



Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission



# The Report on the Situation of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in Afghanistan 1393



Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission

The Report on the Situation of  
the Rights of Persons with  
Disabilities in Afghanistan  
1393



Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission

---

Report introduction :

Title: The Report on the Situation of Persons with Disabilities

Compiler: Ali Mohabati

Analysis and data analysis: Syed Shaheen Ahmed Bashardost

Research: The Afghan Independent Human Rights Commission

Editor: Abdul Shakoor Nazari

Design: Mohammad Taqi Hassanzadeh

Publisher: Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission

Printing: Printing House of the Afghan Independent Human Rights Commission

Year of publication: June 2016

Circulation: 2400, Vol.

Office: Karta-e Ses, Poli Sorkh- District- 6, Kabul, Afghanistan

Telephones: (020)2500676 - (020) 2500677

Email address: [aihrc@aihrc.org.af](mailto:aihrc@aihrc.org.af)

Web page: [www.aihrc.org.af](http://www.aihrc.org.af)

## Contents

Key Words .....	1
Preface .....	2
Part One Research Method .....	5
The Research Area .....	6
Table 1 .....	7
Age of the Interviewees.....	7
Interviewees gender: .....	8
Marital Status of the Interviewees: .....	8
Part 2 .....	10
Findings of this Report .....	10
Causes of Disability among the Interviewees: .....	11
Types of Disability of the Interviewees: .....	13
The number of persons with disability interviewed at home .....	14
Holding of ID Cards .....	16
Do people with disability use helping facilities?.....	16
What facilities they use?.....	17
Where do they obtain these facilities?.....	18
The number of employees at the government and non-ornamental organs.....	20
What working facilities are available for persons with disability?.....	22
How many persons with disability receive disability payment? .....	25
Technical and Vocational Training for Persons with Disability .....	26
Which fields are included in vocational training courses? .....	26
The Right of Persons with Disability to Education.....	29
Persons with Disability and Sport.....	30
Persons with Disability and the Right to Health .....	31
What problems did you face during treatment? .....	32
Do you have voting card? .....	34

Did you face any problem during voting?.....	36
Problems of persons with disability at home and in the society: .....	37
The Right of Persons with Disability to Shelter: .....	38
Conclusion .....	41
Recommendations .....	42
Resources and References .....	44

## Key Words

Persons with Disability: Based on the definition in the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disability, persons with disabilities include those who have long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments, which in interaction with various barriers may hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others.

- Classification of Persons with Disability: Persons with physical disability, sensory impairments (deaf and blind), natural and congenital disabilities, mental retardation and multiple disabilities,
- Helping Facilities: Wheelchair, walking stick, walker frame, artificial limbs etc.
- Physical Access: Provision of more facilities to enable people with a disability lead a normal life, and have equal access to all facilities without any social or physical obstacles, like ramps, elevators and toilets.

## Preface

Persons with disabilities constitute around 15 % of the world's population<sup>1</sup>, but in our country, based on a survey conducted by the Handicap International, around 2.7 % of the population (840,000 persons) suffer from severe disabilities<sup>2</sup>. According to this survey, 59 % of them are males and the remaining 41% are females<sup>3</sup>. The rights of persons with disability are ensured in Article 53 of the Afghan Constitution, the Law on the Rights and Privileges of Persons with Disability, and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disability. In addition, other international documents including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Convention on the Rights of Children, International Convention Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights as well as other declarations related to persons with disability have implicitly and clearly stated about the rights of persons with disability. It is worth mentioning that the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disability was adopted by the UN on December 13, 2006, and Afghanistan adhered to this Convention and its Optional Protocol on September 18, 2012. According to this Convention, the State parties are obliged to present its first report on the situation of persons with disability two years after adherence and then after each four years to the Committee of this Convention. Based on Article 33 of this Convention, national human rights institutions and civil society organizations should also monitor the implementation of this convention.

Before the adoption of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disability by the UN, there were numerous laws and international support documents that we refer to it here:

1. Declaration of Child Rights 1924 ( the UN)
2. Universal Declaration of Human Rights 1948

---

<sup>1</sup> - Publication of the World Health Organization (WHO)

<sup>2</sup> - National Disability Survey NDSA

<sup>3</sup> - Ibid

3. Declaration of Child Rights 1959
4. Declaration of the Rights of Persons with mental Impairment 1971
5. World Program on the Rights of Persons with Disability 1975
6. World Action Program for Persons with Disability 1382
7. International Year of Persons with Disability 1981
8. Standard Laws on Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disability 1993
9. International Day of Persons with Disability ( third of December each year) 1993 and
10. Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disability (new millennium) <sup>4</sup>

The purpose of publishing this report is to know about the situation of persons with disability in our country and also to understand that to what extent the inalienable rights of this vulnerable class has been fulfilled and if not realized, it should be taken into consideration. Ignoring their rights is considered a kind of discrimination which is contrary to the Constitution and other international documents adhered by Afghanistan . Afghanistan has published two reports about the issues related to disability. The first one evaluated the problems of the persons with disability at the level of family and society<sup>5</sup> (4) and the second one was evaluation of physical access of persons with disability to public constructions. (4) The present report is the third report, which is assessing the situation of persons with disability. It is expected that with the publication of this report a corner of the situation of persons with disability is highlighted, and their needs and challenges are reflected and necessary efforts would be taken for the settlement of such needs and challenges.

The present report is consisted of two parts: part one covers the general subjects and part two includes findings by the AIHRC about the rights to health, education, political right...as well as the state obligation based on the Constitution and other international documents protecting the rights of persons with disability. It also deals with the human rights situation of persons with disability, facility equipments they use, and the sources they can obtain these facilities. Their access to education, health services and political right are the other topics discussed in this report. This report has tried to find out that how many persons with disability enjoy their basic rights. Through evaluation of this

---

<sup>4</sup> Official site of the AIHRC, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and its specifications

"Ali Mohabati" date of receipt from the website - 23/09/1394  
<http://www.aihrc.org.af/home/article/646%D9%87%D9%85%D9%87>

<sup>5</sup> - [http://www.aihrc.org.af/home/research\\_report/456\\_2/](http://www.aihrc.org.af/home/research_report/456_2/) / date of receipt from the website  
12.01.2015



issue, specific recommendations would be presented to the state for the settlement of this problem. Similarly, the related national and international institutions would be requested to render more and effective assistance to help this vulnerable group of the society.

## Part One

### Research Method

To make a general review of the situation of persons with disability, a questionnaire was designed and dispatched to the regional and provincial offices; and simultaneously a database was created for this purpose. Officers of the units for the rights of persons with disability in different provinces made interviews with persons with disability and recorded them into the database. Now we put the results of these interviews at the disposal of our readers. As the table shows the number of interviews varies in different provinces due to the existing accessibility problems. For this reason the AIHRC could not cover all the parts of the provinces under its coverage. This sample survey was conducted in 1393.

