

Executive Summary

of Evaluation Report

Impact Evaluation

of

Share&Care and Inspire2Care Project

Aurabani VDC, Baklauri VDC, Bhaluwa VDC

Bhokraha VDC, Dumraha VDC Madesha

VDC

Sunsari District

Report Title

: Impact Evaluation of Share&Care and Inspire2Care
Project

**Evalauation
Team**

: **Sagun**
: Kamal Phuyal
Arjun Prasad Bhattarai
SangitaKhapung
Kapil Phuyal

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: Karuna Foundation Nepal

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Section I: Introduction of the Project

Karuna Foundation derives its name from the Sanskrit word. Based off of the interpretation of Gautama Buddha, the word ‘Karuna’ is understood to be “compassionate action”. With this principle in mind, the organization was established in the Netherlands in 1997 to primarily support children with congenital disabilities. Ten years later in 2007, Karuna Foundation Nepal (KFN) was registered as an international non-governmental organization and has been working in partnership with various local organizations in the field of disability. KFN strives to prevent congenital disabilities and improve the quality of lives of children and adults with disabilities through its Community Based Rehabilitation (CBR) model, which is based on WHO’s CBR Matrix. KFN believes in a world where every individual—regardless of whether or not they have disabilities—has equal access to quality health care services, can equally participate in their communities, and can live a dignified life.

As KFN believes in active people’s participation, it aims to engage all stakeholders in every stage of development, especially in the decision-making stage. It works to empowering local communities through capacity building and encourages leadership development from within in order for these communities to be capable of taking the lead in their development themselves. The long-term sustainability of projects is an important consideration when it comes to development. A top-down model of development where ideas are imposed from outside actors as opposed to coming organically from local communities is detrimental and does not allow these communities to take ownership of their development, and this will ultimately harm the cause. KFN is therefore committed to making the best use of local resources and knowledge from communities and local governments.

In order to tackle preventable congenital diseases and rehabilitate children with disabilities, KFN implemented a project in 6 VDCs of Sunsari district during 2009-2013. The local implementation team recently conducted an evaluation of the project.

The project evaluation included the following objectives:

- A. To assess changes in access to and utilization of Maternal and Child Health Services in health facilities, birthing centers, and Primary Health Care Out Reach Clinics.
- B. To examine the effectiveness of prevention of congenital diseases.
- C. To assess changes to the quality of life of Persons with Disabilities by considering variables such as social status, health, education, livelihood and empowerment.
- D. To evaluate the sustainability of the project.
- E. To examine the effectiveness of other structures.

Section II: Methodology

- The evaluation survey was done in the following 6 VDCs of Sunsari district where KFN had implemented its project in partnership with local organizations: Dumraha, Baklauri, Bhokraha, Madesha, Bhaluwa and Aurabani. The following 6 VDCs of Sunsari district were selected as the control VDCs: Prakashpur, Singhiya, Narshingha, Inaruwa, Tanmuna and Chandabela.
- According to the census report of 2011, the study area had 14009 HHs (Dumraha: 3492; Baklauri: 3092; Bhokraha: 3399; Madesha: 1395; Bhaluwa: 912; Aurabani: 1719). Of the total 14009 HHs, 283 HHs were found to have Persons with Disabilities (Dumraha: 55; Baklauri: 35; Bhokraha: 106; Madesha: 31; Bhaluwa: 23; Aurabani: 33). A total 320 Persons with Disabilities were identified in 283 HHs.
- Survey data showed that 2 percent of the total HHs in the VDCs in the study area had at least 1 Persons with Disabilities in the family. This is very similar to the statistic of 1.9 percent of total HHs having at least 1 Persons with Disabilities in the national context.
- The percentage of HHs with at least one Persons with Disabilities from highest to lowest percentage is as follows: 3.1 percent in Bhokraha, 2.5 percent in Bhaluwa, 2.2 percent in Madesha, 1.9 percent in Aurabani, 1.6 percent in Dumraha, and 1.1 percent in Baklauri.
- Of the total of 283 HHs with Persons with Disabilities, 17 HHs were found empty during the survey visit as some residents had either migrated or were away for a long period of time. As a result, the evaluation team was able to interview only 266 HHs.
- Of the 266 HHs that were interviewed, 21 HHs were found to be without Persons with Disabilities as some of them had migrated or were deceased. As a result, complete interviews and subsequent evaluations were done on 245 HHs, which had 257 Persons with Disabilities.

