The objective of the assessment is to understand the needs of people with disabilities and their families during the implementation of restrictions by the Government of Jordan in response to COVID-19. The findings will provide insights for intervention planning at Humanity & Inclusion (HI) and evidence for advocacy effort with the local authority regarding support policies for vulnerable groups and movement permission for humanitarian aids.

HI conducted the assessment in April 2020 via phone survey with 942 households including 524 households having adults with disabilities and 418 households having children with disabilities. HI used purposive sampling to select the respondents from the currently active beneficiary dataset. Due to the large size of rehabilitation project, 93% of respondents were people with physical impairment. The results should be used as reference rather than representation for the needs of people with disabilities in Jordan.

The assessment findings are presented in two parts: Data at individual level and Data at household level.

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

**Basic needs**

Support affected households to meet their basic and immediate needs. Most frequent needs are **food, rent, medicine, and non-food items (including diapers)**. Since lack of cash is the most quoted barrier to meet these needs, **multi-purpose cash support** is recommended. Complement this with:

- Support to working members to return to paid jobs or to continue/resume their own businesses;
- Providing **long-term livelihood support** to households with no paid jobs, no own business and no (formal) assistance to build income generating capacity.

**Medical needs**

Continue providing **basic medical checks** and answering medical needs. Not ensuring regular medical checks will have a greater impact on the health conditions of people with disabilities in the country.

**Food**

Given the responses on food source, our attention is on **dairy products, especially for infants**. We recommend organizations who work with children aged 0-5 to focus on provision of dairy products for children.

**Psychosocial support**

Provide psychosocial support as part of COVID-19 response.

**Assistive devices**

Organizations who provide assistive devices should not only continue to provide new ones during the crisis but also make sure provided assistive devices are still relevant and functioning.

**Education**

Education actors upkeep ‘No-one left behind’ principle and investigate reasons for the lack of access to learning.
IMPACT OF COVID-19 CRISIS ON PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

DEMOGRAPHIC DATA OF 466 PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

**AGE GROUP OF RESPONDENTS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18-&lt;35</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35-&lt;60</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>275</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;60</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SEX OF RESPONDENTS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>279</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ASSISTIVE DEVICES**

OUT OF 466 PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

38% | 175  were using assistive devices

AMONG 175 USERS OF ASSISTIVE DEVICES

55% | 97  reported their devices did not work well

AMONG 97 USERS WHOSE ASSISTIVE DEVICES DID NOT WORK WELL

93% | 90  reported that their devices required replacement

THE DEVICES THAT MOST REQUIRED REPLACEMENT INCLUDED

- Eyeglasses and contact lens: 50
- Wheelchairs and crutches: 14
- Prostheses and orthotics: 13

**MEDICAL NEEDS**

OUT OF 466 PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

55% | 256  had current medical needs

- 39% | 101  with medical needs partly met
- 88% | 226  could not go to hospitals or clinics for their regular checks or additional medical needs
- 55% | 140  with medical needs not met at all

(*) 93% of respondents have physical impairment. Therefore, the data above may not reflect opinions of persons with disabilities other than physical impairment.
**PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT**

Out of 466 persons with disabilities:

- **33%** (152) felt worried, nervous or anxious all the time.
- **48%** (223) felt worried, nervous or anxious sometimes.
- **8%** (35) rarely felt worried, nervous or anxious.

Among those who answered that they felt worried, nervous or anxious all the time, sometimes or rarely:

- A lot: **31%** (129)
- Somewhere in between a lot and a little: **48%** (195)
- A little: **20%** (82)

**AWARENESS OF COVID-19**

- **71%** (367) had NO information needs about the COVID-19 crisis.
- **97%** (452) found the information relating to COVID-19 protection and prevention that they received easy to understand.

Among those who needed information, the top needs were information about:

- Keep yourself healthy: **9%**
- COVID-19 symptoms: **8%**
- How and where to get test: **7%**
- Government rules: **4%**

**IMPACT OF COVID-19 CRISIS ON PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES**

- 48% (195)
- 20% (82)

(*) 93% of respondents have physical impairment. Therefore, the data above may not reflect opinions of persons with disabilities other than physical impairment.
IMPACT OF COVID-19 CRISIS ON HOUSEHOLDS HAVING MEMBERS WITH DISABILITIES

DEMOGRAPHIC DATA OF 942 RESPONDENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AGE GROUP OF RESPONDENTS</th>
<th>18-&lt;35</th>
<th>35-&lt;60</th>
<th>&gt;60</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HOUSEHOLD LOCATION</th>
<th>Amman</th>
<th>Irbid</th>
<th>Mafraq</th>
<th>Zarqa</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HOUSEHOLD NEEDS</th>
<th>Food</th>
<th>Cash</th>
<th>Rent</th>
<th>Medical assistance/Medicine</th>
<th>Diapers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Top list of needs</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Barriers for all needs showed

| Lack of Money | 84% | 719 choices |
| Services and goods not available | 4% | 34 choices |

EDUCATION

AMONG 942 HOUSEHOLDS

42% | 268 had children not using online education platform during quarantine period

The households were asked about the top then second and third needs that they lack at the time of the survey, as well as the barriers for them to meet the needs mentioned.
Among 942 households, 67% had one or more members in paid jobs before movement restrictions. Out of these, 78% (491) had members losing jobs due to movement restrictions. Among 63 households, 7% had between one to six members doing their own businesses (small shops, home business, child care service, etc.) before movement restrictions.

Among 43 household members who stopped their businesses, 68% (43) had members stopping their businesses due to movement restrictions. Among these, 44% (19) were confident that they could re-open the business when the movement restrictions are over.

Among 942 households, 79% (746) did not receive external support in the last 3 months. Among these, 28% (206) did not have any members in paid jobs nor doing business even before movement restrictions. Among 43 households, 41% (306) were Jordanians. Among these, 53% (393) were Syrians.

Among 942 households, 78% (739) rented their houses. Out of these, 50% (369) believed that they were at risk of eviction. Among these, 27% (202) did not know if they were at risk of eviction.
IMPACT OF COVID-19 CRISIS ON HOUSEHOLDS HAVING MEMBERS WITH DISABILITIES

SAVING/DEBT

AMONG 942 HOUSEHOLDS

96% | 901 reported that they had no saving

89% | 836 reported that they had debts

OUT OF 33 HOUSEHOLDS WHO HAD SAVING

64% reported that their savings would last under one month

27% reported that their savings would last between one to three months

OUT OF THOSE

77% could not pay their debts

18% were not sure if they could continue to pay their debts

901

836

FOOD SOURCE

Three types of main food that households was consuming at the survey time

Three types of main food that households normally consumed but did NOT have at the survey time

Three types of main food that households normally consumed but would not have in the COMING MONTH if the situation remains the same

Starch 93% 873

Other protein sources 52% 486

Vegetable 48% 448

Meat 80% 749

Fruit 46% 432

Dairy products 41% 382

Meat 54% 511

Starch 51% 484

Dairy products 45% 420

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c.pham@hi.org