

# **Action on Disability Rights And Development - Nepal**

ADRAD-Nepal

अपाङ्गता अधिकार र विकासकालागी कृयाशील-नेपाल (एड्राइ-नेपाल)

## **Annual Progress Report (2073)**

(आ.ब. २०७२ |७३)

**Presented in**

**Eighth Annual General Assembly**

**(15 Shrawan, 2073)**

## **Accessible Post-earthquake Reform**

**Presented by**

**Birendra Raj Pokharel, President**

Dear Members,

It is the immense pleasure to share the positive result that Nepalese Disability movement through ADRAD's advocacy initiatives achieved in 2072/73 under collaboration of various partners.

The remarkable achievements for the period of the reporting year are;

- ❖ "winning "ABC International Excellence Award 2016" in London Book Fair (12 April, 2016), Olympia conference center, London ([http://www.accessiblebooksconsortium.org/news/en/2016/news\\_0003.html](http://www.accessiblebooksconsortium.org/news/en/2016/news_0003.html))
- ❖ Awarded globally in Zero Project Conference in Vienna on 10 February, 2016 for its ELECTS campaign (<http://zeroproject.org/conference-2016/>)
- ❖ Endorsement of disability friendly provisions in the constitution based on the recommendation made by ADRAD in coolaboration with its District level networks.

- ❖ The collaboration with post-earthquake Reconstruction Commission to ensure Transitional Justice in post-earthquake reform through advancing accessible reconstruction, Public Accountability through accessibility auditing and follow-up for ensuring accessible public places by the direct engagement of Self-Help Group of Persons With Disabilities in 14 most affected districts including Kathmandu valley.
- ❖ Implementation of ADRAD's strategy for developing Accessible Information and Communication Technology through DAISY and Epub method in partnership collaboration with ABC, WIPO and DAISY Consortium.
- ❖ Accommodation of disability related provisions in the Disasters Risk Reduction plan under Ministry of Local Development.
- ❖ Coordination with National and regional level coordination working groups of disability comprising the representatives of DPOs and Government,
- ❖ The drafting of the inclusive education policy by the Department of Education and undergone the process of submission in the cabinet ministry,
- ❖ the internalisation of CRPD since Nepal became state party of the CRPD and its Optional Protocol,
- ❖ Drafting the National Policy and Plan of Action on Disability (NPPAD) by Ministry of Women, Children and Social welfare and consultation with representatives of ADRAD.
- ❖ Utilization of local resources in DDC and VDC levels for development and empowerment of PWDs.

Since ADRAD has been working as a strategic player within Nepal's disability field as a Human Rights and development based organization working to advance the rights, dignity and lives of Persons With Disabilities in Nepal, the mapping of the activities and need assessment has been carried out from the bottom-up approach and has accomplished the desired activities from its collaborating DPOs through the cooperation of various partners. ADRAD has always been serious about the values of partnership, transparency and accountability thus regularly working with public private partnership with the Government for sharing the activities, result, financial support and new possibilities under ongoing Government policy and program. The ADRAD has been regularly organising Annual General Assembly since its establishment in 2008 in presence of its general members, Consequently the Seventh Annual general assembly has been conducted on 23 Shrawan, 2072.

I gracefully welcome to you all in this august gathering and express humble request to provide valuable feedback to make ADRAD more effective, functioning, democratic, transparent, inclusive and empowered development based Disabled Peoples' Organisations in Nepal.

#### Agendas of sixth Annual General Assembly

The main Agendas of this general assembly are:

- To approve the annual report and financial report of the fiscal year 2072/73 and adopt the action plan and budget for 2073/74.
- Appointment of auditor for the account for the fiscal year, 2073/74.
- To analyze the existing challenges and identify where the focus is required in achieving the Goals of ADRAD.
- To identify scope, set results and activities and define implementation methodologies for the joint cooperation for the optimum output of the project under ABC and WIPO.
- The endorsement of the project under partnership collaboration with OSF concerning Transitional Justice in post-earthquake reform through advancing accessible reconstruction, Public Accountability through accessibility auditing and follow-up for

ensuring accessible public places by the direct engagement of Self-Help Group of Persons With Disabilities in 14 most affected districts including Kathmandu valley.

### **General overview of ADRAD:**

Action on Disability Rights and Development is a non political, Non-Governmental, non-profit making human rights based networking organization of persons with disabilities in Nepal functional since 2008. The public awareness through broadcasting of radio program and telecasting the Program through National television convened by this organisation has supported the ratification of UNCRPD. The implementation of International and National legislation concerning Human Rights of Persons With Disabilities have been promoted by this organization so that the rights holders enjoy rights and participate in development process.

The ADRAD works To ensure positive changes in lives of Persons With Disabilities by enjoyment of rights in the mainstream society through awareness building, sensitization, capacity building, information dissemination, networking and accessible environment.

The accessible multimedia representation has been prime area of its action. The DAISY DTB are being produced in collaboration with Nepal Association of the Blind and Kaski Association of the Blind where the coordination with Department of Education has been established for the adoption of DAISY environment for the textbooks of secondary levels.

The primary works of ADRAD is to ensure the principles and strategies underlined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights including Convention on the Rights of Persons With Disabilities and other internationally recognized instruments that protect the rights of PWDs. This organization is fighting for the rights and dignity of people with disabilities through advocacy, awareness/sensitization, capacity building and networking and collaboration. The newly adopted strategic plan (2015-2019) has been executed and the Organisational Assessment has been done, based on the findings, the new strategy plan has to be reviewed inn next 3 years (2018).

For the fulfillment of its objectives, ADRAD has been working with various National and International partners for strengthening disability movement in rights based perspectives in different projects. In this connection, each project has been contributing positively in different areas of disability. ADRAD has provided its successful management to implement these projects by the effective mobilization of central secretariat, regional network and district chapters, project staff, board members and volunteer with the competency that has been acquired through various National and International training and by their long personal experiences. Beside that the timely monitoring, impact evaluation by target groups and timely reporting are the key factors that ADRAD is always keen in and has prioritized such initiatives while managing the project.

### **Collaboration overview:**

#### **1. Ministry of Women Children and Social Welfare**

This partnership has focus on supporting the implementation of the regular grant from government annual budget to DPOs by proper activities. At the recent days, more than 100 DPOs are utilizing the government grant through Ministry of Women Children and Social Welfare including CBR conducting organizations.

The following activities were carried out within the reporting period under this partnership;

##### **1. Policy Intervention:**

Sensitization to Local Authorities, Political parties, NGOs etc in 14 earthquake most affected district about the Accessible Guideline,

Mapping of the PDNA and PDR from disability perspectives and handed over the recommendation to the Government

## **2. ABC, WIPO and DAISY Consortium:**

Name of the project: Capacity Building Project for Accessible Publishing

Under the campaign of Enhancing Learning Capabilities of Students implemented by ADRAD submitted the event reports of the Accessible publishing and this final and comprehensive report that include the participants of loaning of 100 ANDROID Devices (Tablets).

**Number/format/language of books produced:** There are 140 books have been produced in total. 125 out of 140 are produced in DAISY format and 15 are in EPUB format. 67 books are produced in English language and remaining 73 are in Nepali language. As per education level, there are 91 books are for school level students, 12 books are for higher secondary level student and 37 books are for university level student. Process of book producing started from December 2014 and completed on mid of May. 15 GB books (in ZIP) are uploaded in TIGAR server.

Number of training sessions carried out with the names of those organizations trained and the dates and subject matter of the sessions, including the city where the trainings took place ADRAD conducted the training on accessible publishing during 23 February to 28 February, 2015 in Kathmandu. The training session were planned to be conducted simultaneously in two segments such as the Epub platform to the books publishers and the DAISY production tools to the DPOs and blind serving organisations. The first day and the last day sessions were concurrently conducted where the common contents were delivered. The training was conducted in the training center of Department of Education for 2 days, in the training hall of Curriculum Development Center for 3 days in Bhaktapur and 1 day in the Masala cottage resort in Kathmandu (Officially holiday in the Government and closed the training hall of DOE and CDC)

The 6 (Six) days training was conducted in the following two segments;

Two (2) days (Additional 1 Day concurrently) of the Training seminar concentrated to instructing commercial publishers (5 different publishers, 5 from Nepal National books distributors and publishers) and 5 representatives from the Department of Education, curriculum development center (15 persons in total), the training was based in the production of textbooks in the EPUB3 accessible format and in the use of mainstream publishing tools “InDesign”.

There was Four (4) days and concurrently 1 day (23, 24, 25, 26 February and concurrently 28 February) of the training seminar was devoted to instructing representatives from organizations serving the physically and visually impaired (25 persons in total), in DAISY production, using publishing tools such as OBI, TOBI and save as Microsoft Word.

There were two training received by our organization ADRAD from WIPO. One training was on February 19, 2015 provided to Dhurba Gnawali by Michael Jung and facilitated by Ketki Bhatia. Another training was provided on 21st April to Birendra Raj pokharel by Michael Jung. In training sessions these topics are covered : Introduction about TIGAR, how to search and filter available resources, check for downloadable books, add to wish list for single or multiple books, request to order, order status (pending, ready to download) and downloaded history

### **Number of accessible reading devices purchased and information on the loaning criteria**

There are 100 ANDROID device (Tablets) purchased as reading devices and distributed to the End-users under equitable loaning criteria.

(The list of the recipients is presented in Annex)

Number of trainings for students on the use of accessible devices, including the number of beneficiaries and the name of the city where the trainings took place

The Announcement for the loaning of ANDROID device was carried-out on 28 February, 2015 during the closing session of the training for Accessible Publication. There were 203 applications received from the students with visual disabilities. The shortlisting of 120 candidates was made in 22 April, 2015. Due to the Earthquake occurred on 25 April, the orientation session about the ANDROID device and loaning process was postponed for three weeks. Finally the training session was carried-out in conjunction with the orientation about the Accessible books in six places across the country.

Additional 50 Android Devices (Samsung) were provided to 50 students living in the earthquake affected districts.

#### **Beneficiaries:**

The orientation sessions for the end-users of the Accessible publication (DAISY and EPUB books) referred in seven places (Added one place on 28 May)

The selection of these places was done based on the concentration of the Blind and Visual Impaired students particularly the schools, university and the Disabled Peoples' Organisations. The places and the dates of the orientation carried-out are;

- Kathmandu: (Capital City): The orientation session carried out in Hotel Hardik, Bagbazar on 20 May, 2015 where 73 students from 8 neighboring districts participated. The beneficiaries comprised children and youth students with visual disabilities both boys and girls.
- Jhapa (Eastern part of the country): The orientation session carried out in Damak Disabled Helping Committee on 22 May, 2015 where 62 students from 7 neighboring districts participated. The beneficiaries comprised children and youth students with visual disabilities both boys and girls.
- Butwal: (Western Southern region): The orientation session carried out in Nepal Association of Blind Upliftment, Butwal on 23 May, 2015 where 69 students from 4 neighboring districts participated. The beneficiaries comprised children and youth students with visual disabilities both boys and girls.
- Palpa: (Western hilly region): The orientation session carried out in Damgada Blind Section in coordination with Creative Disabled Self-help Center, Palpa, on 24 May, 2015 where 47 students from 2 neighboring districts participated. The beneficiaries comprised children and youth students with visual disabilities both boys and girls.
- Pokhara (Western hilly region): The orientation session carried out in Prithivi Narayan Multiple College, Pokhara, and Kaski on 25 May, 2015 where 56 students from 4 neighboring districts participated. The beneficiaries comprised children and youth students with visual disabilities both boys and girls.
- Nepalgunj: (Mid-Western Southern region): The orientation session carried out in Mangal Prasad Higher Secondary School in coordination with Banke Association of the Blind on 27 May, 2015 where 43 students from 4 neighboring districts participated. The beneficiaries comprised children and youth students with visual disabilities both boys and girls.
- ADRAD-Office, Kathmandu: The orientation session carried out in ADRAD-Nepal office on 28 May, 2015 where 26 students, who missed the previous orientation session in Kathmandu due to Earthquake and went back home, got opportunity to participate.

There are all together 376 beneficiaries have been orientated about the use of Accessible publication and the availability of the curriculum and textbooks in accessible format. The end-users have enrolled in various schools and colleges in the aforementioned area.

Among the end-users, 100 students have been trained about the use of ANDROID playback device (Tablet). There are 23 most useful applications installed in each of the tablets and the orientation session covered the demonstration of these useful and accessible apps.

**Details of other beneficiaries of the project:**

- Government departments: 5 officers
- Publishers (commercial and governmental): 5 technical persons
- NGOs: 25 persons working in publication
- Schools: teachers 11

**Capacity building of ADRAD:**

There are 13 persons empowered and enhanced capacity of producing DAISY and EPUB platform for accessible publishing. The project has been very effective in developing technical capability of producing accessible books by applying EPUB platform (ADOVE in design).

The principle trainer Mr. Prashant Ranjan Varbma highlighted that the books on the open market are an exciting development when they are produced accessibly. These e-publishing technologies can enable persons with print disabilities to read content at the same time and convenience and at no higher cost as their sighted peers which are the fundamental rights of persons with visual and print disabilities.

The representative of the private publisher Mr. Prashant Danuwar, the office secretary of Nepal National Association of Book Seller and Publishers expressed commitments of providing access to their books to print and visual impaired persons by supporting and assisting the ADRAD.