- Various methods were applied for evaluation. A questionnaire survey was done in the 245 HHs. Focus group discussions (FGD) were conducted with 8 different groups formed from the total pool of HHs: mothers' group; fathers' group; child club; HFOMC; FCHVs Bhaluwa; FCHVs Dumraha; VDRC Dumraha; and CBRF. Key informant interviews (KII) were taken from key people in the study area (political leaders, health post in-charges, ANMs, VDRC chairs, and so forth).
- The evaluation team organized a three-day intensive training for local enumerators on conducting HH surveys. CSPro (data analysis and statistical software) was used for data entry and Stata (data analysis and statistical software) was used for data analysis.
- One of the limitations of the study is that the study was confined to the families of children with disabilities covered under Karuna Foundation's Share&Care and Inspire2Care projects.

Section III: Demographic and Socio-Economic Characteristics

(of 266 families with Persons with Disabilities)

A. Household and Population

- The largest pool of HHs was in Bhokraha with 97 HHs (36.5%), while the smallest pool of HHs was in Bhaluwa with 22 HHs (8.3%).
- There were more male-headed HHs (80.8%) than female-headed HHs (19.2%).
- There were slightly more HHs with nuclear families (51.88%) than there were with joint families (48.12%).
- From the total population of 1558 that were evaluated, 793 were male and 765 were female. Most of the population was in Bhokraha (39.7%), while the least of the population was in Bhaluwa (6.8%).
- The population was bracketed by age into three categories: children up to 17 years (36.4%); the economically active population from 18 – 60 years (58.9%); and the senior population from 61 years and above (4.7%, which is very low relative to the 9.2 statistic in a national context).
- Of the people who were surveyed, 108 (81 males and 27 females) members were not living with their families, which is 6.9 percent of the total population. 75 of the members not living with their families were residing (primarily for job) in other countries.

B. Caste and Ethnicity

- In terms of caste and ethnicity, the HHs were categorized into four groups: 137 Janajati HHs (51.5%), 58 Dalit HHs (21.8%), 40 Muslim HHs (15.04%), and Brahmin/Chhetri HHs (11.65%).
- Janajatis made up most of the population with 789 people (50.6%), while Brahmins/Chhetris made up the least of the population with 147 people (9.4%).

- Of the total 258 Persons with Disabilities, 131 Persons with Disabilities were Janajatis (50.8%); 58 Persons with Disabilities were Dalits (22.5%); 39 Persons with Disabilities were Muslims (15.1%); and 30 Persons with Disabilities were Brahmins/Chhetris (11.6%).

C. Education and literacy

- Literacy had been measured among the population that is 3 years and above (1501 people). Of this total number, 843 were literate (56.2%); 448 were illiterate (29.8%); and 210 could only write their names (14%).
- Of the total literate population, 272 had completed secondary level education (32.3%); 71 had completed the SLC and Plus 2 level of education (8.4%); and 12 had completed the graduation level of education (1.4%).
- Of the total 258 Persons with Disabilities, 166 were literate (64.3%); 80 were illiterate (31%); and 12 could only write their names (4.7%).
- Of the total literate population among Persons with Disabilities, 11 had completed the nursery level; 86 had completed the primary level of education; 24 had completed the lower secondary level of education; 42 had completed the secondary level of education; and 11 had completed the SLC level of education. However, 3 had gone through a non-formal educational course.

D. Occupation

- The same population group of 3 years and above was surveyed on their occupation: 471 were students (31.4%); 273 were active homemakers (18.2%); 243 were involved in agriculture (16.2%); 191 were wage laborers (12.7%); 96 had foreign employment (6.4%); and 61 were completely unemployed (4%).
- Among Persons with Disabilities in this population groups: 123 were students (47.7 %); 49 were unable to involve themselves in any economic activity (19 %); 13 were involved in agriculture work (5 %); some were wage laborers (9.7 %); and some had foreign employment (3.9 %).

