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WATCH

“It Was Really Hard to Protect Myself”

Impact of the Armed Conflict on Children with Disabilities



“It Was Really Hard to Protect Myself”

Impact of the Armed Conflict in Syria
on Children with Disabilities

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Summary

Many times, I refused to leave the house to try to escape; it was just too difficult for me to run with crutches. It would take several people to help me get into the car, which would make them an easy target for an airstrike. I wanted to avoid exposing other people to that risk.

— Thara J., who lost a leg in an airstrike in 2015 when she was 13

The conflict in Syria has been one of the deadliest in the world, killing at least 350,000 people over the past decade and forcibly displacing over 13 million. Widespread atrocities, extensive violations of international human rights and humanitarian law, and high humanitarian needs have characterized the conflict. Civilian infrastructure has been damaged or destroyed on a massive scale, the health system has been ravaged, and an estimated 12 million—about 54 percent of Syria’s population—are food insecure, with the Covid-19 pandemic further exacerbating humanitarian needs. The United Nations (UN) Human Rights Council has expressed concern that people with disabilities, along with women, children and older persons, are among the most at risk of abuse and violence in Syria.

Based on interviews with 54 people between October 2020 and June 2022, this report examines the specific impact of the conflict on children with disabilities. It examines the risks faced by children with disabilities during attacks, mental health impacts of the conflict, the impact of poverty and a lack of access to humanitarian assistance, health care, assistive devices, and education on children with disabilities’ lives and rights. It also discusses stigma and discrimination and how these impact their human rights. Interviewees included 6 children between the ages of 12 and 17, 2 young adults with disabilities, and 20 parents and 2 adult relatives of children with disabilities. Human Rights Watch focused on people living in northwest and northeast Syria, because of the particularly high humanitarian needs, lack of infrastructure, and greater accessibility of interviewees compared with other parts of Syria. Human Rights Watch also interviewed 18 representatives of international and local humanitarian organizations and 2 medical professionals working in Syria.

Armed conflicts, including the one in Syria, present specific risks and harms to children with disabilities and their rights. All parties to the Syrian conflict have a responsibility to protect children, including those with disabilities, and ensure humanitarian access.

Children themselves, young people, and their families described how children with physical disabilities faced barriers to fleeing attacks without assistance. A key challenge for escaping hostilities is the absence of assistive devices—such as wheelchairs, prostheses, or hearing aids—that are largely unavailable. Children with a hearing disability or developmental or intellectual disabilities may not hear, know, or understand what is happening during an attack. Children with different types of disabilities are at risk of abandonment if their families feel unable to meet their needs or to bring them to safety.

The situation has worsened as Syria’s 11-year-conflict has increased poverty and structural barriers faced by children with disabilities and degraded the support systems that existed prior to the conflict.

According to the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), in 2020, households in Syria with more than one member with a disability were nine percent less likely to be able to meet their basic needs than other households. By 2022, all Syrians’ ability to meet their basic needs decreased as compared with 2020. People with disabilities and children were among those disproportionately impacted by worsening poverty.

Families of children with disabilities interviewed for this report were often unable to afford basic necessities, such as food and shelter, let alone the necessities a child with a disability might require, such as therapies and assistive devices. These therapies and assistive devices were largely unavailable where the interviewed families lived.

Parents of children with disabilities in Syria struggled to access health care for their children, information about their children’s disabilities, and early intervention services for children with developmental conditions and disabilities.

Covid-19 has exacerbated these difficulties, particularly when accessing necessary medical care, given Syria’s already over-stretched healthcare system with insufficient functional facilities and low number of qualified personnel per capita.

In addition, mental health and psychosocial support services were either lacking, generally not inclusive of, or inaccessible to, children with disabilities. This has compounded the Syrian conflict's devastating impact on the mental health of children with disabilities who, unlike other children, worry that their situation may put family members at risk or that they will be abandoned during attacks and have a chronic lack of access to inclusive education and support services, including mental health services.

Children with disabilities in Syria also face increased barriers to accessing public schools and educational services provided by humanitarian organizations. Inaccessible roads, inaccessible school facilities, and a lack of assistive devices pose challenges for children with physical disabilities. A lack of trained teachers, inclusive curricula, and stigma impede the right to education of children with sensory, intellectual, and psychosocial disabilities.

This report documents discrimination, exclusion, verbal abuse, and threats against children with disabilities. It also includes one case of a young girl who was allegedly chained by a relative.

Approximately 28 percent of Syria's current population has a disability, according to a UN survey, nearly double the global average. A 2021 countrywide UN Humanitarian Needs Assessment in Syria found 19 percent of children between the ages of 2 and 17 have a disability, and another assessment published in March 2022 found 21 percent of children between ages of 2 and 4 in northeast Syria have a disability. Another needs assessment published in 2022 notes a "chronic lack of data on persons with disabilities at the internally displaced persons (IDP) site level," suggesting the actual numbers and percentages of children with disabilities may be higher than reported.

Conflicts generally increase the prevalence of disability as a result of injury, mental health trauma, and a lack of access to basic needs and essential services. In 2022, OCHA reported that one in four children under five in some parts of Syria are chronically malnourished and at risk of experiencing physical and cognitive impairments, repeated infection, developmental delays, disabilities, and even death. While there is no recent data on how many people have acquired a disability as result of the war, in 2015, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) reported more than 1.5 million adults and children in Syria have acquired a disability due to the war.

The humanitarian response in Syria has been one of the largest in recent history with billions of US dollars contributed: \$6.7 billion was pledged in 2022, including by the United States, European Union (EU), and EU member states. However, according to the UN, this is not enough to meet rising humanitarian needs. The response has also been complicated by the Syrian government's actions—namely, the co-optation of humanitarian assistance to fund atrocities, advance its own interests, punish those perceived as opponents, and benefit those loyal to it—as well as the closure of the border crossings with Turkey used to bring humanitarian assistance into Syria. As of 2022, 14.6 million people, including 3.3 million people with disabilities over 12, in Syria required humanitarian assistance: an increase of 1.2 million from 2021.

Despite being one of the largest in recent history, humanitarian operations in Syria have not sufficiently captured the rights and needs of children with different types of disabilities. According to the UN Humanitarian Needs Overview 2021 report, people with disabilities in Syria “face systematic challenges in accessing humanitarian services on an equal basis with others.” However, that report makes very limited reference to the situation of children with disabilities.

Human Rights Watch research found that international and local humanitarian organizations operating in Syria that provide services to children with disabilities either do so in so-called special settings or separated from other children; sometimes, only disability-focused organizations provide such services. While targeted services are important, they should be provided alongside inclusive and universal programs, especially in educational settings.

The massive impact of the war on children with disabilities in Syria has highlighted the need for the UN and governments to commit serious attention and resources to mitigate the impact of the conflict on children with disabilities. However, UN monitoring and reporting continues to pay less attention to children with disabilities, compared with other children. For example, the UN secretary-general's 2021 report on children and the Syrian armed conflict includes data on children who have been injured or “maimed,” which can cause long-term disability, but does not frame concerns or responses in the context of the rights of children with disabilities. General protections, while applicable to children with disabilities, are not adequate responses to the specific barriers, risks, and harms faced by children with disabilities.

Without detailed and careful UN monitoring and reporting on the experiences of children with disabilities, the full impact of the conflict on them and their rights will remain unclear. Consequently, the protection response, including the humanitarian response, may miss or underserve a substantial group of children.

The rights of children and adults with disabilities in Syria's conflict are protected by international humanitarian law and international human rights law. Customary international humanitarian law applies to all parties to a conflict, both state and non-state actors and protects civilians in times of wars, like Syria's internal armed conflict. International human rights law applies at all times. The Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) explicitly remind states of their obligations to ensure the safety and protection of children, including those with disabilities, during armed conflicts.

