping was conducted by using the available data of VOs formed by BRSP in target Union Councils. Community Resource Persons (CRPs) were assigned areas in their respective Union Councils. Furthermore, in collaboration with M&E Section of BRSP field monitoring and data validation was conducted accordingly.

Frequently field visits were conducted in the target areas to provide technical support to data collecting teams to complete the assignment effectively and efficiently.

## DATA COLLECTION

In each selected district, community resource persons (CRPs) were selected at union council level. During data collection a list of PWDs was used which was developed during poverty score card census, as the first approach. The second approach used the list of members of DPOs such as the Association of Disabled Persons, The Special Ones etc. The third approach was the recommendations from the head of the village, community members, and respondents themselves. The three different approaches were used in order to obtain better variation in the data. During data collection the interviewer would ask the PWD or his/her family member whether they were aware of other PWDs living in the area. Based on this information, the interviewers were able to find other PWD to interview.

### **FIELD MONITORING AND VALIDATION:**

Field monitoring and validation plan was exclusively described in the framework that was finalized after having discussion with BRSP team. To ensure data quality during the assignment, monitors validated 10% of the forms on random.

### **DATA PUNCHING, CLEANING AND ANALYSIS**

Android based ODK software was used to collect data. BRSP's expertise on online MIS, were utilized to compile the collected data by using ODK software. It was helpful in ensuring data accuracy, avoiding duplication and its synchronization to expedite proper data analysis.

### **DEVELOPING FINAL REPORT OF THE ASSESSMENT**

After the basic data collection, analysis and triangulation, a report on initial findings is generated, comprises important findings and observation, such as statistic, basic needs and problems faced by PWDs in their routine life and shared with the BRSP, management for feedback and recommendation.

## **INFORMATION COLLECTED IN THIS SURVEY INCLUDED:**

- Geographic location
- Demographic and socioeconomic background of the respondents
- Functional limitations, onset of disabilities, participation in education and employment, family and community activities, assistive devices, services needed and used, social protection, etc.

## **Survey Analysis**

The data of the survey has been collected from seven Districts, including 211 Union Councils of Balochistan.

The survey was conducted to validate the data of PWDs collected during PSC, census, which was conducted by BRSP in 2017. During validation new PWDs were also identified who were not reported in PSC, census.

The survey includes following variables in 211 union councils of seven focused Districts of Balochistan.

- PSC Data Validity Survey
- Disability Analysis
- Gender
- Education
- Health
- Employment
- Dependency
- Skills have
- Skills required
- Marital status
- Social safety registration
- Required Assistive devices

## Findings:

### GENDER:

The Survey identified/ validated a total 4709 PWDs out of which 2952 were male and 1756 female i.e. 63% and 37% in the respective 211 Union Councils of 07 Districts. One transgender is also reported in District Loralai. The survey team has validated 100% PSC, data concerning PWDs in focused areas. Please see fig: 1 for further detail.

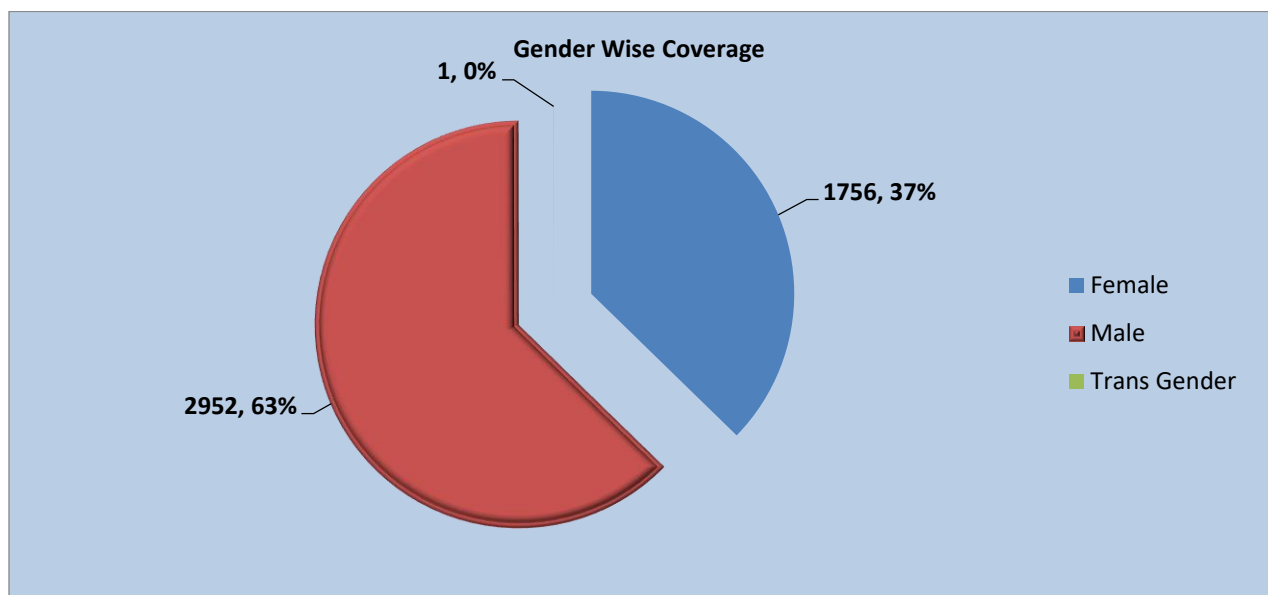


Figure 1

Fig: shows that the male PWDs are higher in number than female PWDs. It might be because of conflicts, terrorism and being busy with hazardous works in the market or they have more access to facilities and medicine or assistive devices comparatively to female who died in their younger age due to lack of consideration and care of relatives for females as compared to males. On the other hand, less number of female might be reported due to tribal setup. It also observed during survey that some people were reluctant to share information about their female.

## DISTRICT WISE GENDER COVERAGE

Name of Districts	Gender			Grand Total
	Female PWDs	Male PWDs	Trans Gender	
Jhal Magsi	51	83		134
Khuzdar	181	252		433
Killa Abdullah	728	1510		2238
Loralai	655	741	1	1397
Washuk	28	39		67
Zhob	113	327		440
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1756</b>	<b>2952</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4709</b>

Table 3

The number of PWDs in District Killa Abdulla is comparatively more than other districts. It might be because of least developed district in terms of human and infrastructure and facilities.

## STATUS OF PWDS IDENTIFIED DURING PSC

The PSC ensues was conducted in seven focused district by using the standard World Bank poverty scorecard, also used by Benazir Income Support Program (BISP). During PSC, Census in seven focused District of Balochistan, 44845 PWDs were identified in 2017.

According to available budget to facilitate PWDs, an age filter (10 to 60) year has been applied and 5021 PWDs were selected to validate and get brief information concerning their disabilities and needs. During validation 1821 PWDs out of 5021 were found with different disabilities, whereas remaining 3200 PWDs were found with minor injuries, illness, and a large numbers were found healthy, they might be injured at the time when PSC census was conducted.

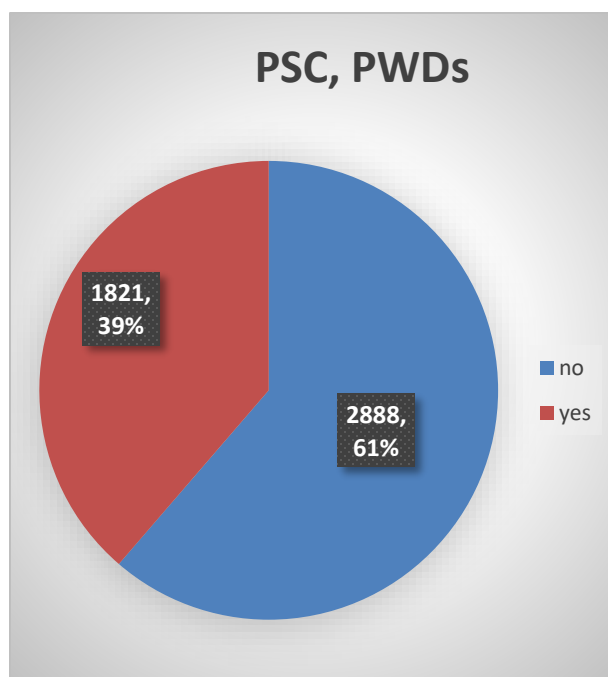


Figure 2





## DISABILITY ANALYSIS:

### DEFINITION:

Definition and analysis of disability in this report is based on Convention 61/106 of the United Nations on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. According to the convention, “persons with disabilities include those who have long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments which in interaction with various barriers may hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others.