Section IV: Utilization of Health Services and its Effects

A. ANC Visit

- According to WHO, a pregnant woman should at least have four antenatal check-ups (ANC) during the 4th month, the 6th month, the 8th month and the 9th month. The survey data illustrates that of the total 257 mothers in the treatment group: 108 mothers (42%) made an ANC visit for all 4 times; 55 mothers (21.4%) made an ANC visit 3 times; however, 68 mothers (26.5%) said they did not make an ANC visit.
- Regarding the comparison of ANC visit between treatment and control group, number of visit is higher in control group than in treatment group. It is 49.8 percent (4 visits) in treatment group while it is 68.6 percent in treatment group.
- However, there has been change in ANC visit after the program intervention. Before program intervention, 49.8 percent had 4 visits, 22.2 percent had 3 visits and 28 percent never visited for ANC checkup. After program intervention, 83.3 percent had 4 visits, 11.1 percent had 3 visits and 5.6 percent had no visit. It indicates that there has been significant progress in the number of ANC visits (49.8 to 83.3%) after the program intervention.
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B. TT/TD Vaccine During Pregnancy

- The TT vaccine coverage was higher among the mothers in the treatment group (74%) than among the mothers in the control group (70.1%).
- Similarly, those immunized with all the vaccines was 88.9 percent, which is an improvement to the immunization coverage before the implementation of the project (63.6%).

C. Iron/Folic Acid During Pregnancy

- The iron/folic acid consumption among mothers during pregnancy is higher amongst mothers in treatment, which is 74.07 percent. The iron/folic acid consumption during pregnancy is 88.89 percent after the program, which is higher compared to the consumption before the program, which was 59.83 percent.

D. Place of Delivery

- Institution-based deliveries were higher among mothers in the control group (23.5%) than among mothers in the treatment group (20%). After the implementation of the program, the percent of institution-based deliveries among mothers in the treatment group significantly increased (83%). The trend shows that institution-based delivery was 75 percent in 2009; 71.4 percent in 2011; and 100 percent in 2013.

E. PNC Check-up After Deliveries

- There is no significant difference in the coverage of PNC check-ups after delivery in the control group (54.9%) and the treatment group (53.7%). After the implementation of the program, the PNC check-up coverage of the respondents of the treatment group significantly improved from 51.5 to 88.9 percent.

F. Vitamin A Supplementation for Postpartum Mothers

- The vitamin A supplementation by postpartum mother is 94.4 percent after the program, which is higher compared to the supplementation before the program, which was 56.9 percent.
- With regards to vitamin A supplementation between the control and the treatment group, there is a slight difference: 56.9 percent in the control and 59.3 percent in the treatment group. This increase in PNC check-ups and vitamin A supplementation coverage is mainly due to the increase in institution-based deliveries.

G. Vaccinations (BCG, DPT3, Measles and Polio)

- The vaccine coverage among children in the treatment group is higher than in the control group. About 79.6 percent of the children received all vaccines and 5.6 percent were receiving vaccination in the treatment group. The vaccine coverage among children improved from 72 percent to 88.9 percent after the implementation of the program. FCHVs mobilization work in ensuring vaccine coverage has been a key factor in the increased vaccine coverage after the program was implemented.

Section V: Prevalence of Disability and Effectiveness of Prevention Efforts

A. Disability Prevalence

- Of the total 257 Persons with Disabilities in the VDCs that were evaluated, 143 (55.6%) were male and 114 (44.4%) were female. Bhokraha had the most Persons with Disabilities (93 Persons with Disabilities), while Bhaluwa had the least (21 Persons with Disabilities).
- 142 Persons with Disabilities were physically disabled (55.3%), while 1.6 percent had hearing or visual disabilities. In the control group, 59.3 percent were physically disabled while 1.9 percent had hearing or visual disabilities.

B. Disability Time

- In terms of the time the conditions of disability developed among Persons with Disabilities: 54.9 percent were disabled after birth; 32.7 percent had their disability before/by birth; and 12.5 percent developed their conditions during birth.
- While comparing the disability time between sampled Persons with Disabilities of the treatment and the control group, 45.1 percent of the control and 40.7 percent of the treatment were found to have disability before birth. Likewise, 7.8 percent of the control and 5.6 percent of the treatment were found having disability during the birth. And, 47.1 percent of the control and 53.6 percent of the treatment group had disability after birth.
- There is difference in the 'disability time' before and after program intervention. Number of 'disability before birth' was 82 before program intervention whereas it has decreased to 2 after program intervention. Likewise, the case of 'disability at birth' was 31 before program and only 1 case after the program intervention. Number of 'disability after birth' has also significantly decreased from 126 (before program) to 15 (after program). It can be claimed that

program intervention has made massive effect in terms of reducing the number of cases of disability.

