



RETURNEE INSIGHT: DISABILITY

2019 OVERVIEW

Background

This fact-sheet style overview provides a snapshot of disability among the returnee population in Syria (aged 12 and over). This report is based on data retrieved from HNAP's September 2019 returnee household survey, which interviewed 8,585 returnee households - representative of the returnee population at the district level - across 12 out of 14 Syrian governorates (Tartous and Lattakia were excluded because there were no reported returnees in these governorates). This fact-sheet is released with the support of Humanity and Inclusion, who provided technical

support within disability. With their support, this study utilized the Washington Group Methodology on disability reporting, which, for data disaggregation purposes only, considers a person to have a 'disability' when an individual reports a "lot of difficulty" or "not able to do at all" in one or more of the six functional domains, which are detailed in the box below. When the survey was administered, questions were answered either directly by the head of household, or when necessary, answered by the head of household on behalf of another household member.

Disability is defined as reporting a lot of difficulty or cannot do at all in any of the below listed categories:

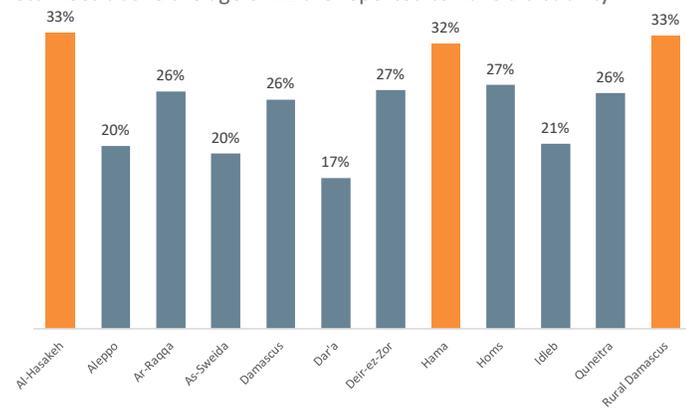
					
Mobility	Vision	Self-Care	Hearing	Cognition	Communication
Difficulty walking or climbing stairs	Difficulties seeing, even with glasses	Difficulties with things like washing all over or dressing	Difficulties hearing, even with hearing aid	Difficulties remembering or concentrating	Difficulties communicating, i.e. understanding or being understood, in usual language

Rates of Disability and Type of Reported Difficulty

Individual Disability Rates

34,282 (23%)

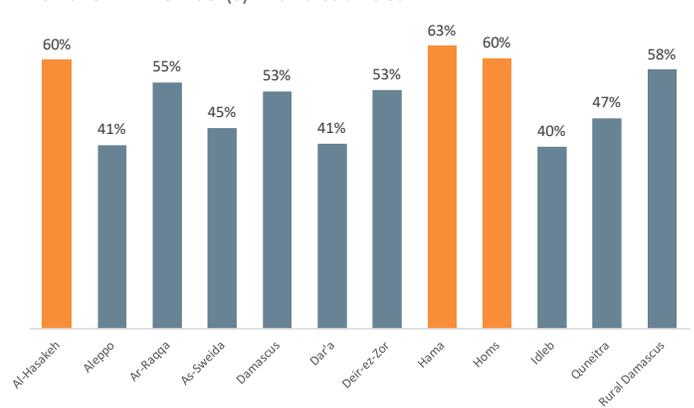
returnees above the age of 12 are reported to have a disability



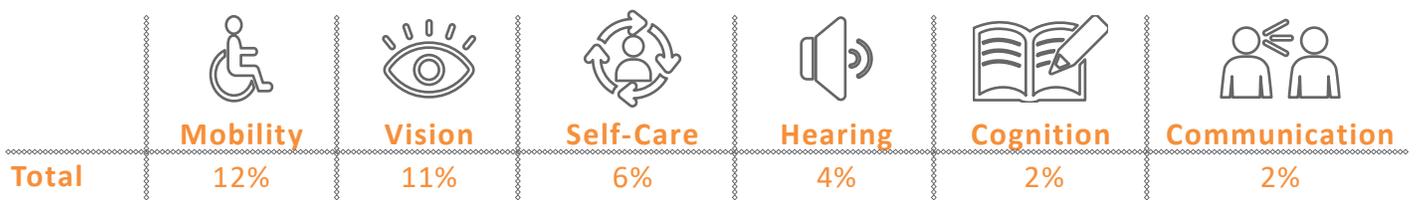
Rates of Disability within Households

20,238 (48%)