Disability	No. of PWDs	Percentage
Amputation	98	2.1%
Blind	16	0.3%
Deaf & Dumb	62	1.3%
Developmental Disability	519	11.0%
Epilepsy	45	1.0%
Hand Amputation	35	0.7%
Hand injury	24	0.5%
Hearing	667	14.2%
Joint or Muscle pain	447	9.5%
Learning Disabilities	10	0.2%
Leg Injury	447	9.5%
Mental Illness, anxiety & depression	504	10.7%
Muscular Dystrophy	17	0.4%
Polio	197	4.2%
Spinal cord Injury	24	0.5%
Stroke	375	8.0%
Transgender	1	0.02%
Visual	421	8.9%
other	800	17.0%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>4709</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Table 4

In above table we can see a large no of mental illness; during survey a large no of population reported anxiety and depression problems. Depression plays a prominent role in mental disabilities. Mental disability was mentioned much more often in relation to anxiety and depression. Unfortunately, the underlying causes of the depression are not known. Also, it is not clear, in the cases of vision and hearing, what is meant by depression serving as the cause of their disability, which means that how the question is being interpreted is unclear. Depression was not one of the original response categories. Its frequency and its relation with mental disabilities suggest it is a potentially important area for future research.

**TYPE OF ILLNESS REPORTED AS A CAUSE OF DISABILITY**

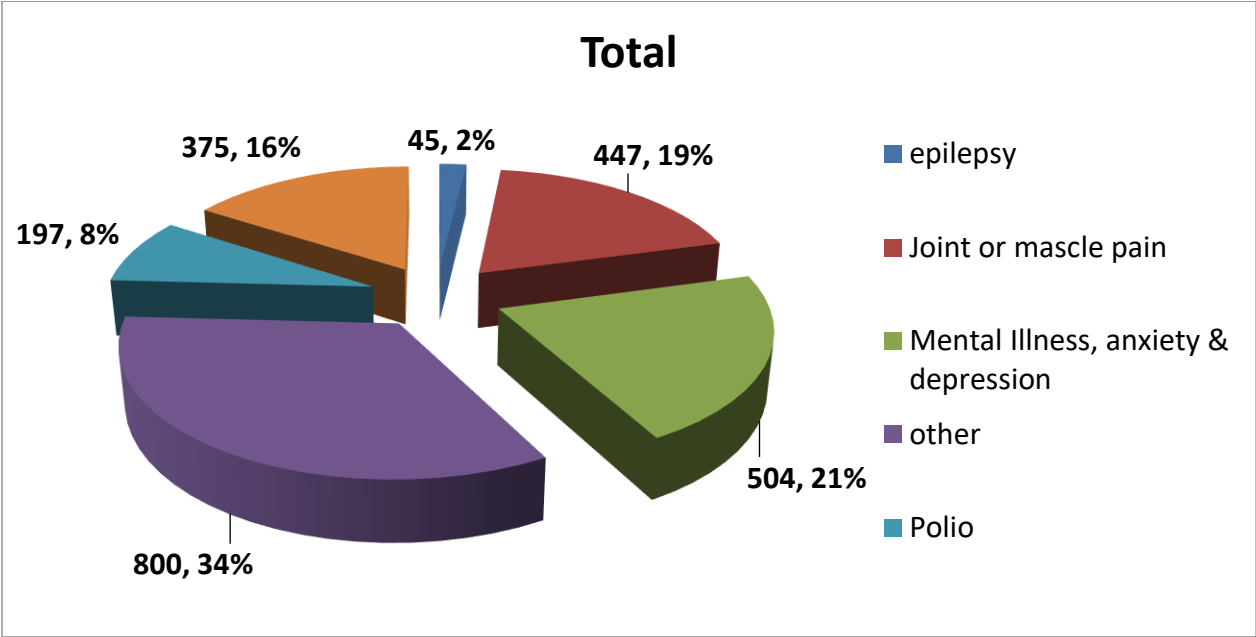


Figure 3

Figure 3 breaks down the types of illnesses that people report causing their disability. Mental illness, anxiety & depression are clearly the largest cause, on the other hand a large numbers of people reported other, which probably includes those citing ‘fever’ and ‘immunization’ as well as some of those people who responded with the more general term, ‘sickness.’ Most likely between two-thirds and three-fourths of disabilities caused by illness are due to joint or muscle pain, Strokes and epilepsy.

## CAUSES OF DISABILITIES

Row Labels	Count of disability	Percentage
Accidently	1,088	23.1%
By Birth	855	18.2%
Genetically	289	6.1%
Illness	2,096	44.5%
other	159	3.4%
Polio	204	4.3%
Terrorism	18	0.4%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>4,709</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Table 5

The table shows the number of disabilities due to different reasons. The highest numbers of disabilities are born due to the illness, which indicate the lack of health facilities and human resources which provide medical assistance. In case of Balochistan health sector is worse than one can imagine. The scarcity of health service is one of the root cause of increasing rate of disabilities, on the other hand the lack of medicine and equipment's is also a major cause of not treating patient on proper time.

We can also see a big number of PWDs having disability due to accidents. Road traffic injuries are a growing public health issue and also cause disability, disproportionately affecting vulnerable groups of road users, specially the poor. Main causes which are found behind these road accidents are lack of training institutes, unskilled drivers, poor road conditions, use of cell phone during driving, over loading and poor performance of government in this regard. If these issues are tackled in a manner way then it can positively affect the social and economic conditions of the residents of focused areas. On the other hand availability of medical facilities in remote areas of Balochistan very rarely available which is one of the biggest cause of prevailing disability in Balochistan. The rate of disability shows that disability caused by birth and genetically are more less than disability caused by the socio environmental factors, which indicates that we can decrease the disability ratio by approximately 72% by improving health and educational infrastructure.

## PWDS' ACCESS TO MEDICAL FACILITY

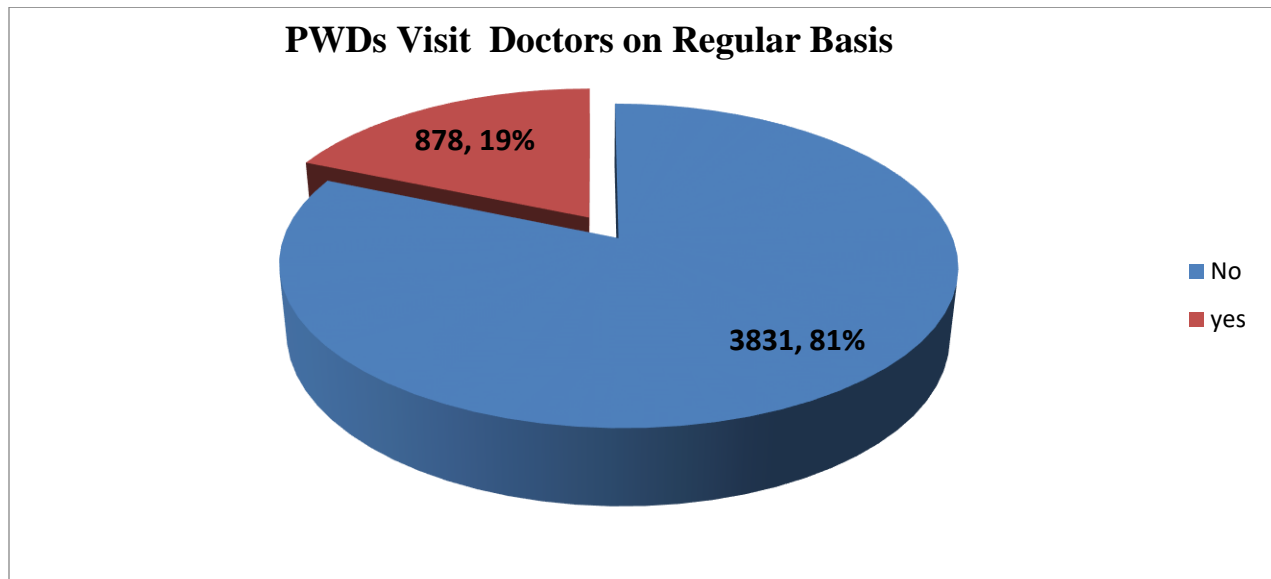


Figure 4

The above chart shows the vulnerable situation of PWDs in regards of medical facilities. It also provide some information on the challenges and health problems that persons with disabilities are facing on daily basis as they pursue their activities and get involved in various social - economic events. The results shows that only 19% PWDs visit to their doctors on regular basis, whereas remaining 81% of PWDs are not able to visit their doctors because either they don't have access to medical facility or financial constraint.

