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La Mission permanente du Liban auprès de l'Office des Nations Unies et des Organisations Internationales à Genève présente ses compliments à Madame Cecilia Jimenez-Damary , Rapporteuse spéciale sur les droits des personnes déplacées, Bureau du Haut Commissariat des Nations Unies aux Droits de l'Homme à Genève , et en référence à sa lettre en date du 30 janvier 2020 relative au questionnaire sur les droits des personnes déplacées et particulièrement les personnes handicapées , a l'honneur de lui remettre ci-joint la réponse du Ministère des Affaires Sociales contenant des informations sur le sujet mentionné ci-dessus.

La Mission permanente du Liban compte sur la gracieuse indulgence de l'estimable Bureau vis-à-vis du dépassement involontaire des délais.

La Mission permanente du Liban auprès de l'Office des Nations Unies et des Organisations Internationales à Genève, saisit cette occasion pour renouveler à Madame Cecilia Jimenez-Damary, Rapporteuse spéciale sur les droits des personnes déplacées Haut Commissariat des Nations Unies aux Droits de l'Homme à Genève, l'assurance de sa haute considération.

Genève le 23 avril 2020



Haut Commissariat des Nations Unies aux Droits de l'Homme
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1201 Genève

Republic of Lebanon

Ministry of Social Affairs

Head of the planning and Research service

Subject: Information about the rights of internally displaced persons with disabilities

Reference: the letter of Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Emigrants number 272/8 date 3/2/2020


With reference to the above subject and reference, we report the following:

The definition of internally displaced persons (IDPs) most commonly used comes from the United Nation's (UN) Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement. The Guiding Principles define IDPs as "persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized State border."

As mentioned in Labour Force and Household Living Conditions Survey 2018-2019 Lebanon,

The population of Lebanon for mid-2018 was estimated at around 4.842 million people, excluding people living in non-residential units, such as army barracks, refugee camps and adjacent gatherings, and informal settlements.

Eighty per cent of residents are Lebanese and 20 per cent are citizens of cent), and the Gaza of Becharre for the lowest share (0.5 per cent).

Based on the guidelines of the Washington Group on Disability Statistics, about **4 per cent** of residents suffer from a disability, or have difficulty functioning, which restricts their participation because of difficulties in one or more of the following six core functional domains: seeing; 

hearing; walking or climbing steps; remembering or concentrating; self-care; and communicating.

However, the study did not address internal displacement for people with special needs, especially since Lebanon has not been exposed to armed conflict since 2006, nor was it exposed to natural disasters that necessitated the displacement of citizens from their places of residence, and therefore we do not have information on internal displacement for Lebanese people with disabilities.

Syrian in Lebanon

The Government of Lebanon considers that it is being subject to a situation of mass influx. It refers to individuals who fled from Syria into its territory after March 2011 as temporarily displaced individuals, and reserves its sovereign right to determine their status according to Lebanese laws and regulations.

The Lebanon Crisis Response Plan uses the following terminologies to refer to persons who have fled from and cannot return to Syria:

1. "persons displaced from Syria" (which can, depending on context, include Palestine Refugees from Syria and Lebanese returnees as well as registered and unregistered Syrian nationals);
2. "displaced Syrians" (referring to Syrian nationals);
3. "persons registered as refugees by UNHCR".

1. Provide existing data and evidence on persons with disabilities in situations of internal displacement (globally or in a specific region or country) and/or challenges and gaps with regards to the collection, analysis and use thereof.

As per VASyR (Vulnerability Assessment for displaced Syrians) 2019, 5.5% of all individuals surveyed had a disability (either physical, visual, intellectual, hearing, speaking). Of those, 7% were affected by eviction during their stay in Lebanon. Noting that most evictions are due to households' inability to pay rent and therefore getting evicted.

2. Share reports about the experiences of IDPs with disabilities during the various phases of displacement and in different settings (eg. emergency/protracted displaced, urban/rural), including their support needs and forms of discrimination or violence experienced as relevant, and any information that includes a gender and intersectional analysis.

3. Describe the relevant national, regional and/or international legal and policy frameworks applicable to IDPs with disabilities, as well as achievements and challenges in their implementation.

4. Provide concrete examples of good practices and challenges in addressing the protection and support needs of IDPs with disabilities, providing them with inclusive and accessible humanitarian assistance during displacement and supporting the achievement of durable solutions.