Lack of security and inaccessibility of the persons with disability in the area has been another problem faced by the AIHRC during this research and other similar researches. To integrate persons with disability in the society and to enjoy a decent life, they need physical access to the areas. The issue of physical accessibility is guaranteed by Article 25 of the Law on the Rights and Privileges of Persons with Disability. This Article reads, "Ministries, government departments and other authorities, when designing buildings, facilities, resorts, stadiums and public places, transportation and technology should consider necessary facilities for the persons with disabilities." This issue has been mentioned in Article 9 of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disability as follows, "To enable persons with disabilities to live independently and participate fully in all aspects of life, States Parties shall take appropriate measures to ensure to persons with disabilities access, on an equal basis with others, to the physical environment, to transportation, to information and communications, including information and communications technologies and systems, and to other facilities and services open or provided to the public, both in urban and in rural areas. These said measures, include the identification and elimination of obstacles and barriers to accessibility:

(a) Buildings, roads, transportation and other indoor and outdoor facilities, including schools, housing, medical facilities and workplaces;

(b) Information, communications and other services, including electronic services and emergency services.”<sup>6</sup>

Our research about access of the persons with disability to public constructions shows that out of 1729 public buildings, including schools, state institutions, mosques and nongovernmental organizations, higher and vocational education centers, clinics and hospitals, 41.6 percent of them had ramps at the gate and 36.3 percent of them had ramps inside the buildings. It can be concluded that the public constructions still are not convenient for persons with disability.

### The Research Area

This research was conducted in 22 provinces, including Punjshir, Parwan, Kandahar, Kundoz, Kabul, Wardak, Nimrooz, Herrat, Balkh, Bamian, Takhar, Baghlan, Daikundi, Samangan, Ghazni, Fariab, Farah, Paktia, Paktika, Jowzjan, Ghor and Khost and interviews were made with 883 persons with disability from different age groups. Due to technical problems in the system, three eastern provinces were not included in this list, but in our subsequent report, this problem would be removed and we would make our report more inclusive.

No	Provinces	Number of interviewees	Percentage
١	Kabul	33	3.7
٢	Parwan	١٨	٢.٠
٣	Wardak	11	1.2
٤	Ghazni	12	1.4
٥	Paktia	23	3.7
٦	Takhar	43	4.9
٧	Baghlan	8	0.9
٨	Kundoz	43	4.9
٩	Samangan	85	9.6

<sup>6</sup> - Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

۱۰	Balkh	106	12.0
۱۱	Jowzjan	56	6.3
۱۲	Fariab	14	1.6
۱۳	Herrat	114	12.9
۱۴	Farah	20	2.3
۱۵	Nimrooz	10	1.1
۱۶	Kandahar	39	4.4
۱۷	Ghooor	18	2.0
۱۸	Bamian	62	7.0
۱۹	Paktika	22	2.5
۲۰	Khost	55	6.2
۲۱	Punjshir	16	1.8
۲۲	Daikundi	62	7.0
۲۳		3	0.3
Total		883	100.0

Table 1

### Age of the Interviewees

At the beginning, we classified the interviewees according to their ages in the interviews we made during 1393. It is worth mentioning that interviews about the situation of children with disabilities were conducted with the parents. The following table shows the age groups of interviewees:

Age of the interviewees		
Age	No	Percentage
One to seven years old	13	1.47
Eight to twelve years old	23	3.74
Thirteen to eighteen years old	103	26.95
Nineteen to thirty years old	238	36.95
Thirty one to fifty years old	239	38.39

Over fifty years	157	17.76
Total	883	100.0

Table 2

As mentioned in the above table, 16.87 percent of these people are children, 83.1 percent are those who are capable of working and 17.76 percent are over fifty years old. The number of persons with disability who are capable of working is high and according to the Law on the Rights and Privileges of Persons with Disability, the ground for their vocational and technical training should be provided.

### Interviewees gender:

Gender	No	Percentage
Female	177 people	20.00
Male	703 people	79.6
Unknown or no response	3people	0.3
Total	883 people	100.00

Table No 3

Gender based identification of the interviewees clearly shows that the number of males is more than the number of females. Maybe it is for two reasons: first, due to wars and natural disasters, men of the families are more exposed to dangers, and second, due to traditions, mostly women and girls with disabilities stay at home and they are deprived of their human rights.

### Marital Status of the Interviewees:

Classifications	Number	Percentage
Married	541	61.3
Engaged	10	1.1
Single	316	35.8
Widow	14	1.6
No response	3	0.3
Total	883	100.00

Table No 4

Marital status of the interviewees unexpectedly shows that 61.3 percent of them are married, 316 of them are single, 10 of them are engaged and 14 others are widows. The right to marriage and establishing of the family is guaranteed in the international documents and in the Constitution of Afghanistan. Article 54 of this law reads, "Family is a fundamental unit of society and is supported by the state. The state adopts necessary measures to ensure physical and psychological well being of family, especially of child and mother, upbringing of children and the elimination of traditions contrary to the principles of sacred religion of Islam." (6)

Similarly, Article 70 of the Civil Law of Afghanistan reads, "Male may marry at 18 and female at 16"<sup>7</sup> This right is also enshrined in Article 16 of the Universal Declaration of Human rights, Article 23 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and Article 23 of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disability. Its Article on respect to family reads, "States Parties shall take effective and appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against persons with disabilities in all matters relating to marriage, family, parenthood and relationships, on an equal basis with others, so as to ensure that:"

(a) The right of all persons with disabilities who are of marriageable age to marry and to found a family on the basis of free and full consent of the intending spouses is recognized;

(b) The rights of persons with disabilities to decide freely and responsibly on the number and spacing of their children and to have access to age-appropriate information, reproductive and family planning education are recognized, and the means necessary to enable them to exercise these rights are provided;

(c) Persons with disabilities, including children, retain their fertility on an equal basis with others."<sup>8</sup>

---

<sup>7</sup> - Afghan civil law

<sup>8</sup> - Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

## Part 2

### Findings of this Report

Level of Education of the Persons with Disability Interviewed:

No	Education	Number	Percentage
١	Primary	157	17.8
٢	Secondary	102	11.6
٣	High School	81	9
٥	Over Baccalaureate	31	3.5
٤	BA.	10	1.1
٧	Illiterate	459	56.1
٩	Total	883	100.00

Table 5

As the table shows, 157 of the interviewees have completed their primary education, 102 of them have secondary education, 81 of them have completed high school, 31 of them have over baccalaureate education, and 10 of them have BA degree while 495 of them are illiterate. The total number of literate persons is 381 persons, which is very less compared to illiterate persons. The right of education for persons with disability is ensured by the national and international documents and the state should pay keen attention to the right of education for persons with disability. The high level of illiteracy among persons with disability indicates that their access to education is limited and most of them are deprived of their right to education.

The right to education has been guaranteed in Article 43 of the Constitution. This Article reads, "Education is the right of all citizens of Afghanistan, which shall be provided up to the level of the B.A. (lisâns), free of charge by the

state<sup>9</sup>. Similarly, article 46 of this law reads, “Establishing and operating of higher, general and vocational education are the duties of the state”<sup>10</sup> This Article indicates that the establishment of special schools for persons with disability is the duty of the State. The State should fulfill its obligation regarding persons with disability and set up special schools for them.