The CRPD requires the UN and governments to move beyond simply identifying people with disabilities, including children, in a list of "vulnerable" groups and instead to apply a disability rights approach to the norms of civilian protection. This includes being cognizant of the experiences and rights of children with disabilities during attacks and evacuations; in accessing basic necessities, education, and humanitarian services; and during peace processes factor these experiences into targeted protocols, rules, and approaches to civilian protection.

The UN Security Council should request that humanitarian assessment reports and plans and reports by the secretary-general and other UN agencies on Syria specifically cover the situation of children with disabilities. The secretary-general should systematically address the impact of the armed conflict in Syria on children with disabilities in his reports and briefings.

UN country teams in Syria should do more to document the conflict's impact on children with disabilities. The UN special representative on children and armed conflict should work with country teams to ensure information about the disproportionate impact of the conflict on children with disabilities is collected, analyzed, and reflected in relevant reports.

Donors and humanitarian organizations operating in Syria should provide targeted, rights-respecting, tailored, and disability-led responses to the rights and needs of children with

disabilities, including their rights to food, adequate housing, rehabilitation services, health care, mental health and psychosocial support services, and education.

All parties to the conflict in Syria should immediately end all direct, indiscriminate, and disproportionate attacks on civilians and civilian objects and ensure respect for international humanitarian law and international human rights law. They should also allow prompt and unhindered humanitarian access to UN agencies and humanitarian organizations to deliver impartial assistance to civilians in need across Syria. Finally, they should ensure children with disabilities have access to education, health care, assistive devices, and other services, and are protected from discrimination and abuse.

Methodology

Human Rights Watch interviewed 6 children between the ages of 12 and 17 (2 girls and 4 boys), 2 18-year-olds with a disability (1 woman and 1 man), 20 parents (12 fathers and 8 mothers), and 2 adult relatives (1 man and 1 woman). The listed age is their age at the time of the interview. The majority of children described in this report were born shortly before the conflict began in 2011 or during the war. As such, their lives have been overwhelmingly shaped by the armed conflict and the violent attacks, displacement, and degradation of essential and other services that have characterized it.

Human Rights Watch also interviewed 18 representatives of UN agencies, international humanitarian organizations, and local humanitarian organizations and 2 medical professionals working in Syria.

All interviews occurred between October 2020 and June 2022. The researcher conducted interviews remotely by telephone or, for a small number, by video call. This approach created numerous challenges as it restricted Human Rights Watch's ability to contact children with disabilities and their families, especially those without electricity or internet access. Due to the inherent limitations of using a telephone, it was particularly difficult to directly reach and communicate with children with certain types of disabilities, such as hearing and intellectual disabilities.

Interviewees included children or relatives of children who have various learning, physical, developmental, intellectual, sensory, expressive, or receptive language disabilities or autism.

All interviews with relatives and children were conducted in English with Arabic interpretation. Most of the interviews with humanitarian workers were in English; some used Arabic interpretation. The researcher informed all interviewees about the purpose and voluntary nature of the interviews, the ways in which Human Rights Watch would use the information, and that they would not receive any compensation for their participation. The researcher obtained consent from all interviewees and gave the children and their

families the opportunity to decline to answer specific questions or end the interview at any time.

Human Rights Watch took precautions to avoid re-traumatizing the children and adult relatives interviewed for this report. This was especially important in light of the trauma experienced by many Syrians and the lack of accessible psychosocial support services across Syria. All interviews with children occurred in the presence of a parent.

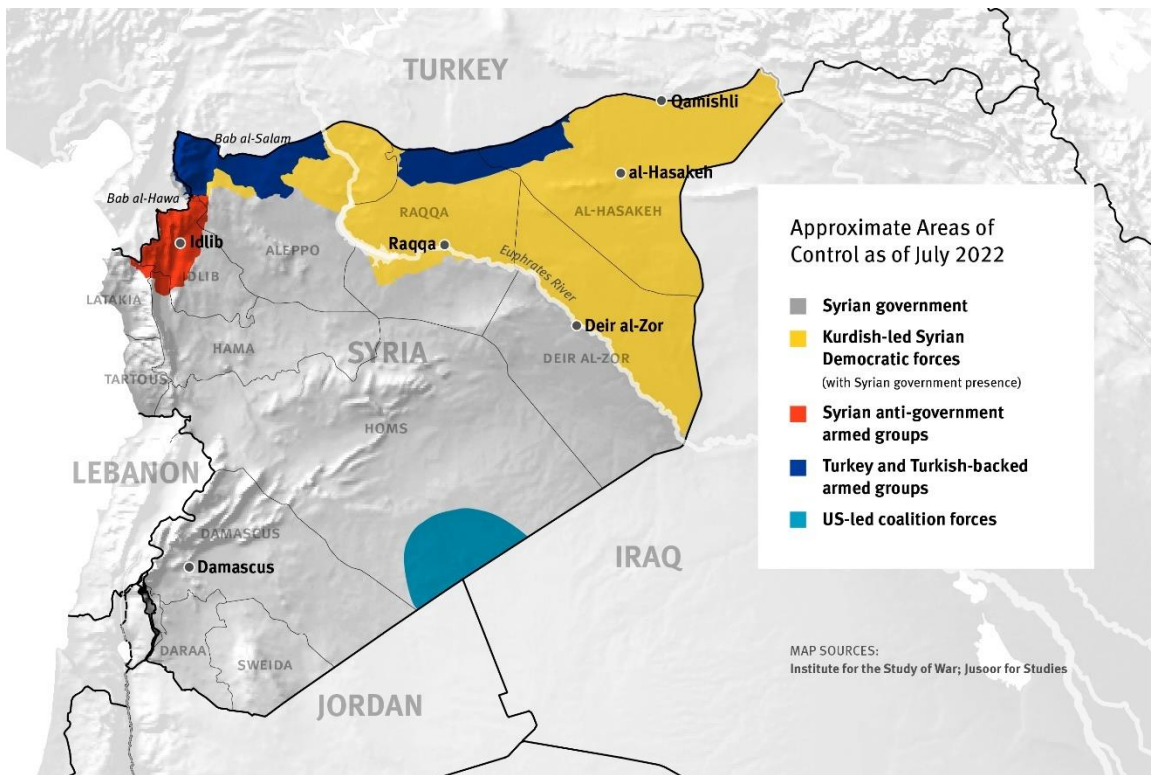
To protect the privacy of the children and their families, Human Rights Watch has withheld some names. Parents and adult caregivers' names are used only if the interviewee specifically requested that their name be included and Human Rights Watch deemed no risk would follow the publication of their name. Real names of adults are written as a first name and an initial. Pseudonyms are indicated by a first name and are noted in the footnotes. All children's names are pseudonyms, except in a few cases where their adult relatives gave consent, they had been identified in previous Human Rights Watch reporting, or they appear in multimedia materials connected to this report.

Human Rights Watch has also omitted the names of several staff members of international and Syrian NGOs at their request to preserve their anonymity and ability to work without constraints in Syria.

Nearly all interviewees lived in northwest and northeast Syria, which are, respectively, under the control of anti-government groups and the Kurdish-led Autonomous Administration. Some families lived in areas in the northeast under the control of Turkey and affiliated armed groups, and two families lived in areas in the northeast under the control of the Syrian government. Human Rights Watch selected these areas because of their particularly high humanitarian needs, lack of infrastructure, and greater accessibility of interviewees compared with other parts of Syria. Human Rights Watch also interviewed one parent in Damascus. Four of the humanitarian workers were based inside Syria; the others were based in neighboring countries.