## PWDS AFFECTED BY MALARIA

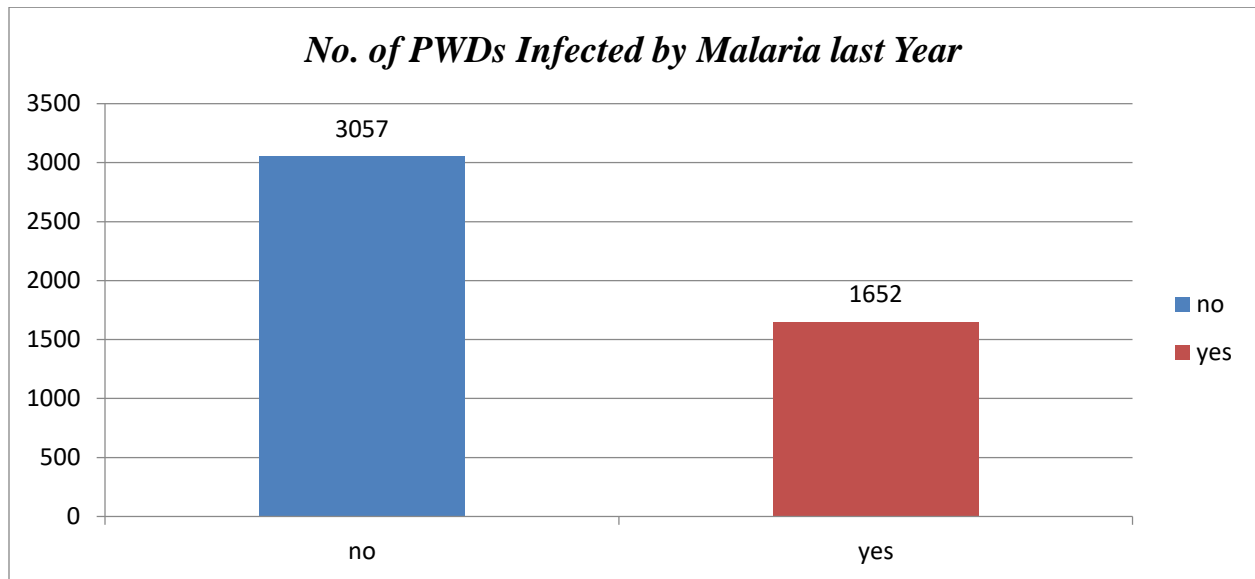


Figure 5

According to the recent WHO report, about half of the world's **population** is at risk of **malaria**, and an estimated 250 million cases led to nearly 1 million deaths in 2006 [5]. Among them, Pakistan is also endemic for both *P. vivax*, and *P. falciparum* associated **malaria** infections [6, 14, and 15]

Significant efforts have been made to control malaria; however, due to socio-environmental factors, it remains a frequent problem in Balochistan. During disability survey it has been determine that, 1652 PWDs has been affected by malaria, whereas 3057 PWDs were not affected by malaria last year.

## MARITAL STATUS OF PWDS

Districts	Marital Status of Female		Total	%
	No	Yes		
Jhal Magsi	28	25	53	47%
Khuzdar	56	125	181	69%
Killa Abdullah	291	439	730	60%
Loralai	132	523	655	80%
Washuk	12	16	28	57%
Zhob	47	66	113	58%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>566</b>	<b>1194</b>	<b>1760</b>	<b>68%</b>

Table 6

Districts	Marital Status of Male		Total	%
	No	Yes		
Jhal Magsi	38	43	81	53%
Khuzdar	126	126	252	50%
Killa Abdullah	686	822	1508	55%
Loralai	239	502	741	68%
Washuk	22	17	39	44%
Zhob	166	161	327	49%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1277</b>	<b>1671</b>	<b>2948</b>	<b>57%</b>

Table 7

Above graph is showing the number of PWDs who are married or unmarried. Data on marital status has also been collected to peek into social status of PWDs in the project area. Besides this also, it shows the level of affection of relatives of the community concerns with PWDs. The above graph shows that 61% of PWDs are married and 39% are unmarried. It has been also observed during that marry at latter stage among PWDs is popular rather than earlier stage of life. Otherwise, in assignment area child marriages and marriages at earlier stage of life are more popular. However, we should not take this as a deliberate positive step for PWDs by community. Relatives do not want that they should afford the burden after the marriages of PWDs. Marriages at early stage is usually considered a sign of affection and respect for children in the concerned communities. Survey team reported by PWDs that they have been ignored by relatives in this respect. Besides this, some of the PWDs those are leading a married life; they got married at early stage when they were leading normal life. On the other hand some PWDs who were not married reported that due to financial constraint they are not able to get married.

**NUMBER OF CHILDREN OF PWDS MALES AND FEMALES:**

No. Of Children	Female	Male	Grand Total
<b>0</b>	34	71	105
<b>1</b>	48	62	110
<b>2</b>	80	142	222
<b>3</b>	142	187	329
<b>4</b>	128	170	298
<b>5</b>	184	244	428
<b>6</b>	129	199	328
<b>7</b>	115	150	265
<b>8</b>	115	175	290
<b>9</b>	99	99	198
<b>10</b>	57	70	127
<b>11</b>	22	45	67
<b>12</b>	26	31	57
<b>13</b>	7	12	19
<b>14</b>	3	3	6
<b>15</b>	3	4	7
<b>16</b>	1	1	2
<b>18</b>	0	0	0
<b>19</b>	0	0	0
<b>20</b>	0	0	0
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1193</b>	<b>1665</b>	<b>2858</b>

Table 8

The table describes the number of male and female children of PWDs and this table shows that there is a significant relationship of PWDs with their spouse and having a good number of children.



## EDUCATION

Education is a gateway to both economic and social participation in society; however, children with disabilities are less likely to obtain an education (WHO and World Bank 2011). The World Bank estimated that nearly one-third of primary school-aged children not enrolled in school have a disability (Peters 2004).

### EDUCATIONAL RATIO OF PWDS

Education	No. of PWDS	Percentage
No	4103	87%
Yes	606	13%
Grand Total	<b>4709</b>	<b>100%</b>

Table 9

Table shows the vulnerable and ultra-poor education situation of PWDS in the focused areas that only 606 PWDS out of 4709 identified PWDS has attended or enrolled in different educational institutions and 4103 PWDS were not able to get quality education because of many obstacles. (Reasons for not getting education has described below) Here attendance in school does not mean that they have been given quality education. Majority of enrolled PWDS could hardly write their name and so on. Whereas that above 87% PWDS are out of school or not given or facilitated for education. This certainly increased their burden of life and problem is access to livelihood. Education is a power and they have been deprived of it which is the exploitation of their right and is one of the major causes and contributors for having ultra-poor life status.