HHs have HH member(s) with disabilities



Type of Reported Difficulty (Individual Level)¹

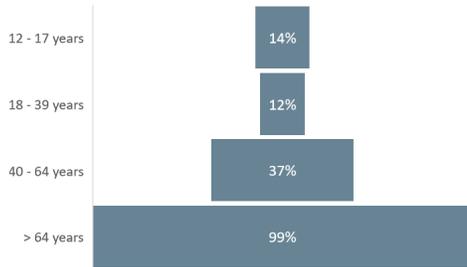


¹This section denotes the percentage of individuals who are report a disability/difficulty by functional health domain. For example, the figure below mobility denotes that 12 percent of individuals over the age of 12 reported 'a lot of difficulty' or 'not able to do at all' in the field of mobility.

Demographics

Individual Disability Rates by Sex and Age

25% of Males | 21% of Females



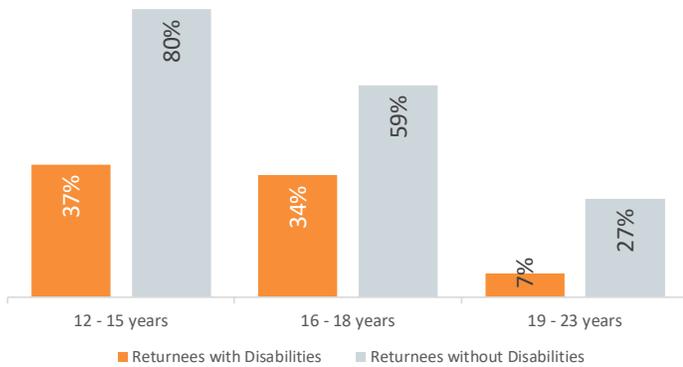
Place of Prior Displacement for HHs with member(s) with a disability

26% HHs with member(s) with a disability returned from abroad (compared to 30 percent of returnee HHs without a member with a disability)