This report aims to publish information on human rights concerns affecting children with disabilities and their families in Syria. It does not seek to identify the parties to the conflict responsible for the attacks mentioned in it, but instead seeks to stress their responsibility to protect children with disabilities and their rights and to ensure humanitarian access.

Background



Most of the territory in Syria is under the control of the government.¹ Under international human rights law, Syrian authorities bear the primary responsibility of respecting, protecting, and fulfilling the rights of children with disabilities in Syrian territory. This includes ensuring the protection of children with disabilities caught up in the conflict and providing them with access to services to address their basic rights and needs, such as health care, assistive devices, education, and other necessary services and support.²

However, the Syrian government has obstructed the work of humanitarian agencies and organizations providing impartial assistance. Instead, it should facilitate their efforts, which should be inclusive of and able to reach people with disabilities in need.

¹ Congressional Research Service, “Syria and U.S. Policy,” April 19, 2022, <https://crsreports.congress.gov/product/pdf/IF/IF11930>.

² The Syrian government ratified the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) in 2009; the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) in 1993; the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) and the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) in 1969.

Northern Syria is under the control of anti-government groups, the Kurdish-led Autonomous Administration, or Turkey and Turkish-backed armed groups. Those who exercise effective control in Syria's northwest and northeast have obligations to respect and protect rights, including of children with disabilities, by providing services or facilitating the work of humanitarian agencies.

Under international humanitarian law, the Syrian government and all other parties to the conflict should take all feasible precautions to minimize harm to civilians and civilian objects and should not carry out attacks that would fail to discriminate between combatants and civilians or cause disproportionate civilian harm.

Since the start of the armed conflict, Human Rights Watch has documented human rights violations and abuses, war crimes, and crimes against humanity, ranging from torture and mistreatment to indiscriminate attacks and the use of chemical weapons. These violations of international humanitarian law and human rights law have significantly affected all Syrians, including children with disabilities.

This report aims to publish information on human rights concerns affecting children with disabilities and their families in Syria. It does not seek to identify the parties to the conflict responsible for the attacks mentioned in it; instead, it seeks to stress their responsibility to protect children with disabilities and their rights and to ensure humanitarian access.

Children with Disabilities at Greater Risk During Attack

Situations of armed conflict and crises often force people to flee when violence erupts.³ People with disabilities are at high risk when their communities are attacked. In March 2021, the Secretariat of the Conference of States Parties to the CRPD highlighted the disproportionate risks faced by people with disabilities during all armed conflicts, including their ability to flee attacks.⁴ They may be less able to flee, especially in the absence of advance warning or access to assistive devices. They may be left behind: their families sometimes face a split-second decision, either to flee with those who can escape easily or to remain behind to provide support.

These global findings are extremely applicable to Syria, given its population of people with disabilities. Approximately 28 percent of Syria's current population are estimated to have a disability, a figure that is nearly double the global average.⁵ Children have disabilities at similar levels as well. A 2021 nationwide needs assessment found 19 percent of Syrian children aged 2 to 17 have a disability, and another assessment published in March 2022 found that 21 percent of children aged 2 to 4 in Northeast Syria have a disability.⁶ The latter report cites a "chronic lack of data on persons with disabilities at the IDP site level," which, since more than six million Syrians are internally displaced, suggests that the actual number of children with disabilities may be higher than reported.⁷

³ Submission from Human Rights Watch to the UN Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, "Persons with Disabilities in the Context of Armed Conflict," June 8, 2021, <https://www.hrw.org/news/2021/06/08/persons-disabilities-context-armed-conflict>.

⁴ Conference of State Parties to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, "Protecting the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in Armed Conflict and Humanitarian Emergencies," CRPD/CSP/2021/2, March 30, 2021, <https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=crpd%2Fcsp%2F2021%2F2&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False>, paras. 16 – 17

⁵ United Nations Humanitarian Needs Assessment Programme (HNAP) Syria, "Disability In Syria: Investigation on the Intersectional Impacts of Gender, Age and a Decade of Conflict on Persons with Disabilities," undated, <https://www.hi-deutschland-projekte.de/lnob/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2021/09/hnap-disability-in-syria-investigation-on-intersectional-impacts-2021.pdf>

⁶ United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), "2022 Humanitarian Needs Overview: Syrian Arab Republic," February 2022, <https://reliefweb.int/report/syrian-arab-republic/2022-humanitarian-needs-overview-syrian-arab-republic-february-2022>, p. 78.

⁷ Ibid., p. 98.

While there is no recent data on how many people have acquired a disability as result of the war, in 2015, the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) reported more than 1.5 million people in Syria have acquired a disability due to the war.⁸

The 2021 Syria UN Humanitarian Needs Overview found people with disabilities, as well as older people, are at increased risk of being separated from their families and caregivers, and they are also in need of assistive devices to support their independence.⁹ Human Rights Watch’s findings further confirm these risks and needs.

Eighteen parents of children with disabilities, two children, and two 18-year-olds in Syria told Human Rights Watch about the serious barriers to safely flee attacks experienced by children and adults with disabilities. Children with physical disabilities struggled to flee and seek shelter, often needing to rely on family members or others to carry or support them during their escape. In three cases, parents and relatives described being forced to leave their children with disabilities in order to flee safely with other family members.

Thara J., 18, was originally from a town in Idlib governorate in the northeast. She lost her left leg in a January 2015 barrel bomb attack when she was 13.¹⁰ (Barrel bombs, used primarily by the Syrian government, are improvised, unguided bombs launched from a helicopter or aircraft.) Since 2016, Thara J., who still lives in Idlib governorate, has experienced dozens of airstrikes and shelling attacks, adding that there was never an advance warning, which would have allowed her more time to flee. She has difficulty running with crutches and worries about exposing her family to risks when they stay behind to assist her during an attack:

I feel that I am a heavy burden on my family; they have to help me escape, which puts them at risk. But when I decide to stay at home, my family will stay home with me. The scariest thing when I hear an airstrike is knowing that I might lose someone I love.¹¹

⁸ United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), “No End in Sight to Seven Years of War in Syria: Children with Disabilities at Risk of Exclusion,” March 12, 2018, <https://www.unicef.org/press-releases/no-end-sight-seven-years-war-syria-children-disabilities-risk-exclusion>.

⁹ OCHA, “2021 Humanitarian Needs Overview: Syrian Arab Republic,” March 2021, <https://reliefweb.int/report/syrian-arab-republic/2021-humanitarian-needs-overview-syrian-arab-republic-march-2021-enar>, p. 57.

¹⁰ Human Rights Watch telephone interviews with Thara J., March 15, 2020 and October 9, 2020.

¹¹ Ibid.

Musa is a 13-year-old with a physical disability who uses a manual wheelchair. Musa, his mother, and three of his siblings fled Murat al-Numan and are internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Afrin region, Aleppo governorate, in northern Syria. His father died at the beginning of the war. “We never thought of leaving our area until we got directly hit by the airstrikes,” his mother said. “One time I had to flee with my other children, leaving [Musa] behind with his grandfather and his uncle who helped him flee.”¹² According to Musa himself, “We had to flee many times, and I had to crawl from one room to another to flee.”¹³

Children with a hearing, developmental, or intellectual disability may not hear, know about, or understand what is happening during an attack. Ahmed, a father of six children, including an 11-year-old girl who is deaf, and his wife fear for their daughter’s safety because she cannot hear airstrikes or shelling where they live in Harem district, Idlib governorate. “My wife and I keep our eye on her all the time, and if we hear an attack, we have to physically go and grab her to bring her with us to the shelter,” he said.¹⁴

Fatima J., the mother of an 11-year-old boy with an intellectual disability, recounted a nighttime attack in Afrin:

The balcony on our house was hit, and he didn’t understand what was happening. We had to take him by the hand and get him out to secure his safety. He didn’t know what was happening.¹⁵

Several other parents and family members of children with disabilities in Syria shared similar experiences.¹⁶

¹² Human Rights Watch telephone interview with the mother of Musa, November 17, 2020.