The Chairperson of ADRAD explained the overview of existing situation of accessible publication, the availability of accessible resources to students and their fundamental rights to have the accessible books. He emphasized that the ongoing constitutional drafting process in Nepal which is going to transform the state mechanism inclusive of all vulnerable communities including Persons with Disabilities, that can be materialized only by providing educational rights based on article 24 of UNCRPD. The accessible books are prerequisite for inclusive development which is mentioned in article 9 of the convention. He continued that in Nepal, the government has adopted various means for educating Children With Disabilities from special schools, resource centers and inclusive classes in regular schools but the remarkable outcomes has not been realized because of lack of policy for collaboration with non-Government sectors working for the education of children With Disabilities and providing accessible books to them. He urged Nepal Government to ratify the Marrakesh Treaty so that it is mandatory for the Government to facilitate access to published works for persons who are Blind, Visually Impaired, or otherwise Print Disabilities.

The Government representative from Curriculum Development Center, Mr. Gunaraj Pokharel, and the Under Secretary clarified the perspectives of the Ministry of Education that the responsibility of the Government is to provide books to each child in compatible format. Whereas the accessible books are the fundamental rights of the children with print and visual disabilities. He also expressed on behalf of Curriculum Development Center that the further production of the Government books will be designed in the standard form that can be converted into E-pub format. His deliberation with very encouraging to DPOs and the ADRAD in supporting its mission of providing accessible books to each student.

Since the objectives of the seminar and closing ceremony was to sensitize the members of parliament about the importance of accessible publishing and the ratification of Marrakesh Treaty and its positive aspects in accessing books in accessible format and the copy rights exemption.

**Gender considerations:**

- ADRAD has assigned 15 part-time staffs where 6 are women who are engaged in recording, editing, book keeping and management.
- There are 30 Girls/ women with visual disabilities who received the ANDROID Device as playback tools.
- Among the end-users of accessible books produced under the project, there are 102 Girls/ Women out of 307 beneficiaries of the orientation sessions. It is estimated that, among 1500 end users of the accessible books produced under the project, 30% of them will be Girls/ Women with visual Disabilities.

Report of the closing ceremony of the International Accessible Publishing training:

There was gracious presence of the chairperson of the development committee of parliament, Honorable Rabindra Adhikari as the chief guest of the closing session of the Training seminar on Accessible publishing. There were 41 participants including representatives of various Government agencies and the organisations serving persons with disabilities and the chief guest focused on the necessity of legislation with copy rights exemption after ratification of Marrakesh Treaty and enactment of necessary domestic act for the best implementation of the Treaty. ADRAD has taken this type of commitments and deliberation of the legislatives is very important aspects of the sustainability.

The chief guest also recalled the existing formal practice to ratify the convention, roles of parliamentarians and civil society for the ratification and implementation of the convention. He mentioned about his role for ratifying the CRPD in past. Likewise expressed commitments of supporting and advocating with other parliamentarians to ratify the Marrakesh Treaty by Nepal in the coming days. It was remarkable deliberation of Chief Guest that, once the treaty is ratified, the constitution drafting process from disability perspective will be more specific including the provisions of copy rights exemption for the persons with print and visual disabilities as mentioned in the Marrakesh Treaty. He finally called upon all disability community to join hands for drafting the rights based constitution and work together for ensuring accessible publishing. ADRAD believes that the sustainability can be ensured by regular follow-up with the policy makers who are positive in Accessible publishing.

### **Risk analysis**

There was devastating Earthquake of 7.9 rector magnitude occurred on 25 April noon in Nepal, the capital city Kathmandu and surrounding districts were most affected. There is big human casualty around 10,000 and 18,000 persons injured. The office of ADRAD was also badly affected, the staffs were traumatized and panic. The fare is various massive aftershocks, the most massive aftershocks occurred on 12 May thus the Government announced the schools and colleges closed until May 31. In this instant, it was very difficult to accomplish the deliverables within the agreed time frame. ADRAD decided to assign the technical persons presiding outside Kathmandu Valley and closely monitored the production of final phase of the books Ultimately all the books produced and orientation to the End-users completed with tight schedule with full commitments and dedication of ADRAD staffs.

The further challenge might be the delay reconstruction of schools and colleges, where big numbers of students with visual disabilities study in and orientation to the end-users about accessible books might be more challenging.

The priority for producing accessible books within Government system might be overlooked because the priority is the re-integration and re-construction and less priority for accessible publishing.

### **3. OSF/ ASD**

ADRAD is privileged to work in partnership collaboration with FOSI and ASD in the project concerning Transitional Justice in post-earthquake reform through advancing accessible reconstruction, Public Accountability through accessibility auditing and follow-up for ensuring accessible public places by the direct engagement of Self-Help Group of Persons With Disabilities in 14 most affected districts including Kathmandu valley.

#### **Objectives of the Project:**

The broader objective of the project is to ensure that all people are able to independently gain access in the public buildings that enable them to enjoy the service and benefits. The built environment includes areas such as public parks, pedestrian pathways, shopping centers, schools, hospitals, government buildings, and workplaces and so on.

The specific objectives are to ensure at least 50 public places are made accessible for persons with disabilities during the post-earthquake reconstruction plan. The project follow the implementation of accessible standard and establishing inter-governmental coordination for following the Physical Accessibility and communication Guideline while designing, planning and construction of public buildings in project sites.

The project support for the fulfillment of Government's commitments to promote full and effective participation of persons with disabilities in development process, by mapping the post-reconstruction plan and accessible physical and communication guideline for people with disabilities 2069.

#### **Coverage area:**

Since the Government has identified 14 most affected districts by the Earthquake 2015 in Nepal. There are various public buildings in the District headquarters. The disability prevalence has been increased due to the collapse of the building and the walls in most of the affected area. The spinal cord injury and the amputation are the major disability prevalence based on the hospital record. These people should have accessible building for their convenient mobility in the private building as well.

Viewing these circumstances, the project cover Kathmandu Valley (Kathmandu, Lalitpur and Bhaktapur districts) as focused area where as the adjoin district Nuwakot will be particularly monitored to verify the project output. Ultimately, the project covers all 14 earthquake affected districts where focal persons will be mobilized to assist the implementation of the policy and accessibility guideline while constructing the public buildings during the post-earthquake reconstruction phase.

#### **Activities under partnership of OSF:**

The project intended to ensure accessibility standards during post-earthquake reconstruction. By the commencement of the project, ADRAD recruited project staffs and formed a Project Support Unit under the organisation led by the Chairperson. The following are the activities convened until June 30, 2016.

- 1) The formation of "Joint Monitoring and Coordination Committee" (JMCC) under ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare in order to facilitate for strengthening inter-ministerial coordination for the implementation of Government policies and programs concerning persons with disabilities, The JMCC is 30 members joint monitoring and coordination committee comprising relevant ministries, National

and leading DPOs and entities related to post-earthquake reform. The regular meeting of the committee convened three times in quarterly basis that helped reviewing the disability related programs of different ministries and further planned for monitoring the implementation in the district levels.

- 2) Two days Capacity building training for 14 focal persons from most affected districts conducted during 24-25 March, 2016 in Kathmandu. The Focal persons were pre-assigned in 14 Districts in consultation of local DPOs in the corresponding districts.
- 3) Mobilisation of the focal persons: The district focal persons are mobilized to monitor the Accessible standards in the public building and push for ensuring service to persons with disabilities.
- 4) Regular Advocacy meeting with concerned Authorities for ensuring disability inclusion in PDRF organised 3 times (February, March and May) in Kathmandu that sensitize the authorities about disability inclusive approach.
- 5) Mapping of the provisions of the draft bill on rights of persons with disabilities was reviewed and recommended for the modification of the provisions which were in contrast to CRPD principles. The PDRF and other disasters related legislation were also mapped from the perspectives of disability inclusion carried out by the engagement of legal practitioners forming a taskforce.

#### 4. Abilis Foundation: (January to June, 2016)

The belief of both Abilis Foundation and ADRAD in a society based on solidarity – a society that ensures to all the right to freedom, social security and participation of Persons With Disabilities. Though this is not the direct partnership, ADRAD has supported the work of Abilis Foundation as Abilis has assigned the chairperson of ADRAD as local expert for Nepal.

The overall objective of the Abilis Grant Making Mechanism is to strengthen organisations of disabled people in Nepal and should be in line with the UN Convention of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

By the engagement of Grantee organisations, some of the results ensured are as follows:

Nepal has submitted the state report to the CRPD committee and the dialogues for the establishment of implementation mechanism initiated,

- Inter-ministerial Parliamentarian Disability Friendly Caucus initiated and functional.
- Increased mobilization of self help group of PWDs in village and their access in local resources gradually.
- Increased the number of districts which has allocated budget for PWDs across the country.
- Increased cooperation of media to aware people on disability issues.
- Increased number of PWDs and their parents on receiving counseling and referral services.
- Good and smooth coordination in districts and from regional to disseminate diverse disability related information to PWDs, DPOs and other stakeholders.

- Good coordination from DPOs for the implementation of central program and activities in region.
- Increased mobilization of local resource by self help group in village level.

#### **4. Nepal National Books Publishers and Distributors (NNBPD)**

ADRAD has been working with partnership of **NNBPD** since 2014 and the partnership has been extended under accessible publication providing teaching learning materials to the students with visual and print disabilities.

This partnership focus on the activities about the copy rights and exemption for persons with disabilities for producing accessible books.

#### **Copyright Act (2002) covered the copyrights exemption in Nepal:**

The Copyright Act, 2059 (2002 has comprehensively mentioned the copyright authorities of producers and publishers however this act doesn't mention anything concerning accessible digital materials and its copyright provisions. Nevertheless the article in its chapter -4 mention about the Circumstances where the copyrighted materials can be used without authorization.

In article 16, reproduction allowed for personal purpose has been covered. In its sub-article 1, it is mentioned that notwithstanding anything contained in Clause (a) of Section 7, no authorization shall be required from the author or the copyright owner to reproduce some portions of any published work for personal use.

The article also mention that Reproduction allowed for teaching and learning, notwithstanding anything contained in Clause (a) of Section 7, the following acts may be done for teaching and learning activities without authorization of the author or the copyright owner in a manner not to be prejudicial to the economic right of such author or owner: To reproduce a small portion of any published work by way of citation, writing or audio-visual aid, To reproduce, broadcast and exhibit some portions of the work for purposes of educational activities to be performed in the classroom.

(2) All copies reproduced pursuant to Sub-section (1) have to indicate the source and the author's name.

The act also mention about the Reproduction by library and archives. It mention that Notwithstanding anything contained in Clause (a) of Section 7, in cases where a public library or archives, which makes available the work stored in it at the request of a person doing research or study without deriving economic profits directly or indirectly, loses any work with it or such work is destroyed or is old or is incapable of being obtained, it may reproduce one copy of such a work without authorization of the author or the copyright owner of such work.

#### **Future direction:**

#### **Status of current technology related to accessible books for main languages of the country**

- ✓ Following are the information about availability of technology required for accessible book production in Nepal. These information are collected by interviewing of a trusted source.
- ✓ Optical character recognition : Available for Nepali language
- ✓ Text to speech engine : Available for Nepali language
- ✓ Braille translation software : Available for Nepali language

Now if we come to the availability of assistive technology in the hands of end users, it is almost nil. Students do not have assistive technology to read accessible digital books. For example: None of the students have daisy players. Negligible number of students has mobile phones with screen reading software that enables a mobile phone to be used as a tool for reading books.

**ADRAD will continue the ELECT scheme:**

ELECT is the enhancing learning Capabilities of students with print and visual disabilities initiated by Action on Disability Rights And Development (ADRAD) that establish and promote the use of latest Information and Communication Technology accessible for all implementing DAISY and Epub platforms ensuring enhanced learning outcomes.

The users of ELECTS TABLET scheme the persons with print and visual disabilities, applying the latest technology support in the area of education and learning. Taking into account the International Knowledge being accumulated since the adoption of DAISY environment in Nepal in August 2005, ADRAD decided to collaborate National and internationally to address the real needs of the Students with print and visual disabilities, providing them an opportunity of accessible books and reading devices accessible to them and convenient for Independent Living. In the first phase of its core mission under ELECTS, ADRAD is going to provide accessible books through DAISY and Epub platform and providing ANDROID reading device through Tablet scheme for 100 students with print and visual disabilities.

Therefore the possibility of use of this initiative will require to undergo for an application process where bonafide students be invited to apply for the ELECTS provision.

The Tablets Scheme will be aimed at meeting the following objectives:

1. Ensure to reach out the most in need end users, economically deprived and enthusiastic in use of technology,
2. Offer a better technology support enhancing learning capabilities to meet the real needs of the students.
3. Equal opportunity to persons with print and visual disabilities.
4. ADRAD will participate in the WBU/ ICEVI world Conference in August, 2016 to be organised in Florida, USA where the chairperson Mr. Birendra Raj Pokharel will present a paper about the Elects Scheme.
5. ADRAD will extend partnership collaboration with various National and International Organisations for the achievement of SDG from the perspectives of mainstreaming persons with disabilities in development process.

Thank you

Birendra Raj Pokharel,  
Chairperson,  
15 Shrawan, 2073

Annex 1:

## **Mapping of the Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) of Nepal Earthquake 2015 from the perspective of Disability Inclusion**

Conducted by Action on Disability Rights And Development (ADRAD) under the overall leadership of the chairperson of the organisation Mr. Birendra Raj Pokharel.