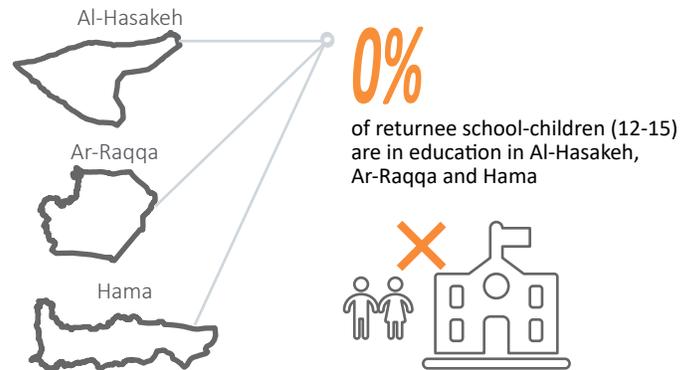


Education

School Attendance Rates by Age

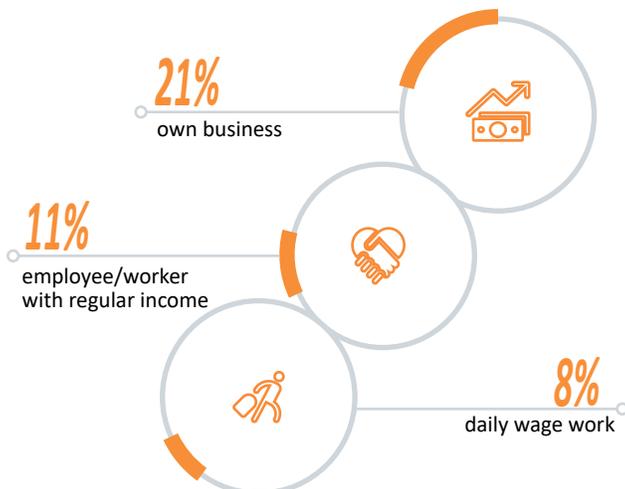


Most Impacted Governorates



Employment

Forms of Employment for Returnees with Disabilities



Out-of-Work Rate for Returnees with Disabilities





Income

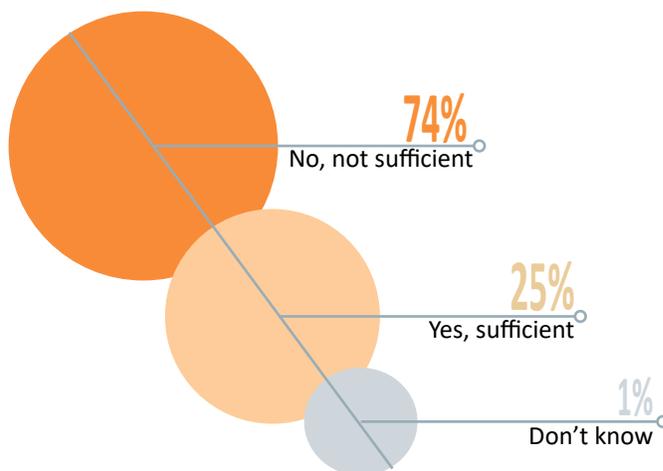
Average Monthly Income from all sources in HH with member(s) with disabilities¹



98,458 SYP

(HHs without a member with disabilities: 87,143 SYP)

Is income sufficient to meet HH requirements?

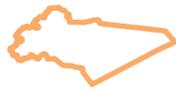


Governorates with Lowest Average Monthly Income (HHs with member(s) with disabilities)

Quneitra

Idleb

Rural Damascus



67,189 SYP

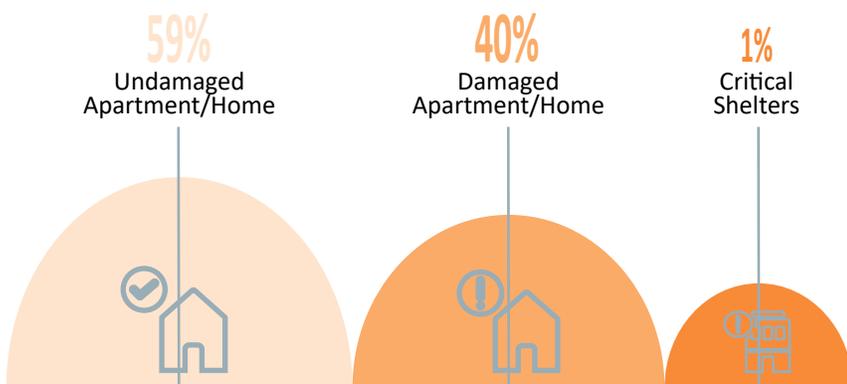
68,797 SYP

79,409 SYP



Shelter

Shelter Type of HHs with Member(s) with Disabilities



Missing Documentation

GoS Documentation Status of HHs with Member(s) with Disabilities

78%

missing one or more relevant Government of Syria documentation²



64%

HHs, where at least one member has a disability, are missing their Disability I.D

(compared to 52 percent of returnee individuals without a disability)