¹³ Human Rights Watch telephone interview with Musa (pseudonym), a child with a physical disability, November 17, 2020.

¹⁴ Human Rights Watch telephone interview with Ahmed (pseudonym), the father of six children, one of whom has a disability, March 27, 2021.

¹⁵ Human Rights Watch telephone interview with Fatima J., the mother of a child with an intellectual disability, November 18, 2020.

¹⁶ Human Rights Watch telephone interviews with Nourideen E., October 14, 2020; with a mother of a 5-year-old girl with a disability, December 8, 2020; with Osman (pseudonym) and his wife, who are parents of Reem who has a physical disability, March 14, 2021.

Interviews specifically revealed how the absence of assistive devices—such as wheelchairs, prostheses, or hearing aids—made it challenging for children with disabilities to escape hostilities. This has also broadly affected their lives and enjoyment of their rights, discussed in more detail in Section V.

Osman is a father of five children, including Reem, 13, who has cerebral palsy. The family is currently internally displaced in al-Shaddadi town in northeast Syria. Osman recounted several incidents of fleeing attacks, including airstrikes and missile strikes, and the struggles he encountered because Reem does not have a functioning wheelchair.¹⁷

Osman recalled one instance:

A house next to us was hit. Everyone started running away, and I didn't know what to do.... I was thinking of my child Reem and my other children. How will I be able to flee having to carry Reem? She was about 11 at that time, and she is a tall and well-fed child. And I have four more children. I went outside the house. I was in shock, not knowing what to do and seeing everyone else running away.

At first, I started carrying both Reem and her 2-year-old brother while my wife took care of our other children. But I couldn't continue like that. I asked my brother for help, he found a wheelbarrow, and we put her and her brother in it. That's how we were able to flee. I pushed the wheelbarrow for 9 kilometers. It was very difficult.¹⁸



A damaged and dysfunctional wheelchair used by a 12-year-old girl in northeast Syria. Photo courtesy of the girl's family 2021

¹⁷ Human Rights Watch telephone interview with Osman (pseudonym) and his wife, who are parents of Reem who has a physical disability, March 14, 2021.

¹⁸ Ibid.

Merwa, the mother of two girls, 7 and 9, with hearing disabilities, in Afrin, has been unable to repair one of her daughter's hearing aids, which broke after she fell off a bicycle. She fears they will not be aware of attacks without functioning hearing aid:

This is why I am looking for support. Even if I am screaming, and they are not close enough for me to just grab them [during an attack], they won't be able to hear me. I am scared for them.¹⁹

In the panic of an attack, some families leave children with disabilities behind. Eighteen parents told Human Rights Watch they encountered difficulties escaping an attack while supporting their children with disabilities. Two single parents of children with developmental and physical disabilities described fleeing without being able to assist those children, forcing them to leave those children behind. Both parents were reunited with their respective child during the attack or at a later time.

The uncle of Omar, a 10-year-old with intellectual disabilities, who lived next door to Omar, described an instance when his parents mistakenly left the boy behind while fleeing an attack:

He has no fear, and he doesn't understand [the danger]. He doesn't react like other children. Once, early in the morning, at about 8 a.m., we had just had breakfast when a jet flew over our houses. When this happens, we usually run to a small cave, about 10 meters from the house. We all ran to the cave, and then we realized Omar was not with us. His parents ran back to the house to fetch him, and just a few seconds later, their house was struck by a missile, completely destroying it. They had saved him at the very last minute.²⁰

Similarly, Ahmed A., an 18-year-old with a physical disability from Deir al-Zor governorate in southeast Syria, recounted a time he was abandoned during an airstrike:

¹⁹ Human Rights Watch telephone interview with Merwa (pseudonym), the mother of children with hearing disabilities, November 2, 2020.

²⁰ Human Rights Watch telephone interview with Nourideen E., the uncle of a child with intellectual disabilities, October 14, 2020.

It was really hard for me to protect myself like everyone else was. One time, I was out with my friends when airstrikes started. Everyone was just thinking of themselves and started running, and I was left alone. I could only walk very slowly to find a place to hide.²¹

One parent of three, including an 11-year-old boy with speaking and intellectual disabilities, has himself had a physical disability since his leg was amputated in 2006.²² Together with his wife and children, he fled west Aleppo and was living in a tent in a camp site in northern Aleppo for nine months at the time of the interview. He expressed his challenges in getting to safety:

It's really hard for people like me who have disabilities to flee any airstrikes or explosions. When I had to leave my town and flee to safety, I depended on other people to hold me and run with me, because I couldn't flee alone.²³

In April 2019, Nujeen Mustafa, a disability rights activist from Syria, shared the difficulties she faced as a child with a disability fleeing attacks in Aleppo city to the UN Security Council.²⁴ Nujeen described living in Aleppo during attacks and how often her mother would carry her to the bathroom to hide since it would have been hard to carry Nujeen down five flights of stairs to get to shelter. “Every day, I feared that I could be the reason that my family was one or two seconds too late,” Nujeen said.²⁵ Similar to the children included in this report, Nujeen did not have a wheelchair. She said, “many people with disabilities cannot depend on their families to help them reach safety. Often, because their family members have been killed or have already left.”²⁶

²¹ Human Rights Watch telephone interview with Ahmed A., an 18-year-old man with a physical disability, April 22, 2021.

²² Interview with a parent of an 11-year-old child with a disability (names withheld), November 16, 2020.

²³ Ibid.

²⁴ “You can and should do more to ensure people with disabilities are included in all aspects of your work – We cannot wait any longer,” Statement by Ms. Nujeen Mustafa during the United Nations Security Council briefing on the humanitarian situation in Syria on April 24, 2019, <https://www.hrw.org/news/2019/04/25/you-can-and-should-do-more-ensure-people-disabilities-are-included-all-aspects-your>.

²⁵ Ibid.

²⁶ Ibid.

International Legal Obligations in Armed Conflict

The CRPD obliges states parties to take “all necessary measures to ensure the protection and safety of persons with disabilities in situations of risk,” including armed conflict, in accordance with their obligations under international humanitarian law and international human rights law.²⁷ The CRC has similar provisions for children in armed conflicts, calling on states parties to “undertake to respect and ensure respect for rules of international humanitarian law applicable to them in armed conflict relevant to the child.”²⁸

International humanitarian law, which applies to all parties to the conflict, includes a fundamental obligation to distinguish between civilians and combatants at all times.²⁹ In order to protect civilians, international humanitarian law also requires parties to the conflict to give effective advance warning prior to an attack that may affect the civilian population.³⁰ Advance warnings should be accessible to and inclusive of people with disabilities, such as by making them accessible using different forms of communication.³¹ The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights said: “the failure to comply with this obligation [to provide an advance warning] in an accessible and inclusive manner amounts to discrimination on the basis of disability.”³² To be effective, a warning should, where possible, allow sufficient time to maximize the opportunity for civilians with disabilities to act on the warning.³³

²⁷ UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD), adopted December 13, 2006, G.A. Res. 61/106, Annex I, UN GAOR, 61st Sess., Supp. (No. 49) at 65, UN Doc. A/61/49 (2006), entered into force May 3, 2008, art. 11.