- According to survey data, there was 48 disable cases occurred between 2005 and 2009 (before program) while it is only 18 between 2009 and 2013 (after the program intervention started). It indicates that program intervention could contribute to reduce the birth case in the program area. Likewise, there is no case of mental and multiple disability found after 2010, means it could have been because of program intervention.

C. Knowledge on Cause of Disability

- Knowledge on the causes of disability before birth is higher in the treatment group than in control group. About 23 percent of those surveyed in the treatment group said they were aware of the causes of disability before birth, while 13 percent of those surveyed in the control group were aware of the causes. This shows that a large portion of the total population is still unaware of the causes.
- In most cases of disability before birth, the reason has been the usage of improper medication for minor health issues or fever. 40 percent in the treatment group and 66.7 percent in the control group responded with ‘usage of improper medication’ as a cause of disability before birth. During birth, conditions of disability developed due to a lack of proper delivery service. Additionally, in cases of disability before birth, mothers not receiving sufficient nutrients and iron pills contributed to the development of conditions of disability in their children.

D. Treatment Received

- Among the population of Persons with Disabilities: 226 received treatment (87.9%); 25 did not receive treatment (9.7%); and 6 did not require treatment (2.3%).
- Among those who received treatment, most of them received treatment in CRB Biratnagar, HRDC Banepa, CP center Kathmandu,

MD center Kathmandu, BPKIHS Dharan, and so forth. The Persons with Disabilities were provided treatment in accordance to the level of their disabilities and the availability of treatment near by.

- In terms of types of treatment provided: 97.4 percent (220) underwent various examinations; 32.3 percent received physiotherapy services; 83.6 percent (189) received counseling services; 61.5 percent who had difficulty in affording medicine received free supplies; 20 percent underwent necessary surgeries with the support of KFN.
- Regarding the change after treatment in doing daily activities, 27 percent of treatment receives said that they have found a huge comfort after treatment in doing daily activities. In addition, 47 percent said they have moderate comfort ability after treatment while 26.1 percent has felt no progress even after the treatment. Of the total treatment receivers, about 46 percent (103) were taken for follow-up as well.

E. Devices Received and Utilization

- With regards to assistive devices: 126 did not require any device (49%); 82 received some type of device (32%); 49 did not receive any device (19%).
- In regard to assistive devices provided: 26 (31.8%) received wheelchairs; 13 (15.9%) received crutches; 9 (11%) received special chairs; 8 received (9.8%) hearing devices; 19 (23.2%) received special shoes; and 8 (9.8%) received other assistive devices.
- With regards to the utilization of these assistive devices: 26 Persons with Disabilities (32%) said that they intensively used them; 33 Persons with Disabilities (40.3%) said that they moderately used them; and 23 (28%) said that they did not use them.
- Among the 23 who did not use the devices after receiving them, the reasons for not using the devices were: 10 found devices to be repaired soon after receiving it (43.5%); 7 said they were uneasy to

use (30.5%); 4 said they did not require it (17%); 1 said that they received an old device (4.4%).

- Among the 59 who used the devices: 34 (57.6%) said that they were effective; 18 (30.5%) said that they were very effective; and 7 (11.9%) said that they were not effective.
- Among the 227 who received treatment or devices: 105 said that they were able to manage their daily activities by themselves (47%); 27 said that they were only able to manage their daily activities with the devices (27%); 44 said that they were not able to manage their daily activities even with the devices owing to how severe their conditions were (19%).
- In regard to effectiveness of devices, 67 (30%) said that they had not been able to go to the toilet by themselves before receiving support from the project. Furthermore, 58 (25.6%) said that they were able to eat and drink by themselves after receiving support from the project.
- There has been a significant decrease in disability after the implementation of the project. Of the total 257 Persons with Disabilities that were interviewed: 239(93%) had developed their disabilities before the project was implemented; 18 (7%) had developed their disabilities after the project was implemented.
- Treatment support and the assistive devices made an impact on the Persons with Disabilities: 28 percent said that they were able to do at least one more significant daily activity as a result.
- The FGD outcomes revealed that 6 out of 8 FGD participants said that they received access to treatment from KFN, which was beyond their financial capability. Many participants expressed as 'we have felt our existence after the program intervention. Before, our being was not accepted in the society.'

