



**IOCC Jordan's
Annual Gender and
Disability Analysis
April 2024**



Overview:

- Purpose of the analysis
- Methodology
- Key findings
- Key takeaway messages

Purpose of the Gender and Disability Analysis:

1. To better comprehend the needs, challenges, barriers, and/or discrimination persons with disabilities (PWDs) and children with disabilities (CWDs) – focusing on women and girls - face as a result of gender, disability, or the intersection of both.
2. To gain a deeper understanding of issues related to gender-based violence (GBV).

Analysis Methodology:

- **Seven Focus Group Discussions**

- **Locations:**

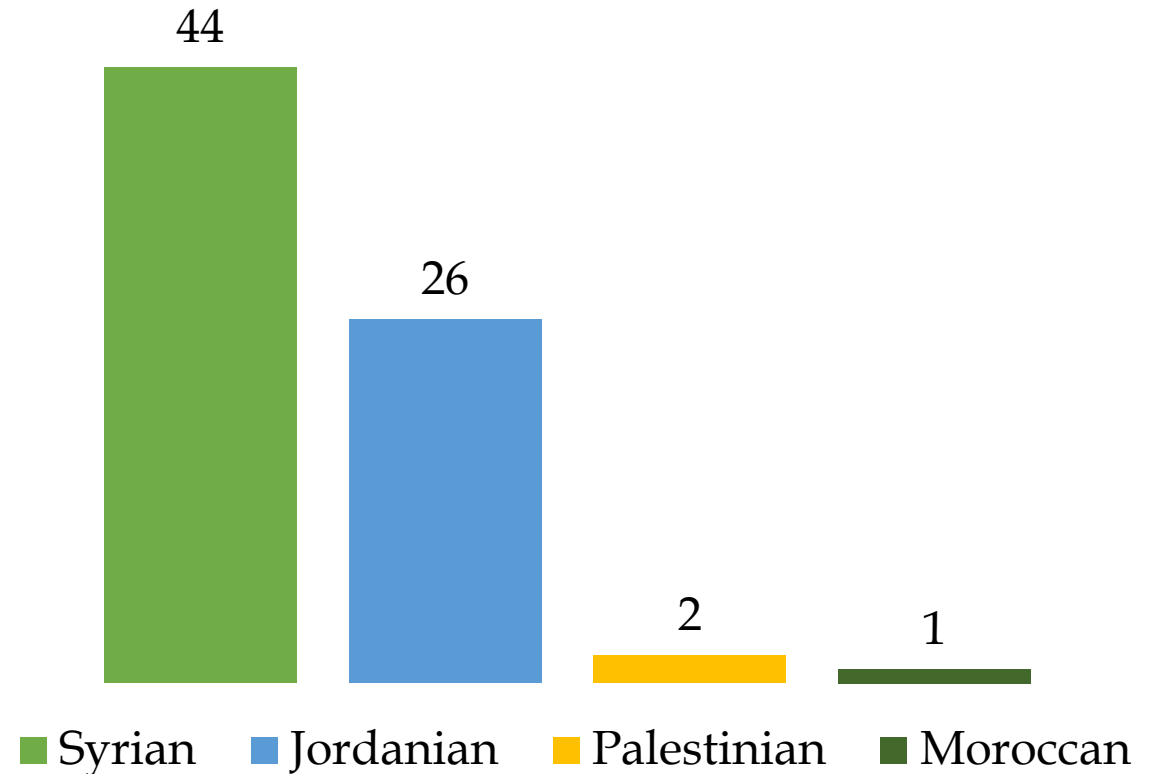
1. Azraq Refugee Camp
2. Al Nahda community-based organization (CBO) in Irbid
3. Future Club for PWDs and Boshrakom CBO in Amman
4. King Hussein Foundation/Institute for Family Health (IFH) clinics in Karak (Karak clinic) and Zarqa (Russeifa and Zarqa clinics).