## REASONS FOR NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL

The survey team collected information related to poor education condition through enlisting the reasons reported by PWDs themselves for not attending school:

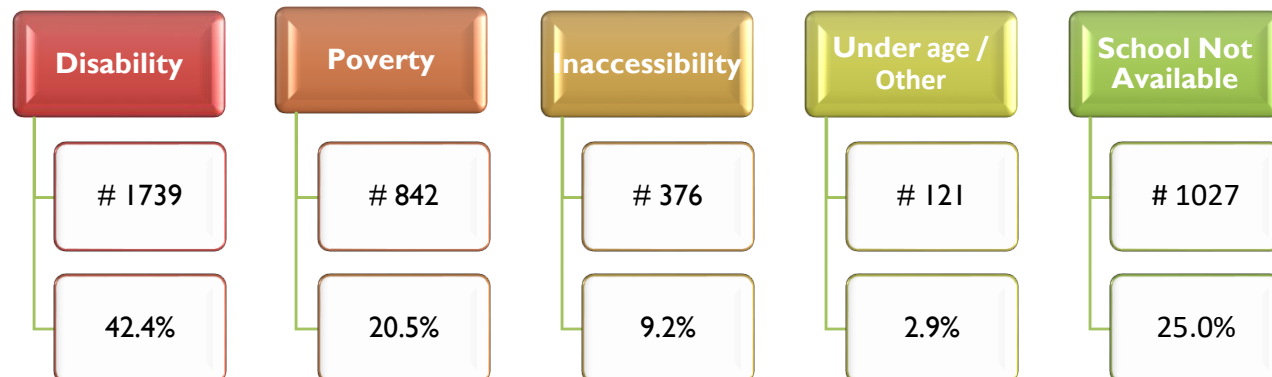


Figure 6

The information of underage children was collected from their guardian. The data revealed that disability is major contributor for PWDs for keeping them outside of schools. This also shows lack of community interest to facilitate physically and emotionally to PWDs for their enrolment in schools. It has been analyzed that the major contribution towards low status of education among PWDs is not availability of schools.

Reasons for not Attending School	Female	Male	Grand Total	Percentage
Access to school	212	164	376	9.2%
Disability	683	1056	1739	42.4%
Financial Constraint	296	546	842	20.5%
Other	79	42	121	02.9%
Unavailability of School	426	601	1027	25.0%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1696</b>	<b>2409</b>	<b>4105</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Table 10

The data shows that the no of people who don't have access to school are 376 in which 212 are female and 164 male. The facilities in all these districts that enable individual to get to school are not available or very few.

1739 is the number of people who are having disabilities and among them 683 are female and 1056 male. Financial constraint is also reported by 842 PWDs. The people who were complaining other problems including cultural barrier, and family issues, which did not allow them to get their education were 121 in which 79 are female and 42 males. The situation concerning availability of educational facilities is alarming. In this modern world we are living in a place

where one of the basic facilities has not been given to the people. The number of people reported who does not have schools in their areas are 1027, among them 426 are female and 601 male.

Education is the most important thing for any nation to get to the success but in the case of Balochistan, especially the people who are living with disabilities are hardly getting any kind of education. The graph is showing the overall picture of the population who are getting education or have education. The numbers in graph is showing the drastic situation about the PWDs that out of 4709 only 606 individuals are having some relation to the education i.e. either some of them are literate or still getting education.

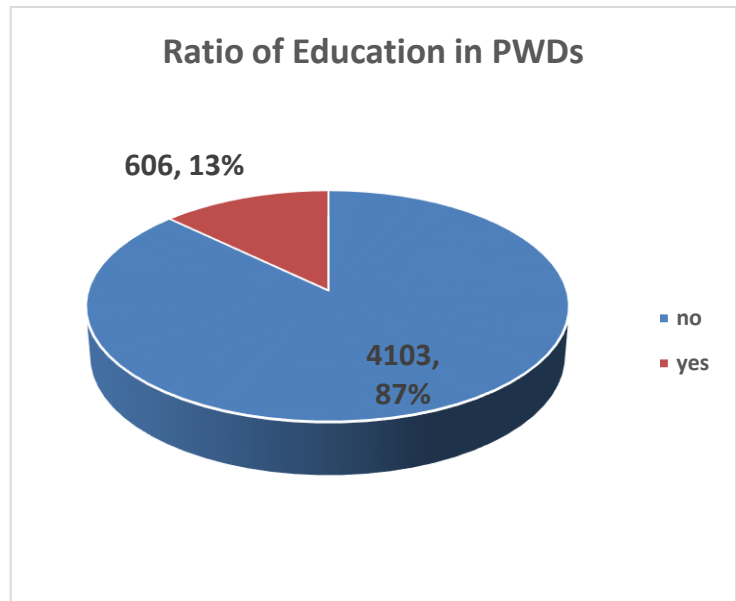


Figure 7

### **The low enrolment of PWDs may be caused by a number of factors.**

**First**, almost all physical infrastructures of schools, colleges and universities are not built with universal accessibility in mind. This in itself is intimidating for many PWDs.

**Second**, all registration and selection systems are not disability friendly. No higher institutions have a written protocol to assist prospective students with disabilities. PWDs special needs are not considered important by government.

**Third**, it is commonly understood that disability awareness among administrative staff and teachers is quite low.

**Fourth**, enrolment of students with disabilities in the school is much lower than nondisabled peers as indicated by the World Report on Disability 2011 (WHO and World Bank 2011).

## GENDER CLASSIFICATION OF EDUCATION

As we discussed above that only 606 PWDs are educated or enrolled out of 4709, which is only 13% of total PWDs identified during survey, it is shocking that only 10% of educated PWDs are female. The low literacy rate of female highlights the fragile situation of education in Balochistan.

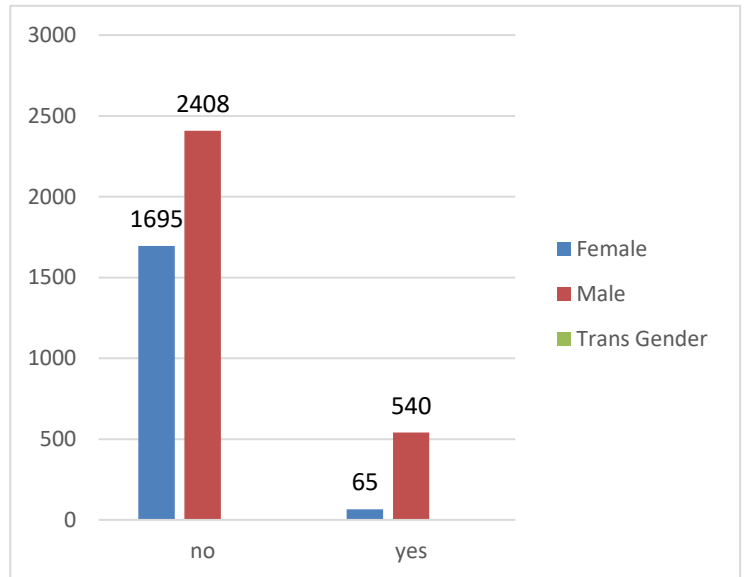


Figure 8

## DEFINITION OF INCLUSIVE EDUCATION

Inclusive education is education that welcomes the participation of children with special needs (extraordinary children) to learn together with their peers in regular schools.

## EXCLUSION FROM INCLUSIVE EDUCATION

Access to special education has been problematic as the number of special schools is very limited. They are available only in large cities, especially in Quetta, Kuzdar, and Loralai. Children with special needs in rural areas, and in areas other than those three major cities, have no or very limited access to educational institutes. In addition, the number of training institutions for training teachers in special education is significantly limited and training courses are undersubscribed among prospective students applying for higher education degrees.



## TYPES OF EDUCATION

Education Type	Female	Male	Trans Gender	Grand Total	Percentage
Madrasa	7	104		111	18.3%
Regular School	57	431	1	489	80.7%
Special School	1	5		6	1.0%
Grand Total	<b>65</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>606</b>	100%

Table 11

It is noticed that different number of people are getting different type of education. This includes Madrasas, Regular Schools and Special schools. PWDs who attended Madrasas are 111 which include 7 females and 104 males. The numbers of people attended regular school are 489 which include 437 males and 57 females and 1 transgender. Information related special education is very shocking that only 6 individuals have access to special education.

## Occupation

FIG illustrates the occupational status of PWDs in targeted areas.