Section VI: Changes in lives of Persons with Disabilities

A. Education

- The project supported enrolment at schools for CWDs with scholarships and other material aid. Organized interactions with parents of Persons with Disabilities and regular counseling for Persons with Disabilities were done to create access to and improve the quality of their education.
- Among the 258 Persons with Disabilities, 64.3 percent are literate; 31 percent are completely illiterate; and 4.7 percent can only write their names. When comparing the control group and the treatment group: 64.7 percent are literate in the control group while 72.2 percent are literate in the treatment group. From the total pool, 64.3 percent of Persons with Disabilities are literate while 79.4 percent of non-Persons with Disabilities are literate.
- Access to education for Persons with Disabilities has improved. For primary level of education: 36 percent of non-Persons with Disabilities completed; 45.1 percent of Persons with Disabilities completed it. For lower secondary level of education: 12.3 percent of non-Persons with Disabilities completed it; 14.5 percent of Persons with Disabilities completed it. For secondary level of education: 31.8 percent of non-Persons with Disabilities completed it; 25.3 percent of Persons with Disabilities completed it.
- In the treatment group, there is higher school attendance of Persons with Disabilities than non-Persons with Disabilities. It is similar in the control group, where more Persons with Disabilities have enrolled in schools (57.4%) than non-Persons with Disabilities (43%). There is a higher dropout rate in the control group (29.4%) than in the treatment group (25.9%).
- With regards to distance to schools, primary schools in the treatment group are less than 1 km away for 41.4 percent while it is the same for 50 percent in the control group. For 17.3 percent in the treatment group, their schools are more than 3 km away. There is a maximum distance of 2 km for Persons with Disabilities in the control group.

- There have been notable changes in access to and quality of education for Persons with Disabilities after the implementation of the project. 37percent had access to scholarship after the project was implemented. 40.7 percent received stationary from the project. 29.6 percent of Persons with Disabilities students noted that they had access to disable-friendly structures (classrooms, toilets, and so forth) after the project was implemented. 31 percent said that they had gotten quality education after the project was implemented.

B. Livelihood

- Regarding the main source of income of the total 245 families with Persons with Disabilities: 43 percent had agriculture; 31 percent had wage labor jobs; 12.6 percent had foreign employment; 2.8 percent had other private sector jobs; 2.4 percent had government sector jobs.
- Of the total 245 families with Persons with Disabilities, 166 families had food sufficiency throughout the year based off of their annual income (67.8%); the remaining 79 families (32.2%) did not have complete food sufficiency throughout the year. 62 percent said they took loans to manage food sufficiency; 17.7 percent sold assets; another 17.7 percent said that they ate less to manage their food problems.
- After the implementation of the program, some Persons with Disabilities received skill training or financial support to help their families. Of the total 257 Persons with Disabilities, 27 were the main income providers for their families. Of the remaining 230 Persons with Disabilities, 156 are children and 74 were not the main source of income for their families.
- Of the 27 who were the main income providers, 66.7 percent were wage laborers; 15 percent had foreign employment; 7.4 percent had businesses; another 7.4 percent were involved in agriculture.
- Among the Persons with Disabilities, 19 Persons with Disabilities received some form of vocational training: 11 received training on small-business management (57.9%); 2 received commercial farming training (10.5%); 3 received tailoring training; 1 of them received carpentry training.
- The project encouraged families with Persons with Disabilities to organize and form self-help groups that engaged in micro-savings and micro-credit activities. Among the 245 families, 140 were involved in these sorts of groups. Most members (91%) regularly engaged in saving for the group and giving out loans to its members.