- **Participants: 73 females**

Analysis Methodology:

- 60% Syrian
- 36% Jordanian
- 3% Palestinian
- 1% Moroccan

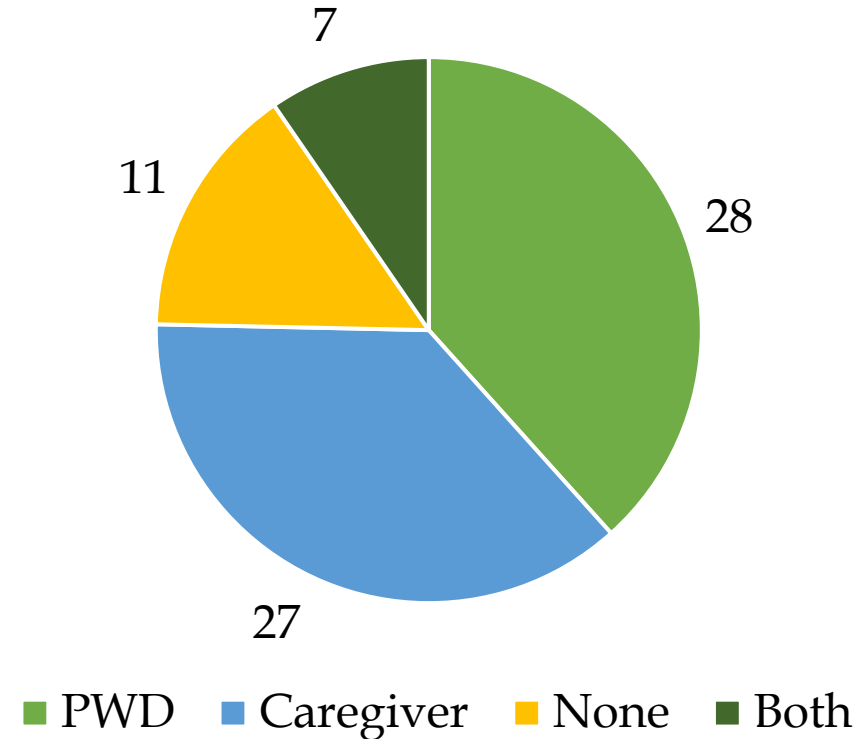
Participants Disaggregated by Nationality



Analysis Methodology:

- 38% PWDs
- 37% Caregivers
- 15% None
- 10% Both

Participants Disaggregated by PWD/Caregiver



Analysis Methodology:

Disability Type	Number
Speech disorder	7
Hearing disability	7
Learning disabilities	9
Visual disability	16
Physical disability	39

Key Findings: Discrimination Due to Gender

- 66% do not feel discriminated against due to gender while 34% do feel discriminated against.

“My husband does not allow our daughters to go out of the house, but our sons can”.

“Employers prefer females to work because they accept any salary even if its low”.

“After we came to Jordan from Syria, my father did not allow me to continue my education. He told me ‘you are a girl stay at home’”.

Key Findings: Discrimination Due to Disability

- 56% do not feel discriminated against due to disability while 44% do feel discriminated against.

“I was not able to continue my education because of my hearing disability”.

“If a family has a girl with disability and a boy with disability, only the boy will go to school”.

Key Findings - Double Discrimination

- 58% do not face double discrimination due to gender and disability while 42% do feel discriminated against.

“I think if it is a male with disability his family would not hide him, but they would if it was a female”.

“If I was a male, I would have been able to continue my education regardless of my disability”.

“Laws and rights for women with disabilities are written on paper only; they are not applied”.

Key Findings: Challenges Faced by Women with Disabilities (WWDs)

