

# Disability Task Force

Presentation at Child Protection S-WG

November 2018

# Disability in Jordan

**What proportion of the refugee population in Jordan has a disability?**

# Disability in Jordan

- Approximately **15%** of any population are living with disabilities globally (WHO & WB, World Report on Disability, 2011)
- This may be **even higher** among populations affected by crisis and conflict (Handicap International & HelpAge International, 2014)
  - Direct physical and emotional trauma
  - Illness from poor living conditions
  - Inadequate health care or rehabilitation

# Disability in Jordan

- **2015 Population and Housing Census: 2.7%** disability prevalence in Jordan (approx. 13% Syrians among total population)
- **UNHCR proGres data (June 2018): 3.4% - VAF?**
- **HI and iMMAP (2018): 22.9%** (Syrian refugees > 2y)  
30,5% Zaatari camp / 23,5% Irbid / 13,8% Azraq Camp

# Children with Disabilities

- **WHO/World Bank (2011): 5,1%** of children aged 0-14
- **UNHCR proGres data (Sept. 2018): 2%** of refugee children registered are recorded to have a disability
- **HI and iMMAP (2018):**
  - **2-4 years: 4%** of girls and **6,1%** of boys
  - **5-17 years: 14,8%** of girls and **18,2%** of boys
  - **Poorer households** are more likely to have children with disabilities (2-17) than households within higher income brackets
  - **disability increases with age** – related to causes of disability

# Children with Disabilities

- **Identification Tool used in HI study:**

*Washington Group Set of Questions* (Extended Set + Child Functioning Model)

Tries to understand the **level of difficulties a person faces when performing basic activities** (domains of functioning, e.g. hearing seeing, communicating, walking, concentrating, self care) **regardless of impairments: Disability results from the interactions between personal and environmental factors!**

# Causes of Disability (HI and iMMAP (2018):

● Top cause      ● Second cause in each age group

	2-4	5-17	18-34	35-50	51-64	65+
Illness or disease	8.6%	13.3%	<b>26.0%</b>	<b>44.4%</b>	<b>48.1%</b>	<b>38.5%</b>
Injury	2.9%	6.0%	15.6%	<b>17.4%</b>	7.1%	3.8%
Malnutrition	0.0%	0.7%	0.3%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Ageing	0.0%	0.2%	0.3%	12.0%	<b>34.4%</b>	<b>52.9%</b>
From birth	<b>60.0%</b>	<b>20.7%</b>	10.4%	2.1%	2.7%	1.0%
Don't Know	<b>22.9%</b>	<b>42.3%</b>	<b>28.4%</b>	15.0%	2.7%	0.0%
Others	5.7%	16.7%	19.0%	7.8%	4.9%	3.8%

Note: "Other" categories require further investigation



# Disability in Jordan

- **Difficulty in identification**
- resulting in **absence or limited disability related data**
- **Limited access to information and services** among persons with disabilities – in particular in urban areas!
- lack of **disability sensitive/ inclusive humanitarian interventions**
- Higher risks of **abuse, violence, neglect or isolation**
- **Limited inclusion capacity** among humanitarian workers