²⁸ Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), adopted November 20, 1989, G.A. Res. 44/25, annex, 44 U.N. GAOR Supp. (No. 49) at 167, U.N. Doc. A/44/49 (1989), entered into force September 2, 1990, arts. 38 (1) and 38 (4).

²⁹ See for example ICC Statute, Article 8(2)(e)(i) which sets out that “intentionally directing attacks against the civilian population as such or against individual civilians not taking direct part in hostilities” is war crime in non-international armed conflicts.

³⁰ The obligation to give effective advance warning prior to an attack which may affect the civilian population is a long-standing rule of customary international law. It is codified in Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts (Protocol I), art. 57 (2)(c). Although Syria is an internal armed conflict most of the provisions of Protocol 1 on the methods and means of warfare are applicable as a matter of customary international law.

³¹ United Nations Human Rights Council, “Thematic Study on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Under Article 11 of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, on Situations of Risk and Humanitarian Emergencies,” A/HRC/31/30, November 30, 2015, <https://www.refworld.org/docid/56c42c744.html>, para 42.

³² *Ibid.*, para 43.

³³ Alice Priddy, Geneva Academy Briefing No. 14, “Disability and Armed Conflict,” April 2019, <https://www.geneva-academy.ch/joomlatools-files/docman-files/Academy%20Briefing%2014-interactif.pdf>, p. 61.

Poverty and Lack of Access to Services

Poverty and its detrimental impact on rights, affects many families in Syria, but those with disabilities are particularly affected. On average, children with disabilities and their families are more likely than others to experience poverty and social exclusion.³⁴

Armed conflict and forced displacement further exacerbate this.³⁵

Poverty has impacted the lives and human rights of all children with disabilities included in this report. Due to the conflict, children with disabilities and their families lost homes, assets, income, livelihoods, and assistive devices, and lived in at-risk areas and inadequate conditions, including tents. Families interviewed struggled to provide necessities for their children, including food, health care, adequate housing, assistive devices, medication, therapies, diapers, and transportation fees to access schooling and some service centers.

Households in Syria with more than one member with a disability are nine percent less likely than other households to be able to meet their basic needs.³⁶ 60 percent of households with a person with a disability are food insecure compared with 51 percent of households not reporting members with a disability.³⁷ The UN defines food insecurity as lacking regular access to enough safe and nutritious food for normal growth and development and an active and healthy life.³⁸

Linked to the above, adults with disabilities in Syria, particularly those who are internally displaced, are nearly 20 percent less likely than those without disabilities to be involved in

³⁴ United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), “Combatting the Costs of Exclusion for Children with Disabilities and their Families,” March 2021, <https://www.unicef.org/media/96421/file/Combatting%20the%20Costs%20of%20Exclusionfor%20for%20Children%20with%20Disabilities%20and%20their%20Families.%20%20%20%20%20%20.pdf>.

³⁵ Zoe Marks, GSDRC Knowledge Services Professional Development Reading Pack, No. 52, “Poverty and Conflict,” October 2016, https://gsdrc.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/Poverty-and-conflict_RP.pdf.

³⁶ OCHA, “Humanitarian Needs Overview: Syrian Arab Republic,” March 2021.

³⁷ “Humanitarian Needs Overview: Syrian Arab Republic,” February 2022, p. 73.

³⁸ Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO), “Hunger and Food Insecurity,” undated, <https://www.fao.org/hunger/en/>.

income-generating activities that could help alleviate poverty.³⁹ However, physical barriers to infrastructure and services have impacted the ability of people with disabilities to engage in community activities and to have opportunities to generate income.⁴⁰

According to one parent with a physical disability, “There are no opportunities to provide food for the table. It’s really difficult for everyone, but especially for people with disabilities.”⁴¹

Food insecurity is rampant in Syria. It is estimated that a lack of access to proper nutrition has meant that millions of children are experiencing insufficient growth and are at risk of “impaired” physical and cognitive development.⁴²

More than 550,000 Syrians under the age of 5 were chronically malnourished in 2021.⁴³ In 2022, Syrians were forced to reduce their food intake, and one in four Syrian children were “stunted” and may experience complications regarding their “physical and cognitive development, repeated infections, development delays, disabilities and death.”⁴⁴ The lack of proper nutrition, coupled with the lack of medical care and rehabilitation, may lead to a disability.⁴⁵ Existing research shows that children with disabilities are, in general, at high risk of malnutrition.⁴⁶

Unfortunately, there is a gap in research on how lack of access to nutrition has impacted children with disabilities in armed conflicts. Regarding the Syrian context, OCHA

³⁹ OCHA, “Humanitarian Needs Overview: Syrian Arab Republic,” March 2021, p. 31.

⁴⁰ OCHA, “Humanitarian Needs Overview: Syrian Arab Republic,” February 2022, p. 62.

⁴¹ Human Rights Watch telephone interview with a parent who has a physical disability and is also a father of an 11-year-old child with a disability (names withheld), November 16, 2020.

⁴² OCHA, “Humanitarian Needs Overview: Syrian Arab Republic,” February 2022, p. 30.

⁴³ “Humanitarian Needs Overview: Syrian Arab Republic,” March 2021, pp. 29, 31, and 78.

⁴⁴ “Humanitarian Needs Overview: Syrian Arab Republic,” February 2022, pp. 26 and 77.

⁴⁵ Nora Grace et al., “Malnutrition and Disability: Unexplored Opportunities for Collaboration,” *Paediatrics and International Child Health* 34(4) (2014): 308-314, doi: 10.1179/204690514Y.0000000156; Natasha Lelijveld et al., “Long-term Outcomes for Children with Disability and Severe Acute Malnutrition in Malawi,” *BMJ Global Health* 5 (2020), doi: 10.1136/bmjgh-2020-002613.

⁴⁶ Maeve Hume-Nixon et al., “The Association Between Malnutrition and Childhood Disability in Low- and Middle Income Countries: Systematic Review and Meta-analysis of Observational Studies,” *Tropical Medicine and International Health* 23(11) (2018): 1158-1175, doi: 10.1111/tmi.13139; Gloria Pelizzo et al., “Malnutrition and Associated Risk Factors Among Disabled Children. Special Considerations in the Pediatric Surgical ‘Fragile’ Patients,” *Frontiers in Pediatrics* 7(86) (2019): 1-3, doi: 10.3389/fped.2019.00086; Magdalena Engl et al., “Children Living with Disabilities Are Absent From Severe Malnutrition Guidelines,” medRxiv (2021): 1-19, doi: 10.1101/2021.09.24.21264078.

committed to “develop an indicator for inclusion of children with disability and plans to improve data collection specifically strengthening the nutrition-disability link,” to better understand the specifics of this particular situation.⁴⁷

Only two of the parents interviewed by Human Rights Watch had a secure source of income. Adults with disabilities interviewed for this report and parents and caregivers of children with disabilities reported difficulties in finding employment opportunities. Six of the mothers interviewed were single parents, including some who could not work because they needed to provide nearly constant care to their children with disabilities. This reflects findings that female-headed households in Syria are less likely than households overall to be able to meet basic needs, and their ability to do so steeply deteriorated in 2020.⁴⁸

All but three families interviewed for this report were internally displaced at the time of the interview, including seven families who lived in tents in makeshift camps with no camp management. Three families who were displaced at the time of interview returned to their homes in 2020 and 2021, and two other families moved from makeshift camps to rented housing by June 2022.

Humanitarian actors in northwest and northeast Syria cannot guarantee the delivery of humanitarian protection and assistance in “self-settled, informal sites that lack camp management.”⁴⁹ This is particularly concerning as continued hostilities and repeated displacement have led to “approximately 6.6 million internally displaced persons and approximately 106,000 returnees currently living in economic hardship with widespread humanitarian needs.”⁵⁰

This context negatively affects children with disabilities and their families, who may require additional resources to meet their children’s needs.