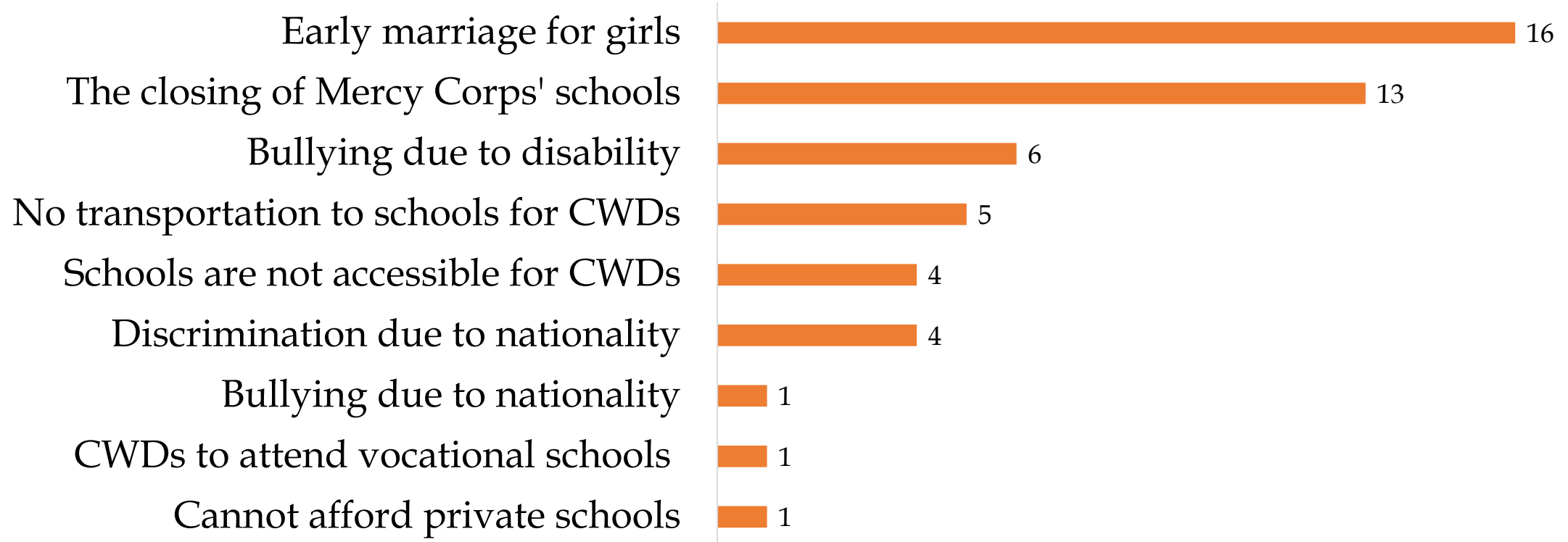
Challenges	Number of Respondents
WWDs do not receive support from their husbands, while men with disabilities receive support from their wives	1
Bullying from society	1
Paying rent - female headed household	1
Less education opportunities	1
Finding appropriate clothes to wear	2
WWDs managing menstruation	2
Men refuse to help WWDs to avoid mistakenly touching them	2
Mental health problems	2
Receiving rehabilitation therapy	3
Finding a job	3
Housework and childcare for WWDs	5
Marriage	12
WWDs are not as strong (physically) as men	13