- With regards to loan distribution, 77.9 percent of members had taken a loan at least once: 26.6 percent had invested the loan in livestock rearing; 30.3 percent invested in agriculture; 38.5 percent invested in small businesses such as tea shops, ‘*MUDHA*’ making, and so forth.
- Of the people who were surveyed, there was a positive response in how the livelihood programs had brought progress to their families through skill development, access to loans, access to markets, and so forth. 47 percent of families said access to loans had brought some progress, while 31 percent said that it had brought significant progress. 52.4 percent of the families said that the income generated from the livelihood programs brought some progress, while 22 percent of families said that it brought significant progress.

C. Social and Empowerment

Birth registration

- Birth registration is one of the basic human rights of every individual. It creates conducive environment for other rights of individuals to be strengthened. In study area, 99.6 percent of Persons with Disabilities have birth registration. Birth registration of the treatment is higher (16.7%) compare to the control group (5.9%).

Citizenship card

- Every Nepali citizen above 16 years receive citizenship card. Among the 257 Persons with Disabilities, 127 (49.4%) are below the age and not eligible to receive the cards. Of the remaining all 130 Persons with Disabilities, 61 (49.6%) have received the citizenship card but 53.1 percent (69) are still left out from this right.
- For various reasons, some did not receive the citizenship card. Among the 69 Persons with Disabilities who did not receive the citizenship card, 42(60.9%) did not apply for it because they did not understand it's importance and 19 (27.5%) had family problem.

Disability identity card

- Nepal's Government introduced Disability ID card about a decade ago to identify Persons with Disabilities and secure their rights by providing disability allowance and other services. Of the total Persons with Disabilities in study area, 202 (78.6%) received it but 55 (21.4%) were found to be without disability ID card. Only 28 (13.9%) had received the card before intervention of program, but 174 (86.1%) received it after program intervention. For this reason, KFN's role was highly appreciated during all FGDs.
- Cards are divided into four: red, blue, yellow and white card based on the severity of disability. Among the 202 disability identity card holders, 14.4 percent (29) hold red cards, 28.2 percent (57) hold blue, 45 percent (91) hold yellow and 11.9 percent (24) hold white cards. Red and blue cardholders receive 2000 rupees a month and blue cardholders 600 rupees as disability allowance.
- With regards to the reason why some did not receive the card, 23 (41.8%) said they did not realize its necessity. 17 (31%) found the process lengthy and time consuming. The program made a big contribution to distribute ID cards to Persons with Disabilities. Number of card receivers was 28 (11%) and it increased to 174 (67.7%) after the program implementation.
- When comparing the card receivers between the control group and the treatment group, 85 percent in the treatment and 27.5 percent of the control got it. It also indicates role of the program in generating Persons with Disabilities access to the cards. Red and blue cardholders receive monthly allowance.
- Regardless of allowance provision to red and blue cardholders, 83.7 percent received the allowance only after the program intervention. Most of them were not aware of the provision of allowance for Persons with Disabilities. Persons with Disabilities and other related appreciated KFN's efforts for this.

Perception of disability

- A perception towards disability was negative in the community before program intervention. Participants from six FGDs– out of total seven conducted– mentioned that they used to perceive disability as the result of sin and wrong doing in their previous lives. For this misconception, people used to present negative response to the PDWs and their family members. There were even several cases of 'marriage refusal' after the bridegroom's family came to know about the existence of Persons with Disabilities in the bride's family.
- Most Persons with Disabilities were never called with their names. Shankar Urao of Bhokraha during interview shared, "I had forgotten my name was Shankar until KFN came and organized a meeting because nobody called me with my name, but they used to call me 'Pagal' (a mentally ill)." Persons with Disabilities could not participate in social activities and they were never invited in any function.
- However, the situation has changed after the program intervention. 202 respondents (78.6%) mentioned that they have realized the change in perception of local people towards Persons with Disabilities and changed their behavior after the program intervention. Out of them, 97.5 percent said people now use disability-friendly words while talking with Persons with Disabilities. In addition, 98 percent respondents said other people (Persons with Disabilities' relatives, teachers, friends, etc.) happily eat together with them. Moreover, 93 percent of the respondents said that others now easily accept their participation in social activities.
- Programs have massive effects on awareness level of FCHVs and HFOMC members. Participants of all 5 FGDs with FCHVs, HFOMC and VDRC expressed that their perception of disability issue completely changed. Most of them said they did not know much about disability and used to neglect Persons with Disabilities and their family members before intervention of the program.