Similarly, the right to education is enshrined in the international documents, including Article 13 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, Article 5 of the Convention on Elimination of All Types of Racial Discrimination, Article 10 of the Convention on Elimination of All Types of Discrimination against Women, Article 28 of the Convention on Child Rights, and Article 24 of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disability. The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disability reads, “States Parties recognize the right of persons with disabilities to education. With a view to realizing this right without discrimination and on the basis of equal opportunity, States Parties shall ensure an inclusive education system at all levels and lifelong learning directed to:

- (a) The full development of human potential and sense of dignity and self-worth, and the strengthening of respect for human rights, fundamental freedoms and human diversity;
- (b) The development by persons with disabilities of their personality, talents and creativity, as well as their mental and physical abilities, to their fullest potential;
- (c) Enabling persons with disabilities to participate effectively in a free society.<sup>11</sup>

### Causes of Disability among the Interviewees:

Causes of Disability	No.	Percentage
War	572	64.8
Inborn	300	34.0
Not known	5	0.6
No response	6	0.7

Table 6

<sup>9</sup> - Constitution of Afghanistan

<sup>10</sup> - Constitution of Afghanistan

<sup>11</sup> - Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities



Table-6 shows that the number of conflict-related disabled persons is far bigger than the number of disabled persons with other causes of disability. It indicates that disability has mostly resulted from war and armed conflict, and it should be prevented. It is worth mentioning that civilian casualties and disability caused by anti-personnel landmines planted alongside the roads have increased during the recent years.



Picture-2: taken in Herrat province in 1394

My name is Nader Shah Haidery and I am from Herrat province. I am 24 years old, and I have completed my primary education. Due to economic problems, I could not continue my education. Persons with disability face many problems in our society and most of the public schools have no ramps. Students with disabilities on wheelchair cannot have access to classes. Work opportunity is not available for persons with disability. Due to my interest in sport, I attended to sport programs for persons with disability. I achieved good results in several competitions, including chess, tennis and basketball competitions. Finally, I was introduced to the center by an institution for persons with disability and now I am in charge of Para Olympic sports for persons with disability in Herrat province. Because of disability and economic problem as well as lack of confidence by the society of persons with disability, I have not been able to get married.

## Types of Disability of the Interviewees:

No	Type of disability	Number	Percentage
۱	Physical disability	586	66.4
۲	Sensory disability	215	24.4
۳	Mental disability	17	1.9
۴	Multiple disability	45	5.1
۷	No response	20	2.3
۹	Total	883	100.00

Table 7

As the table shows, 586 people constituting 66.4 percent of the interviewees are physically disabled, 215 people (24.4 percent) of the interviewees have sensory disabilities, including blind and deaf persons, while 17 people constituting 1.9 percent of the interviewees suffer from mental disabilities. 45 people making 5.1 percent of the interviewees have had multiple disabilities. The above table indicates that the number of physically disabled persons is far greater, because war, natural disasters, traffic incidents cause such kind of disability. A survey conducted by the Handicap International in 2005 also indicates a high number of physical disabilities. The following diagram is the outcome of a national survey on disability:

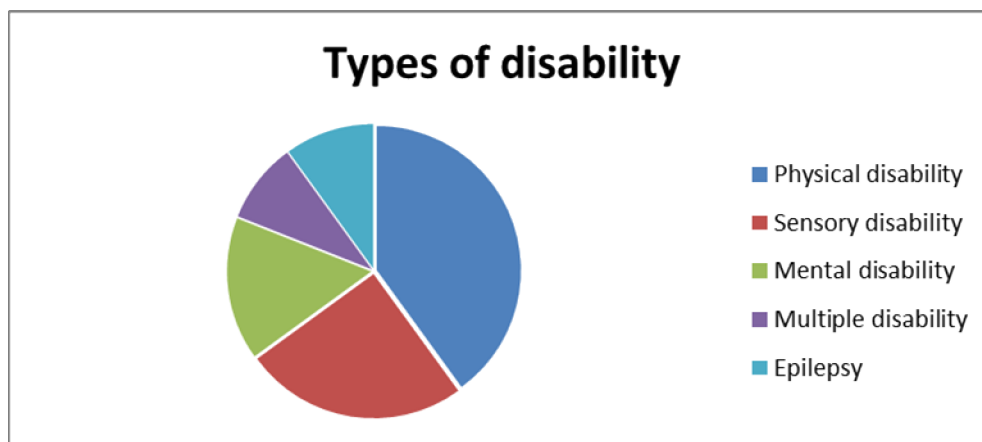


Table 8

The main type of disability as indicated by the NDSA is a physical disability, constituting (36.5%) which is followed by sensory disability (25.5%). It is worth mentioning that physical or sensory disabilities include these types.

Mental and multiple disabilities are counted more than one type disability<sup>12</sup>. Our research and the NDSA indicate that physical disability is the most common type of disability, the figure of which is 66.4 percent in the research conducted by the AIHRC and 36.5 percent in the NDSA. The second type of disability comes second in both researches, conducted by the AIHRC and the NDSA, which is mentioned to constitute 24.4 percent in the research conducted by the AIHRC and 25.5 in the research done by NDSA.

### The number of persons with disability interviewed at home

The number of persons with disability at homes	Number	Percentage
1 people	13	1.47
2 people	43	4.87
3 people	2	0.23

<sup>12</sup> - National Disability Survey NDSA 2005 HI

4 people	7	0.79
5 people	5	0.11
No response/ negative	817	92.53
Total	883	100.00

Table 9

The table indicates that 13 of the interviewees stated that in addition to themselves, one another person with disability also lives in their home, 43 people stated that two other persons with disability exist in their homes, two others confirmed existence of three persons with disability in their homes, one person stated that five persons with disability live in their homes, seven interviewees stated that four other persons with disability, one person confirmed existence of five persons with disability in their homes and the remaining 817 interviewees gave no response, or their responses were negative. It means that no other person with disability lives in his or her homes.



Photo number- 3 shows existence of five persons with disability in a family in Bamian 1393

## Holding of ID Cards

Most of the interviewees (92.53%) did not give a required response about either they hold or don't hold identity cards. Those who did not obtain ID cards gave the reasons such as long distance to the district or province centers, lack of awareness, lack of interest, and lack of someone to help them to obtain an identity card. These statements show that families are not interested in obtaining ID cards for their family members with disabilities. It is clear that without holding an ID card, a person would be deprived of enjoying his or her legal rights, including the right to education, health, political right etc.

### Do people with disability use helping facilities?

No	Do you use helping facilities	No.	Percentage
1	No	466	52.8
2	Yes	414	46.9
3	No answer	3	0.3

Table 10

The above table shows that 466 interviewees gave negative response to the question either they used any assisting facilities, while paragraph 1 of Article 23 of the Law on the Rights and Privileges of Persons with Disability reads, "Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, Martyrs and Persons with Disabilities, Ministry of Public Health and Urban Development and Municipalities and the President of the National Olympic Committee, shall establish rehabilitation centers within their financial means and possibilities for persons with disabilities in the capital and provinces"

Article 26 of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disability concerning enabling and rehabilitation reads, "States Parties shall take effective and appropriate measures, including through peer support, to enable persons with disabilities to attain and maintain maximum independence, full physical, mental, social and vocational ability, and full inclusion and participation in all aspects of life. To that end, States Parties shall organize, strengthen and

extend comprehensive habilitation and rehabilitation services and programs, particularly in the areas of health, employment, education and social services, in such a way that these services and programs:

- (a) Begin at the earliest possible stage, and are based on the multidisciplinary assessment of individual needs and strengths;
- (b) Support participation and inclusion in the community and all aspects of society, are voluntary, and are available to persons with disabilities as close as possible to their own communities, including in rural areas”<sup>13</sup>

The next table shows that 414 persons with disability use assisting facilities:

### What facilities they use?

No	type of disability	Number	Percentage
1	Artificial body members	122	13.8
۲	Wheelchair	32	3.6
۳	Cane	233	26.4
۴	Walk frame	14	1.6
۵	No answer	475	53.8
6	etc.	7	0.8
7	Total	883	100.00

Table 11

It is witnessed that out of 408 persons with disability 233 people use canes which makes up 26.4 percent of the interviewees, 122 people use artificial limbs usually legs that makes up 13.8 percent of the interviewees, 32 people use wheelchairs that makes up 3.6 percent of the interviewees and 14 people (1.6%) of the interviewees use walk frame. Those who use wheelchairs and walk frame suffer from severe disabilities.