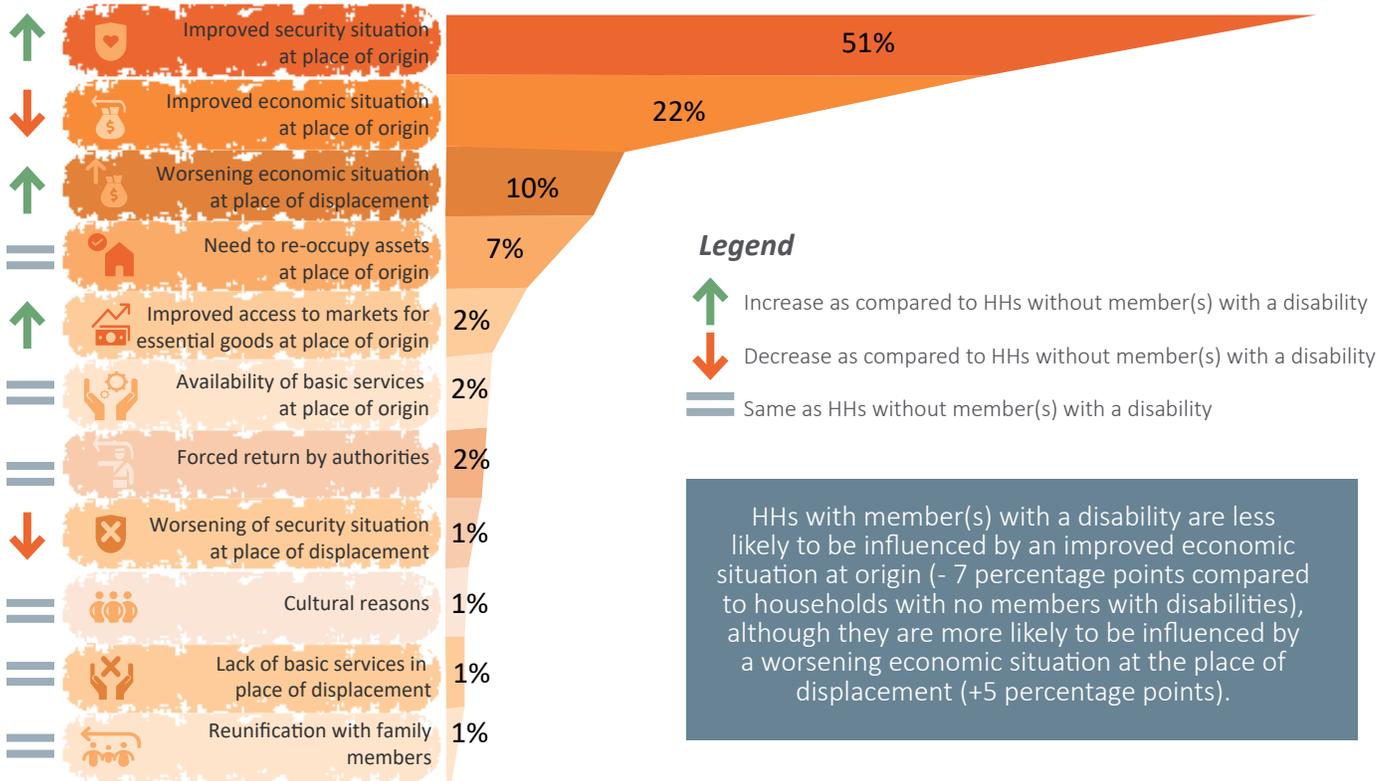


¹ Please note that this figure takes into account **income from all sources**; therefore, higher than average income rates of HHs with member(s) with disabilities might be explained by higher rates of remittances (see page 4). Furthermore, 74 percent of HHs with member(s) with disabilities reported that their income is insufficient (compared to 70 percent of HHs without member(s) with disabilities, which indicates the possibility of a higher cost-burden.