# Key Information about the DTF

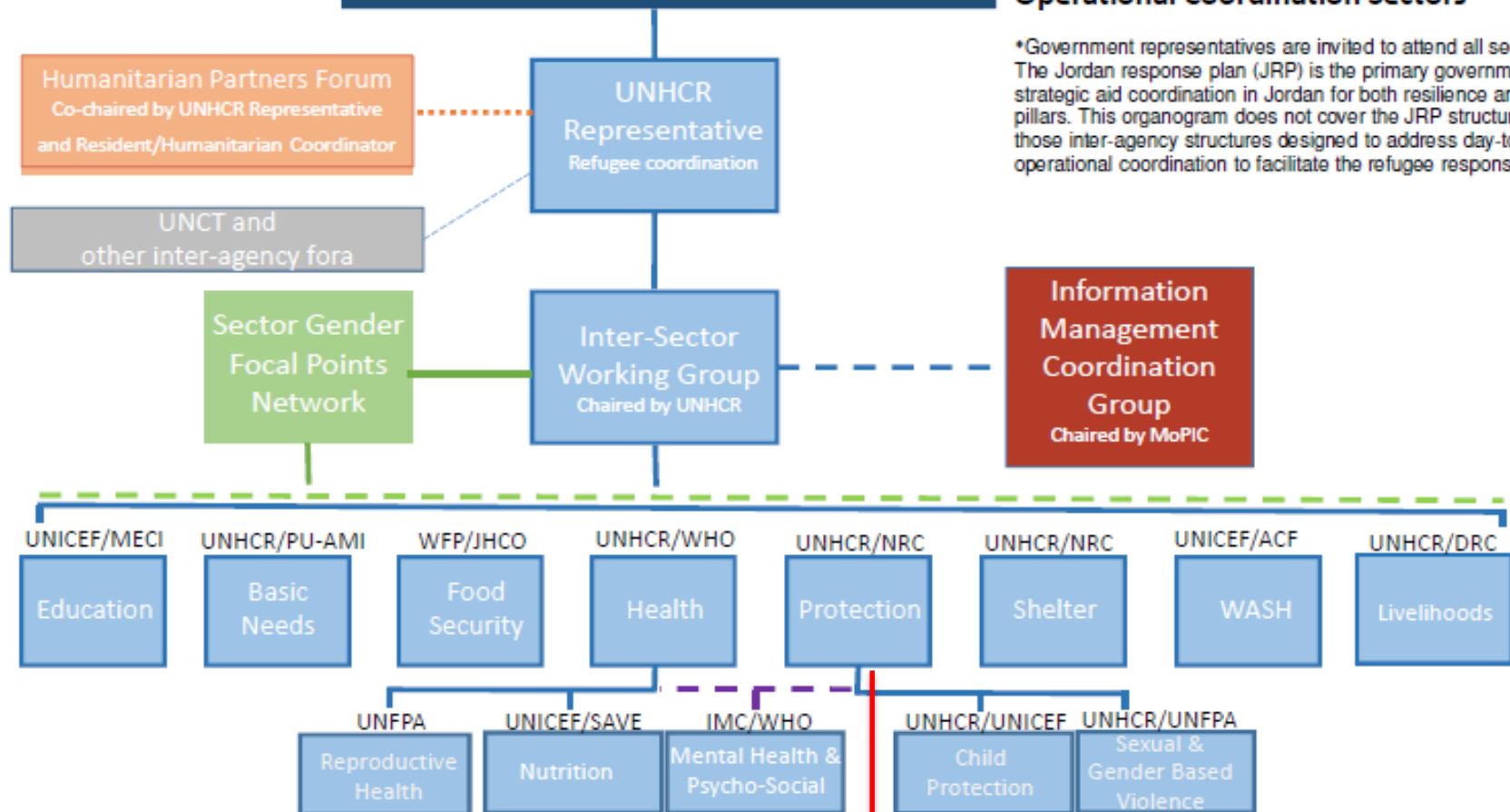
# Key Information

- **Established in 2015**
- **Report to:** Protection WG
- **Chairs:** UNHCR and humanity&inclusion (HI)
- **Members:** IOCC, AHS, JICA, Mercy Corps, HelpAge International, JOHUD, NHF, UPP, MPDL, swisslimbs, Syrian American Medical Society, Rescate Internacional, Vento di Terra, ...
- Reports, Best Practices, MoM available at the **Inter-Agency Coordination Platform**

# Government of Jordan\*

## Jordan Refugee Response 2017 Operational Coordination Sectors

\*Government representatives are invited to attend all sector meetings. The Jordan response plan (JRP) is the primary government-led strategic aid coordination in Jordan for both resilience and refugee pillars. This organogram does not cover the JRP structures but only those inter-agency structures designed to address day-to-day operational coordination to facilitate the refugee response.