Key Findings: Suggestions to Solve Reported Challenges

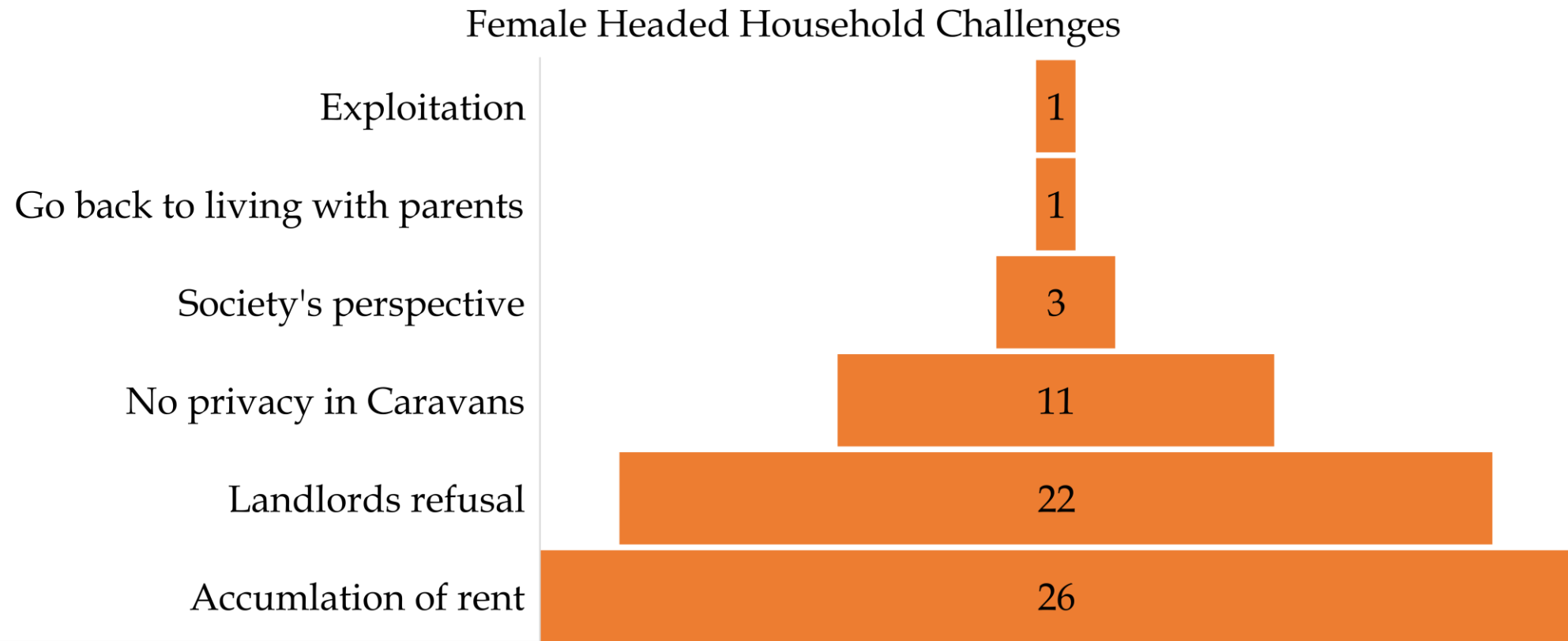
Suggestions to solve these challenges	# of Respondents
Sign language training	1
Strengthen WWD's personality	1
Hearing aid provision	2
Vocational training for WWDs	4
Support from caregiver of PWDs	10
Recreational parks for CWDs	10
Rehabilitation centers	13
Financial support for families with PWDs	19
Provision of transportation support for PWDs	21
Provision of basic needs (including sanitary pads, medicine)	22
Provision of PSS services	24
Increasing employment opportunities for WWDs	26
Awareness raising on rights of WWDs	26

Key Findings: Educational Challenges

Educational Challenges



Key Findings: Securing Shelter Challenges



Key Findings: Securing Basic Needs Challenges

Challenges in Securing Basic Needs



- PWDs cannot stay at home alone
- Decrease in coupons
- Cannot buy sanitary pads
- Female headed household find it hard to buy basic needs
- Increase in prices but low salaries
- No income generation thus no food security



Key Findings – Reductions in WFP and UNHCR Assistance:

- 60% said they were affected by the cuts while 40% were not

Key Findings – Livelihoods:

- 96% are interested in working and earning an income

Jobs in which Participants are Interested	# of Respondents
Home-based business (beauty, cooking, sewing)	33
Anything that earns income but suitable for a woman	5
Kindergarten (KG) teacher	4
Office work	3
Communications and marketing	2
Sales representative in a clothing shop	2
PSS specialist	2
Workplace with flexible working hours	1
Technology and computers	1
Cleaner	1
Trainer	1
Scientific research	1

Table 8: Areas of Work in which Participants are Interested in Working

Key Findings – Livelihoods

Only 7 (10%) said that there are areas in which they are interested in working but cannot because of their gender:

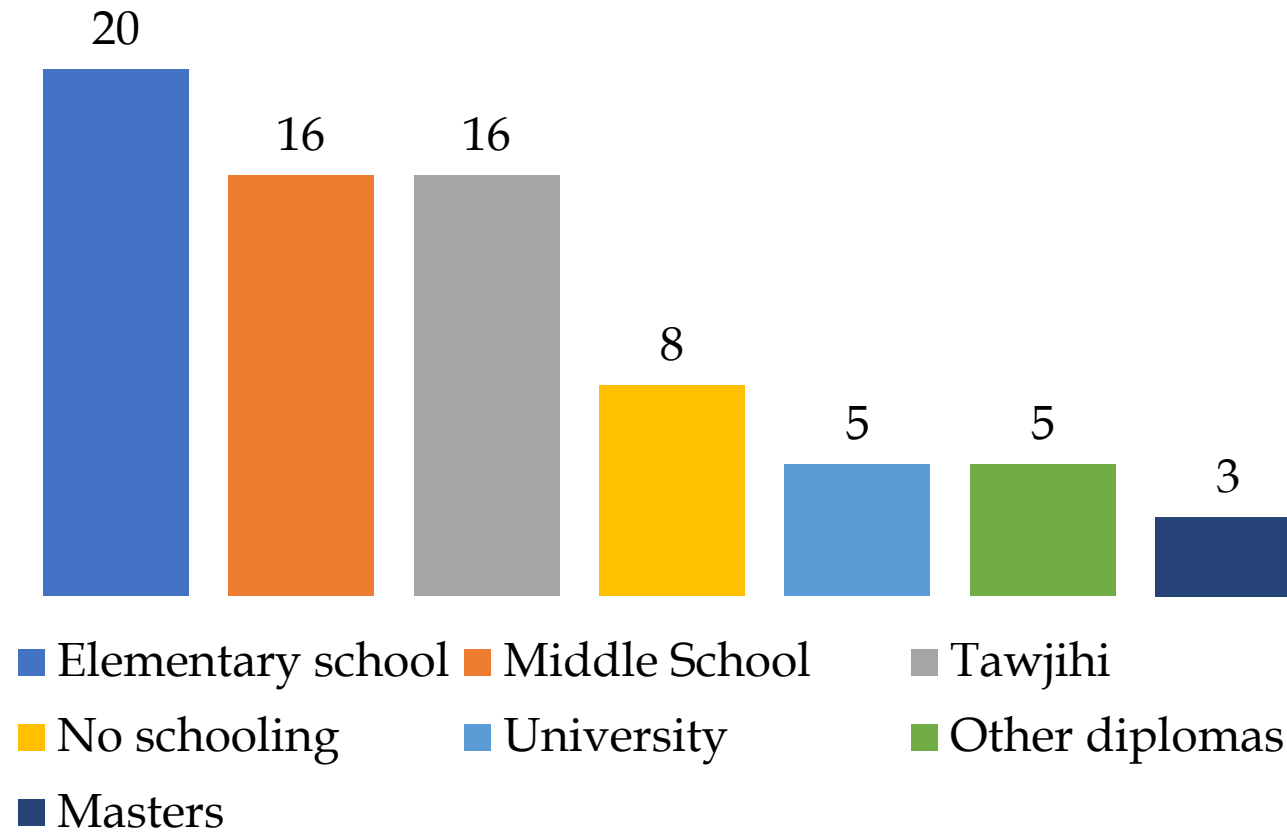
- 2 would like to be painters;
- 1 would like to work in a factory;
- 1 would like to join the army;
- 1 wants to work at a gas station;
- 1 wants to work as a reporter;
- 1 would like to work as a blacksmith.

Key Findings - Suggestions on How Organizations can Support Women in Earning an Income

- 57% suggested vocational training;
- 13% suggested support for marketing their business;
- 11% requested small grants to open a business;
- 11% of participants in the camp asked for recreational activities outside camp borders to relieve their stress;
- 4% suggested that organizations include a percentage for WWDs of their employed staff;
- 4% need toolkits to help start their home-based business.

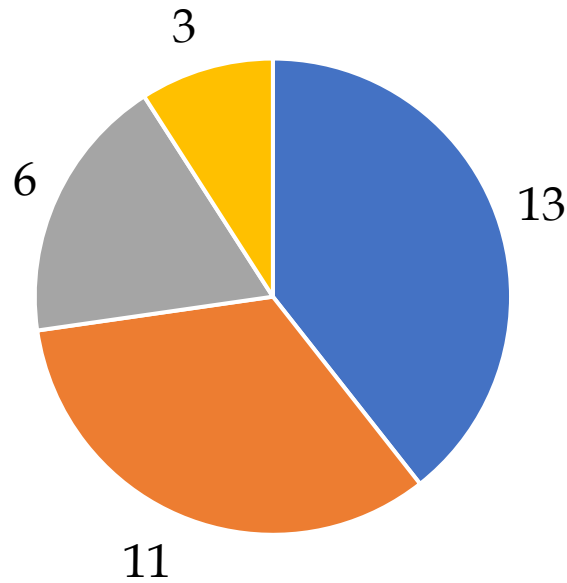
Key Findings - Education

Education Level



Key Findings - Education

Reasons from Exclusion from Schooling



- Due to early marriage
- Females are allowed to go to school until a certain age
- Disability
- Females in rural syria are pulled out of school to work in farming

A light blue world map is visible in the background of the slide, showing the outlines of continents and countries.