### **1. Background:**

The earthquake of 25 April and its massive aftershock on 12 May 2015 for Nepal have been a terrible calamity as they embraced more than 9000 casualties and 22,000 individual injured (PDNA, 2015). While it is known that around 8 million people have been affected, the number of those affected with disabilities has not been estimated well. The primary record revealed the death of 39 persons with disabilities and 350 family members. The number of persons exposed to acquire functional impairment is around 1200 with 400 spinal cord injuries, 350 amputations and 150 brain injuries.

This catastrophe led to destruction of private houses, public buildings including educational facilities and health infrastructure. Out of the 31 most affected districts, the Government has prioritized and classified 14 as severely affected districts including hard-to-reach isolated mountainous areas. The estimated population is 2.7 million, of which an estimated 0.15 million (5.5%) are Persons with disabilities (Pokharel, 2016). Nepal has not experienced a tragedy on such a scale in close to a century. It was a disaster which largely affected rural areas, with the most poor and vulnerable disproportionately impacted. Upon the request of Nepal Government, the development partners cooperated conducting a comprehensive assessment of the damages and losses caused by the earthquake as the first step towards recovery planning. While assessing damages, losses and findings, the National Planning Commission identified recovery needs and recommended strategy for implementation arrangements. The PDNA has been organised into two volumes. The first volume includes the key findings of the PDNA covering 23 thematic areas within four broad sectors, while the second volume is a compendium of sector reports. It is estimated that the total value of disaster effects (damages and losses) caused by the earthquakes is NPR 706 billion or its equivalent of US\$ 7 billion. Of that amount, NPR 517 billion (or 76 percent of the total effects) represents the value of destroyed physical assets, and NPR 189 billion (24 percent of the total effects) reflects the losses and higher costs of production of goods and services arising from the disaster (PDNA report 2015).

It was very hard to identify the accurate number of casualties among persons with disabilities. The Action on Disability Rights And Development (ADRAD) pushed the Government for conducting thorough studies on the need assessment of affected persons with disabilities and includes their representatives in the consultation process. In the meantime, the Disabled Peoples' Organisations, media and NGOs conducted their own studies and came-up with the result of people with disabilities being highly victimised. The ADRAD assessed that most of the earthquake stricken areas had scarce social resources for persons with disabilities (shelters, housing, personal support system including counseling services etc.). This fact seems to be related with the extent of the damage and trauma and this is more apparent in the case of recovery and reconstruction efforts. As a general tendency, the more social resources are available, the more recovery and reconstruction efforts related to the disability sector have progressed thus ADRAD has come up with the project "Inclusive post-Earthquake reconstruction: Public Building safe and accessible for all" in partnership collaboration with Open Society Foundation.

## **2. Status of Disability provisions in the PDNA 2015:**

ADRAD has assessed the PDNA reports of both the volumes from the perspectives of disability inclusion and has come-up with the findings which has been categorized in two part, firstly the covered provisions and secondly the missing provisions.

### **2.1. Covered provisions of disability inclusion in PDNA 2015:**

The PDNA has covered the cross-cutting Sectors that include Governance, Disaster Risk Reduction, Environment & Forestry, Employment & Livelihoods, Social Protection, Gender Equity & Social Inclusion, Poverty and Human Development, and Macro-economic Impact Assessment. As disability has been considered as a cross-cutting agenda of the development, it is relevant for mapping the PDNA from disability perspective within all cross-cutting themes. It is found that the terminology used for persons with disabilities is not consistent; it is applied as "Persons Living With Disabilities" (PLWDs) in most part of the contents in both the Volumes of PDNA report.

#### **A. Disability addressing issues in PDNA volume A:**

- Message of Prime Minister in its paragraph 2 has prioritised that the assessment and recovery planning process has paid particular attention to the issue of social inclusion of the most marginalised and vulnerable groups, including women, children, the aged, persons with disabilities.
- In the Gender Equality and Social Inclusion, the PDNA report Vol-1 mention that the housing sector, which is the hardest hit, has a bearing on gender equality and social inclusion. Women, Dalits and some ethnic groups have limited ownership of land, which could hinder their participation in the housing recovery programme and the benefits accruing from them. Senior citizens, female-headed households and people living with disabilities (PLWDs) have also been heavily affected as many do not have the means to reconstruct their houses. This endorsement has insight the need of persons with disabilities to be prioritised within the housing scheme.
- In the section of Pathways to Recovery, the PDNA further mention that "In addition to existing institutional arrangements of the government's social assistance programme for vulnerable groups, cash transfers will be essential to support vulnerable single women and widows, PLWDs, Dalits, disadvantaged groups, and children from households that have suffered catastrophic economic losses". The persons with disabilities will be covered if the recovery and rebuilding with equitable economic growth can lead them out of their disadvantaged conditions, increase resilience and lead to higher rates of economic growth. Post-disaster recovery will therefore be more effective and sustainable if gender equality and social inclusion are acknowledged as one of the key guiding principles of implementation.
- In the assessment of Housing and Human Settlements, it is considered that some social groups, particularly the elderly, people living with disabilities (PLWDs) and female-headed households, may face difficulties in rebuilding their homes due to

the fact that most of them live on the verge of poverty and have limited resources. Housing recovery strategies will, therefore prioritise the marginalised community including persons with disabilities.

- In the section of Gender Equality and Social Inclusion, it is highlighted that Women, children, senior citizens, PLWDs, and minorities are among the most vulnerable to be affected by a disaster. Poverty, inequalities, exclusion and discrimination not only shape the vulnerabilities of people to disasters but also have a direct bearing on how survivors respond to the disaster and the extent of their resilience to such events in the future.
- As the world Bank report mention that more than 80 per cent people with disabilities are living below poverty line. The PDNA mention that the survivors of people living with poverty face extra challenges in responding to the disaster. These social groups have limited opportunities, ownership and access to economic resources to support their recovery. Limited influence in public and community decision-making processes also means that they have limited ability to influence how the recovery and reconstruction resources are distributed and shared. All recovery efforts must therefore provide targeted support at the micro level to ensure that poor and vulnerable households do not remain below the poverty line and are not pushed further into abject poverty. This recognition has prioritised persons with disabilities within the economic empowerment scheme in the recovery plan however measures to support and promote attainment of ownership and tenure rights are crucial to ensure that post-disaster recovery programmes do not reinforce the inequalities faced by persons with disabilities because the mechanisms to support certification and registration of earthquake victims has not cover the issue of persons with disabilities.

#### **B. Disability addressing issues in PDNA volume B:**

- Executive Summary mention that senior citizens, female-headed households and people living with disabilities (PLWDs) have also been heavily affected as many do not have the means to reconstruct their houses. Similarly, households comprising only the elderly or people living with disabilities (PLWD) are more vulnerable. It is therefore necessary to facilitate and monitor the progress of recovery of these groups. Further it is highlighted that the government's social assistance programme for vulnerable groups, cash transfers will be essential to support vulnerable single women and widows, PLWDs, Dalits, disadvantaged groups, and children from households that have suffered catastrophic economic losses.
- In the Population Profile, the statistics of persons with disabilities based on Census 2011 also mentioned, that percentage of disability among males and females is 2.2 percent and 1.7 percent, respectively. Among the High-risk Population Groups, the Persons with disabilities with 1.94 percent, total number of people with disability is

estimated to be above 100,000 in the 14 most-affected districts. The number of disabilities will increase following the earthquake.

- The PDNA vol B has analyzed the impact on Development Goals, it is mentioned that the effect in the health spectrum was quite diverse, leaving many with long-term problems. Many people who have undergone major surgeries like amputation or severe spinal injury will suffer from long-term disability, which holds heavy financial implications for concerned families and larger society. Deaths and rise in disability will have a detrimental effect on people's health, with many years lost in adjusting to conditions of disability. Also, the earthquake, followed by hundreds of aftershocks, has left a significant proportion of the Nepali population mentally traumatized to some degree. In the strategy for the intermediate term, it is mentioned that with the increased share of Persons with Disabilities (PLWDs) as a result of earthquake, all short, medium and long-term infrastructure for health services will be disability friendly that ensures access of medical services and health facilities for PLWD.
- Post-earthquake recovery also needs to address the demand for mental health treatment and psychosocial counselling and therefore needs to be integrated into all short, medium and long-term health strategies.
- In the Estimation approach and assumption it is realised that there are certain limitations in the estimation of damages, losses and needs. Firstly, years of life lost due to premature death, socio-economic impact of disability and other longer term impacts in society have not been included in the estimation of losses due to the complicated methodology involved.
- The Need for addressing the social impact cover that the disaster is likely to further exacerbate existing disparities in terms of access, retention and learning outcomes based on the level of vulnerability across the different equity dimensions (gender, caste, ethnicity, location, disability, socio economic status, etc.), and the availability and access to resources, it is necessary to ensure that the strategies to address these disparities take into account the changes in prevalence and severity of these disparities in the aftermath of the disaster. For this, the implementation of the Consolidated Equity Strategy for the School subsector which includes the development and use of equity index for needs-based targeting of resources.
- The PDNA has addressed People Living with Disabilities (PLWD) as a vulnerable group in post-earthquake reform. It is mentioned that, disasters make the situation worse for PLWD with regard to access to essential services. Presence of debris as a result of the earthquake will create challenges for people with physical disability to move around, but also in accessing relief items. Access to temporary shelters, toilets, etc., could be another challenge which needs to be addressed in the design of community shelters. Furthermore, there will be a great many needs in the next 12 months for physiotherapy services for people who are recovering from their injuries. Effort should be made to reach women with injuries who may not be seek these services or family members may not see the need to support them in seeking medical help.

Many PLWD are taken care of by their household members who are often female. Disasters can lead to loss of caretakers and or additional burden on the caretakers. In addition, women with disabilities often experience multiple discriminations and are more exposed to GBV.

- The PDNA further cover persons with disabilities in the Integrated protection and support and issues around human trafficking.
- PDNA vol B in recovery Needs for PLWD has realised that
  - a) People who have become disabled because of the disaster may find difficult to accept this new reality and may need peer counselling. Connecting them with other PLWD for counselling would be essential;
  - b) Provision of information on government services available to PLWD, and expedition of disability registration to enable access to government social protection schemes;
  - c) Establishment of integrated mobile teams in the most affected areas to ensure that PLWD who have lost their social benefit documents are able to obtain new ones;
  - d) Design and reconstruction of homes and shelters need to take into account of the accessibility for people with disabilities;
  - e) Important to ensure that PLWD are resettled or relocated in areas where they can easily access essential services such as schools, health facilities etc.
    - The specific coverage has included social assistance to vulnerable group including persons with disabilities. The government runs a wide variety of social assistance programmes. They include the universal old-age pension for all citizens above a certain age; the child protection grant for children under five among disadvantaged castes or those living in particularly deprived regions; a disability allowance; education-related social transfers such as caste-based stipends, school meals in government schools, cash transfers to endangered ethnic communities, support to the families of martyrs and victims of conflicts; and a birthing grant to financially subsidize the cost of access to health facilities for women in remote areas.
- Vulnerability Profile (Table 19.1) has mentioned, on average, the share of households with at least one PWD member, single woman, children aged 0-5 and elderly (aged 65 or older) is 8.3 percent, 10 percent, 21 percent and 41 percent, respectively. However, there is a lot of variation across districts and across earthquake-affected areas. The share of households with children in affected districts is relatively higher than the overall average, while the share of households with elderly is relatively lower in affected districts. About 60 percent of households have a household member from at least one vulnerable group.
- Enhancing multi-hazard Risk Monitoring, Vulnerability Assessment, Risk Information Dissemination and Awareness strategy planned to assess the potential impacts of multi-hazard exposure on vulnerable groups (children, women, people with disability, elderly, ethnic groups) and ecosystems. This risk-based information is to

be used at local level in the affected districts during the immediate recovery and reconstruction before being extended to other parts of the country.

- The production systems focus that there is consensus on the view that as countries affected by disasters rebuild damaged or destroyed infrastructures, they need to build back better. This usually means that services, infrastructure and governance mechanisms need to be rebuilt to a higher level than in the past, which includes being more resilient to future shocks as well. However, in Nepal, community infrastructure was extremely limited even prior to the earthquake. In such a context, a broader concept of building back better is required. a concept that not only involves rebuilding damaged or destroyed community infrastructure but also its expansion to improve the access of marginalized sections of society, disadvantaged and vulnerable social and ethnic groups, PLWD, children, and women. retirement of the first principle of ensuring access for disadvantaged sections, groups with specific needs such as children and PLWD, and women.
- Summary of the findings in the PDNA mention that, Disasters do not discriminate, they hit the young, the old and the rich and the poor alike. However, their impacts are felt differently by different social groups. Women; senior citizens; lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender/transsexual and intersex communities; and Intersexed (LG-BTI) communities; people living with disabilities (PLWD); children; Dalits and other ethnic and caste-based minorities were disproportion-ally affected by the earthquakes. The social constructs and widespread inequalities, exclusion and discrimination against these social groups have not only shaped who has died as a result of the earthquakes, but also their capacity to cope and respond effectively to the disaster. These social groups are over-represented in the lowest wealth quintiles, and therefore have fewer resources for coping with disaster impacts. Their status in Nepali society will also determine their participation and benefits from the post-disaster relief and recovery interventions and their general resilience to future disasters.
- Pre-disaster Context and Baseline has mentioned Nepal ranks relatively low on the UNDP Human Development Index; 145 out of 187 countries, which places it within the least developed country index. The percentage of the population living below the poverty line has steadily fallen from 42 percent in 1996 to 23.8 percent in 2013. The elderly, PLWD, LGBTI and people living with HIV are some of the other social groups that face inequalities and discrimination.
- It is recommended that at least 25 to 30 percent of the house reconstruction and rehabilitation funds should be allocated to vulnerable group. Care should be taken that this assistance reaches single women, divorced women and widows who are the

poorest groups within the Fs, PLWD, older people, and ethnic/caste-based minorities.