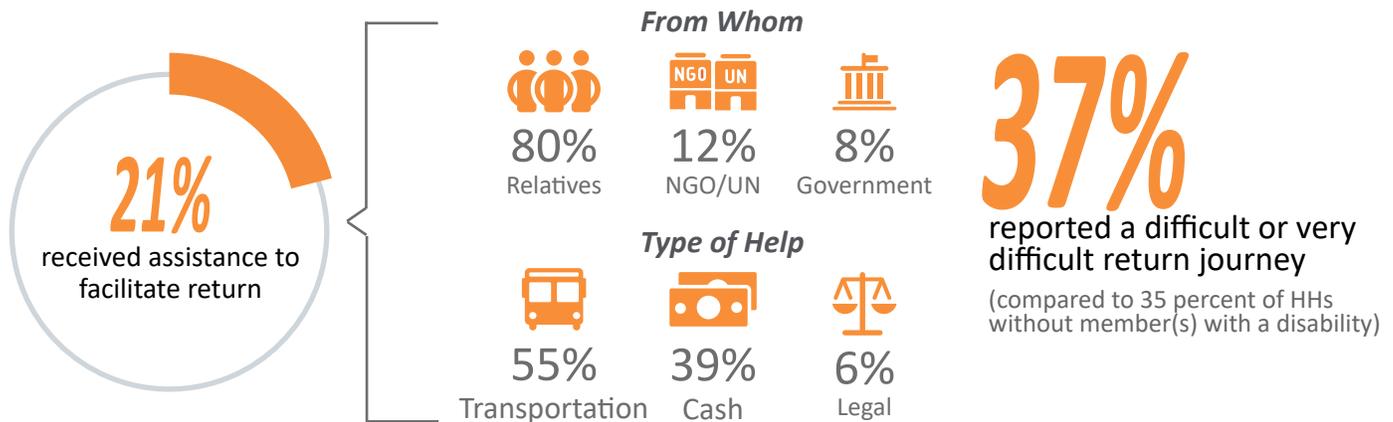
² Please note, some of these HHs may be missing relevant GoS documentation due to the fact that the documentation has not been required, therefore it hasn't been sought out.

Reasons for Return

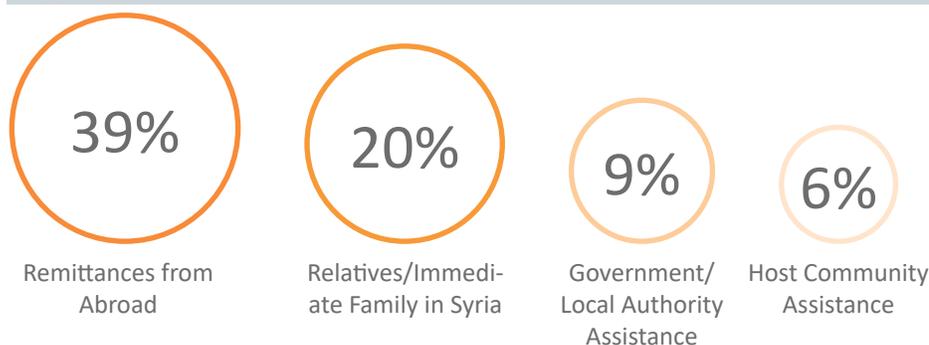
Reasons for Return of HHs with Member(s) with Disabilities



Process of Return



Assistance from non-humanitarian actors (in place of return)