5. Describe efforts undertaken to ensure the active coordination, participation and meaningful consultation with internally displaced persons with disabilities and their organisations in decisions affecting them during all phases of displacement. Information about the outcomes achieved and the remaining gaps would also be welcome.

Challenges regarding disability:

- Lack of expertise in understanding disability among non-specialized partners
- Lack of expertise in data collection concerning disability

- Earmarked budgets of programmes that are non-inclusive of disability
- Disability is not mainstreamed; it is often seen as the responsibility of specialized agencies and organizations

• Data is collected during registration interviews at UNHCR, based on specific needs. For those who are not registered or recorded, the Washington Group Questionnaire is used also for data collection by partners. However, there is a lack of access to this data at the Inter-Agency level.

• Lack of active disability inclusion at field level – i.e. Persons with Disability face a challenge concerning legal documentation due to the lack of accessible facilities and access challenges to GSO (non-inclusive procedure)

• Persons with disability are not usually included in the groups/community

• Some data is available, but it is not yet sufficiently analyzed

6. Describe how the support needs of IDPs with disabilities have been taken into account in relevant humanitarian and development planning, including to ensure the effective management and dissemination of accessible information at all stages.

7. Describe actions considered or planned for 2020 to provide IDPs with disabilities with inclusive and accessible humanitarian assistance during displacement, to promote durable solutions and to foster their active participation and meaningful consultation in decisions affecting them during all phases of displacement.

Concerning the way forward , this is what we have under LCRP strategy

“To ensure that all individual are equally protected, the sector will prioritize activities that aim to **enhance the direct delivery of quality and inclusive protection services to persons with specific needs (PwSN),**[1] including case management for children at risk and SGBV survivors, equal access to services (mainstream and specialized rehabilitation) for persons with disabilities and mental health issues, as well as protection and emergency cash modalities. A comprehensive understanding of the **threats, vulnerabilities and coping capacities** of **affected populations**, including **persons with specific needs**, will

continue to shape the Protection sector's response to those most at risk. Through targeted support, this will enable PwSN to access services and enjoy their rights on the same level as others. This approach will be complemented by the sector efforts to **expand meaningful access for these persons to the services of other sectors** through a strong commitment to mainstreaming protection and promoting **gender-sensitive and inclusive services** across the response."

"The sector will also promote **access to both general and specialized services for persons with specific needs** across sectors, including to decrease burden, enhance socioeconomic productivity, and nurture wellbeing and livelihoods. Specific tailored activities will encompass in particular individual and group counselling, , provision of rehabilitation aids and services, case management, psychosocial support, health care and legal aid services, specialized rehabilitation support for complex psychosocial and mental health difficulties as well as physical disabilities, and emergency support with respect to shelter and financial assistance. In 2020, emphasis will be put on further enhancing access to mental health assistance for those who need it, by liaising closely with the Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) Task Force. In parallel, the Protection sector will strengthen advocacy for all services provided by protection and other actors to be inclusive and fully accessible for persons with specific needs."

4/3/2020

Head of Population Department

M. Mghames
Mariam Mghames

بيروت ٢٠٢٠/٠٢/٢٠

الموضوع: طلب معلومات حول حقوق الأشخاص النازحين داخلياً لا سيما ذوي الاحتياجات الخاصة

Internally Displaced Persons with Disabilities

بعد الاضطلاع على التقرير حول النزوح الداخلي للأشخاص خاصة ذوي الاحتياجات الخاصة، نفيد أن التقرير يتمحور حول النقاط الأساسية التي يجب الأخذ بها والاجراءات اللازم اتباعها بهدف ادماج الخطط المستدامة لحماية والغاء التمييز للأشخاص ذوي الاحتياجات الخاصة في المجتمع، ومتابعتهم خلال مرحلة النزوح ، ووضع الخطط اللازمة ضمن أنظمة الدول التي تأخذ بعين الاعتبار حقوق الأشخاص ذوي الاحتياجات الخاصة (صحية، اجتماعية، اقتصادية، حماية وعدم تمييز...) ضمن خططها الإنمائية.