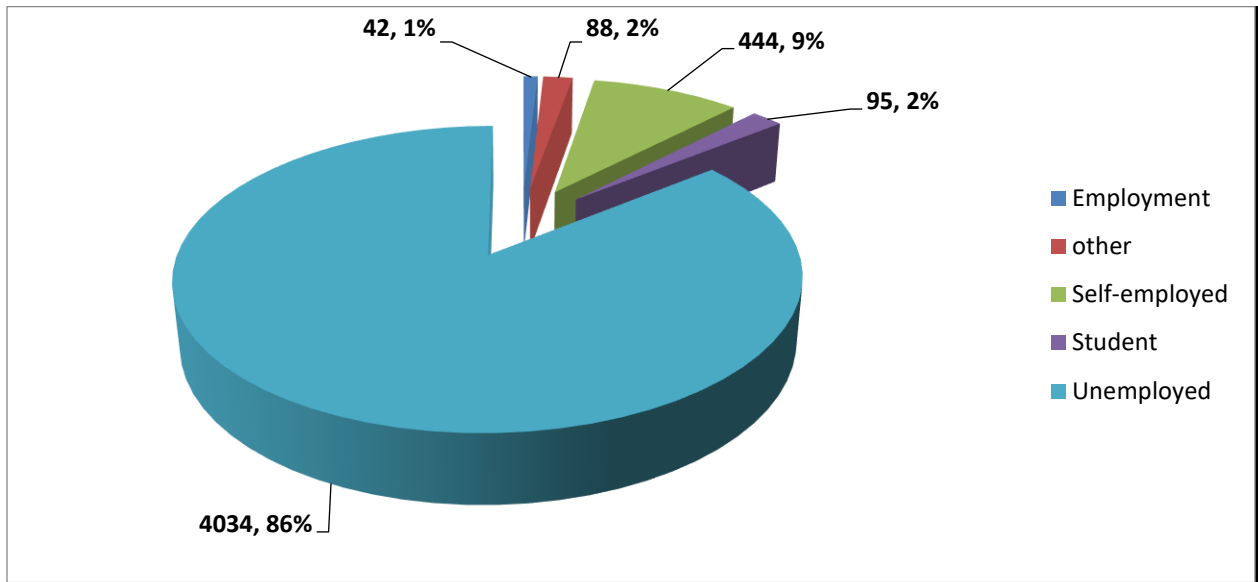


Figure 9

It's alarming that 86% of PWDs are unemployed this indicates the dependency of PWDs on others. This also increases their inactivity and makes them vulnerable. However the data also reveals that only 1% is employed. That shows the worst economic conditions of persons with disabilities.

The above situation of employment indicates that the government is failed to implement the reserved quota policy for persons with disabilities. The lack of urgency in implementing the law was reinforced by the lack of data and information on the magnitude of the problem and the situation of PWDs, both for policy makers and prospective employers. The government failed to provide tangible incentives to compliant institutions. All of this reflects how unimportant disability issue has been in this sector.

## DISTRICT WISE STATUS OF OCCUPATION

Districts	Employment	Self-employed	Student	Unemployed	Other/under age	Total
Jhal Magsi	4	20	3	100	6	133
Khuzdar	3	52	13	336	26	430
Killa Abdullah	7	73	12	2130	14	2236
Loralai	25	260	42	1038	32	1397
Washuk		10	3	49	5	67
Zhob	3	29	22	381	5	440
Grand Total	<b>42</b>	<b>444</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>4034</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>4703</b>

Table 12:

The Table is showing the situation of focused districts, regarding occupation of PWDs, Such as employment, self-employed, students and number of unemployed in all the districts. Comparatively the situation of unemployed has been observed at very dangerous level. And number of employed people in these areas has the lowest percentage. Among all of these districts Loralai is the only district where people are self-employed, as they are generating income by themselves through small businesses. The ratio of education is also high in Loralai as compared to other districts, which can be seen through the number of students in comparison to other districts.



## DEPENDENCY

Districts	No. of PWDs who are Dependent		Grand Total
	Female	Male	
Jhal Magsi	53	69	122
Khuzdar	142	189	331
Killa Abdullah	581	1410	1991
Loralai	564	445	1010
Washuk	24	35	59
Zhob	98	287	385
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1462</b>	<b>2435</b>	<b>3898</b>

Table 13

Data related to Inactivity and dependency status was also collected during. It's very painful that 3898 PWDs out of 4709 PWDs are reported that they are directly or indirectly dependent on their family members, neighbors, relatives, and community elders. PWDs are receiving help from others in form of charity and Zakat. The ratio of PWDs who are dependent on other is almost 83%. Dependency is most difficult thing for any person and this increases the anxiety in individuals. And to realize this dangerous situation this survey graph explains a lot, providing the statistical data about the PWDs who are depending on other and struggling to survive in the society.

Most of the PWDs are looked after by their parents/relatives because of the affection and care by their relatives but in some cases survey team reported that relatives considered them as 'burden / useless' among their children, therefore they are given least priority to be used as affective members of the family.

About 17% percentage of PWDs reported that they are not dependent on others. They are running their livelihood by their own. The data analysis reveals that there are very less number of PWDs who have attended school and are dependent on their family members while the numbers of PWDs who have not attended school and are dependent on their family members is high. Hence it can be concluded that if educated, even with disability can lead on to become independent.

We can see in the table that, the percentage of PWDs are very less or negligible in areas which proves that there is need of a lot to facilitate and groom the PWDs to make them self-sufficient by providing different type of skills trainings.

## ACCEPTANCE

Societal Norms / Behaviors with PWDs	No. of PWDs
Acceptability Problems	1342
Society Feel Merciful	1481
Stigma / Dishonor	411
Burden on the Society	915
Using of Painful Words	1125

Table 14

The survey team also gathered qualitative and quantitative information against the societal norms, attitudes, affection, cares and behaviors, which may be hindrances in the way of PWDs to become affective members of the society. In this respect please see the following table which reflects how the society perceives these PWDs among them.

This is interesting to note that majority of the PWDs feels that because care and love and so called 'pity' by their relatives is big hindrance in their way to become useful citizens.

## Skills

The technical and vocational education and training sector is very significant in Balochistan in order to achieve socio economic growth along with providing better employment opportunities among PWDs. Skill development is the most effective tool for poverty alleviation and reduction of unemployment from Balochistan. Considering the importance of different skills, the quantitative and qualitative data were also collected from PWDs in this regards. It has been observed that the PWDs who had skills are living with dignity and helping their families. The details of different skills PWDs are shown in below table.

### SKILLED PWDS

Values	Jhal Magsi	Khuzdar	Killa Abdullah	Loralai	Pishin	Washuk	Zhob	Total	%
<b>Agriculture</b>	13	35	201	174	0	7	52	482	41%
<b>Tailoring</b>	8	44	81	188	0	2	26	349	30%
<b>Livestock</b>	6	3	32	35	0	0	31	107	9%
<b>Solar System Technician</b>	1	1	13	7	0	0	45	67	6%
<b>Mason</b>	0	10	30	13	1	3	19	76	6%
<b>Carpenter</b>	0	0	5	1	0	0	18	24	2%
<b>Compute Repair</b>	0	2	14	3	0	0	10	29	2%
<b>Electrician</b>	0	1	6	5	0	0	2	14	1%
<b>Electronic</b>	0	0	4	2	0	0	0	6	1%
<b>Auto Mobil Repair</b>	0	1	5	3	0	0	0	9	1%
<b>Plumber</b>	0	1	3	1	0	0	2	7	1%
<b>Un Skilled</b>	99	310	1790	926	5	39	307	3476	

Table 15

The above Table shows the significant no of PWDs having different type of skills and we can see that among the total number of PWDs identified that is 4709, only 1170 numbers of PWDs are having different skills and it is only 25% of the total identified population. It has been observed that 41% are having skills in agriculture, 30% in tailoring and 9% having skill relevant to Live Stock among the total number of skilled PWDs. On the other hand it has been also observed that many PWDs are not able to get skills due to their savior disabilities. Skills development trainings is the only way to improve the living standard of PWDs. Therefore PWDs were also asked about the skills required which can uplift the living standard of this underprivileged segment of the society.