- Although all interviewed district officers recognized the need to give special attention to the needs of women and girls, PLWD, Dalits, older people and excluded ethnic and caste-based minorities, they indicated that this was not strictly observed in the distribution of relief items. The main reason for this was the need to maintain community cohesiveness over meeting special needs of marginalised social groups. One such group is the newly widowed males who may suddenly have to take on the sole responsibility of parenting, childcare and household work.
- As gender and inclusion are cross-cutting issues, it is important that the district women, children and social welfare officers participate in all DRCC committees/clusters. This will help ensure that the specific needs of women, children, PLWD, and senior citizen are identified and addressed in a coordinated and comprehensive manner. Therefore, the capacity of the district office of women, children and social welfare needs to be strengthened immediately with additional human resources and logistics, particularly with respect to vehicles and office equipment.

## **2.2. Overlooked provisions of disability inclusion in PDNA 2015:**

The Post Disaster Needs Assessment 2015 however covered some of the disability inclusive provisions, there are some major themes that overlooked accommodation of persons with disabilities which are presented as follows;

- In the paragraph 4 of preface, it is highlighted that the Government focused not only on the product, but also on the process. Several rounds of consultations and discussions were held with diverse stakeholders to make the process transparent and participatory however the consultation with the representatives of disability community was not observed.
- The executive Summary, in its background part mentioned that the death toll of young people could have been much higher considering that nearly 7,000 schools were completely or significantly damaged of gendered roles that disproportionately assign indoor chores to women. The situation of persons with severe disabilities is not highlighted. It was found that not only the disabled individual but also the immediate family members imposed in casualty while trying to help getting out of the house.
- Reconstruction Principles and Strategy missed disability perspectives while highlighting its principles and the strategy to empower communities to take control of their recovery, facilitated through the ODR approach, should strengthen the local economy through processes supportive of the poor, marginalized and informal sector. It should provide an opportunity for the poor to upgrade their overall living and economic conditions and it should be initiated through targeted strategies that

address the specific needs of the diverse communities and settlements affected by the earthquakes. This principles and strategy is important for disability inclusive reform thus monitoring is very much essential as ADRAD has been working in support of OSF.

- The implementation Arrangements however endorsed the engagement of an experienced technical committee to be set up to provide advice on a variety of technical issues that are expected to arise during the course of planning and implementation of the project, the accessible reconstruction has not been highlighted. The health and Population aspect doesn't cover Rehabilitation centers for victimized persons with disabilities.
- The recovery Strategy in Nutrition highlighted special efforts to be made to work through community leaders and Health Facility Management Committees as well as FCHVs to en-sure that the most vulnerable groups like the Dalits and female-headed households, among others, are included. Persons with disabilities are most needy group, overlooked in the strategy.
- It is highlighted that the implementation arrangements for recovery and reconstruction will vary among different subsectors of education. Dedicated mechanisms will be instituted within the Ministry or Department of Education however the Disability related resource schools are not mentioned that should be made accessible while reconstructing the educational institutions.
- Regarding the reconstruction of Cultural Heritage, the restoration of listed monuments, including the World Heritage Sites, will continue to be under the direct supervision and management of the DoA however the disability friendly tourism and the accessible standard is not mentioned. It is also fail to endorse the accessibility Guideline of the Government for commerce and industry, tourism, community Infrastructure and transport system.
- It is necessary to mention disability concerns in the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene, however missed accessibility standard while rebuilding of toilets and hand-washing facilities. Similarly only awareness and enforcement of building codes is mentioned but not the Physical construction and communication Guideline.
- The Disaster Risk Reduction should be inclusive however the inequities experienced by women and vulnerable groups limit their ability to respond and adapt to disasters is mentioned. The Employment and Livelihoods cover comprehensive Disaster Resilient, the livelihoods Strategy is to be developed for continuum from immediate income generation to medium and long-term employment recovery from the perspectives of persons with disabilities.
- The Social Protection reflecting the constitutional provision of social protection as a right, Nepal's social protection system has broadened in terms of range of schemes. However, the baseline situation of the social protection system inadequately covers a range of risks and vulnerabilities among persons with disabilities.

- While concerning Poverty and Human Development, inequality has been a cause of concern in most of the rural communities of Nepal., among other things, due to its implications for social cohesion, which is an important aspect of Human Development among persons with disabilities. According to World Bank estimates, "poverty in the districts that have been hardest hit range from among the lowest in the country in urban Kathmandu to among the highest in the mountainous VDCs of Gorkha, closer to the epic entre. Overall, the poverty rate is around 9.7 percent in the urban parts of the affected areas and 26.5 percent in the rural parts. The Multi-Dimensional Poverty Index (MPI) identifies deprivations across income, education and health, showing the number of people who are multi-dimensionally poor are amongst persons with disabilities which is not covered within the estimate.
- Recovery refers to processes and activities which restore infrastructure and civic services, develop resilience through rebuilding shelter and livelihoods, and reduce risk through DRR and social protection which is most concerns to persons with disabilities thus ADRAD has initiated the intervention to push for inclusive recovery plan so as to integrate disability inclusion issues in all the sectors.
- In the program management, strengthen coordination mechanisms with line ministries and agencies intend to develop an information, education and communication plan obtaining the best technical assistance. That need to set up an independent monitoring mechanism which the ADRAD's project has comprehensively focused thus the project supported by OSF deserve paramount importance during Nepal's post earthquake reform.

## अपाङ्गता भएका व्यक्तिको अधिकार सम्बन्धी कानूनलाई संशोधन र एकीकरण गर्न बनेको विधेयक

| क्र सं | संसदमा टेबुल भएको मस्यौदामा भएको विद्यमान व्यवस्था   | संशोधित हुनु पर्ने व्यवस्था  | संशोधन गरिनु पर्नेको कारण  |
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| १      | दफा २ (क) “अपाङ्गता भएका असहाय व्यक्ति” भन्नाले आफ्नो सम्पत्ति नभएका, स्याहार सुसार गर्ने परिवारका सदस्य वा संरक्षक नभएका वा आफै रोजगार गरी जीवनयापन गर्न नसक्ने अपाङ्गता भएका व्यक्ति सम्झनु पर्छ । | (क) “अपाङ्गता भएका असहाय व्यक्ति” भन्नाले आफ्नो सम्पत्ति नभएका, स्याहार सुसार गर्ने परिवारका सदस्य वा संरक्षक नभएका वा आफै रोजगार गरी जीवनयापन गर्न नसक्ने वा परिवारका सदस्य भएपनि नीजले पालन पोषण नगरी अपहेलित वा उपेक्षित जीवन यापन गर्नु परेको अवस्थाको अपाङ्गता भएका व्यक्ति सम्झनु पर्छ । | हाम्रो समाजमा अपाङ्गता भएका व्यक्तिहरूलाई परिवारका सदस्यहरूले अपहेलाना र उपेक्षा गर्ने गरेको, त्यस्ता उपेक्षित व्यक्तिहरूको सम्पत्तिको अधिकार रहे पनि सम्पत्ति उपयोग वा उपभोग गर्न नपाउने अवस्थामा धेरै ठाउँमा देखिएको समस्या हो । त्यस कारण परिवारका सदस्यहरू परर पनि कुनै किसिमको संरक्षण माया ममता वा पालन पोषण समेतको अभावमा धेरै अपाङ्गता भएका व्यक्तिहरू अलपत्र पर्ने गरेको हुनाले त्यस्ता व्यक्तिहरूलाई यस परिभाषामा समेटिनु आवश्यक छ । |
| २      | दफा २ (छ) “परिवार” भन्नाले अपाङ्गता भएका व्यक्तिका बाबु, आमा, दाजु, भाइ, दिदी, बहिनी वा पति पत्नी सम्झनु पर्छ र सो शब्दले एकासगोलमा बस्ने निजका अन्य नातेदारलाई समेतजनाउँछ ।                         | (छ) “परिवार” भन्नाले अपाङ्गता भएका व्यक्तिका पति पत्नी बाबु, आमा, छोरा, छोरी, हजूरबा, हजूरआमा, सौतेनी आमा, दाजु, भाइ, दिदी, बहिनी सम्झनु पर्छ र सो शब्दले एकासगोलमा बस्ने निजका अन्य नातेदारलाई समेतजनाउँछ ।   | प्रचलित कानूनहरूमा परिवारको परिभाषालाई अअध्ययन गर्ने हो भने कुनै पनि कानूनमा परिवार भित्र छोरा छोरी समावेश नभएको पाइँदैन । एकल परिवारमा समेत आमा बाबु छोरा छोरी समावेश हुन्छन् । यो परिभाषाले दाजु भाइ दिदि बहिनीहरू समेत समेटेर संयुक्त परिवारको झल्को  |

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|   |   |  | देखाउन खोजे पनि छोरा छोरी नै छुटाएर अधुरो बनेको हुनाले यसमा छोरा छोरी थपिनु पर्छ । यसका अतिरिक्त उक्त परिभाषामा हजूरबा हजूरआमा तथा सौतेनी आमा समेत परिवारका सदस्य भित्र पर्ने हुन्छन् । परिवारको पालन पोषण गर्ने जिम्मेवारी बहन गर्नु पर्दा उपरोक्त सदस्यहरू समेतको दायित्प बहन गर्नु पर्ने हुनाले उक्त सदस्यहरू थपिनु आवश्यक छ ।  |
| ३ | दफा २ (ज) “पहुँचयुक्त” भन्नाले अपाङ्गता भएका व्यक्तिलाई स्वनिर्भरतापूर्वक जीवनयापन गर्न तथा जीवनका हरेक पक्षमा पूर्णरूपले सहभागी हुन सक्ने गरी सक्षम बनाउन मानव निर्मित भौतिक संरचना, यातायातका साधन, सूचना र सञ्चारका उपकरण तथा प्रविधि वा सर्वसाधारणलाई खुला गरिएका सेवा तथा सुविधा विना अवरोध समान रूपमा उपयोग गर्न सक्ने अवस्था सम्झनु पर्छ । | (ज) “पहुँचयुक्त” भन्नाले अपाङ्गता भएका व्यक्तिलाई स्वनिर्भरतापूर्वक जीवनयापन गर्न तथा जीवनका हरेक पक्षमा पूर्णरूपले सहभागी हुन सक्ने गरी सक्षम बनाउन मानव निर्मित भौतिक संरचना, यातायातका साधन, सूचना र सञ्चारका उपकरण तथा प्रविधि, सफ्टवेयर (software) वा सर्वसाधारणलाई खुला गरिएका सेवा तथा सुविधा विना अवरोध समान रूपमा उपयोग गर्न सक्ने अवस्था सम्झनु पर्छ । | अपाङ्गता भएका व्यक्तिहरूले उपयोग तथा उपभोग गर्ने विभिन्न सूचना प्रविधिहरूको व्यवस्था गर्दा (प्रिन्ट डिस्काविलिटि) अर्थात् दृष्टिविहीन वा छापा अक्षर पढ्न बाधा भएका व्यक्तिहरूले प्रयोग गर्ने स्क्रिन रिडर सफ्टवेयर तथा अन्य छापालाई विभिन्न श्रव्य विधामा परिवर्तन गराउन मद्दत गर्ने खालका सफ्टवेयरहरू जस्तै जज फर विण्डो डेजी आदिमा दृष्टिविहीनहरू र अन्य सबै सफ्टवेयरहरूमा अपाङ्गता भएका व्यक्तिहरूको पहुँचको सुनिश्चितता हुन आवश्यक छ । |
| ४ | दफा २ (ड) “स्थानीय निकाय” भन्नाले गाउँ विकास समिति वा नगरपालिका सम्झनु पर्छ ।   | (ड) “स्थानीय निकाय” भन्नाले गाउँ विकास समिति, नगरपालिका वा जिल्ला विकास समिति सम्झनु पर्छ ।  | हाम्रो विद्यमान कानूनी व्यवस्थामा स्थानीय निकायलाई जिल्ला विकास, नगरपालिका र गाँउ विकास  |