<sup>13</sup> - The rights and privileges of Persons with Disabilities

## Where do they obtain these facilities?

From which organ do you obtain these facilities	NO	Percentage
The ICRC and charity organizations	308	34.88
Prepared by myself	96	10.87
The Red Crescent	4	0.45
Labor and Social Affairs	2	0.23
No answer	473	53.57
Total	883	100.00

Table 12

It is said that the main provider of the assisting facilities for the people with disability are the ICRC, and a few other charity institutions. The ICRC has provided 308 people with such facilities that makes up 38.88 percent of the interviewees. 96 people, 10.87 percent of the interviewees stated that they provided their assisting facilities by themselves, while a small number of persons with disability have received the assistance from the Red Crescent and the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs. 53.57 percent of the interviewees did not give an answer to this question.

I am Parwana Sama Samadi, 30 years old. I was born in an intellectual family in Mazar-e-Sharif.

Due to a muscular disease and lack of medical facilities and treatment I became physically disabled almost 8 years ago. Although I was married and had a daughter and graduated from the Faculty of Economy, I had to rest at home. My husband abandoned me. I tried my best to find an employment, but I received a negative and illogical response from any door I knocked. In spite of that, I did not lose my hope. Now I am busy with cultural activities (writing essays) and made advocacy for the rights of persons with disability.

I would like to say that disability could not be an obstacle to tranquility, improvement and progress. It is the society that ignores the abilities of

persons with disability and hide it. My motto is that disability can never hinder my progress and tranquility.



Picture 4: Parwana Sama from Mazar-e-Sharif, is a member of the Advocacy Committee for the Rights of Persons with Disability 1394

Do you have an official job?		
Yes	94	10.6
No	784	88.8
No response	5	0.6
Total	883	100.00

Table 13

According to this table, 784 people making 88.8 percent of the interviewees had no official jobs, while, Article 22 of the Law on the Rights and Privileges of Persons with Disability reads, "Based on the law, the government shall consider at least three percent employment quota for persons with disabilities who are eligible and apply for a job in the ministries and government agencies.". Only 94 people, making up 10.6 percent of the interviewees stated that they had jobs. It needs a serious attention of the government. Based on our findings, out of 94 employed persons with disability, 53 people constituting 6.0 percent of the interviewees' work in the state offices, 15 people have a business of their own, 6 people work in the private sector, 9 people work for the national NGOs and the remaining 5 persons with disability work for the international NGOs.



## The number of employees at the government and non-ornamental organs

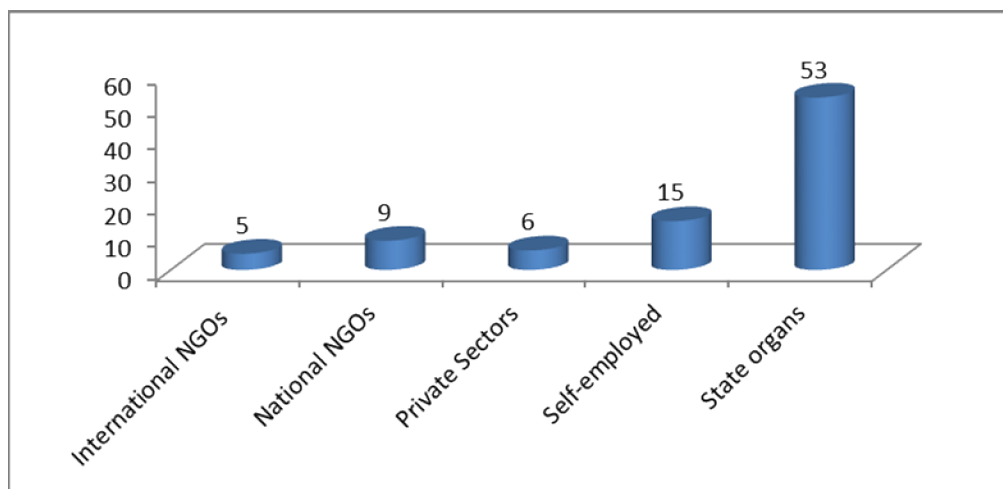


Table 14

Those 126 unemployed people stated disability as a barrier in their employment, and 52 people pointed out that the organs showed no interest to employ them. And 9 people with disabilities had no interest to work. The remaining interviewees did not respond to the question. Meanwhile, 52 people were engaged in physical work, 15 people worked in the factories and 29 others were engaged in handicrafts.

The right to work is an important right of the persons with disability, which is enshrined in the national laws and officially recognized in the international covenants. Article 48 of our Constitution reads, " Work is the right of every Afghan."<sup>14</sup> Article 22 of the Law on the Rights and Privileges of Persons with Disability reads, "Based on the law, the government shall consider at least three percent employment quota for persons with disabilities who are eligible and apply for a job in the ministries and government agencies"<sup>15</sup>

Similarly, Article 6 of the Convention on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights clarifies this right and according to the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (general comment 18, the right to work, 24 Nov. 2005), an appropriate work is the work that observes basic rights of individuals including safe condition and remuneration. For realization of the right to work, the following elements are necessary:

<sup>14</sup> -Afghanistan Constitution

<sup>15</sup> - The Law on the Rights and Privileges of Persons with Disabilities

1- Existence: the Government is asked to undertake specific service to assist people in creating employment opportunities.

2-Accessibility: the labor market should be available for everyone without any discrimination on the basis of equal opportunity, and ensure that there is a specific measures in place to facilitate access by persons with disabilities into the labor market.