لمحة عن التقرير:

- من هم الأشخاص ذوي الاحتياجات الخاصة (عددهم - أسباب النزوح الداخلي)
- الحاجة الى حماية ودعم وعدم تمييز
- ما هي الحواجز التي تعترضهم (اجتماعية، جسدية، بيئية)
- الوصول الى الخدمات بالمطلق: تعليمية، ضمان اجتماعي، مهنية، صحية، عدم تمييز)

من هم الأشخاص الأكثر عرضة:

- الأشخاص الوحيدين ذوي الاعاقات الشديدة غير المحاطين
- الاولاد الايتام والمتروكين المشردين
- الأشخاص الناجين من احداث مؤلمة (حرب، كوارث طبيعية...)
- الاولاد ذوي الحاجات الخاصة معرضين:
 - الاساءة الجسدية والجنسية
 - الاستغلال
 - الاهدال
 - الاقصاء والابعاد عن التعليم
- الأشخاص كبار السن خلال مرحلة النزوح
 - المتروكين والمهملين من العائلة
 - المعزولين
 - المهمشين
 - الغير قادرين على الحصول على المأوى/ الماكل والعناية الصحية اللازمة للبقاء على قيد الحياة

الحاجات:

- حلول مستدامة

- حماية وترويج حقوق الاشخاص ذوي الحاجات الخاصة النازحين داخليا
- ان هذا التقرير قد حوّل النظرة للاشخاص ذوي الاحتياجات الخاصة من نظرة شفقة ومرض لاشخاص لهم حقوقهم من واجب الدولة والمجتمع ككل تأمينهم لهم.

اهداف هذا التقرير :

- حماية الاشخاص ذوي الحاجات الخاصة النازحين داخليا
- دعم الانجازات التي تحققت في موضوع الحلول الدائمة للاشخاص ذوي الاحتياجات الخاصة النازحين داخليا
- الاقتراحات

الخطوات والنهج الاستحقاقى الذي سيأخذهُ التقرير

- تطبيق القرارات الرسمية المتخذة المتعلقة بالاشخاص ذوي الاحتياجات الخاصة النازحين داخليا
- التجربة والتحديات التي يواجهها الاشخاص ذوي الاحتياجات الخاصة النازحين داخليا
- الفجوات والعراقيل التي يواجهها الاشخاص ذوي الاحتياجات الخاصة النازحين داخليا (تحديات اجتماعية-عنف-تمييز)
- البيانات والادلة المتعلقة بالاشخاص ذوي الاحتياجات الخاصة النازحين داخليا
- مشاركة الاشخاص ذوي الاحتياجات الخاصة النازحين داخليا بأخذ القرارات المتعلقة بهم خلال مرحلة النزوح

الاسئلة

1. الاجابة وتقييم المعلومات اللازمة (اعداد- تحديات - فجوات) عن الاشخاص ذوي الاحتياجات الخاصة النازحين داخليا
2. مشاركة تقارير حول التجربة التي خاضها الاشخاص ذوي الاحتياجات الخاصة النازحين داخليا خلال مرحلة النزوح الداخلي (الدعم الذي هم بحاجة له- العنف الذي يواجهونه - التمييز الجنسي والمناطقى)
3. عرض الاطار القانوني والسياسي الوطني والدولي المعمول به المتعلق بالاشخاص ذوي الاحتياجات الخاصة النازحين داخليا، كما التحديات والانجازات خلال التنفيذ
4. اعطاء امثلة ملموسة عن خبرات وتحديات ايجابية خلال فترة النزوح
5. عرض الجهود المبذولة للتعاون والمشاركة الفعالة والايجابية مع الاشخاص ذوي الاحتياجات الخاصة النازحين داخليا (الانجازات والهفوات)
6. عرض كيف اخذت بعين الاعتبار حاجات الاشخاص ذوي الاحتياجات الخاصة النازحين داخليا في المخططات الانمائية بما فيها ادارة ونشر المعلومات على جميع الاعددة
7. عرض الخطوات والاجراءات للعام 2020 بما تقدم للاشخاص ذوي الاحتياجات الخاصة النازحين داخليا :

- a. المتابعة خلال فترة النزوح
- b. تعزيز الحلول المستدامة
- c. التأكد من مشاركتهم الفعالة في اخذ القرارات المتعلقة بهم خلال فترة النزوح.

إن الإجابة على هذه الأسئلة يتطلب عمل ميداني مباشر مع الأشخاص ذوي الاحتياجات الخاصة الفاضين داخليا
ودراسة موسعة مع الأخذ بعين الاعتبار الأسباب والظروف وراء النزوح ونحن لا نملك دراسة عن هذا الوضع
في الوقت الراهن.

وحدة الأبحاث والدراسات

لينا الأشقر