The financial situation of Dib H., a father of seven children, including a 13-year-old boy with developmental disabilities, has been dire since they fled their hometown of Maaret al-

⁴⁷ OCHA, “2022 Humanitarian Needs Overview: Syrian Arab Republic,” March 2022, page 93.

⁴⁸ “2021 Humanitarian Needs Overview: Syrian Arab Republic,” March 2021.

⁴⁹ Ibid., p. 63.

⁵⁰ “2022 Humanitarian Needs Overview: Syrian Arab Republic,” February 2022, p. 78.

Nu'man, Idlib governorate. At the time of the interview, they were living in a tent in a makeshift camp near the border with Turkey. He said:

Even before coming to this area, there was no help or support, but I was able to work and provide for my family. We didn't look for anyone else to help. Now it's been a year since we've been in this area, all the money we had saved is gone, and I cannot provide for my family.⁵¹

Dib H. explained that he cannot afford the medication prescribed for his son with a disability. "There are days when I cannot even afford bread or water, let alone medication," he said.⁵²

Ahmed, a father of 6 children and whose 11-year-old daughter has a hearing disability, was living in a tent in an IDP camp in Harem district, Idlib governorate, when Human Rights Watch interviewed him in early 2021. He described his pre-war economic situation:

Before 2011, I had a secure job with the government and, in addition, had my own agriculture supply shop because I have a bachelor's degree in agriculture engineering. I had enough income for my family, and we were living in peace with no fear. When the war started, everything changed, and I lost my job and my house. My daughter has a disability, and I cannot even afford to buy her hearing aids.⁵³

In June 2022, when Human Rights Watch interviewed Ahmed again, his family had moved to Azaz town, Aleppo, where Ahmed had secured a job and rented a house. His monthly salary is USD \$250 and their rent is USD \$100 per month.⁵⁴

Ahmed A., the 18-year-old with a physical disability living in Deir al-Zor, explained that he and his family were unable to purchase the adult diapers he requires because of his disability, which affects his bladder and bowel control. Instead, he has had to use

⁵¹ Human Rights Watch telephone interview with Dib H., a father of a child with developmental disabilities, October 7, 2020.

⁵² Ibid.

⁵³ Human Rights Watch telephone interviews with Ahmed (pseudonym), a father of a child with a hearing disability, March 27, 2020, and October 8, 2020.

⁵⁴ Human Rights Watch phone interview with Ahmed, June 6, 2022.

children’s diapers, which do not meet his needs, because they were cheaper. “It’s emotionally hard to be in this situation because we cannot afford the right diapers,” Ahmed A. said. “I cannot go out with my friends; I just sit at home.”⁵⁵

Ahmed A.’s mother, Hana I., added, “It’s very expensive and very difficult to afford diapers, sometimes we even have to stop buying food so we can buy them.”⁵⁶

Yezda lives in Kobani and has three sons, two of whom have disabilities. Rekan, 11, is of short stature. According to Yezda, this is due to a health condition that resulted in the misalignment of his bones, which has impacted his growth. Yezda’s other son, Mustafa, 14, lost his left foot and experienced a severe injury to his right leg after stepping on a landmine in October 2020.⁵⁷

At the time of Mustafa’s injury, Yezda was the sole breadwinner, earning only USD \$17 per month teaching Kurdish, so she could not afford proper health care for her family. She expressed her worries:

I am suffering a lot because of my youngest child [Rekan]. I do not know what is exactly happening. I have no money to take him to any doctor to explain and help.⁵⁸

Yezda stopped teaching to take care of Mustafa, forfeiting the family’s only income. Although their house partially burned down during the conflict, they have continued to live there due to their lack of other options.⁵⁹

Syrian girls, including girls with disabilities, can be at risk of child marriage due to poverty, as families often see marrying off their daughters as a way to alleviate financial pressures. The UN Syria Commission of Inquiry noted that the fragile economic situation, among other

⁵⁵ Human Rights Watch telephone interview with Ahmed A., a man with a physical disability, March 27, 2021.

⁵⁶ Human Rights Watch telephone interview with Hana I., the mother of Ahmed A., March 27, 2021.

⁵⁷ Human Rights Watch telephone interview with Yezda (pseudonym), November 16, 2020.

⁵⁹ Ibid.

factors, contributed to child marriage.⁶⁰ It reported that a 12-year-old girl with physical disabilities was married off in Douma, Damascus governorate, for these reasons.⁶¹

Amina became a single mother after her husband died in prison. She has a son and six daughters, including Aya, a 12-year-old who acquired a physical disability after she was injured during an airstrike on Taftanaz, Idlib governorate.⁶² Amina had married off four of her daughters at the ages of 14 and 15 because she was unable to find a job and provide for them.⁶³

Aya, who was in second grade at the time of her interview, enjoys school and dreams of becoming a doctor, but she recognizes she needs help and support to achieve her goal.⁶⁴ “I wish they would help the kids in Syria, and I wish the war would end,” she said. “I wish for the people who are reading this report, and all the kids in the whole world, to live in peace and in safety.”⁶⁵

Human Rights Watch also documented one case of a child, Ismail, who was sold as an infant, although it is unclear if poverty factored into the relative’s decision. Human Rights Watch interviewed Aisha, Ismail’s cousin, who at the time of the interview was taking care of Ismail, 4, and Farah, 6.⁶⁶ Aisha believes Ismail began to stutter as result of his trauma.

Ismail’s parents were killed in the war when he was about 2 or 3 months old, and his uncle sold him to another family. Aisha’s family spent three-and-a-half years looking for Ismail before they found him. According to Aisha, “Ismail is a very scared child. He is scared by

⁶⁰ UN Human Rights Council, “Report of the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic,” A/HRC/48/70 (2019), <https://undocs.org/en/A/HRC/42/51>, para. 90. See also: World Vision International, “Stolen Future: War and Child Marriage in Northwest Syria,” June 2020, <https://www.wvi.org/sites/default/files/2020-07/Stolen%20Future-War%20and%20Child%20Marriage%20in%20Northwest%20Syria-Online.pdf>.

⁶¹ UN Human Rights Council, “Report of the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic.”

⁶² Human Rights Watch telephone interview with Amina (pseudonym), February 23, 2021.

⁶³ According to an UN OCHA report, “2021 Humanitarian Needs Overview: Syrian Arab Republic,” child marriage, a form of violence against women and girls, is reported in 18 per cent of assessed communities “as a very common issue and is in part driven by families seeking to ease their financial burden.” UN OCHA report, “2021 Humanitarian Needs Overview: Syrian Arab Republic,” p. 26.

⁶⁴ Human Rights Watch telephone interview with the mother of Aya, a child with a physical disability, February 23, 2021.

⁶⁵ Ibid.

⁶⁶ Human Rights Watch telephone interview with Aisha (pseudonym), November 3, 2020.

everything: voices, people, anything you can imagine. If someone is just passing by him, he will startle and get scared.”⁶⁷

Right to an Adequate Standard of Living

The Syrian government has an obligation under international human rights law to respect, protect, and fulfill the right to an “adequate standard of living,” which includes the rights to housing, food, and health.⁶⁸

The principle of non-discrimination is a foundation of international human rights law and includes a prohibition against discrimination on the basis of disability.