3 Acceptance and quality: the right to safe and favorable working conditions, including the right to form trade unions and the right to freely choose and accept work <sup>16</sup> In addition, Article 27 of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disability reads,

“ States Parties recognize the right of persons with disabilities to work, on an equal basis with others; this includes the right to the opportunity to gain a living by work freely chosen or accepted in a labor market and work environment that is open, inclusive and accessible to persons with disabilities. States Parties shall safeguard and promote the realization of the right to work, including for those who acquire a disability during the course of employment, by taking appropriate steps, including through legislation, to, inter alia:

(a) Prohibit discrimination on the basis of disability with regard to all matters concerning all forms of employment, including conditions of recruitment, hiring and employment, continuance of employment, career advancement and safe and healthy working conditions;

(b) Protect the rights of persons with disabilities, on an equal basis with others, to just and favorable conditions of work, including equal opportunities and equal remuneration for work of equal value, safe and healthy working conditions, including protection from harassment, and the redress of grievances;

(c) Ensure that persons with disabilities are able to exercise their labor and trade union rights on an equal basis with others;

(d) Enable persons with disabilities to have effective access to general technical and vocational guidance programs, placement services and vocational and continuing training;

(e) Promote employment opportunities and career advancement for persons with disabilities in the labor market, as well as assistance in finding, obtaining, maintaining and returning to employment;

(f) Promote opportunities for self-employment, entrepreneurship, the development of cooperatives and starting one’s own business;

---

<sup>16</sup> - International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

- (g) Employ persons with disabilities in the public sector;
- (h) Promote the employment of persons with disabilities in the private sector through appropriate policies and measures, which may include affirmative action programs, incentives and other measures;
- (i) Ensure that reasonable accommodation is provided to persons with disabilities in the workplace;
- (j) Promote the acquisition by persons with disabilities of work experience in the open labor market;
- (k) Promote vocational and professional rehabilitation, job retention and return-to-work programs for persons with disabilities.<sup>17</sup>

But, the statistic by the Census Bureau published in 2012 indicates that the total number of state employees is 382,076 people (300,487 men and 81,589 women), while the number of employees with disability exceeds 636 people in 25 ministries. With regard to 3%, the number of employees with a disability should have been 11,462 people in the state offices, but only 636 people ( 0.166%), less than one percent<sup>18</sup>.

Statistic published by DSCG in 2012 indicates that during that year 857 persons with disability ( 146 women with disability) were working in 22 national and international institutions in the area of disability. The total of employees was 2206 people. According to the latest statistic, the national and international institutions working in the area of disability, employed the largest number of persons with disability compared to the State that is obliged to employ 3 percent of persons with disability in the State offices<sup>19</sup>.

### What working facilities are available for persons with disability?

No		Number	Percentage
1	No response	850	96.2
2	Inaccessible transportation	5	0.6
3	Accessible toilets for people with	2	0.2

<sup>17</sup> -Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

<sup>18</sup> - [socile-statistics/social-statistics/employee-statics](#)

<sup>19</sup> - <http://sadiqmohibi.blogspot.com/2015/12/data-on-number-of-persons-with.htm>

	disability		
4	Ramps	26	2.9
5	Total	883	100.00

Table 15

The above table shows that 786 people constituting 89.0 percent of the interviewees did not respond to the question. It indicates that the facilities are not accessible for persons with disability or they are not aware of their access rights. 0.6 percent of the interviewees have access to transportation, and 0.2 percent of the interviewees had accessible toilets and 2.9 percent mentioned accessibility to ramps.

Our findings in the research on (Assessment of Physical Accessibility for Persons with Disability to Public Buildings) indicates that out of 1,729 public buildings only 19.7 percent of them are accessible for the persons with disability which includes state offices, schools, mosques, nongovernmental institutions, clinics, hospitals, universities and teacher training collages. (Pages 19 and 20)

Accessibility right has been enshrined in Article 9 of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disability as follows:

#### Access

1- To enable persons with disabilities to live independently and participate fully in all aspects of life, States Parties shall take appropriate measures to ensure to persons with disabilities access, on an equal basis with others, to the physical environment, to transportation, to information and communications, including information and communications technologies and systems, and to other facilities and services open or provided to the public, both in urban and in rural areas. These measures, which shall include the identification and elimination of obstacles and barriers to accessibility, shall apply to, inter alia:

- (a) Buildings, roads, transportation and other indoor and outdoor facilities, including schools, housing, medical facilities and workplaces;
- (b) Information, communications and other services, including electronic services and emergency services.

2. States Parties shall also take appropriate measures:

- (a) To develop, promulgate and monitor the implementation of minimum standards and guidelines for the accessibility of facilities and services open or provided to the public;

(b) To ensure that private entities that offer facilities and services which are open or provided to the public take into account all aspects of accessibility for persons with disabilities;

(c) To provide training for stakeholders on accessibility issues facing persons with disabilities;

(d) To provide in buildings and other facilities open to the public signage in Braille and in easy to read and understand forms;

(e) To provide forms of live assistance and intermediaries, including guides, readers and professional sign language interpreters, to facilitate accessibility to buildings and other facilities open to the public;

(f) To promote other appropriate forms of assistance and support to persons with disabilities to ensure their access to information;

(g) To promote access for persons with disabilities to new information and communications technologies and systems, including the Internet;

(h) To promote the design, development, production and distribution of accessible information and communications technologies and systems at an early stage, so that these technologies and systems become accessible at minimum cost. ”<sup>20</sup>



Photo No 1: A student with a disability is going to school riding on a donkey; center of Bamian province in 1394 ( by Sadeq Mohebi)

<sup>20</sup> - Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

## How many persons with disability receive disability payment?

Do you receive disability payment?	No	Percentage
Yes	337	42.70
No	407	46.09
No response	99	11.21
Total	883	100.00

Table 16

The table shows that 377 people constituting 42.70 percent of the interviewees gave a positive response. It means that they receive disability payment, while 407 people making up 46.09 percent of the interviewees do not receive this payment. According to Articles four and eight of the Law on the Rights and Privileges of Persons with Disability only conflict-related disabled persons can receive material privileges, not natural and inborn persons with disability. This is contrary to the Article 22 of the Constitution and is a clear discrimination. Also, it is in contradiction with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disability.

### Other Legal Privileges for Persons with Disability

In addition to material privileges, the Law on the Rights and Privileges of Persons with Disability has considered a number of other rights for the persons with disabilities, including education and higher education, health services, vocational training, residential land plots and apartments, marketing, driving license, transportation, Haj pilgrimage etc... However, the result of our research can be summarized in the following table:

	No	Number	Percentage
1	No	802	90.8
2	Yes	41	4.6
3	No answer	40	4.5
4	Total	883	100.00

Table 17

802 people making up 90.8 percent of the interviewees gave a negative response. It means that they do not receive other rights and privileges mentioned in the Law on the Rights and Privileges of Persons with Disability. Only 41 people constituting 4.6 percent of the interviewees benefited from other legal rights and privileges. That is a very small number and the State should take necessary measures in this regard.

## Technical and Vocational Training for Persons with Disability

Have you received any technical or vocational training?	Number	Percentage
No	782	88.6
Yes	89	10.1
No response	12	1.4
Total	883	100.0

Table 18

It is witnessed that 782 people making up 88.6 percent of the interviewees gave negative response, and only 89 people constituting 10.1 percent of the interviewees gave positive response, while Article 20 of the Law on the Rights and Privileges of Persons with Disability reads, "Ministry of Labor, Social Affairs, Martyrs and persons with disabilities with the cooperation of relevant institutions shall provided the ground for vocational training for the persons with disabilities with respect to their talent and their ability"<sup>21</sup>

## Which fields are included in vocational training courses?

Types of Trainings	No	Percentage
Weaving	17	1.93
Tailoring	۳۳	3.74
English / Computer	10	1.13
Capacity building workshop	17	1.93

Other trainings	12	1.25
No response	795	90.03
Total	883	100.00

Table 19

As it is shown in the Table 18, 89 people of the interviewees gave a positive response. They have received vocational trainings as follows: 17 people received weaving training, 33 people received tailoring training, 10 people received English language and computer training, and 12 people received other vocational training.