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|   |  |  | गरी तीन वटा निकाय कायम गरिएको हुनाले ।   |
| ५ | दफा २ (ढ) “संरक्षक” भन्नाले अपाङ्गता भएका व्यक्तिको हक, हितको संरक्षण गर्न प्रचलित कानून बमोजिम नियुक्त गरिएको व्यक्ति सम्झनु पर्छ ।   |  |  |
| ६ | दफा ४ (३) उपदफा (१) वा (२) बमोजिम निवेदन प्राप्त भएपछि कार्यालयले सो निवेदन उपर आवश्यक जाँचबुझ गर्नेछ र त्यसरी जाँचबुझ गर्दा प्रष्ट रूपमा अपाङ्गता देखिने व्यक्तिको हकमा अपाङ्गताको वर्गीकरण समेत उल्लेख गरी तोकिए बमोजिमको ढाँचामा अपाङ्गताको परिचयपत्र दिनु पर्नेछ । | दफा ४ (३) उपदफा (१) वा (२) बमोजिम निवेदन प्राप्त भएपछि समन्वय समितिले सो निवेदन उपर आवश्यक जाँचबुझ गर्नेछ र त्यसरी जाँचबुझ गर्दा प्रष्ट रूपमा अपाङ्गता देखिने व्यक्तिको हकमा अपाङ्गताको वर्गीकरण समेत उल्लेख गरी तोकिए बमोजिमको ढाँचामा अपाङ्गताको परिचयपत्र दिनु पर्नेछ । | परिचय पत्र प्रदान गर्न सिफारिस गर्न सक्ने हैसियत समन्वय समितिको हुन्छ । यदि कार्यालयबाट मात्र निर्णय गरी परिचय पत्र प्रदान गर्ने परिपाटि विकास हुन पुगेमा यस क्षेत्रमा अराजकता र अनियमितताको धेरै जोखिम बढ्ने खतरा रहने गर्छ । त्यसैले अनियमितता न्यूनीकरण गर्न र समन्वय समितिलाई बढि जिम्मेवार बनाउन अनिवार्य सिफारिसको प्रावधान ररख्नु पर्ने हुन्छ । |
| ७ | दफा ५. (१) कसैले पनि झुट्टा विवरण दिई अपाङ्गताको परिचयपत्र प्राप्त गर्न वा एक प्रकारको अपाङ्गताको वर्गीकरणमा पर्नेमा झुट्टा विवरणदिई अर्को प्रकारको वर्गीकरणको अपाङ्गताको परिचयपत्र प्राप्त गर्न हुँदैन ।  | दफा ५ (१) कसैले पनि झुट्टा विवरण दिएर परिचयपत्र प्राप्त गर्न वा तोकिए बमोजिमको वर्गीकरणको गम्भीर प्रकृतिको नपर्नेमा पर्ने भनी गलत कागजात तयार गरी परिचयपत्र प्राप्त गर्न हुँदैन ।  | एक प्रकारको विवरण पेश गरी अर्को प्रकारको परिचयपत्र लिने भन्दा पनि कम गम्भीर प्रकृतिको वर्गमा पर्ने व्यक्तिले बढि गम्भीर प्रकृतिको परिचय पत्र प्राप्त गर्ने र वास्तविक गम्भीर समस्या हुने व्यक्ति मर्कामा पर्ने सम्भावनाले गर्दा यो विवरण खुलाउनु परेको हो ।  |
| ८ | दफा ७ अपाङ्गता भएका व्यक्तिलाई यस ऐनद्वारा प्रदत्त अधिकारका अतिरिक्त अन्य व्यक्ति  | दफा ७ अपाङ्गता भएका व्यक्तिलाई यस ऐनद्वारा प्रदत्त अधिकारका अतिरिक्त अन्य व्यक्ति सरह समान   | 'प्रदत्त' र 'अधिकार' जस्ता शब्दहरू दोहोरिएकोमा मिलाइएको मात्र ।  |

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|    | सरह समान आधारमा प्रचलित कानून बमोजिम प्रदत्त अधिकारको उपभोग गर्न पाउने अधिकार हुनेछ ।  | आधारमा प्रचलित कानूनमा सुनिश्चित गरिएका अधिकारको उपभोग गर्न पाउने हक हुनेछ ।  |   |
| ९  | दफा ८ (१) स्पष्टीकरण: यस दफाको प्रयोजनका लागि "अपाङ्गताको आधारमा भेदभाव" भन्नाले अन्य व्यक्तिसरह समान आधारमा राजनीतिक, आर्थिक, सामाजिक वा सांस्कृतिक क्षेत्रमा मानवअधिकार तथा आधारभूत स्वतन्त्रताको उपभोग वा प्रयोगमा बाधा अवरोध सृजना गर्ने वा अपाङ्गताका आधारमा भिन्न गराउने, बहिष्करण गर्ने वा रोक लगाउने कार्य सम्झनु पर्छ र सो शब्दले उपयुक्त अनुकूलताको अस्वीकारको विभेदलाई समेत जनाउँछ ।  | दफा २(त) "अपाङ्गताको आधारमा भेदभाव" भन्नाले अन्य व्यक्तिसरह समान आधारमा राजनीतिक, आर्थिक, सामाजिक वा सांस्कृतिक क्षेत्रमा मानवअधिकार तथा आधारभूत स्वतन्त्रताको उपभोग वा प्रयोगमा बाधा अवरोध सृजना गर्ने वा अपाङ्गताका आधारमा भिन्न गराउने, बहिष्करण गर्ने वा रोक लगाउने कार्य सम्झनु पर्छ र सो शब्दले उपयुक्त अनुकूलताको अस्वीकारको विभेदलाई समेत जनाउँछ ।  | "अपाङ्गताको आधारमा भेदभाव" भन्ने कुरा दफा ८ को उपदफा (१) प्रयोजनका लागि मात्र नभइ पूरै ऐन भरी नै लागू हुने हुनाले यो स्पष्टीकरण खण्डलाई दफा २ मा उपदफा (त) थप गरी राख्न उपयुक्त हुन्छ । अपाङ्गताका आधारमा हुने भेदभावको अन्त्य गर्नु नै यो ऐनको मुख्य लक्ष्य भएको हुनाले यसलाई एउटा उपदफामा मात्र लागू हुने जस्तो गरी परिभाषित गरिनु अन्यायपूर्ण हुनु जान्छ । |
| १० | दफा ८ (२) कसैले पनि अपाङ्गता भएका व्यक्तिलाई शैक्षिक संस्थामा भर्ना गर्दा, बैंक तथा वित्तीय संस्थाबाट धितो राखी वा नराखी ऋण लिँदा वा अन्य वित्तीय कारोबार गर्दा, कुनै रोजगारीका लागि छनौट गर्दा वा शुल्क लिई वा नलिई सार्वजनिक रूपमा उपलब्ध गराइएका कुनै पनि सेवा, सुविधा प्रदान गर्दा अपाङ्गताका आधारमा कुनै पनि प्रकारको भेदभाव गर्न हुँदैन ।<br>(३) अपाङ्गता भएका व्यक्तिलाई निजको परिवारका कुनै सदस्य वा संरक्षकले अपाङ्गता भएकै आधारमा पालन पोषण, खानपान, सम्पत्ति बाँडफाँड वा अन्य कार्यमा | दफा ८ (२) कसैले पनि अपाङ्गता भएका व्यक्तिलाई शैक्षिक संस्थामा भर्ना गर्दा, बैंक तथा वित्तीय संस्थाबाट धितो राखी वा नराखी ऋण लिँदा वा अन्य वित्तीय कारोबार गर्दा, कुनै रोजगारीका लागि छनौट गर्दा वा शुल्क लिई वा नलिई सार्वजनिक रूपमा उपलब्ध गराइएका कुनै पनि सेवा, सुविधा प्रदान गर्दा अपाङ्गताका आधारमा कुनै पनि प्रकारको भेदभाव गर्न पाइने छैन ।<br>(३) अपाङ्गता भएका व्यक्तिलाई निजको परिवारका कुनै सदस्य वा संरक्षकले अपाङ्गता भएकै आधारमा पालन पोषण, खानपान, हेरचाह, सम्पत्ति बाँडफाँड वा अन्य कार्यमा | यी उपदफाहरूमा प्रयोग भएको गर्न 'हुँदैन' भन्ने क्रियापदको सट्टामा गर्न 'पाइने छैन' भन्ने क्रियापद राखी बाध्यात्मक बनाउन जरूरी हुन्छ । जसले गर्दा कार्यान्वयनमा यसले सहजता ल्याउछ ।   |

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|    | हेरचाह, सम्पत्ति बाँडफाँड वा अन्य कार्यमा कुनै प्रकारको भेदभाव गर्न हुँदैन ।      | कुनै प्रकारको भेदभाव गर्न पाइने छैन ।  |   |
| ११ |   | <p>दफा ८ ... (५) अपाङ्गता भएका व्यक्तिलाई अन्य व्यक्ति सरह समान वैयक्तिक अधिकार हुनेछ र नीजलाई प्रचलित कानूनको अधीनमा रही अन्य व्यक्ति सरह समान आधारमा कानूनी सक्षमता उपभोग गर्ने अधिकार हुनेछ।</p> <p>दफा ८ (६) नेपाल सरकारले अपाङ्गताभएका व्यक्तिले कुनै पनि भेदभाव बीना अन्य व्यक्ति सरह समान रूपमा मर्यादित र प्रतिष्ठा पूर्वक जीवन यापन गर्न पाउने अधिकारको सुनिश्चितताको लागि तोकिए बमोजिमका उपायहरूको अवलम्बन गर्नेछ।</p> | <p>दफा ८ मा उपदफा (५) र (६) थप गर्नु पर्छ । भेदभाव विरुद्धको अधिकारको उल्लेख गर्दा व्यक्तिको कानूनी अधिकारको कुरा छुटाउन मिल्दैन । व्यक्तिलाई कानूनी सक्षमताको उपभोग गर्न पाउने कुरा कानून मै सुनिश्चित गरिनु पर्छ । यो कुरा अपाङ्गता भएका व्यक्तिहरूको अधिकार सम्बन्धि महासन्धि (CRPD) ले समेत सुनिश्चित गरेको कुरा हो । त्यसैले यसलाई Legal capacity को रूपमा प्रत्याभूत हुने गरी ऐनमा नै व्यवस्था गरिनु पर्छ ।</p> |
| १२ |   | <p>दफा १० (४) कसैले पनि अपाङ्गता भएका व्यक्तिलाई यातना दिने, कुर वा अमानविय वा अपमानजनक व्यवहार गर्ने वा नीजको अपाङ्गतालाई लक्ष्यित गरी घृणा गर्ने, हेला गर्ने, उपहास वा तिरस्कार गर्ने वा जानीजानी निजको आत्म सम्मानमा चोट पुग्ने कुनै कार्य गर्नु पाइने छैन।</p>   | <p>दफा १० का विभिन्न उपदफाहरूमा संरक्षणका विविध प्रावधानहरू उल्लेख गरिएका छन् । उक्त दफामा लैङ्गिक हिंसा लगायतका उत्पिडनबाट संरक्षित हुने अधिकारको बारेमा उल्लेख भएको भएता पनि यातना वा कुर अमानवीय वा अपमानजनक व्यवहार वा सजायबाट स्वतन्त्रता सम्बन्धी अधिकार छुटेको हुनाले दफा १० मा उपदफा (४) थप गर्न आवश्यक छ ।</p>   |
| १३ | दफा १२. (१) अपाङ्गता भएका व्यक्तिलाई असर पार्ने प्रकृतिकामहत्वपूर्ण नीतिगत निर्णय | दफा १२. (१) अपाङ्गता भएका व्यक्तिलाई असर पार्ने प्रकृतिकामहत्वपूर्ण नीति निर्माण   | 'नीतिगत निर्णय प्रक्रिया'लाई 'नीति निर्माण प्रक्रिया' बनाउन आवश्यक रहेको ।  |

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|    | प्रक्रियामा अपाङ्गता भएका व्यक्ति स्वयं वा निजसँग सम्बन्धितसंघ,संस्था मार्फत सहभागी हुने अधिकार हुनेछ ।  | प्रक्रियामा अपाङ्गता भएका व्यक्ति स्वयं वा निजसँग सम्बन्धितसंघ,संस्था मार्फत सहभागी हुने अधिकार हुनेछ ।   |  |
| १४ | दफा १५ (१)अपाङ्गता भएका व्यक्तिलाई शैक्षिक संस्था, आवास, कार्यस्थल, भवन, सडक, यातायात, विद्युतीय सञ्चार सेवा लगायत सर्वसाधारणलाई खुला भएका वा प्रदान गरिएका अन्य सेवा तथा सुविधाहरूमा पहुँचको अधिकार हुनेछ । | दफा १५ (१)अपाङ्गता भएका व्यक्तिलाई शहरी र ग्रामिण दुवै क्षेत्रमा शैक्षिक संस्था, आवास, कार्यस्थल, भवन, सडक, यातायात, विद्युतीय सञ्चार सेवा लगायत सर्वसाधारणलाई खुला भएका वा प्रदान गरिएका अन्य सेवा तथा सुविधाहरूमा पहुँचको अधिकार हुनेछ ।<br>... (३) अपाङ्गता भएका व्यक्तिलाई अन्य व्यक्ति सरह समान आधारमा न्याय प्राप्तिका लागि अदालत न्यायाधीकरण, न्यायिक वा अर्ध न्यायिक निकायमा भेदभाव रहित तवरले प्रभावकारी पहुँचको अधिकार हुने छ । | CRPD को मर्म समेतलाई मध्ये नजर गर्दै 'शहरी र ग्रामिण दुबै क्षेत्रमा' भन्ने वाक्यांश थप गर्नु पर्ने ।<br>दफा १५ मा न्यायमा पहुँचको कुरा सामान्य अर्थमा प्रयोग भएको भएता पनि विशेष गरी न्यायिक र अर्धन्यायिक निकाय समेतमा न्यायमा पहुँचको अधिकार सुनिश्चित गरिनु पर्ने भएकोले राष्ट्रिय तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय कानूनहरूको मर्म समेतलाई ध्यानमा राखी यो उपदफा थप गर्न आवश्यक छ । |
| १५ | दफा १६... (२) अपाङ्गता भएका व्यक्तिले कुनै पनि अवसरको प्राप्ति र उपभोग गर्दा निजले प्रयोग गर्ने सहायता सेवामा भएको अतिरिक्त व्ययभारको सोधभर्ना पाउनेअधिकार हुनेछ ।   | दफा १६... (२) अपाङ्गता भएका व्यक्तिले कुनै पनि अवसरको प्राप्ति र उपभोग गर्दा निजले प्रयोग गर्ने सहायता सेवामा भएको अतिरिक्त व्ययभारको परिपूरणको अधिकार हुनेछ ।  | सोध भर्नाको सट्टा परिपूरणको अधिकार हुनु पर्ने व्यवस्था मानव अधिकारका क्षेत्रमा बढि उपयुक्त हुने ।  |
| १६ | दफा १८. अपाङ्गता भएका व्यक्तिलाई अन्य व्यक्ति सरह आफ्नो सहायक सामग्री र आफूले रोजेको सहयोगीका साथ आवतजावत गर्ने अधिकार हुनेछ ।   | दफा १८. अपाङ्गता भएका व्यक्तिलाई अन्य व्यक्ति सरह आफ्नो सहायक सामग्री र आफूले रोजेको सहयोगीका साथ एक प्रदेशबाट अर्को प्रदेशमा तथा मुलुक भर बीना कुनै अवरोध आवतजावत गर्ने अधिकार हुनेछ ।   | नेपालको संविधान २०७२ ले संघीयता अवलम्बन गरि सकेको हुनाले ।   |