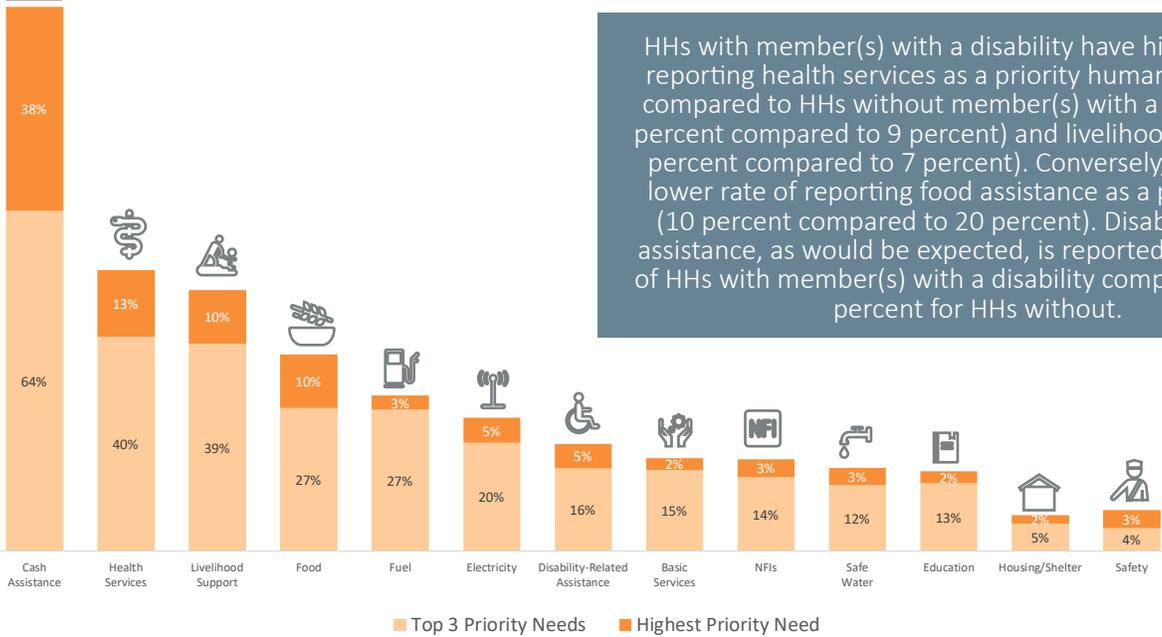


Returnee HHs with member(s) with a disability report **much higher rates of receiving remittances from abroad**, as compared to returnee HHs without member(s) with a disability (39 percent vs. 29 percent)



Priority Humanitarian Needs

Priority Humanitarian Needs for HHs with Member(s) with Disabilities

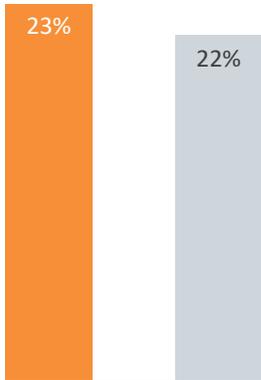


HHs with member(s) with a disability have higher rates of reporting health services as a priority humanitarian need compared to HHs without member(s) with a disability (13 percent compared to 9 percent) and livelihood support (10 percent compared to 7 percent). Conversely, they have a lower rate of reporting food assistance as a priority need (10 percent compared to 20 percent). Disability related assistance, as would be expected, is reported by 5 percent of HHs with member(s) with a disability compared to just 1 percent for HHs without.

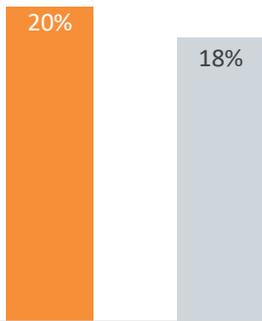


Safety, Relationship with Community and Expectations

% of HHs who don't feel safe or don't feel safe at all



% of HHs who reported that situation in place of return is worse or much worse than expected



% of HHs who reported a bad or very bad relationship with their community



HNAP

The Humanitarian Needs Assessment Programme (HNAP) for Syria is a joint UN assessment initiative which tracks displacement and return movements, conducts sector and multi-sectoral assessments, and monitors humanitarian needs inside Syria. The HNAP is implemented through local Syrian NGOs, with technical support from UN Agencies.

DISCLAIMER

The contents of this report are based on data collected by field staff using a questionnaire. HNAP endeavours to make sure that the information provided is accurate and up to date, but it is important to keep in mind that the reported findings and conclusions represent the views and opinions of the surveyed households, for which HNAP cannot be held responsible. Challenges to bear in mind include standard forms of survey bias, as well as data collection obstacles in a challenging environment.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

In order to respond to support the humanitarian community to respond to the needs of the mobile Syrian population, HNAP produces regular updates and thematic reports. None of which would be possible without the hard work of our implementing partners, who collect data - often in very difficult circumstances. Their efforts are deeply appreciated.

HNAP would also like to thank Humanity & Inclusion for continued technical support and guidance