## SKILLS DEMANDED BY PWDS

Skills Required	Jhal Magsi	Khuzdar	Killa Abdullah	Loralai	Pishin	Washuk	Zhob	Total	%
Agriculture	13	44	270	250	0	9	68	654	30%
Auto Mobil Repair	2	1	47	12	0	0	2	64	3%
Carpenter	0	0	37	5	0	0	20	62	3%
Compute Repair	2	6	57	18	0	0	14	97	5%
electrician	0	1	46	13	0	0	4	64	3%
Electronic	0	1	47	9	0	0	0	57	3%
livestock	5	2	74	58	0	0	36	175	8%
Mason	0	11	94	34	0	2	22	163	8%
Plumber	0	0	35	5	0	0	1	41	2%
Tailoring	26	78	169	282	0	10	53	618	29%
Solar System Technician	3	3	64	34	1	4	43	152	7%
Noanyskill required	80	240	1619	656	5	23	254	2877	

Table 16

The above table is showing the interesting picture that there is much potential in the field of vocational trainings in focused districts in a sense to uplift the living standard of the families of PWDs.

The overall PWDs who demanded trainings in different types of skills are 2147 out of 4709. Among this number of PWDs the highest number of PWDs demanded training in agriculture that is 30%, 29% selected training in tailoring, 8% demanded training in livestock and mason.

## REGISTRATION IN GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

One of the major objectives of this disability survey is to determine the number of registered persons with disabilities with the concern departments of Balochistan such as NADRA and social welfare. The registration of PWDs is very important to get benefited from different social safety programs of Government. Information and data base of beneficiaries is always needed to plan or implement any kind of project. Keeping in the view, the data of PWDs concerning registration was also collected during survey.

## REGISTRATION IN SOCIAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT

Districts	Not Registered	Registered	Grand Total	%
Jhal Magsi	124	10	134	0.2%
Khuzdar	398	35	433	0.7%
Killa Abdullah	2101	137	2238	2.9%
Loralai	1317	80	1397	1.7%
Washuk	66	1	60	0.0%
Zhob	415	25	440	0.5%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>4421</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>4709</b>	

Table 17

The overall situation of the registration with social welfare is very drastic either the PWDs don't have the information about the social welfare or they have not been educated about this registration process. This opens training need which can led to educate PWDs to register themselves in social welfare. The graph sows that only 288 PWDs are registered with social welfare out of 4709, which is only 06% of total PWDs identified, this is one of the best example of negligence of PWDs at public level. Registration does not cost too much.. Registration does not cost too much. Even a person could do so under his/her day to day duty without making any big field programs. But because of negligence on the part of Govt. and later on poor performances, PWDs could not be reflected in district planning.

## REGISTRATION IN NADRA (ABOVE 18 YEARS)

Districts	Not Registered	Registered	Grand Total	%
Jhal Magsi	34	52	86	1%
Khuzdar	191	145	336	4%
Killa Abdullah	959	656	1615	18%
Loralai	376	804	1180	23%
Washuk	18	25	43	1%
Zhob	115	173	288	5%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1693</b>	<b>1855</b>	<b>3548</b>	

Table 18

The table shows that 48% (1693) PWDs reported that they have no CNIC while 52% (1855) reported that they have CNIC the data is only showing the number of PWDs who are above the age of 18 and among this number of PWDs 1693 don't have CNIC, showing that there is lot to build awareness among PWDs to make CNIC. During data collection 200 plus PWDs reported that they are registered with NADRA as a person with disability.

## ASSISTIVE DEVICES

PWDs expressed their needs to survey team that they need some assistive devices for increasing their mobility and lead a somewhat normal life. They also reported that no one contacted them in this respect. A few of them told they managed assistive devices by themselves while majority of the PWDs reported that they are too poor to manage assistive devices. Therefore, survey team took detailed information in this respect.

Districts	Artificial Hand	Artificial Limb	Hearing Device	Crutches	Visual Device	Wheel Chair	white cane
Jhal Magsi	0	3	23	7	9	62	0
Khuzdar	3	10	70	51	44	142	7
Killa Abdullah	13	22	322	147	468	517	92
Loralai	13	20	208	37	29	334	7
Pishin	0	0	2	1	0	4	0
Washuk	3	3	15	1	3	15	0
Zhob	9	12	134	34	29	176	16
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>774</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>582</b>	<b>1250</b>	<b>122</b>

Table 19

## SCOPE OF FEMALEPWDS CONCERNING SELF-EMPLOYMENT

Swing Machine Demanded by Females		
S. NO	District	No of Females PWDs
1	Jhal Magsi	1
2	Khuzdar	11
3	Killa Abdullah	1
4	Loralai	9
5	Washuk	3
<b>Total</b>		<b>25</b>

Table 20

During the survey it was observed that women with disabilities wanted to develop themselves by making money by doing skill job sewing and embroidery. The above table shows us the no of females wanted sewing machines for embroidery and sewing cloths and to generate money for themselves. This encourages that if they would be provided by machines or small incubators to start their own work they will manage to generate money and improve the standard of living for their families. We can observe that the highest percentage of females wanted sewing machine in Khuzdar that is 44% then in Loralai 36%.



## Recommendation

The evidence in this report suggests that many of the problems faced by Persons with Disabilities are avoidable and the disadvantages associated with PWDs can be overcome. The following recommendations for action are cross-cutting.

- ✓ Persons with disabilities have normal living needs for health and well-being, for economic and social security, to learn and develop skills and to live with dignity in their communities. Therefore government and other stake holders should ensure that persons with disabilities participate equally with others in any activity and service intended for general public such as education, health, social service and employment.
- ✓ There is a need to develop provincial disability strategies which will guide public policy across relevant sectors and will aim to bring about change in all main stream services and programmes for improving the lives of persons with disabilities, their families and to provide leadership for a paradigm shift in attitudinal barriers.
- ✓ DPOs and national civil society organizations have also pressured the government to adopt and implement the Incheon Strategy to make the rights real for PWDs in Balochistan.
- ✓ People with disabilities often have unique insights about their disabilities and their situation. In formulating and implementing policies, laws, and services, people with disabilities should be consulted and actively involved.
- ✓ Persons with disability capacity can be improved through effective education, training, and recruitment.
- ✓ To improve the affordability of goods and services for persons with disabilities, consideration should be given to expanding health and social insurance coverage, ensuring that PWDs have equal access to public social services, benefit from poverty-targeted safety net programmes, and introducing fee-waivers, reduced transport fares, and reduced import taxes and duties on assistive technologies.
- ✓ Donor's organization should plan programmes to arrange trainings in the demanded vocational trades and build small incubation centers with seed money for PWDs to generate income to support their family.
- ✓ It has been observed during survey that there is no any proper organized and trained institution in all focused districts and provincial level. Therefore, there is dire need to establish disable person organization (DPO) in which PWDs could actively

participate and raise their voice for their due rights, challenges at district and provincial level.

- ✓ Persons with disabilities are more likely to be without a job than persons without disabilities therefore government authorities have to ensure the implementation quota reserved for persons with disabilities. In Pakistan government and private sector does not offer extensive employment support to PWDs.
- ✓ The civil society members can offer varying degrees of basic to vocational skills program, post schooling programs provides both basic education and technical trainings that could decrease the vulnerability of PWDs. As seemed during the survey the high demand of skill development trainings in different trades, such as Agriculture, Tailoring, Livestock and solar system technician etc.
- ✓ Networking and lobbying is also highly encouraging for PWDs with like-minded organizations for advocacy purpose. CSOs and media could play an important role in this respect.
- ✓ A comprehensive media campaign should be executed through local and regional media sources to attitudinal and behavioral change concerning the rights of persons with disability.
- ✓ PWDs fresh information should be collected from each of the UC of the province, on regular basis. This information should be shared with all stakeholders. They should be advocated for uplifting the very existence of PWDs according to their capacity.
- ✓ PWDs should be identified and be registered with relevant authority. Adult PWDs should be provided CNIC. They should be facilitated through NADRA Mobile Registration Vans. This will not only increase their access to services but also improve them politically and economically. It will also increase their access to welfare services and to get jobs.
- ✓ Practical steps should be taken for the children of PWDs. They must be enrolled in public schools under inclusive education policy. Besides this, there should be special schools for them at community level and must be accessible. There should be a campaign at provincial and national level to come up with comprehensive education policy by filling the gaps. This will make the coming generation of PWDs active citizen of this country. The capacity development of general school teachers for education of children with disabilities should be done.