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| १७ | दफा २० (५) नेपाल सरकारले बौद्धिक अपाङ्गता, मानसिक अपाङ्गता, अटिज्म, मस्तिष्क पक्षघात वा श्रवण दृष्टिविहीन अपाङ्गता भएका बालबालिकाका लागि सिकाइ आवश्यकतालाई सम्बोधन गर्न पाठ्यक्रम, पाठ्यपुस्तक र शिक्षण सिकाइ लगायतका विषयमा उपयुक्त व्यवस्था गर्नेछ ।  | दफा २३ मा लैजानु पर्ने  | पाठ्यक्रम तथा पाठ्यपुस्तक निर्माण र कार्यान्वयन सम्बन्धी व्यवस्था बालबालिकाको अधिकार खण्डमा भन्दा शिक्षाको अधिकार खण्ड भित्र राख्न उपयुक्त हुने हुनाले दफा २० को उपदफा (५) लाई दफा २३ को उपदफा (४) को रूपमा व्यवस्था गर्न उपयुक्त हुन्छ ।  |
| १८ | दफा २१ (६) नेपाल सरकारले तोकिएबमोजिमका अपाङ्गता भएका व्यक्तिका छोरा छोरीहरूलाई तोकिएबमोजिम निःशुल्कशिक्षाको व्यवस्था गर्न सक्नेछ ।  | दफा ३७ मा लैजानु पर्ने  | परिच्छेद ५ ले अपाङ्गता भएका व्यक्तिहरूको शिक्षाको परिकल्पना गरेको छ। यसले नीजहरूका सन्तानहरूको शिक्षाको व्यवस्था गर्न खोजेको होइन । बरु अपाङ्गता भएका व्यक्तिहरूका सन्तानहरूका लागि निःशुल्क शिक्षाको व्यवस्था गर्नु भनेको उनिहरूलाई सुविधा दिन खोजिएको हो । त्यसैले दफा २१ को उपदफा (६) लाई दफा ३७ को उपदफा (८) मा व्यवस्थापन गर्नु पर्ने हुन्छ । |
| १९ | दफा २१ (७) नेपाल सरकारले अपाङ्गता भएका व्यक्तिलाई शिक्षा हासिल गर्न सहज बनाउन उनीहरूको आवश्यकता बमोजिम ब्रेल वा वैकल्पिक लिपि, साङ्केतिक भाषा, सूचना प्रविधिको साधन र दौतरीबाट सिक्ने जस्ता एकभन्दा बढी माध्यमबाट शिक्षा दिने व्यवस्था मिलाउनु पर्नेछ । | दफा २१ (७) नेपाल सरकारले अपाङ्गता भएका व्यक्तिलाई शिक्षा हासिल गर्न सहज बनाउन उनीहरूको आवश्यकता बमोजिम ब्रेल वा वैकल्पिक लिपि, साङ्केतिक भाषा, सञ्चारका सम्बद्धनात्मक तथा वैकल्पिक तरिका, पहुँचयुक्त सूचना प्रविधिको साधन र दौतरीबाट सिक्ने जस्ता एकभन्दा बढी माध्यमबाट शिक्षा दिने व्यवस्था मिलाउनु पर्नेछ | सूचना तथा प्रविधिका क्षेत्रमा भएको अत्यधिक विकास र यसको प्रभाव अपाङ्गता भएका व्यक्तिहरूमा पनि पर्नु स्वभाविकै हो । अपाङ्गता भएका व्यक्तिहरूको सिकाइ प्रक्रियामा अत्याधुनिक सञ्चार तथा सूचना प्रविधिले प्रत्यक्ष प्रभाव पार्ने हुनाले सञ्चारका संबर्द्धनात्मक तथा वैकल्पिक तरिका पहुँचयुक्त   |

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|    |   |  | रूपमा लागू गरिनु पर्ने अवस्था भएको हुँदा यस उपदफामा सो कुराको सुनिश्चितता गरिनु जरूरी छ ।  |
| २० | दफा २१ (८) नेपाल सरकारले दृष्टिविहीन, बहिरा वाश्रवण दृष्टिविहीन भएका अपाङ्गता भएका व्यक्तिलाई उपयुक्त भाषा, तरिका, लिपि र सञ्चार लगायतका माध्यमबाट तोकिएबमोजिम शिक्षा प्रदान गर्ने व्यवस्था मिलाउन सक्नेछ । | दफा २१ (८) नेपाल सरकारले दृष्टिविहीन, बहिरा वाश्रवण-दृष्टिविहीन अपाङ्गता भएका व्यक्तिलाई उपयुक्त भाषा, तरिका, लिपि र सञ्चार लगायतका माध्यमबाट तोकिएबमोजिम शिक्षा प्रदान गर्ने व्यवस्था मिलाउन सक्नेछ । | भएका भन्ने शब्द हटाएको   |
| २१ | दफा २१ (११) नेपाल सरकारले अपाङ्गताको वर्गीकरणका आधारमा अपाङ्गता भएका विद्यार्थीको परीक्षा तथा मूल्यांकन प्रणाली सम्बन्धमा छुट्टै व्यवस्था गर्नेछ ।  | दफा २१ (११) नेपाल सरकारले अपाङ्गताको वर्गीकरणका आधारमा अपाङ्गता भएका विद्यार्थीको परीक्षा तथा मूल्यांकन प्रणाली सम्बन्धमा छुट्टै व्यवस्था गर्न सक्नेछ ।  | नेपाल सरकारले अपाङ्गताको वर्गीकरणका आधारमा अपाङ्गता भएका विद्यार्थीको परीक्षा तथा मूल्यांकन प्रणाली सम्बन्धमा छुट्टै व्यवस्था गर्नेछ भन्ने बाध्यात्मक अभिव्यक्तिले नीजहरूलाई मूल प्रवाहीकरणमा ल्याउनुको सट्टा आम प्रणालीबाटै बहिष्करणमा पार्न खोजेको छ । त्यसैले यस्तो प्रावधानलाई यदि अपाङ्गता भएको व्यक्ति लाई संलग्न गराउन असम्भव भएको अवस्थामा मात्र छुट्टै प्रणालीको खोज र विकास गरिनु पर्छ । सकेसम्म मूल प्रवाहमा रहेको पद्धतिबाट नै |

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|        |  |  | अपाङ्गता भएका व्यक्तिहरूको परीक्षा र मूल्याङ्कन पनि गरिनु पर्छ । कानूनको उद्देश्य बहिष्करण गर्ने नभइ मूल प्रवाहीकरण गर्ने हुनु पर्छ ।  |
| २<br>२ | दफा २१ (१३) शिक्षण संस्थाले अपाङ्गता भएका व्यक्तिको पहुँच सुनिश्चित हुने गरी मन्त्रालयले निर्धारण गरेको मापदण्ड बमोजिम विद्यालय भवन तथा अन्य भौतिक संरचनाको निर्माण गर्नु पर्नेछ । | दफा २१ (१३) शिक्षण संस्थाले अपाङ्गता भएका व्यक्तिको पहुँच सुनिश्चित हुने गरी कानूनले निर्धारण गरेको मापदण्ड बमोजिम विद्यालय भवन तथा अन्य भौतिक संरचनाको निर्माण गर्नु पर्नेछ । | भौतिक संरचनाको मापदण्ड मन्त्रालयले निर्धारण गर्ने नभइ कानूनले गर्ने हो त्यसैले यस उपदफामा प्रयोग भएको 'मन्त्रालयले' भन्ने शब्दको सट्टा 'कानूनले' भन्ने शब्द राखिनु आवश्यक छ ।  |
| २<br>३ | दफा २२. (१) नेपाल सरकारले अपाङ्गता भएका विद्यार्थीलाई निःशुल्क नगरिएको शिक्षाको लागि तोकिएबमोजिम शैक्षिक छात्रवृत्ति उपलब्ध गराउनेछ ।  | दफा २२. (१) नेपाल सरकारले अपाङ्गता भएका विद्यार्थीलाई गुणस्तरीय शिक्षाको लागि तोकिएबमोजिम शैक्षिक छात्रवृत्ति उपलब्ध गराउनेछ ।   | नेपाल सरकारले अपाङ्गता भएका व्यक्तिको सबै तहको शिक्षा निःशुल्क गराई सकेको हुनाले 'निःशुल्क नगरिएको शिक्षाको लागि' भन्ने अभिवृत्ति आफैमा निःशुल्क शिक्षा पाउनु पर्ने अधिकारसँग बाझिन्छ । त्यसैले सरकारले अपाङ्गता भएका व्यक्तिहरूको शिक्षा निःशुल्क गरिसकेको हुनु पर्छ र शैक्षिक गुणस्तरीयता अभिवृद्धिका लागि छात्र वृत्ति उपलब्ध गराउनु पर्छ । |
| २<br>४ | दफा २२ (२) नेपाल सरकारले अपाङ्गता भएका विद्यार्थीकालागि विशेष शिक्षा कार्यक्रम सञ्चालन गरेका विद्यालयको भौतिक पूर्वाधार  | दफा ३७ मा लैजानु पर्ने   | विशेष शिक्षा सञ्चालन गरेका विद्यालयलाई भौतिक पूर्वाधार र अन्य सेवा सुविधाको विकासका लागि   |

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|        | तथा अन्य सेवा सुविधाको विकासको लागि तोकिए बमोजिम आर्थिक सहयोग उपलब्ध गराउनेछ ।  |  | आर्थिक सहयोग उपलब्ध गराउने कुरा अपाङ्गता भएका विद्यार्थीहरूको छात्र वृत्ति होइन । यस्तो आर्थिक सहयोग सुविधा हो । यस दफाम अपाङ्गता भएका व्यक्तिहरूका लागि छात्र वृत्तिको रूपमा प्रदान गरिने आर्थिक सहयोगको व्यवस्था गरिएको हो तर विद्यालयले विशेष शिक्षा सञ्चालन गरे वापत छात्र वृत्ति प्राप्त गर्दैन । विद्यालयले अनुदान सहयोग प्राप्त गर्छ । |
| २<br>५ | दफा २३ (३) नेपाल सरकारले अपाङ्गता भएका विद्यार्थीको विद्यालय तथा सिकाइमा पहुँच सुनिश्चित गर्नको लागि विद्यालयलाई तोकिए बमोजिमका शैक्षिक सामग्री निःशुल्क उपलब्ध गराउनेछ । | दफा २३ (३) नेपाल सरकारले अपाङ्गता भएका विद्यार्थीको विद्यालय तथा सिकाइ र अध्ययन सामग्रीमा पहुँच सुनिश्चित गर्नको लागि विद्यालयलाई तोकिए बमोजिमका शैक्षिक सामग्री निःशुल्क उपलब्ध गराउनेछ । | अपाङ्गता भएका विद्यार्थीहरूको विद्यालय र सिकाइका साथ साथै अध्ययन सामग्रीमा समेत पहुँच पुग्नु पर्ने हुनाले अध्ययन सामग्री भन्ने वाक्यांश थप गरिनु पर्ने ।  |
| २६     | दफा २४ (५) प्रतिष्ठानले अपाङ्गता भएका कामदार वा कर्मचारीका लागि सहज ढंगले काम गर्न सक्ने व्यवस्था मिलाउनु पर्नेछ ।  | दफा २४ (५) प्रतिष्ठानले अपाङ्गता भएका कामदार वा कर्मचारीका लागि उपयुक्त अनुकूलताका आधारमा सहज ढंगले काम गर्न सक्ने व्यवस्था मिलाउनु पर्नेछ ।   | उपयुक्त अनुकूलता (Reasonable Accommodation) को अभावमा अपाङ्गता भएका व्यक्तिलाई काम गर्न सहज नहुने हुँदा यस उपदफामा 'उपयुक्त अनुकूलता' भन्ने वाक्यांश थप गरिनु पर्ने ।   |
| २<br>७ | दफा २५. (१) नेपाल सरकारले कुनै प्रतिष्ठानमा अपाङ्गता भएका   | दफा २५. (१) नेपाल सरकारले कुनै प्रतिष्ठानमा अपाङ्गता भएका  | कुनै प्रतिष्ठानले सहज रूपमा अपाङ्गता भएका कामदार  |