Key Findings - Knowledge of the Law on the Rights of PWDs No. 20 for the Year 2017

89% were not aware about the Law on the Rights of PWDs No. 20 for the year 2017, while 11% were aware.

Key Findings - Primary Caregiver:

- 96% - Mothers
- 3% - Fathers
- 1% Grandmother

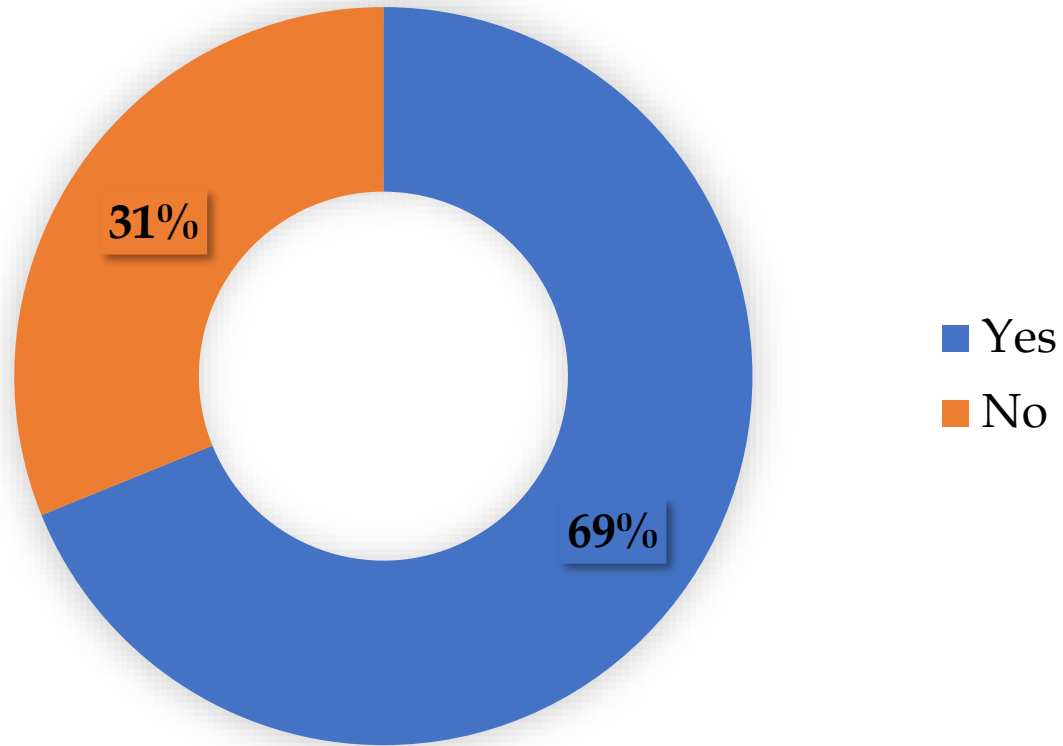
Challenges faced by female primary caregiver	# of Respondents
Inability to provide basic needs for children	26
Physical and mental pressure	18
Child getting bullied	11
No safe place in which to release stress and vent	10
Leaving the home with the CWD	2
Neighbors call the police whenever the children are playing and raise their voices	2
Child not being accepted in the community	1
Paying rent	1
Society blames the mother for anything concerning her child	1
Females need a male with them to accomplish difficult tasks	1