- During FGDs, all the VDRC members were found to have been aware of disability issue, its importance and their roles for rehabilitation of Persons with Disabilities in the community. Out of 10 members participated in FGD, 8 said that they never realized disability as a health issue. They even did not know the number of Persons with Disabilities in the community. Three of them even said that they used to ignore Persons with Disabilities needs and voices. 'It happened mainly because of our ignorance and low level of awareness on disability issue' - one of the participant expressed.

Physical and psychological change

- There is a significant change in the physical condition of Persons with Disabilities. As a part of household survey, enumerators had been asked to observe physical condition of Persons with Disabilities and sanitation condition of the places where they live. 59 percent Persons with Disabilities were found to live in the clean place (i.e. clean room, front yard of the house). In addition, 51.6 percent of Persons with Disabilities were found wearing clean cloths during the interview. Enumerators observed 59 percent of the total Persons with Disabilities with good personal hygiene (clean face, clean hands, haircut, nail cut, etc.) during interviews.

Expression of needs

- Health post In-charge of Bhokraha and Madesha shared that Persons with Disabilities had difficulty in expression about their basic needs to their family members before the program intervention. Even the family members could not understand what they needed. But, the situation has significantly changed after the program intervention. 80 percent of the total Persons with Disabilities have said that now they can easily express to their parents or attendance about their basic needs. But, it is lower in the context of the control group. Of the total sampled respondents of treatment and control group, 85 percent of the treatment and 76 percent of the control group can express about their needs.

Overall improvement in life

Persons with Disabilities responses in regard to improvement brought by the program are classified into 3 categories: significant improvement, moderate improvement and no improvement. Significant improvement is referred when improvement brings positive results in Persons with Disabilities's daily life and they experience benefit from it. Likewise, moderate improvement means some changes occurred but results have not be experienced yet.

[Improvement in health]

- Of the total 257 respondents, 75 (29.2%) said they have experienced a significant improvement in their health condition after the program intervention and 105 (41%) mentioned about moderate improvement. It denotes that about 70 percent have realized that program has brought improvement in their health condition.

[Improvement in education]

- Almost everyone participated in FGDs and Interviews mentioned about the vulnerability of Persons with Disabilities and its effects in their daily lives before the project intervention. They used to perceive disability as a matter shame. Parents used to hide their children with disabilities. It excluded children with disability from their school education.
- The situation has been gradually changing after the project intervention. About 34 percent have mentioned that program has brought a significant improvement in their education while 35.8 percent shared about moderate improvement. Likewise, 40 percent said there is a significant improvement in their confidence level, 32 percent talked about moderate improvement in them.

[Livelihood]

- Parents had to spend time with their children with disabilities and could not involve in income generation activities before the project intervention. Participants of FGDs have mentioned that one of the major impacts of the project is parents or other attendance of CWDs are free of that responsibility now and involved in income making activities. Besides, some Persons with Disabilities have started earning. The project, thus, has contributed to improve livelihood condition. 24.5 percent of the total respondents have mentioned about the significant improvement brought in their livelihood condition by the project. Similarly, 41.3 percent has mentioned about moderate improvement in livelihood brought by the project.

Major Tables

Table 1: Interview Result

VDC	Interview Result				Total
	Completed	None at Home	Refused for Interview	Family Migrated	
Dumraha	53	0	0	2	55
	96.36	0.0	0.0	3.64	100.0
Baklauri	35	0	0	0	35
	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Bhokraha	97	1	3	5	106
	91.51	0.94	2.83	4.72	100.0
Madesha	28	0	0	3	31
	90.32	0.0	0.0	9.68	100.0
Bhaluwa	22	0	0	1	23
	95.65	0.0	0.0	4.35	100.0
Aurabani	31	1	0	1	33
	93.94	3.03	0.0	3.03	100.0
Total	266	2	3	12	283
	93.99	0.71	1.06	4.24	100.0

Table 2: Total HHs and visited (for survey) in the study area

VDC	Total HHs in the VDC	HHs with Persons with Disabilities		Total visited HHs	Not available	Surveyed HHs
		Number	%			
Dumraha	3,492	55	1.6	55	2	53
Baklauri	3,092	35	1.1	35	0	35
Bhokraha	3,399	106	3.1	106	9	97
Madesha	1,395	31	2.2	31	3	28
Bhaluwa	912	23	2.5	23	1	22
Aurabani	1,719	33	1.9	33	2	31
Total	14009	283	2.0	283	17	266
Percent				100		93.99