- ✓ PWDs will be helped by given them assistive devices for easing their lives. Besides this, there should be separate medical facilities at least at district level and PWDs should be given treatment free of cost. PWDs and their relatives should be encouraged by providing timely help in this respect. Physio therapy facility should be at community level with small trained staff. There should be referral mechanism for serious patients and it should be monitored and followed. There is need to develop written guidelines, operational protocols and procedures for screening in the communities and medical camps so that uniformity is observed and quality is assured. A clear operational framework of relationships with service provider organizations spelling out the expectations and roles of each stakeholder will be useful for medical camps to strengthen M&E of Individual Rehabilitation Plans, the indicators of compliance to assistive devices and use of imparted skills should be part of the report. We could also established medical for rehabilitation purpose in the community for minor surgical purposes.
- ✓ For empowering PWDs economically, home based income generating activities must be started. Skill development actions should be implemented and access to financial opportunities by different financial institutions should be facilitated for PWDs.

# *ANNEXES*

سوالنامہ برائے معذور افراد

انٹرویو دینے والے کی بنیادی معلومات		
نام:	والدہ کا نام:	
جنس:	عمر:	
مذہب:	سی او کا نمبر: (اگر ہے تو نام لکھیں)	
گاؤں کا نام:	یونین کونسل:	
تحصیل:	ضلع:	
رابطہ نمبر:	شناختی کارڈ نمبر (اگر ہے)	
گھرانے کے سربراہ کا نام:	شناختی کارڈ نمبر	
دفتری استعمال کیلئے		
گھرانہ کا پتہ ایس بی کوڈ	سوالنامہ کوڈ	

سوال نمبر 1: کیا آپ کبھی سکول گئے ہے؟	ہاں ( ) (اگر ہاں تو سوال نمبر 1A پوچھیں) نہیں ( )
سوال نمبر 1A: آپ نے کس قسم کے سکول میں پڑھا ہے؟	
مخصوص سکول برائے معذور افراد ( )	روایتی سکول ( ) مدرسہ ( )
کس وجہ تک تعلیم حاصل کی؟	
* پرائمری ( )	
* مڈل ( )	
* ہائی ( )	
* انٹرمیڈیٹ ( )	
* گریجویٹ ( )	
* ماسٹر ( )	
اور کوئی: _____	
سوال نمبر 1B: اگر نہیں، وجہ؟	
( ) معذوری	
( ) کمزور مالی حالت	
( ) سکول تک رسائی نہیں	
( ) سکول موجود نہیں	
اور کوئی: _____	

سوالنامہ برائے معذور افراد

انٹرویو دینے والے کی بنیادی معلومات		
نام:	والدہ کا نام:	
جنس:	عمر:	
مذہب:	سی او کا نمبر: (اگر ہے تو نام لکھیں)	
گاؤں کا نام:	یونین کونسل:	
تحصیل:	ضلع:	
رابطہ نمبر:	شناختی کارڈ نمبر (اگر ہے)	
گھرانے کے سربراہ کا نام:	شناختی کارڈ نمبر	
دفتری استعمال کیلئے		
گھرانہ کا پتہ ایس بی کوڈ	سوالنامہ کوڈ	

سوال نمبر 1: کیا آپ کبھی سکول گئے ہے؟	ہاں ( ) (اگر ہاں تو سوال نمبر 1A پوچھیں) نہیں ( )
سوال نمبر 1A: آپ نے کس قسم کے سکول میں پڑھا ہے؟	
مخصوص سکول برائے معذور افراد ( )	روایتی سکول ( ) مدرسہ ( )
کس وجہ تک تعلیم حاصل کی؟	
* پرائمری ( )	
* مڈل ( )	
* ہائی ( )	
* انٹرمیڈیٹ ( )	
* گریجویٹ ( )	
* ماسٹر ( )	
اور کوئی: _____	
سوال نمبر 1B: اگر نہیں، وجہ؟	
( ) معذوری	
( ) کمزور مالی حالت	
( ) سکول تک رسائی نہیں	
( ) سکول موجود نہیں	
اور کوئی: _____	

سوال نمبر 3: آپ کا پیشہ کیا ہے؟

- \* نوکری / روزگار (دراخ کریں) \_\_\_\_\_
- \* اپنا روزگار (دراخ کریں) \_\_\_\_\_
- \* طالب علم (دراخ کریں) \_\_\_\_\_
- \* بے روزگار \_\_\_\_\_
- \* اگر بے روزگار ہے تو آمدنی کا ذریعہ کیا ہے؟ (دراخ کریں) \_\_\_\_\_

سوال نمبر 3: B کیا آپ اپنے خاندان پر انحصار کرتے ہیں؟ ( ) ہاں ( ) اگر ہاں تو یہ ذمہ داری کون لے رہا ہے؟ ( ) نہیں ( )

\* باپ ( )

\* بھائی ( )

\* بیٹا ( )

\* اور کوئی (دراخ کریں) \_\_\_\_\_

سوال نمبر 4: آپ کے پاس کس قسم کا ہنر ہے؟

\* ترکھان / کاریںٹیر ( )

\* مستری / میسن ( )

\* درزی / ٹیلرز ( )

\* پلیسٹر / سٹریٹس ( )

\* الیکٹریشن / برقی آلات کارنگر ( )

\* آنومو باکس ریپیر / کارموٹر کی مرمت ( )

\* الیکٹرانک ریپیر / برقی آلات کی مرمت ( )

\* زرعی مہارت ( )

\* گلہ بانی / گارڈنگ ( )

\* کمپیوٹر استعمال اور مرمت ( )

\* شخصی آلات کی کاریگری ( )

\* اور کوئی (دراخ کریں) \_\_\_\_\_

سوال نمبر 5: آپ کے خیال میں کس قسم کا ہنر آپ کے آمدنی میں اضافہ کا ذریعہ بن سکتا ہے؟

- \* ترکھان / کارپینٹر ( )
- \* مستزی / مین ( )
- \* درزی / ڈیزر ( )
- \* پلیسٹر / پلاسٹر ( )
- \* الیکٹریشن / برقی آلات کارنگر ( )
- \* آٹوموبائل ریپئر / کارموڈر کی مرمت ( )
- \* الیکٹرانک ریپئر / برقی آلات کی مرمت ( )
- \* زرعی مہارت ( )
- \* گلہ بانی / گارڈننگ ( )
- \* کمپیوٹر استعمال اور مرمت ( )
- \* شیشی آلات کی کارنگری ( )
- \* اور کوئی (واضح کریں) ( )

سوال نمبر 6: معاشی آمدنی کے علاوہ آپ کی مصروفیات کیا ہیں؟

- \* پڑھائی ( ) (واضح کریں) \_\_\_\_\_
- \* لکھائی (تحریر، کتاب یا شاعری) ( ) (واضح کریں) \_\_\_\_\_
- \* کھیل ( ) (واضح کریں) \_\_\_\_\_
- \* کھانا پکانا ( )
- \* سفر ( )
- \* باغبانی ( )
- \* اور کوئی (واضح کریں) ( ) \_\_\_\_\_

سوال نمبر 7: کیا آپ شادی شدہ ہیں؟ ( ) ہاں ( ) اگر ہاں تو سوال نمبر 8 پھیلے ( ) نہیں

سوال نمبر 8: آپ کے کتنے بچے ہیں؟

جواب: \_\_\_\_\_

سوال نمبر 9: کیا وہ سکول جاتے ہیں؟ ( ) ہاں ( ) نہیں ( ) اگر نہیں تو یہ

- \* معذوری ( )
- \* کمزور مالی حالت ( )
- \* سکول تک رسائی نہیں ( )
- \* سکول موجود نہیں ( )
- \* اور کوئی (واضح کریں) ( ) \_\_\_\_\_



سوال نمبر 10: معاشرتی رویوں کی وجہ سے آپ کو اپنے ارد گرد کو نئے مسائل کا سامنا کرنا پڑ رہا ہے؟ (درج ذیل میں سے ایک یا ایک سے زیادہ کا انتخاب کریں)

- \* قبولیت ( )
- \* معاشرہ قابل رحم سمجھتا ہے ( )
- \* معاشرے پر بوجھ ( )
- \* بدنامی / رسوائی ( )
- \* برے القابات / الفاظ سے پکارنا ( )
- \* اور کوئی ( واضح کریں )