Disability Task Force

# Common Principles

# Common principles

- **Disability** is a situation where full and equal participation in society is limited due to **interaction** between **personal impairments and various barriers**  
(Art 1 CRPD + Art 3 of the New Law on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities)
- **(Children with Disabilities – Art 7 CRPD)**
- **Rights-based approach – Art 11 CRPD**

# Disability Models

The CRPD marks a shift in attitudes and approaches to persons with disabilities **from "objects" of charity, medical treatment and social protection...**

**to "subjects" with rights, who are capable of claiming those rights and making decisions for their own lives.**

# Disability Models

**Example:** a girl using a wheelchair attending an adolescent girls safe space

- **Charity Model**
- **Medical Model**
- **Social Model**
- **Rights Model**



# Common principles

- **Inclusion** is a way to ensure everyone regardless of different characteristics (e.g. gender, disability) realizes one's rights and has **equitable access** to humanitarian response
- **SPHERE standards – 2018: Humanitarian inclusion standards** for older people and people with disabilities (HelpAge and HI)
- **Persons centered approach** sees persons with disabilities not as mere recipient of the service but as **active contributors to ensure quality of services**
- **Diversity** – cross disability (*e.g. children + female + refugee + disability*)

# Common principles

**“Exclusion of persons with disabilities during displacement can be inadvertent or purposeful: in either case, nevertheless it is discriminatory.”**

UNHCR Need to Know Guidance on Working with Persons with Disabilities in Forced Displacement

# Towards Inclusion

Development of the DTF

# Development of the DTF

The DTF was first developed as a **time-bound working group to address 2 core topics:**

- **identification** of people with disabilities and
- improved access to **quality specialized services**

# Development of the DTF

- Promoting the **application of Washington Group Questions** to improve identification of people with disabilities (UNHCR pilot in 2016 and VAF questionnaire)
- Produced ***Guidelines for prioritization of disability-specific services for refugees and other vulnerable populations in Jordan (Oct 2016)*** for improved access to quality specialized services.
- Establishment of **DTF focal points at WGs** and development of ***Key Messages (2017)*** to advocate disability inclusion across sectors

# Development of the DTF

**2017: Expansion of the initial TORs with the aim of ensuring that**

***the needs of persons with disabilities and/or in disabling situations (in particular elderly and people with injuries) are thoroughly considered in the humanitarian response.***

# Key Priorities and Activities 2018

based on DTF objectives

# Key Priorities and Activities 2018

1. **Produce disability inclusion good practices** from various sectors
2. **Conduct analysis of prioritised sectors** to identify and document inclusion gaps in service delivery as well as capacity gaps among humanitarian actors
3. **Checklist** for the different sector Working Groups to ensure disability inclusive actions
4. **Improve referral pathways for persons with specific needs** from protection and rehabilitation to other services
5. **Discuss a Disability Marker** to check disability inclusion in proposals and reports and to encourage humanitarian actors to initiate inclusive



# Activities 2018

## Priorities 2 and 3: Identifying Barriers to Inclusion

- **DTF member consultation on barriers to inclusion**
- building on recent research, in particular the **Disability Assessment among Syrian Refugees in Jordan and Lebanon conducted by HI and iMMAP in 2018**

# Activities 2018

## Priorities 2 and 3: Identifying Barriers to Inclusion

### **Attitudinal:**

- lack of awareness of their rights – In particular in rural areas
- Terminology

### **Environmental:**

- Accessibility: focus on physical barriers only (ramps etc), other gaps (e.g. communication) not addressed
- Transportation (camps)

### **Institutional:**

- Lacking services in rural and remote areas

# Activities 2018

## Priorities 2 and 3: Identifying Barriers to Inclusion

### Education:

- Accessibility of schools
- Teachers lacking knowledge and capacities
- Little focus on inclusive education

**HI&iMMAP (2018): 19.0% of Syrian refugees with disabilities never enrolled in school and cannot read or write, compared to 6.7% among peers without disabilities (Persons aged 13 years and above).**

# Activities 2018

## Priorities 2 and 3: Identifying Barriers to Inclusion

### Protection:

- Limited engagement from all protection actors towards **disability mainstreaming**
- If services are accessible, only for persons with **physical impairments**
- **Lack of community support** (caregivers left alone, who cannot participate in activities as well)
- **No involvement in decision making** (community centers)

# Are we inclusive?

# Are we inclusive?

- ✓ Staffing
- ✓ Beneficiaries
- ✓ Outreach
- ✓ Budgeting
- ✓ Trainings
- ✓ Data
- ✓ Decision Making
- ✓ Information sharing
- ✓ Accessible services and premises

# How can we collaborate?

# Are you in contact with the DTF or the task forces in the camps?

## Please get in touch with us:

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