The CRPD underscores that people with disabilities have a right to an adequate standard of living for themselves and their families, “including food, clothing and housing, and to the continuous improvement of living conditions.”⁶⁹

The CRPD obliges states to take steps to safeguard and promote the realization of equal access to water services and to appropriate and affordable services, devices, and other forms of assistance that are needed because of a disability as well as access to social protection and poverty reduction programs. These programs are especially important for women and girls.⁷⁰

Syria has a duty to progressively realize these rights over time. Even recognizing that limited resources and capacity may mean that these rights are realized over time, it still violates Syria’s core obligations to fulfill people’s needs in a discriminatory manner or to impose unnecessary barriers on the delivery of aid or the pursuit of development projects.

⁶⁷ Ibid.

⁶⁸ International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), adopted December 16, 1966, G.A. Res. 2200A (XXI), 21 U.N. GAOR Supp. (No. 16) at 49, U.N. Doc. A/6316 (1966), 993 U.N.T.S. 3, entered into force January 3, 1976, , ratified by Syria in 1969.

⁶⁹ CRPD, art. 28.

⁷⁰ Ibid.

Lack of Access to Health Care and Support Services

The majority of children included in this report were born when or shortly before the conflict began in 2011; consequently, their lives have been overwhelmingly shaped by the armed conflict and the violent attacks, displacement, and degradation of essential and other services that have characterized it. They have lacked access to basic services essential to the enjoyment of their human rights, including health care and social services.

Parents of children with disabilities interviewed for this report described obstacles to accessing health care, including the lack of healthcare facilities near them and the high cost of accessing what little care is available; early intervention services; rehabilitation; and other services, including those that might have helped their children and prevented them from developing further disabilities.⁷¹

All the parents who spoke to Human Rights Watch had not received information about their children's disabilities or how they can support them. They were also unable to secure health care and services to address their children's physical and emotional development needs.

Eleven years of conflict in Syria has decimated the healthcare and social services infrastructure: more than one-third of essential infrastructure has been destroyed or damaged, including half the healthcare facilities.⁷² Syrians with disabilities have faced particular obstacles in accessing the healthcare services they need, and the Covid-19 pandemic has exacerbated these disparities.⁷³ According to the 2022 Humanitarian Needs Assessment, households who have had a member with a disability were most likely to report living more than one hour away from a health facility, having to pay for health care, a lack of available or accessible services, and fear of becoming infected by Covid-19 at the health facility.⁷⁴

⁷¹ Early interventions are services and support that are available to babies and young children with developmental delays and disabilities and their families.

⁷² International Rescue Committee, "A Decade of Destruction: Attacks on Health Care in Syria," March 2, 2021, <https://www.rescue.org/article/decade-destruction-attacks-health-care-syria>.

⁷³ OCHA, "2021 Humanitarian Needs Overview: Syrian Arab Republic," March 2021, p. 74.

⁷⁴ "2022 Humanitarian Needs Overview: Syrian Arab Republic," February 2022, p. 75

According to a humanitarian protection officer in Syria, there is a lack of medical professionals who can treat spinal cord injuries and bone conditions. Consequently, some children and adults were unable to get surgeries and early interventions that would have helped prevent further disabilities.⁷⁵

Yousef is the father of eight, including 8-year-old Taha who experiences seizures and faints often. The family fled Hama and have been living for four years in a tent in Samidun camp, Idlib province. He said the “main problem” is they have not had access to health care or services where they could ask for information on Taha’s disability and guidance on how to support him.⁷⁶

The father of a 5-year-old with autism, who lived in Qunaya at the time of the interview, on the Syria-Turkey border, similarly expressed his wishes to learn about his son’s disability and how to support him:

He is still young, and there is probably something we can do. What if it continues like this? It feels like I am just sitting there, unable to do anything. I am looking at my child, and I do not know how to support him. What can I do? Will he grow up with no access to education or support? I have so much fear about what will happen.⁷⁷

According to Merwa, the mother of two daughters with hearing disabilities, the biggest challenge of living in a war-affected country and having children with disabilities was the lack of access to education, health care, and support. In 2017, she managed to take her daughters to Turkey to get cochlear implants, which are small electronic devices that improve the transfer of audio information from the ear to the brain.

⁷⁵ Human Rights Watch video interview with a humanitarian protection officer, Hand in Hand, Syria, February 13, 2021.

⁷⁶ Human Rights Watch telephone interview with Yousef (pseudonym), the father of a child with a disability, October 14, 2020.

⁷⁷ Human Rights Watch telephone interview with the father of a 4-year-old boy with autism, October 6, 2020.



Ibrahim, a 5-year-old boy with autism, rides a plastic bike in Qorqania, Idlib, Syria. June 6, 2022. Photographs by Ali Haj Suleiman © 2022 Human Rights Watch

Merwa said:

Doctors [in Turkey] told me we have to come back after two to three months, but since the operation, I haven't been allowed to go back to Turkey to see the doctors again. I've asked around here to be able to get some support, went to Damascus twice to see doctors. Now it's been a while, but I still haven't managed [to get a follow up doctor's visit since the surgery].⁷⁸

Access to health care and early identification and intervention programs are necessary to improve the health and development of all children, especially children with developmental conditions and disabilities.⁷⁹ When children with developmental conditions

⁷⁸ Human Rights Watch telephone interview with Merwa (pseudonym), the mother of two daughters with hearing disabilities, November 3, 2020.

⁷⁹ World Health Organization (WHO) and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), "Early Childhood Development and Disability: A Discussion Paper," 2012, https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/75355/9789241504065_eng.pdf;jsessionid=A53A7653B58390E5A25F1A

and disabilities cannot access health care, rehabilitation, and early intervention programs, their conditions may become more complex or they may acquire further disabilities. Early and timely identification of children with developmental conditions and disabilities and consequent intervention can help the children's development and provide their families with the necessary skills and knowledge to ensure their development and to pursue access to appropriate services throughout their childhood and adolescence.⁸⁰

Lack of Support for Children's Mental Health

Research on conflicts around the world indicates all children living in conflict zones are at high risk of depression, anxiety, and other mental health conditions.⁸¹ A lack of access to support, mental health and psychosocial support services, and education exacerbates the impact of conflict on the mental health of all children, including children with disabilities.⁸² These global findings are reflected in Human Rights Watch interviews with parents in Syria, who described the devastating impact of the conflict on their children's mental health.

Available data indicates nearly half of all Syrian children display symptoms of post-traumatic stress (PTSD) and about 7.5 million Syrian children and adolescents are currently in need of mental health support.⁸³

6AoBA8oCBD?sequence=1. See also: CRC General Comment No. 7 (2005), paras. 6 (e) and 36 (d). According to the Committee on the Rights of the Child, a young child's earliest years are the foundation for their health and development across the life course and early childhood is the period during which disabilities are usually identified and the impact on children's well-being and development recognized.

⁸⁰ United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), "Early Moments Matter for Every Child," September 2017, https://www.unicef.org/media/48886/file/UNICEF_Early_Moments_Matter_for_Every_Child-ENG.pdf.

⁸¹ Patricio V. Marquez, "Mental Health Services in Situations of Conflict, Fragility and Violence: What To Do?" World Bank, November 11, 2016, <https://blogs.worldbank.org/health/mental-health-services-situations-conflict-fragility-and-violence-what-do>.

⁸² Rochelle L. Frounfelker et al., "Living Through War: Mental Health of Children and Youth in Conflict-Affected Areas," *International Review of Red Cross* 911 (2019), <https://international-review.icrc.org/articles/living-through-war-mental-health-children-and-youth-conflict-affected-areas>; United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), "Operational Guidelines on Community Based Mental Health and Psychosocial Support in Humanitarian Settings: Three-Tiered Support for Children and Families (Field Test Version)," August 2018, <https://www.unicef.org/media/52171/file>; "Discussion Paper: Children with Disabilities in Situations of Armed Conflict," November 2018, https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Children_with_disabilities_in_situations_of_armed_conflict.pdf (accessed February 10, 2022); and M. J. D. Jordans et al., "Mental Health and Psychosocial Support for Children in Areas of Armed Conflict: Call for a Systems Approach" *BJPsych International* 12(3) (2015), doi: 10.1192/s2056474000000490.

