



Jordan & Lebanon

Disability Assessment among Syrian Refugees in Jordan and Lebanon



Services

Data Systems, Data Visualization, and Field Operations

Objectives

- Provide statistically reliable prevalence of disability as well as disability disaggregated data indicators on access to services.
- Increase understanding of the situation of Syrian refugees with disabilities and their households, compared to their peers without disabilities, in relation to the access to services, including education and key barriers experienced in accessing these services.
- Recommend inclusive actions to be prioritized by humanitarian actors.

Background

The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD), adopted in 2006, has been widely ratified and is a driving force behind this shift in our attitudes and behaviors towards persons with disabilities. The CRPD reaffirms that persons with disabilities should enjoy the same basic rights as persons without disabilities, on an equal basis. These basic rights include the right to participate as active members of society, the right to enjoy fundamental freedoms, and the right to access justice in cases of violation.

However, despite all the commitments made at the international level, and the ongoing initiatives to support disability inclusion at local levels, persons with disabilities still face exclusion and discrimination. One of the major reasons behind this is the lack of quality disability data, which is necessary to enable humanitarian actors to assess the situation of persons with disabilities, monitor and evaluate the progress of inclusion within humanitarian programming and policy (CRPD Art. 31, Chapter 1.9 and 2.3).

As part of a joint effort alongside Humanity & Inclusion (HI), iMMAP contributed to an exhaustive assessment centered on Syrian refugees with disabilities situated in both Jordan and Lebanon. The assessment was facilitated to increase understanding of the status-quo of Syrian refugees with disabilities and their households, compared to their peers without disabilities. iMMAP furnished a comprehensive statistical review, fulfilled the data collection, cleaning and analysis components, and designed the factsheets and reports associated with the assessment.

Between October 2017 and January 2018, quantitative data was collected from a total of 6,381 persons in Jordan and 2,495 persons in Lebanon. Accordingly, between November 2017 and January 2018, a total of 25 Key Informant (KI) interviews were conducted in Jordan and 14 in Lebanon.

Project Duration:
August 1, 2017 - June 7, 2018

Budget:
USD 81,391.78

Donors:
Australia's Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT)

Focus:
Jordan and Lebanon (Syrian refugees)

Main Partners:
Humanity and Inclusion (HI) and Australian Aid



According to UNICEF in 2018, **1 in 5 surveyed Syrian refugees in Lebanon and Jordan have an impairment. 42% of these are physical impairments.**



According to the HI report, **more than 60% of Syrian refugee households include a person with a disability.**

Recommendations

- Understand disability from a human rights perspective and plan inclusion from the onset of all programs to ensure the support programs meet the specific needs of the Syrian refugee populations.
- Build stakeholders' capacity and collect disability data using the relevant Washington Group Questions for the context.
- Enhance efforts to consult persons with disabilities, in order to understand their views and provide more tailored services.
- Break fear towards disability, move away from reliance on 'disability specialists' and promote disability mainstreaming.

Findings

Lebanon

- 85% of persons with disabilities were not working compared to 73.2% of persons without disabilities.
- 63.2% of households with at least one member with disabilities believe that access to safe water is too expensive, in comparison with 54.5% of households without any members with disabilities.
- There's a disability prevalence of 59.9% among Syrian refugee households in Lebanon.
- 25.5% of persons with disabilities did not attend school and can't read or write, in comparison with 13% of persons without disabilities.

Jordan

- 62% of Syrian refugee households include at least one member with disabilities.
- 55.3% of Syrian refugee households with at least one member believe that access to health services is too expensive. Simultaneously, 30.8% of households without any members with disabilities concur.
- 83.5% of persons aged 18 and above with disabilities are not working, in comparison to 74% of persons without disabilities.
- 19% of persons with disabilities did not attend school and cannot read or write, in contrast to 6.7% of persons without disabilities.

Deliverables

2,495

Household Surveys
(Lebanon)

6,381

Household Surveys
(Jordan)

3

Focus Group
Discussions

14

Key Informant
Interviews
(Lebanon)

25

Key Informant
Interviews
(Jordan)



Online Dashboard

Factsheets: Demographics and Disability; Access to Basic and Specialized Services; Livelihoods/Income; and Education

Full, Separate, Printed Disability Assessment Reports on Lebanon and Jordan