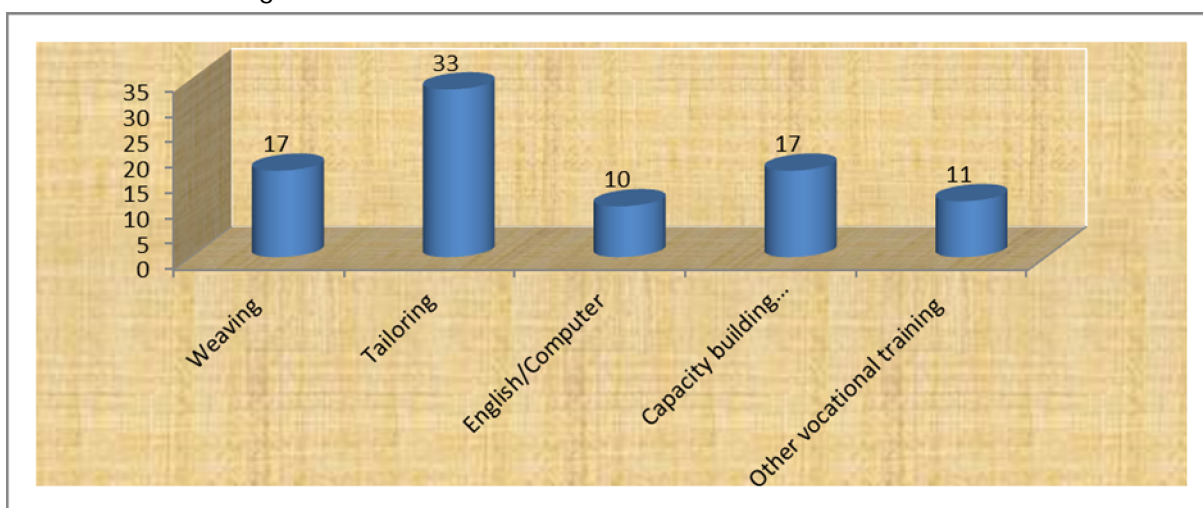


Table 20

Here is a summary of our interview with an in charge of the Swedish Committee for Afghanistan about the role of vocational training on rehabilitation and self-sufficiency of persons with disability as well as the role of the national and international institutions in this regard. He stated, " Since the beginning of 2014, around 5,545 persons with disability, including 2,700 women with disabilities received vocational training through the SCA Rehabilitation Program for Persons with Disabilities. Out of them 539 people, including 271 women with disability completed vocational training in 2014. Out of 539 persons with disability, interviews were conducted with 90 of them (48 men and 42 women) during this year and 71 percent of them stated that they were employed and could assist their families. In addition, they enjoy respect and a better position in their families. The persons with disability chose their own field of career and professions including tailoring, embroidery, motorcycle repairing, hair-



dressings, leatherwork, generator repairing, carpentry, tinsmith, etc. These vocational trainings continued from six to 10 months."

Similarly ALSO provided training in the fields of tailoring, embroidery and cookery for the persons with disability, especially for women with disability. Farzana is a woman with disability who completed a tailoring course and now she runs a tailoring shop and has a good income. Now she is self-sufficient and is satisfied with her life.

They gave various responses about either or not they have received loans from any charity organization. A very small number of persons with disability have received small loans ranging from 10,000 to 60,000 Afghani. Mainly, they receive these loans from the ICRC, Swedish Committee for Afghanistan and other institutions.

My name is Hafiz Abdul Latif son of Abdul Jabar. I am a native of Maarooof district of Kandahar province, but for long years, I am living in district 9 of Kandahar city. I am 29 years old. I was 13 or 14 years old that my father put me in a religious Madrasa to learn and memorize the holy Koran. One day outside my house I heard a horrible sound and fainted. Then I found myself in the hospital and I had lost my foot. I was not able to walk anymore.

My family assisted me to attend Mahmood Tarzi High School in Kandahar, though there was no physical facility for me. I had to climb up the stairs. I received my 12<sup>th</sup> grade certificate and then continued learning English and computer. I am familiar with Arabic language too. Now, I am in charge of computer section of the Department for Persons with Disability in Kandahar province. I am also a senior student at Malalay Private University, Faculty of Law and Political Sciences in Kandahar. Unfortunately, there is no facility for persons with disability, but I cope with all problems and continue my education. I am also a member of the basketball team of persons with disability in Kandahar.

## The Right of Persons with Disability to Education

Do you go to school or university?	No	Percentage
No	696	78.8
Yes	183	20.7
No answer	4	0.5
Total	883	100.0

Table 21

Out of 183 people, 20.7percent of the interviewees who gave a positive response, 62 people attend special schools for hearing and visually impaired students, 86 people go to public schools, 13 people in religious schools,14 people study at universities and 20 people attend other educational centers. 36 interviewees who study stated that they have access to ramps, while two students mentioned that they have no access to special toilets for persons with disability, which is a matter of concern. Out of 62 students who attend the special school for hearing and visually-impaired persons, 17 of them confirmed availability of learning materials in braille writing and 54 hearing impaired students reported about availability of sign language translators.The interviewees gave the following reasons for not attending school and university:

Reason for not attending school or university	Number	Percentage
Lack of attention by parents	141	15.97
Long distance	458	51.87
War and displacement	6	0.68
Poverty	4	0.45

Severe disability	11	1.25
No response	263	29.87
Total	883	100.0

Table 22

The above table shows that the main reason for not attending school is the long distance to schools. It was mentioned by 458 interviewees. As we know difficult roads, lack of good transportation system have made schools inaccessible for many children, especially children with disability. The other reason for not attending schools as mentioned by the interviewees is lack of attention by their parents. It was mentioned by 141 interviewees. Wars, displacements, poverty and severe disability were mentioned as other reasons, which deprive students of their right to education. Unfortunately, most of the parents think that education is the best means of income and living welfare. They disregard the fact that the main goal of education is to raise the level of human understanding and knowledge. Since many of the families do not expect income from their children with disability, they do not pay attention to the issue of education of their children with disability.

### Persons with Disability and Sport

Do you have sport facilities?	Number	Percentage
No	687	77.8
Yes	37	4.2
No response	159	18.0
Total	883	100.0

Table 23

The table that illustrates access to sport indicates that persons with disability have limited access to sports. It was stated by 687 interviewees that they have no access to sports facilities. Only 37 people indicated that they have access to sport facilities. Although this right has been officially recognized by the national and international documents on persons with disability, the state pays little attention to it. Sport facilities have not been taken into consideration. Article 15 of the Law on the Rights and Privileges of Persons with Disability reads, "persons with disabilities have the right to equal participation in social, economic, political, cultural, education, recreation and sport, without any discrimination, ." <sup>22</sup>

### Persons with Disability and the Right to Health

Percentage	Number	
42.8	378	1-2Km
31.9	282	3-5km
24.3	215	More than 5 Km
0.7	6	Not known
0.2	2	No answer
100.0	883	Total

Table 24

Long distance between clinics and residences of persons with disability has important effects on their right to health. Because, as the previous table showed, most of the children with disability were deprived of their right to education due to the long distance between their homes and schools. Here also 378 interviewees stated that the clinic is 1-2 km away from their homes, while 215 persons with disability mentioned that their homes were more than five km away from the clinic. Traveling such a long distance on the wheelchair or

<sup>22</sup> - The Law on the Rights and Privileges of Persons with Disabilities

artificial limbs is very difficult for a person with disability. Families and community should prepare the ground for persons with disability to get access to the clinics because it is not possible for the State to build a health clinic in every 1-2 km for each village.