Table 3: Study frame

VDC	Total HH	Total HH with Persons with Disabilities	RNM HH	HH Interviewed	HH without Persons with Disabilities	HH with Persons with Disabilities	Total Persons with Disabilities Found	Persons with Disabilities Not Interviewed	Total Persons with Disabilities Interviewed
Dumraha	3,492	55	2	53	5	48	50	0	50
Baklauri	3,092	35	0	35	4	31	34	1	33
Bhokraha	3,399	106	9	97	7	90	93	0	93
Madesha	1,395	31	3	28	1	27	30	0	30
Bhaluwa	912	23	1	22	1	21	21	0	21
Aurabani	1,719	33	2	31	3	28	30	0	30
Total	14009	283	17	266	21	245	258	1	257
Percent	100.0	100.0	6.0	94.0	7.4	86.6	100.0	0.4	99.6

RNM: Refuse, No one in household, Migrant household; **HH** = Household; **Persons with Disabilities** = Person with Disability

According to CBS (2011), total household in the treatment VDC was 14009. Total household with people with disability was 283.

Table 4: Total population of the surveyed HHs

VDCs	Total population & HHs of the study VDCs				Total population & HHs of the surveyed study VDCs			
	Total population			Total HHs	Total population			Total HHs
	Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total	
Dumraha	7856	8672	16,528	3,492	156	171	327	48
Baklauri	6459	7444	13,903	3,092	92	97	189	31
Bhokraha	9381	10034	19,415	3,399	331	288	619	90
Madesha	2781	3241	6,022	1,395	67	69	136	27
Bhaluwa	2130	2170	4,300	912	59	47	106	21
Aurabani	3869	4069	7,938	1,719	88	93	181	28
Total	32476	35630	68,106	14009	793	765	1558	245
Percent	100	100	100	100	2.4	2.1	2.3	1.7

Table 5: Number of Persons with Disabilities

VDC	HHs visited for survey	HH without Persons with Disabilities	Total HH with Persons with Disabilities interviewed	Persons with Disabilities		
				Male	Female	Total
Dumraha	53	5	53	27	23	50
Baklauri	35	4	35	19	14	34
Bhokraha	97	7	97	50	43	93
Madesha	28	1	28	18	12	30
Bhaluwa	22	1	22	16	5	21
Aurabani	31	3	31	13	17	30
Total	266	21	266	143	114	257

Table 6: Trend of ANC, PNC and vaccine coverage

Prevention	Duration of Project				
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
ANC	85.71	50	50	100	100
TT	71.43	100	100	100	100
Iron	71.43	100	100	100	100
VAC all	71.43	100	100	100	100
Delivery at HI	71.43	100	75	100	100
PNC	71.43	100	100	100	100
Vitamin-A	85.71	100	100	100	100
Total CWD	7	2	4	1	4

Table 7: Trend of birth (before and after the project)

Birth of Persons with Disabilities	Total cased Persons with Disabilities	Before birth	During birth	After birth
(Before the project)				
Birth of Persons with Disabilities during 2004 to 2008(5 years)	48	18	9	21
	100%	37.6%	18.6%	43.8%
(After the project)				
Birth of Persons with Disabilities during 2009 to 2013(5 years)	18	2	1	15
	100%	11.1%	5.6%	83.3%

Table 8: Improvement Brought in Life of Disability by the Program

Area of Improvement	Improvement						Total	
	No improvement		Moderate Improvement		Significant Improvement		N	%
	N	%	N	%	N	%		
Health	77	30	105	40.9	75	29.2	257	100
Education	89	34.6	92	35.8	76	29.6	257	100
Livelihood	88	34.2	106	41.3	63	24.5	257	100
Social Participation	75	29.2	95	37	87	33.9	257	100
Self-Confidence	72	28.1	82	31.9	103	40.1	257	100
Average Improve	80	31.2	96	37.4	81	31.4	257	100
Valid Case	140	30.1	181	38.9	144	30	465	100

- Total Multiple Response