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|    | व्यक्तिको शारीरिक क्षमता, तालिम, योग्यता र अनुभवका आधारमा उपयुक्त हुने काम उपलब्ध भएसम्म कुनै खास संख्यामा अपाङ्गता भएका व्यक्तिलाई नियुक्त गर्नु पर्ने गरी तोक्न सक्नेछ ।                                   | व्यक्तिको शारीरिक क्षमता, तालिम, योग्यता र अनुभवका आधारमा उपयुक्त हुने काम उपलब्ध भएसम्म कुनै खास संख्यामा अपाङ्गता भएका व्यक्तिलाई नियुक्त गर्नु पर्ने गरी तोक्नु पर्नेछ ।                                   | वा कर्मचारी लिन वा राख्न स्वीकार नगर्ने भएको हुँदा निश्चित संख्यामा अपाङ्गता भएका ककामदार वा कर्मचारी राख्न बाध्य गराउनकव लागि तोक्न सक्ने छ भन्ने वाक्यांशको सट्टा तोक्नु पर्नेछ भन्ने वाक्यांश राख्न जरुरी छ ।   |
| २८ | दफा २७. (१) कुनै प्रतिष्ठानले दफा २४ को उपदफा (३), (४), (५) वा (६) को व्यवस्था पालन नगरेको कारणबाट कुनै व्यक्तिलाई मर्का पर्ने गएमा त्यस्तो व्यक्तिले व्यवस्थापक समक्ष उजूरी दिन सक्नेछ ।                    | दफा २७. (१) कुनै प्रतिष्ठानले दफा २४ को उपदफा (३), (४), (५) वा (६) को व्यवस्था पालन नगरेको कारणबाट कुनै व्यक्तिलाई मर्का पर्ने गएमा त्यस्तो व्यक्तिले गुनासो सुन्ने अधिकारी वा निकाय समक्ष उजूरी दिन सक्नेछ । | जुन व्यवस्थापकद्वारा गरिएको व्यवहारका कारण मर्का पर्ने गइ उजूरी गर्नु पर्ने अवस्था सृजना हुन्छ सोको उजूरी व्यवस्थापक समक्ष दिँदा कामदार वा कर्मचारीले न्याय नपाउने सम्भावना रहने हुँदा यस्ता प्रकृतिका गुनासा वा उजूरी दिनका लागि छुट्टै गुनासो सुन्ने निकायको स्थापना वा गुनासो सुन्ने अधिकारीको नियुक्ति गरी उजूरी सुनुवाइको कामसोही निकाय मार्फत गराइने व्यवस्था गर्नु पर्छ । |
| २९ | दफा २८. (१) नेपाल सरकारले तोकिए बमोजिमको आय भन्दा कम वार्षिक आय भएका वा तोकिएको रोगको उपचारको लागि सरकारी अस्पतालमा भर्ना भएका अपाङ्गता भएका व्यक्तिलाई निःशुल्क स्वास्थ्य सेवा तथा स्पीच थेरापी सेवा उपलब्ध | दफा २८. (१) नेपाल सरकारले तोकिएको रोगको उपचारको लागि सरकारी अस्पतालमा भर्ना भएका अपाङ्गता भएका व्यक्तिलाई निःशुल्क स्वास्थ्य सेवा उपलब्ध गराउने व्यवस्था मिलाउनेछ ।   | नेपाल सरकारले सबै नागरिकहरूको स्वास्थ्य सेवा निःशुल्क गरि सकेको हुनाले अपाङ्गता भएका व्यक्तिहरूलाई पनि सो सेवा निःशुल्क रूपमा उपलब्ध हुन्छ । त्यसैले यसका निमित्त निश्चित वार्षिक  |

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|    | गराउने व्यवस्था मिलाउनेछ ।   |   | आम्दानी भन्दा कम आयश्रोत भएका अपाङ्गता भएका व्यक्तिहरूलाई मात्र निःशुल्क स्वास्थ्य सेवा दिनु पर्ने व्यवस्था साविक व्यवस्था भन्दा पनि सुविधा कटौति गर्ने खालका प्रावधानराखिनु हुदैन । त्यसै गरी स्पिच थेरापी सेवा स्वास्थ्य सेवाको रूपमा नभइ पुनस्थापना सेवा भएको हुनाले सो व्यवस्था दफा २९ को उपदफा (३) मा समायोजन गर्न उपयुक्त हुन्छ ।  |
| ३० | दफा २८ (३) नेपाल सरकारले अपाङ्गता भएका व्यक्तिकोस्वास्थ्योपचारको लागि अस्पतालसम्म पहुँचका लागि रहेका अवरोधहरू हटाउन आवश्यक व्यवस्था गर्नेछ । | दफा २८ (३) नेपाल सरकारले अपाङ्गता भएका व्यक्तिको स्वास्थ्योपचारको पहुँचका लागि सम्बन्धित क्षेत्रमा रहेका सबै प्रकारका अवरोधहरू हटाउन आवश्यक व्यवस्था गर्नेछ । | यस उपधारामा रहेको अस्पतालसम्म भन्ने वाक्यांशले स्वास्थ्य क्षेत्रमा रहेका सबै प्रकारका अवरोधहरूलाई समेट्न सक्दैन । त्यसैले स्वास्थ्य सेवा प्राप्त गर्न हालसम्म देखिएका सबैअवरोधहरू हटाउन सरकारलाई जिम्मेवार बनाउनु यो ऐनको अभिप्राय हो । उदाहरणका लागि होचा पुङ्का वा दुबवै खुट्टाको समस्या भएका अपाङ्गता भएका महिलाहरूलाई प्रजनन स्वास्थ्य (सुत्केरी गराउने) अवस्थामा सरकारी अस्पतालहरूमा रहेका विद्यमान संरचना वा |

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|    |  |   | प्रणालीहरू कति उपयुक्त छन् यो नै अवरोधको नमूना उदाहरण हुन सक्छ । त्यसैले सबै स्वास्थ्य सेवाहरू पूर्ण अवरोध मुक्त अवस्थामा अपाङ्गता भएका व्यक्तिहरूले उपभोग गर्न सक्ने र पाउने कुराको सुनिश्चित गरिनु पर्छ ।   |
| ३१ | दफा २८ (५) सरकारी तथा निजी क्षेत्रबाट सञ्चालित पच्चीस शैयाभन्दा बढी शैया भएका अस्पतालमा कम्तीमा दुई शैया अपाङ्गता भएका व्यक्तिलाई सुरक्षित राख्नु पर्नेछ ।   | दफा २८ (५) सरकारी तथा निजी क्षेत्रबाट सञ्चालित पच्चीस वटाभन्दा बढी शैया भएका अस्पतालमा कम्तीमा दुई शैया अपाङ्गता भएका व्यक्तिलाई सुरक्षित राख्नु पर्नेछ ।   | 'शैया' भन्ने शब्दको सट्टामा 'वटा' भन्ने शब्द राखिनु पर्छ ।  |
| ३२ |  | दफा २८ (८) अपाङ्गता भएका महिलालाई निःशुल्क र गुणस्तरीय रूपमा प्रजनन स्वास्थ्यको अधिकार हुनेछ र हरेक अस्पताल र स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रमा प्रजनन स्वास्थ्य सेवाको व्यवस्था गरिनेछ ।   | अपाङ्गता भएका महिलाहरूको स्वास्थ्यको अधिकार छुट्न गएको हुनाले यो उपधारा थप गर्नु परेको हो । अपाङ्गता भएका महिलालाई पहुँचयुक्त प्रजनन सेवा सरकारले निःशुल्क रूपमा प्रदान गरिने कुराको सुनिश्चितता गरिनु पर्छ । |
| ३३ | दफा २९ (२) अपाङ्गता भएका व्यक्तिलाई उपयुक्त आवासको व्यवस्था गर्न तथा सशक्तीकरण गरी समाजमा पुनर्स्थापना गर्ने प्रयोजनको लागि नेपाल सरकारले आवश्यकतानुसार पुनर्स्थापना केन्द्र स्थापना गर्न सक्नेछ । | दफा २९ (२) अपाङ्गता भएका व्यक्तिलाई उपयुक्त आवासको व्यवस्था गर्न तथा स्पिच थेरापी सेवा लगायतका विविध कार्यक्रमद्वारा सशक्तीकरण गरी समाजमा पुनर्स्थापना गर्ने प्रयोजनको लागि नेपाल सरकारले आवश्यकतानुसार पुनर्स्थापना केन्द्र स्थापना गर्न | दफा २८ को उपदफा (१) मा रहेको स्पिच थेरापी यहाँ थप गरिएको ।  |

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| ३<br>४ | दफा ३५. (१) नेपाल सरकारले मानसिक वा मनोसामाजिक अपाङ्गता भएका व्यक्तिलाई निजले छनौट गरेको सामुदायिक अस्पताल वा स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रमा राखी उपचार गराउने व्यवस्था मिलाउनेछ ।          | दफा ३५. (१) नेपाल सरकारले मानसिक वा मनोसामाजिक अपाङ्गता भएका व्यक्तिलाई आफ्नै समुदायमा वा निजले छनौट गरेको सामुदायिक अस्पताल वा स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रमा राखी मानव अधिकारको सिद्धान्त समेतको ख्याल गरी उपचार गराउने व्यवस्था मिलाउनेछ ।                          | मानसिक वा मनोसामाजिक अपाङ्गता भएका व्यक्तिको उपचार सकेसम्म आफ्नो परिवार र समुदाय भन्दाटाढा राखेर नभइ आफ्नै समुदायमा गराउनु पर्छ । हाम्रो परम्परागत शैली त्यति राम्रो छैन । त्यसैले उनीहरूको उपचार गर्दा मानव अधिकारको ख्याल राखिनु का साथै राष्ट्रिय तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय मान्यताहरू उलङ्घन नहुने गरी गरिनु पर्छ ।  |
| ३<br>५ | दफा ३५ (३) नेपाल सरकारले घर परिवारबाट उपेक्षित भएका मानसिक वा मनोसामाजिक अपाङ्गता भएका व्यक्तिलाई उपचार गरी पुर्नस्थापना गर्ने वा पारिवारिक पुनर्मिलन गराउने व्यवस्था मिलाउनेछ । | दफा ३५ (३) नेपाल सरकारले घर परिवारबाट उपेक्षित भएका मानसिक वा मनोसामाजिक अपाङ्गता भएका व्यक्तिलाई उपचार गरी पुर्नस्थापना गर्ने वा पारिवारिक पुनर्मिलन गराउने व्यवस्था मिलाउनेछ । तर मानसिक वा मनोसामाजिक अपाङ्गता भएका व्यक्तिलाई घरबाट निकाल्न पाइने छैन । | परिवारमा अपाङ्गता भएका व्यक्ति भएमा घर परिवारले त्यसलाई बोझको रूपमा लिने उसको राम्रो पालन पोषण नगर्ने र अन्य मानव अधिकारको उपभोगमा समेत ख्याल नराखिदिने कुप्रथा अझै पनि हाम्रो समाजमा यदाकदा ठूलै समस्याको रूपमा देखा पर्ने समस्या हो । यसैमा पनि मानसिक वा मनोसामाजिक अपाङ्गता भएका व्यक्तिहरू यस समस्याबाट अझ बढि पीडित रहेका छन् । त्यसैले सरकारले कानूनमा नै |

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|    |  |  | बाध्यात्मक व्यवस्था गरी परिवारले त्यस्ता व्यक्तिहरूको घर परिवार र समुदायमा नै राखी उपचार गराउने व्यवस्था मिलाउनु पर्दछ ।  |
| ३६ | दफा ३७ माथप गरिनु पर्ने  | दफा ३७ (८) नेपाल सरकारले तोकिएबमोजिमका अपाङ्गता भएका व्यक्तिका छोरा छोरीहरूलाई तोकिएबमोजिम निःशुल्कशिक्षाको व्यवस्था गर्न सक्नेछ ।<br>दफा ३७ (९) नेपाल सरकारले अपाङ्गता भएका विद्यार्थीकालागि विशेष शिक्षा कार्यक्रम सञ्चालन गरेका विद्यालयको भौतिक पूर्वाधार तथा अन्य सेवा सुविधाको विकासको लागि तोकिए बमोजिम आर्थिक सहयोग उपलब्ध गराउनेछ । | दफा २१ को (६) र दफा २२ को (२) सेवा र सुविधा प्रकृतिका उपदफा भएको हुनाले ती उपदफाहरूलाई दफा ३७ को उपदफा (८) र (९) को रूपमा स्थानान्तरण गर्न आवश्यक छ ।   |
| ३७ | दफा ३८ (२) (द) अपाङ्गता भएका व्यक्तिहरूको राष्ट्रियस्तरका महासंघ तथा अपाङ्गता र मानव अधिकारको क्षेत्रमा कार्यरत संस्थाहरूमध्ये फरकफरक अपाङ्गताका वर्गबाट प्रतिनिधित्व हुने गरी कम्तीमा पाँचजना महिला सहितदशजना - सदस्य | दफा ३८ (२) (द) अपाङ्गता भएका व्यक्तिहरूको राष्ट्रियस्तरका महासंघ तथा अपाङ्गता र मानव अधिकार, खेलकुद, कानून तथा प्रविधि र विकासका क्षेत्रमा कार्यरत संस्थाहरूमध्ये फरकफरक अपाङ्गताका वर्गबाट प्रतिनिधित्व हुने गरी कम्तीमा पाँचजना महिला सहित पन्ध्र जना - सदस्य  | अपाङ्गताका क्षेत्रका खेलकुद, कानूनी अनुसन्धान, प्रविधि र विकासको क्षेत्रको प्रतिनिधित्व छुटेनुका साथै सरकारी प्रतिनिधित्वको तुलनामा अपाङ्गता भएका व्यक्तिहरूको प्रतिनिधित्व ज्यादै न्यून भएको हुँदा दश जनाको सट्टा पन्ध्र जना गराउन उपयुक्त हुन्छ । |
| ३८ | दफा ३८ (३) उपदफा (२) को खण्ड (थ), (द) र (ध) बमोजिमका सदस्यहरूको मनोनयन मन्त्रालयले गर्नेछ र त्यस्ता  | दफा ३८ (३) उपदफा (२) को खण्ड (थ), (द) र (ध) बमोजिमका सदस्यहरूको मनोनयन मन्त्रालयले गर्नेछ र त्यस्ता सदस्यहरूको   | निर्देशन समितिको पदमा मनोनयन हुने अपाङ्गता भएका विभिन्न क्षेत्रका विशेषज्ञ लगायतका  |