### What problems did you face during treatment?

Percentage	Number	Type of problem
35.7	315	Lack of medical facilities
34.5	305	Lack of money
3.2	28	Lack of foot
7.0	62	etc.
19.6	173	No response
100.0	883	Total

Table 25

Lack of money is another problem for persons with disability to have access to their right to health. It was mentioned by 305 interviewees that due to lack of money, they could not enjoy their right to health. Another 315 persons complained about lack of medical facilities and medicines in the health centers, and 28 persons with amputated legs could not go to the medical centers for medical treatment . It indicates that many persons with disability still have no access to artificial limbs, though artificial limbs are very important, especially for children with disability. They are in the growing process and need to change their artificial limbs every six months or year. A number of persons with disability in the villages and remote areas are deprived of artificial limbs, though Article 52 of the Constitution states, "The state shall provide free preventative healthcare and treatment of diseases as well as medical facilities to all citizens in accordance with the provisions the law"<sup>23</sup> likewise Article 21, paragraph 1 of the Law no the rights and previlages of the

<sup>23</sup> - Constitution

persons with disability states: "Ministry of Public Health shall take necessary measure in order to provide healthcare access, treatment, physical, sensory, mental rehabilitation for the people with disability."<sup>24</sup>

Article 25 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, article 12, paragraph one of the International Convention on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights discuss the right to health and the responsibilities of the state in this regard. Regarding the problems and challenges of persons with disability, we read the followings in the National Survey on Disability:

Responding to a question about access to healthcare, 37.2 % of persons with disability stated that they faced no health care problems. When the same question was asked from the people without disabilities, 47% of them stated that they faced no health care problem. This is an expected outcome. Probably persons with disability need complex medical operations, which could be conducted by professional doctors, especially in rural areas.<sup>25</sup>

Among other problems that were reported, 25.1% of persons with disability are first of all faced with financial problems to pay for the fee, medicine and transportation, 20 % of them are faced with a lack of transportation, 4.0% of them are faced with lack of medicine, while 21.1 percent of normal people are faced with transportation problem, 19% with lack of money, and 4.2% of them are faced with lack of medicine. In general, it can be said that accessibility to health services is limited, and the problems of money and transportation continue to remain as the main problems.

It is likely that even if access to health services is improved, if necessary measures are not taken for the training and mobilization of the staff, the problems would still continue to remain in the provision of services.

The outcomes of these two researches indicate that lack of medical facilities, financial and transportation problems are very serious and need a keen attention by the State.

---

<sup>24</sup> -The law on the rights and privileges of Persons with Disabilities

<sup>25</sup> -National Disability Survey Office of Handicap International NDSA

What facilities are available in the hospitals and clinics for persons with disability? :	Number	Percentage
Are there rumps, wheelchairs, and other facilities in the local hospital and clinics?		
No	405	45.9
Yes	471	53.3
No response	7	0.8
Total	883	100.0

Table 26

Regarding facilities such as ramps and wheelchair, 471 interviewees stated that hospitals and clinics used by them are equipped with ramps and wheelchairs. Sick persons with disability have access to them. However, 405 of the interviewees complained about lack of ramps and wheelchairs in the hospitals and clinics in their areas. They consider this issue very seriously and demand for insurance of their right to have access to public buildings.

### Do you have voting card?

Political right is one of the most important rights for all, especially for persons with disability, and this right has been clearly defined in Article 33 of the Constitution that all citizens of Afghanistan have the right to elect or to be elected.

Do you have voting card?	Number	Percentage
Yes	724	82.2
No	158	17.9
No response	1	0.1
Total	883	100.0

Table 27

Around 724 persons with disability that constitute 82.0 % of the interviewees stated that they had voting cards, but 158 of them constituting 17.9 percent of the interviewees stated that they had not received voting cards. 70 of them were children, 13 people were with severe disability and 18 people did not want to receive cards, while 7 people did not receive voting cards due to being refugees. They did not have identity cards. In spite of that, the number of persons with disability who had cards is positive and satisfactory. As mentioned earlier, 800 people making up 90.6 percent of the interviewees had identity cards. Only 67 persons with disability did not have identity cards. A small number of the interviewees did not respond to this question.

Article 33 of the Constitution of Afghanistan clarifies this political right as follows, "The citizens of Afghanistan shall have the right to elect and be elected. The conditions of exercising this right shall be regulated by law.". Similarly, article four of the Law on Political Parties clarifies this right. In addition, international documents, including Article 21 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Article 1 of the Convention on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and article 2 of the Convention on Political and Civil Rights confirm this right.



## Did you face any problem during voting?

Did you face any problem during voting?	Number	Percentage
Yes	29	3.3
No	753	83.2
No response	119	13.5
Total	883	100.0

Table 28

In answering the question if you faced any problem during the Election Day, 735 of persons with disability stated that they faced no problem. Only 29 interviewees talked about their problems, including inaccessibility of voting sites for persons with disability, blindness, over-crowdedness, no priority for persons with disabilities, etc.

We asked the persons with disability if they were a candidate to any council. 799 people gave negative response, 29 people said they had nominated themselves, and 64 of them did not respond to this question. In response to the question whether someone disagreed with their nomination, 17 persons with disability stated that no one disagreed their nomination.



Photo 3

My name is Ahmad and I am 16 years old. I live in Zargaran village in the center of Bamian province. During the fights, when we were fleeing, I fell in the oven ( tanoor) and my feet and hands burned. At that time I was only two years old and could walk hardly. We are 9 people in a family and suffer from economic problems. I cannot go out and feel very shy. People call me the lame. I am even tired of myself and do not want to attend wedding parties. Sometimes ago someone from Hamta found me through my neighbor who was studying in ALSO came to me, and talked with me. The Head of ALSO was like me. He did not have legs. After the talk, I became interested in going to that center. At home, we had nothing except two donkeys. We kept one for the need of our family and I used the other for riding to that center. Before, I did not participate in the house chores, but now I fetch water and do some other chores. I watch football matches and have no fear. I got canes from my neighbor. Before I used one cane and it made me humpback. There is no orthopedic center in Bamyán to make limbs for me. There is a big need for such a center. I hope to become a doctor in future.

#### Problems of persons with disability at home and in the society:

Do you face any problem at home or in the society because of disability?	Number	Percentage
Yes	275	31.1
No	605	68.5
No response	3	0.3
Total	883	100.0

Table 29

Regarding the problems of people with disabilities at home and in the society, 605 people gave negative answer and 275 persons gave positive answer, while 3 people did not respond, which is an improvement. The AIHRC published a research report in 2008, which showed a different situation. Those who faced with problems at home or in the society expressed their views as follows:

147 people mentioned humiliation and insult, 116 people pointed out to ignorance and lack of attention, 3 people mentioned beating by the local people, 4 people mentioned denial from attending to public events, 2 people mentioned prevention from going to relatives' houses as their problems at the family and society levels. In relation to participation to cultural events, 709 people gave a positive response and 171 interviewees gave negative response, while 3 people did not respond. Those 171 people who gave negative response reasoned as follows: Inaccessibility to public buildings, severe disability, disability are considered a shame to the family, and their participation is opposed by their families.