Key Findings - Supporting Female Caregivers in Taking Care of their CWDs/PWDs

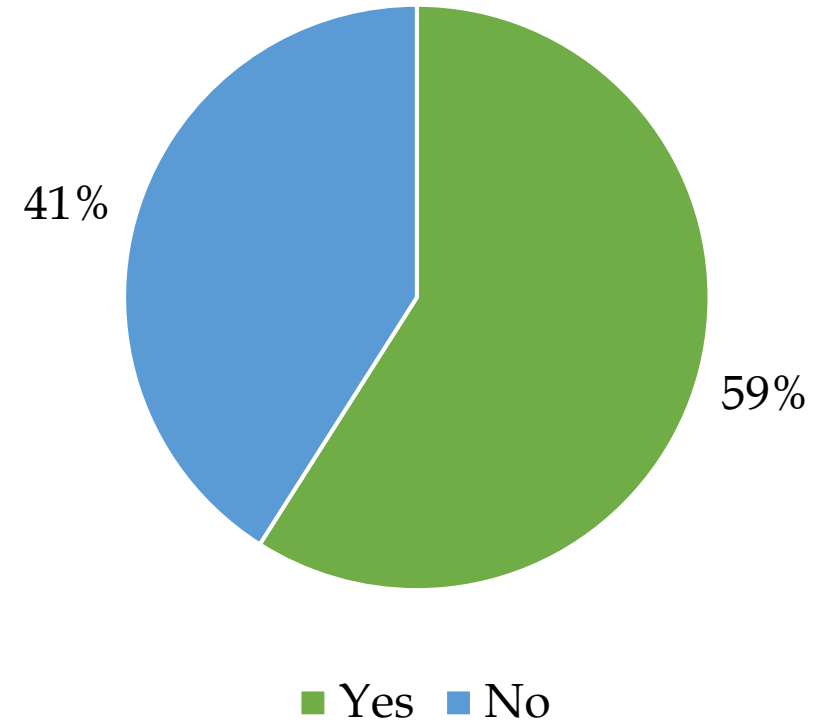
- 42% expressed their need for financial support;
- 31% requested psychosocial support (PSS) services;
- 14% need nurseries or activities center for CWDs;
- 4% need assistance at home;
- 2% want support in opening their own home-based business;
- 2% suggested increasing support in health services;
- 2% expressed the need for awareness raising on disability;
- 2% want recreational activities for mothers.

Key Findings - Gender-Based Violence (GBV)

GBV in Community



Link Between GBV and Disability



Key Findings - Gender-Based Violence (GBV)

- 69% are aware of GBV actors in their community:
 - ❖ IFH
 - ❖ International Rescue Committee (IRC)
 - ❖ International Medical Corps (IMC)
 - ❖ The Cybercrime Unit
 - ❖ SOS Children's Villages
 - ❖ INTERSOS
 - ❖ Ministry of Social Development
 - ❖ Higher Council for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
 - ❖ The police
- 33% said that there is inequality in access to GBV services based on gender, disability, and/or nationality

Key Findings - Actions or Policies IOCC or Other Organizations Could Implement to Support WWDs

Actions or Policies	# of Respondents
Awareness raising on GBV and women's rights	19
Provide employment	14
Financial support	13
Increase services provided for CWDs in the camp	11
Provide PSS Services	11
Vocational training	11
Safe spaces for women	1
Strict legal procedures against those who commit verbal or other form of violence	1

Key Takeaways:

- Women in general and WWDs in specific are facing challenges that men do not face
- WWDs reported facing more challenges than women without disability
- Women and the young girls they take care of sometimes face double discrimination due to both their gender and disability.
- The biggest challenge women face in securing their households' basic needs is not having any source for income generation in the first place.
- GBV is present in participants' communities and women are aware of some GBV actors
- To mitigate increasing levels of GBV, the women participants emphasized the importance of raising community awareness about GBV and women's rights, providing PSS to survivors of GBV, and providing financial assistance for families to potentially reduce occurrences of GBV within households.



Thank You!

Any Questions?

Extra Information

- Only 2 (3%) of the 61 participants have tried reaching these actors, with 1 sharing that when she got divorced, she went to IRC and the police to complain a GBV case and 1 who said that she went to the police when the neighbor's children physically abused her child.
- 97%) never tried reaching any of the above-mentioned actors, with 2 participants avoiding these actors out of fear that their husbands would find out about it.