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|        | सदस्यहरूको पदावधि दुइ वर्षको हुनेछ ।  | पदावधि चार वर्षको हुनेछ ।   | व्यक्तिको दुइ वर्षको पदावधि काम गर्नको लागि ज्यादै कम हुने हुनाले सो को अवधि चार वर्ष गरिनु पर्छ ।   |
| ३९     | दफा ३९ (झ) बहिरा तथा श्रवण दृष्टिविहीन अपाङ्गता भएका व्यक्तिका लागि दोभाषेको सेवा उपलब्ध गराउने, नेपाली साङ्केतिक भाषाको अनुसन्धान, विकास र प्रबर्द्धन गर्ने तथा त्यसका लागि आवश्यक शब्दकोष र स्पर्श सञ्चारको विकास गर्ने, गराउने, <i>स्पष्टीकरण</i> : यस खण्डको प्रयोजनको लागि “दोभाषे” भन्नाले बहिरा वा सुस्तश्रवण व्यक्तिको सञ्चारमा सहजीकरण गर्ने साङ्केतिक भाषा अनुवादक वा श्रवण दृष्टिविहीन व्यक्तिका लागि सञ्चारमा सहजीकरण गर्ने स्पर्श सञ्चार अनुवादक सम्झनु पर्छ । | दफा ३९ (झ) बहिरा तथा श्रवण दृष्टिविहीन अपाङ्गता भएका व्यक्तिका लागि दोभाषेको सेवा उपलब्ध गराउने, नेपाली साङ्केतिक भाषाको अनुसन्धान, विकास र प्रबर्द्धन गर्ने तथा त्यसका लागि आवश्यक शब्दकोष र स्पर्श सञ्चारको विकास गर्ने, गराउने, <i>स्पष्टीकरण</i> : यस खण्डको प्रयोजनको लागि “दोभाषे” भन्नाले बहिरा व्यक्तिको सञ्चारमा सहजीकरण गर्ने साङ्केतिक भाषा अनुवादक वा सुस्तश्रवण व्यक्तिको लागि Capt i onar (क्यापश्रर)वा श्रवण दृष्टिविहीन व्यक्तिका लागि सञ्चारमा सहजीकरण गर्ने स्पर्श सञ्चार अनुवादक सम्झनु पर्छ । | यस उपदफामा बहिरा व्यक्तिको सांकेतिक भाषा र सुस्तश्रवण व्यक्तिको क्यापश्रर दुवैलाई एउटै अर्थमा राखिएकोमा सो छुट्याउन आवश्यक हुन्छ ।   |
| ४<br>० | दफा ३९ (थ) पछि थप   | दफा ३९ (थ१) दृष्टिविहीन तथा छापा अक्षर पढ्न बाधा भएका अफाङ्गता भएका व्यक्तिहरूका लागि डेजी लगायतका सूचना प्रविधिको अनुसन्धान विकास सम्बर्द्धन प्रबर्द्धन । काठयान्वयन गराउने  | निर्देशन समितिको काम कर्तव्य र अधिकारमा अन्य कामका अतिरिक्त दृष्टिविहीन एवं छापा अक्षर पढ्न बाधा भएका व्यक्तिहरूका लागि डेजी लगायतका नविनतम सञ्चार तथा सूचना प्रविधिको अनुसन्धान प्रवर्द्धन विकास संरक्षण र संबर्द्धन गर्ने र ततिनीहरूको कार्यन्वयन क्षेत्र समेतको |

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|    |   |  | भूमिका छुटेको हुनाले यो उपदफा थप गरिनु पर्छ ।  |
| ४१ | दफा ५३. भिक्षा माग्न लगाउन नहुने:कसैले अपाङ्गता भएका व्यक्तिलाई भिक्षा माग्न लगाउन हुँदैन । | दफा ५३. भिख माग्न लगाउन नहुने: कसैले अपाङ्गता भएका व्यक्तिलाई भिख माग्न लगाउन हुँदैन । | भिक्षा सम्मान जनक शब्द भएको र सोको सट्टामा भिख शब्द राख्न उपयुक्त हुने । कसैले अपाङ्गता भएका व्यक्तिलाई नीजहरूको विवशता र आफ्नो स्वार्थ सिद्धिका लागि भिख माग्न लगाउन सक्ने कार्यलाई दण्डीय बनाउन पर्छ । |

**Annex 3:****List of the Students getting Tablets under Elect Campaign:**

| <b>Action on Disability Rights and Development</b>                    |                               |                            |
|---|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| <b>Successful Candidates for Loaning the Tablets (ANDROID Device)</b> |                               |                            |
| <b>S.No.</b>  | <b>Name of the applicants</b> | <b>PhoneNumber</b>         |
| ELECTS-001  | Bishnu kumari Poudal          | 9842517025                 |
| ELECTS-002  | Chandra Hang Limbu            | 9842388111                 |
| ELECTS-003  | Pabitra Chhetri               | 9867179425                 |
| ELECTS-004  | Anita Sigdel                  | 9847096193                 |
| ELECTS-005  | Asha Regami                   | 9847287690                 |
| ELECTS-006  | Kushal Pandey                 | 9843770249                 |
| ELECTS-007  | Lila Bahadur Tamrakar         | 9847107643                 |
| ELECTS-008  | Samrat K.C.                   | 9847418450                 |
| ELECTS-009  | Jivan Pokhrel                 | 9847016590                 |
| ELECTS-010  | Deepika Kumari Sharma         | 9841993193, +977-78-560191 |
| ELECTS-011  | Sandip Bhattra                | 071-414055                 |
| ELECTS-012  | Srijana Dhakal                | 9847016688                 |
| ELECTS-013  | Sundari Gautam                | 9847199453                 |
| ELECTS-014  | Sundar Limbu                  | 9842167089                 |
| ELECTS-015  | Uma Chaudhari                 | 9844712919                 |
| ELECTS-016  | Dilip Limbu                   | 9844617420, 9742619450     |
| ELECTS-017  | Chet Raj Sharma               | 9849799088                 |
| ELECTS-018  | Rabin B K                     | 9868405593                 |
| ELECTS-019  | Tirtha Rai                    | 9840024422                 |
| ELECTS-020  | Ganesh Devkota                | 9848317303                 |
| ELECTS-021  | Kali Prasad Bhatt             | 9851157916                 |
| ELECTS-022  | Abishekh Sigdel               | 9847561762, +977-78-540728 |
| ELECTS-023  | Saran Subba                   | 9842629647                 |
| ELECTS-024  | Amrita Bhattarai              | 9842795522                 |
| ELECTS-025  | Ananda Suma Rai               | 9842680262                 |
| ELECTS-026  | Ganesh BK                     | 9847115301                 |
| ELECTS-027  | Som Kumar Dulal               | 9851180070                 |
| ELECTS-028  | Chandrika Timalisina          | 9849653995                 |
| ELECTS-029  | Rishiram B.C.                 | 9847378811                 |
| ELECTS-030  | Sundeeep Gyawali              | 9851049700                 |
| ELECTS-031  | Gokarna Neupane               | 9843321422                 |
| ELECTS-032  | Shobha Neupane                | 9849484014                 |
| ELECTS-033  | Bhabuk Jung Thapa             | 081-522197, 9848023436     |
| ELECTS-034  | Ram Prasad Paudel             | 9851170734                 |
| ELECTS-035  | Laxmi Prasad Lamichhane       | 9848098842                 |
| ELECTS-036  | Shankar Regmi                 | 9847255529                 |
| ELECTS-037  | Manoharisa Thapa Magar        | 9808704326                 |
| ELECTS-038  | Nirmal Paudel                 | 9847266432                 |
| ELECTS-039  | Lawang Lama                   | 9741151165                 |
| ELECTS-040  | Prem Bahadur Tamang           | 9846249385                 |

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| ELECTS-041 | Bidya Poudel             | 9849963940            |
| ELECTS-042 | Subodh Rai               | 9818268746            |
| ELECTS-043 | Sujan Parajuli           | 9849860951            |
| ELECTS-044 | Shanti K.C.              | 9843407657            |
| ELECTS-045 | Damodar BC               | 9857038859            |
| ELECTS-046 | Jeemawoti Lamkoliya      | 9848223809            |
| ELECTS-047 | Ram Pramod Sah           | 9849178650            |
| ELECTS-048 | Seema Nepal              | 9849506080            |
| ELECTS-049 | Arati Pun                | 9846620338            |
| ELECTS-050 | Kumar Pun                | 9856037660            |
| ELECTS-051 | Utsab Gautam             | 9847016594            |
| ELECTS-052 | Dinesh Thapa             | 9849320471            |
| ELECTS-053 | Krishna Acharya          | 9845407582            |
| ELECTS-054 | Shiva Raj Adhikari       | 9846552221            |
| ELECTS-055 | Rita Devi Thapa          | 9846175947            |
| ELECTS-056 | Rajendra Ghimire         | 9849303511            |
| ELECTS-057 | Ashik Khadgi             | 9846532235            |
| ELECTS-058 | Lokmaya Rana             | 9817108665            |
| ELECTS-059 | Dipak Rai                | 9862055933            |
| ELECTS-060 | Sarita Lamichhane        | 9817104980            |
| ELECTS-061 | Laxmi Nepal              | 9841764938            |
| ELECTS-062 | Govinda Prasad Aryal     | 9845143431            |
| ELECTS-063 | Krishna Prasad Dhakal    | 9845110506            |
| ELECTS-064 | Fadindra Wagle           | 9805863045            |
| ELECTS-065 | Rajan Dhital             | 9843376714            |
| ELECTS-066 | Ichhya KC                | 9841633820            |
| ELECTS-067 | Khagendra Prasad Kafle   | 9841889704            |
| ELECTS-068 | Neema BC                 | 9848200330            |
| ELECTS-069 | Shiva Kumar Chapagai     | 9855027077            |
| ELECTS-070 | Saroj Bhattarai          | 9851149359            |
| ELECTS-071 | Sumit lama               | 9841040943            |
| ELECTS-072 | Jagat Bahadur Thapa      | 9849351331            |
| ELECTS-073 | Nanda Singh              | 9848017007            |
| ELECTS-074 | Aayushma Chhetri         | 9845099163            |
| ELECTS-075 | Bikesh Shrestha          | 9801356936            |
| ELECTS-076 | Ashma Aryal              | 9860124854            |
| ELECTS-077 | Kumar Toya BK            | 9847180560            |
| ELECTS-078 | Dol Bahadur Suryabanshi  | 9847000155            |
| ELECTS-079 | Kishore Thing Tamang     | 9841083320            |
| ELECTS-080 | Sunita Nepali            | 9849122451/9848273688 |
| ELECTS-081 | Bharat Chaulagain        | 986817565/9848289071  |
| ELECTS-082 | Bina Aryal               | 9862007182            |
| ELECTS-083 | Bindu Neupane            | 9847375905            |
| ELECTS-084 | Bijaya Prasad Lamichhane | 9856050494            |

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| ELECTS-085 | Om Prakash Banjade   | 9851111791            |
| ELECTS-086 | Laxmishwar Mahato    | 9843651710            |
| ELECTS-087 | Indra Bahadur Tamang | 9849698935            |
| ELECTS-088 | Pralhad Thapa        | 9841358076            |
| ELECTS-089 | Kaladhar Bhandari    | 9851198360            |
| ELECTS-090 | Dirgha Narayan Aryal | 9860105240            |
| ELECTS-091 | Ram Bahadur Air      | 9841909832            |
| ELECTS-092 | Srijana Acharya      | 9849422216            |
| ELECTS-093 | Som Raj Khanal       | 9846418026            |
| ELECTS-094 | Bhoj Raj Pandey      | 9849105082            |
| ELECTS-095 | Santosh Thapa Magar  | 9846464494            |
| ELECTS-096 | Ramchandra Gaihre    | 9841411034            |
| ELECTS-097 | Krishna Putuwar      | 9849610185            |
| ELECTS-098 | Sagar Lama           | 9843677812/9818388679 |
| ELECTS-099 | Kushal Neupane       | 9843799116            |
| ELECTS-100 | Sadan Rai            | 9842725818            |

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