This issue is discussed in detail in a research conducted by the AIHRC on "Evaluation of the Situation of Persons with Disability at Home and in the Society", available in its website, and their problems at home were listed as follows: beating, hitting with stick and stone, tearing of clothes, destruction of personal properties, disregard, punishment, insult and humiliation, prevention from going to relatives' houses, prevention from attending parties ( pages 28 and 29 of the research). Also, their problems in the society were listed as such: beating with stick and stone, throwing things at the persons with disability, insult, humiliation, useless and irrelevant sympathy (page 31 of the same research).

### The Right of Persons with Disability to Shelter:

Do you have a house?		
Yes	632	71.6
No	238	27.0
No response	13	1.5
Total	883	100.0

Table 30

In response to this question, 623 people gave positive responses, 238 people stated that they had no house and 13 people did not give answers.

Those who do not own houses, they live in rented houses, mortgaged houses or they live with their relatives. This issue was mentioned in a report on the

human rights situation in Afghanistan in 1393, which is depicted in the following graph:

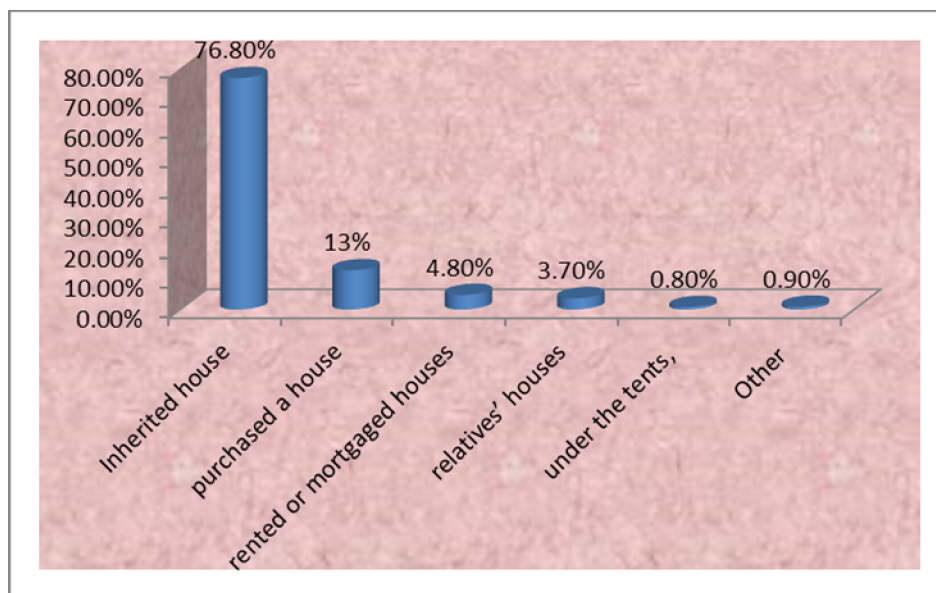


Table 31

The graph shows that 76.80% of people live in inherited houses, 13.00% of them live in purchased houses and 4.70% of them live in rented or mortgaged houses. It is concluded that when persons with disability say that their own houses, it means they live in the inherited houses received from their parents.

The right to property is a human right, including persons with disability, though the right to property is not an absolute right. Article 40 of the Constitution reads, "Property shall be safe from violation. No one shall be forbidden from owning property and acquiring it, unless limited by the provisions of law"<sup>26</sup>. Similarly, this right is guaranteed by article 17 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights as follows:

1. Every person has the right of individual or collective ownership.
2. No one may be deprived of his property without a legal order<sup>27</sup>

The important point is that a large number of persons with disability became disabled after getting married and having a shelter, and some others live with their parents and they introduced themselves as house owners, though they

<sup>26</sup> - Afghanistan Constitution

<sup>27</sup> - International Declaration of Human Rights

have no houses of their own. For this reason, the fact is vice versa. A large number of persons with disability suffer from lack of shelters, though Article 24 of the Law on the Rights and Privileges of Persons with Disability has taken into consideration a residential plot or apartment as a separate right for persons with disability.

## Conclusion

In conclusion, the findings of this report indicate that persons with disability suffer from inappropriate living condition. Some of them still have not received identity card, though holding identity card is a basic need for all the citizens. Without identity cards, they would be deprived of the right to education, political right, traveling abroad, employment, etc. Identity card guarantees citizenship of individuals.

Although, the right to education, health, employment, technical and vocational training, political right and other rights of persons with disability have been guaranteed by the international laws and standards, but, they are not implemented in practice. A large number of persons with various disabilities are deprived of their basic rights due to disability. It needs more attention. For example, to ensure their right to education and health, all public buildings should be accessible for them. City transportation and air transportation should be accessible for all, especially for persons with disability. The system of education should be inclusive and accessible for all. To ensure physical accessibility of persons with disability to public buildings, the Ministry of Urbanization (city planning) has designed a regulation for public buildings, but unfortunately, related organs do not consider it.

The State has not been able to register those persons with disability who are eligible for receiving monthly remuneration. Those who are registered by the State cannot receive their monthly or annual remunerations and they complain about unfair distribution of disability cards. The employment rate of persons with disability in the State organs is much lower than what is mentioned in the Law on the Rights and Privileges of Persons with Disability.

## Recommendations

The State of Afghanistan should prepare the ground for the enforcement of the Law on the Rights and Privileges of Persons with Disability.

1. Taking into consideration the provisions of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disability, the State should make necessary efforts to prepare a report on implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disability.
2. Taking into consideration the education problems of persons with disability, the Ministry of Education should establish special schools, and prepare necessary facilities in the public schools to prepare the ground for the education of children with disability. In addition, pave the ground for the employment of those students who graduate from the University of Ustad Burhanuddin Rabani (Special Faculty) and through their employment prepare the ground for the education of visually and hearing impaired children in all provinces of the country.
3. Taking into consideration various categories of persons with disability, the Ministry of Labor, Social Affairs, Martyrs and Persons with Disability should provide technical and vocational training and prepare the ground for decent and free of discrimination life for persons with disability.
4. Respecting the political rights of persons with disability, the State should prepare the ground for them to have active participation in the elections for councils and other elective institutions.
5. Based on the Law on the Rights and Privileges of Persons with Disability, inborn or naturally disabled persons are deprived of the material privileges, while according to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disability there is no difference among persons with disability and discrimination is prohibited in the Constitution of Afghanistan too. Therefore, in the light of the Constitution and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disability, this discriminatory provision should be amended.
6. Through the strengthening of political will for the protection of the rights of persons with disability, the State of Afghanistan should pave the ground for suitable job opportunities and training for persons with disability.

7. Through subsidies and provision of investment facilities, the State should encourage the private sector to provide job opportunities for persons with disability.



## Resources and References

1. The Constitution of Afghanistan
2. The Law on the Rights and Privileges of Persons with Disability
3. The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disability
4. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights
5. National Disability Survey of Afghanistan by International Handicap
6. <http://sadiqmohibi.blogspot.com/2015/12/data-on-number-of-persons-with.htm>
7. [gov.af/en/page/demography-and-socile-statistics/social-statistics/employee-statics](http://gov.af/en/page/demography-and-socile-statistics/social-statistics/employee-statics)
8. The Civil Law of Afghanistan