سوال نمبر 11: معذوری کی وجہ سے آپ کی زندگی میں کونسی روکاوٹیں موجود ہیں؟ (درج ذیل میں سے ایک یا ایک سے زیادہ کا انتخاب کریں)

- \* مراعات تک رسائی ( )
- \* ثقافتی روکاوٹیں ( )
- \* نقل و حرکت ( )
- \* معذوروں کے سہولیات کی عدم دستیابی ( )
- \* ذریعہ معاش کے کم مواقع ( )
- \* سفری مسائل ( )
- \* اور کوئی ( واضح کریں )

سوال نمبر 12: کیا آپ نے کبھی معذوری سے متعلق کسی تربیت یا پروگرام میں شرکت کی ہے؟ ہاں ( ) (اگر ہاں تو درج ذیل دی گئی تفصیلات دیں) نہیں ( )

- \* تربیت یا پروگرام کا نام: \_\_\_\_\_
- \* مقام: \_\_\_\_\_
- \* دورانیہ: \_\_\_\_\_
- \* تربیت یا پروگرام دینے والے ادارے کا نام: \_\_\_\_\_

سوال نمبر 13: آپ کی معذوری کیا ہے؟ اگر ہے تو برائے مہربانی متعلقہ معذوری کا انتخاب کریں۔

- \* کتنا ہوا عضو ( ) ( واضح کریں ) \_\_\_\_\_
- \* بصارت ( ) ( واضح کریں ) \_\_\_\_\_
- \* سماعت ( ) ( واضح کریں ) \_\_\_\_\_
- \* اعضا کا نہ بڑھنا / کم نشوونما ( ) ( واضح کریں ) \_\_\_\_\_
- \* سیکھنے کی قابلیت نہ ہونا ( ) ( واضح کریں ) \_\_\_\_\_
- \* فالج ( ) ( واضح کریں ) \_\_\_\_\_
- \* نفسیاتی معذوری (دماغی بیماری، مرگی یا دل کی بیماری) ( ) ( واضح کریں ) \_\_\_\_\_
- \* پٹوں میں نقص / بیماری ( ) ( واضح کریں ) \_\_\_\_\_
- \* اور کوئی ( واضح کریں ) \_\_\_\_\_

سوال نمبر 14: آپ کی معذوری کی وجہ کیا ہے؟		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	* پیدائشی
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	* موروثی
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	* حادثاتی
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	* پولیو
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	* بیماری (داخج کریں)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	* وہشت گردی
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	* اور کوئی (داخج کریں)
سوال نمبر 15: آپ کی معذوری کس نوعیت کی ہے؟		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	مستقل
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	وقتی
سوال نمبر 16: کیا آپ کی معذوری کے علاج کیلئے کوئی حل موجود ہے؟		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ہاں
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	نہیں
اگر ہاں تو، وضاحت کریں:		
سوال نمبر 17: کیا آپ ڈاکٹر کے پاس باقاعدگی سے جاتے ہیں؟		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ہاں
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	نہیں
اگر نہیں تو وجہ:		
سوال نمبر 18: کیا آپ کبھی کسی معذور ان کی تنظیم کا حصہ رہے ہیں؟		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ہاں
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	نہیں
اگر ہاں تو تنظیم کا نام:		
سوال نمبر 19: کیا آپ اپنے ضلع میں حکومت پاکستان کے سماجی تحفظ کے پروگرام کے بارے میں جانتے ہیں؟		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ہاں (اگر ہاں تو سوال نمبر 20 پچھیں)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	نہیں

<p>سوال نمبر 20: کیا آپ کبھی کسی سماجی تحفظ کے پروگرام سے مستفید ہوئے ہیں؟ ہاں ( ) (اگر ہاں تو واضح کریں) نہیں ( )</p> <p>_____</p> <p>اگر ہاں تو کس قسم کی معاونت ملی ہے: (اپنے جواب کو واضح کریں)</p> <p>اگر نہیں تو کیا آپ نے کبھی کسی تحفظ کے پروگرام سے رابطہ کیا ہے؟ ہاں ( ) نہیں ( ) (اگر نہیں تو کسی ایک کا انتخاب کریں)</p>	<p>* بیت المال ( )</p> <p>* زکوٰۃ ( )</p> <p>* بی آئی ایس پی ( )</p> <p>* محکمہ سماجی بہبود ( )</p> <p>* وسیلہ تعلیم ( )</p> <p>* اور کوئی: _____</p> <p>* آگاہی میں کمی ( )</p> <p>* نقل و حرکت میں مسائل ( )</p> <p>* معاشرتی رکاوٹیں ( )</p> <p>* انحصاری ( )</p> <p>* طویل طریقہ کار ( )</p> <p>* ذاتی دلچسپی کا نہ ہونا ( )</p> <p>* اور کوئی ( واضح کریں) _____</p>
<p>سوال نمبر 21: کیا آپ کا محکمہ سماجی بہبود میں بطور معذور فرد کا اندراج ہے؟ ہاں ( ) نہیں ( ) (اگر نہیں تو ہجہ)</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>* آگاہی میں کمی ( )</p> <p>* نقل و حرکت میں مسائل ( )</p> <p>* معاشرتی رکاوٹیں ( )</p> <p>* انحصاری ( )</p> <p>* طویل طریقہ کار ( )</p> <p>* ذاتی دلچسپی کا نہ ہونا ( )</p> <p>* اور کوئی ( واضح کریں) _____</p>
<p>سوال نمبر 22: کیا آپ کا کمپیوٹر انٹرنیٹ کا روم موجود ہے؟ ہاں ( ) (اگر ہاں تو درج ذیل سوال کا بھی جواب دیں) نہیں ( )</p> <p>_____</p> <p>کیا آپ کا ادارہ میں بطور معذور فرد اندراج ہے؟ ہاں ( ) نہیں ( )</p> <p>اگر نہیں تو کیوں؟ _____</p>	<p>* ہاں ( )</p> <p>* ہاں ( )</p>

سوال نمبر 23: آپ کو کس قسم کے معاونی آگے کی ضرورت ہے؟
* معذوروں کے کیلئے کرسی اونٹیل چیئر ( )
* آگے سماعت ( )
* آگے بصارت ( )
* پیرا سکی ( )
* سفید چھتری (ایسا افراد کیلئے) ( )
* مصنوعی ٹانگ اور ہاتھ ( )
* اور کوئی (دراخ کریں)

سوال نمبر 24: کیا آپ کی روزمرہ زندگی کو بہتر بنانے کیلئے کسی خصوصی معانت کی ضرورت ہے؟  
جواب:

سوال نمبر 25: کیا آپ اپنے ارد گرد کسی معذور فرد کو جانتے ہیں؟ ( ) ہاں ( ) اگر ہاں تو معذور فرد کے درج ذیل معلومات دیں ( ) نہیں ( )  
نام: \_\_\_\_\_ رابطہ نمبر: \_\_\_\_\_

سوال نمبر 26: کیا آپ سمجھتے ہیں کہ منتخب کونسل میں معذور افراد کی قانونی نمائندگی ہونی چاہیے؟ ( ) ہاں ( ) نہیں ( )

سوال نمبر 27: کیا آپ اس سروے کے بارے میں کوئی رائے دینا چاہتے ہیں؟ ( ) ہاں ( ) نہیں ( )  
اگر ہاں، بتائیں:

سوال نمبر 28: انٹرویو لینے والے کے مشاہدات اور سفارشات؟  
\* \_\_\_\_\_  
\* \_\_\_\_\_  
\* \_\_\_\_\_

انٹرویو لینے والے کا نام: \_\_\_\_\_ تاریخ: \_\_\_\_\_ دستخط: \_\_\_\_\_

سوالنامہ کی جانچ پڑتال کرنے والے کا نام: \_\_\_\_\_ عہدہ: \_\_\_\_\_

تاریخ: \_\_\_\_\_  
تہجرہ: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

توثیق کرنے والے کا نام: \_\_\_\_\_ عہدہ: \_\_\_\_\_ تاریخ: \_\_\_\_\_

تہجرہ: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

جنگ لڑنا ہی پڑتی ہے اپنے زورِ بازو پر  
زندگی کے میدانوں میں معجزے نہیں ہوتے