⁸³ Syrian American Medical Society Foundation, "Investing in Mental Health is Paramount to Rebuilding Syria," May 24, 2021, <https://reliefweb.int/report/syrian-arab-republic/investing-mental-health-paramount-rebuilding-syria#:~:text=Around%207.5%20million%20Syrian%20children,and%20emotional%20distress%20>.

The 2022 UN Humanitarian Needs Overview emphasized the mental health impact of the conflict on children in Syria, noting that many children do not know “anything else but years of crisis.”⁸⁴ Signs of psychological distress were found to be highest when the head of household is a person with a disability and second highest for female-headed households.⁸⁵

All families interviewed described evidence of psychological harm in their children, particularly in those with a disability.

Dib H., the father of the 13-year-old boy with a developmental disability, said:

Most of my kids have a lot of difficulties psychologically, especially when it comes to any loud sound. You can see the fear in their eyes. They have no hopes for the future.⁸⁶

Regarding his son with disabilities, Dib H. said: “This situation made him more withdrawn. He sits alone, doesn’t want to interact with any other kids.”⁸⁷

Thara J., 18, who lost her leg in a barrel bomb attack, fears future harms and airstrikes:

With every airstrike, I feel I might lose my life or another limb. I am still seeing my people being killed, injured, and disabled because of this conflict. Psychologically I don’t feel well, but we will support each other and keep hoping that this conflict will end one day.⁸⁸

Zaher A. lives with his wife and three children, including a 10-year-old boy who has an intellectual disability, in a tent in a camp on the outskirts of Idlib. He said the multiple military offensives in the region particularly affected his son with a disability:

⁸⁴ OCHA, “2022 Humanitarian Needs Overview: Syrian Arab Republic,” February 2022, p. 28.

⁸⁵ Ibid.

⁸⁶ Human Rights Watch telephone interview with Dib H., the father of a child with intellectual and physical disabilities, October 7, 2020.

⁸⁷ Ibid.

⁸⁸ Human Rights Watch telephone interviews with Thara J., a woman with a disability, March 15, 2020 and October 9, 2020.

He was always shy, but the war made it worse. He witnessed a lot, especially bombs and explosions. He changed a lot. He is always afraid, including when it's something he shouldn't be afraid of. Sometimes it will be the sound of thunder or the sound of the fire. He is afraid of everything.⁸⁹

The sudden attacks and fleeing also profoundly affected Shahd (her real name), 11, who has a hearing disability, compared with her five siblings. Her father, Ahmed, described her reactions:

Whenever there was airstrike, the children became terrified, and we started yelling and trying to run to the shelters, and when she saw us in that situation, she started to cry. Now whenever there is something unexpected, even if someone rushes into the house, she starts to cry.⁹⁰

Several parents believed the lack of access to meaningful intervention, support, and education further exacerbated the developmental and psychological impact on their children with disabilities. The father of the 4-year-old boy with autism, who lived in a makeshift camp on the Syria-Turkey border, said there were no support or educational services available for his son with autism:

He does not know how to communicate with us, we do not know how to communicate with him, and there is nowhere to look for support. Recently, we see a lot of aggressiveness, even when I try to speak and engage with him. Whatever he finds on the ground around him, he throws that at me. We are very worried; we do not know what to do. I was hoping that by coming to this area, we will have access to education for him, but there is nothing.⁹¹

When Human Rights Watch interviewed the father again in June 2022, the family had moved to a rural area of Harem district and continued to struggle to find appropriate and quality services and education for their child with autism.

⁸⁹ Human Rights Watch telephone interview with Zaher A., the father of a child with an intellectual disability, October 8, 2020.

⁹⁰ Human Rights Watch telephone interview with Ahmed (pseudonym), the father of a child with a hearing disability, March 27, 2021.

⁹¹ Human Rights Watch interview with the father of a 4-year-old boy with autism, October 6, 2020.

Nour lives in Afrin with her son who is 11 and has an intellectual disability. When her son was 6 months old, Nour regularly took him to a public special school for children with disabilities in Aleppo that provided free early childhood intervention services.

“Teachers there were not only teaching him, but also teaching and helping me, giving me hope, explaining what was going on,” she said.⁹² However, due to fighting in the area and inaccessible roads, Nour stopped taking her son to that school when he was two-and-a-half. Nour said she has not been able to find another school that would accept him and that not going to school has impacted his mental health. “From my perspective, it changed him a lot,” she said. “His situation became worse. He became very angry; he started hating staying at home.”

All but one person said they and their children have not had access to mental health and psychosocial support services. The one parent whose child had access to psychosocial support told us the program closed in 2019.⁹³

Two organizations providing psychosocial support services to children in Syria confirmed their programs were not accessible to all children with intellectual or psychosocial disabilities. For example, a staff member from one organization explained they were not prepared to provide services to children with high support needs because “a child with a ‘severe’ intellectual disability needs intensive care and very qualified and specialized facilitators to maintain the principle of ‘do no harm’” that their organization cannot offer right now.⁹⁴

A representative of another NGO, Violet Syria, said many of their educational activities and child-friendly spaces exclude children with disabilities due to a lack of trained staff inside Syria: “Our staff often complain that they do not know how to [support children with disabilities], that they need special approaches and special modules, and we do not have enough capacity for this.”⁹⁵

⁹² Human Rights Watch telephone interview with Nour (pseudonym), the mother of a child with an intellectual disability, November 18, 2021.

⁹³ Human Rights Watch telephone interview with Zaher A., October 8, 2020.

⁹⁴ Human Rights Watch telephone interviews with a protection specialist, Hand in Hand, February 13, 2021.

⁹⁵ Human Rights Watch telephone interview with Sawser Talostan, protection coordinator, Violet Syria, April 22, 2021.

Right to Physical and Mental Health

The Syrian government has an obligation under international human rights law to respect, protect, and fulfill the right to health, including for children with disabilities.⁹⁶ Under the CRC and CRPD, children with disabilities have the right to health and nutrition. Children with disabilities are also entitled to appropriate assistance, including support for their parents or other caregivers.⁹⁷ According to the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child, a body of eighteen independent experts that monitors the implementation of the CRC, states parties should pay particular attention to ensure the “most vulnerable groups of young children and to those who are at risk of discrimination,” which includes children with disabilities, have access to services.⁹⁸

The UN Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health called on states to increase their investment in early childhood health and development and to ensure health care and early intervention services follow a human rights-based approach, including provisions of the CRPD.⁹⁹

As part of their right to health, all children, including children with disabilities, have the right to enjoy the highest attainable standard of mental health and, as needed, access to psychosocial services.¹⁰⁰ Counseling and other mental health services in Syria, which are mostly offered by humanitarian organizations, should be human rights respecting, equitably distributed, inclusive of, and accessible to all children with disabilities.

⁹⁶ ICESCR, art. 12.

⁹⁷ UN Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC), General Comment No. 7, Implementing Child Rights in Early Childhood, CRC/C/GC/7/Rev.1 (2006).

⁹⁸ Ibid.

⁹⁹ United Nations General Assembly, Report of the Special Rapporteur on the Right of Everyone to the Enjoyment of the Highest Attainable Standard of Physical and Mental Health, Dainius Puras, Right of Everyone to the Highest Attainable Standard of Physical and Mental Health, <https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N15/238/25/PDF/N1523825.pdf>, paras. 83 and 98.

¹⁰⁰ Ibid.

Lack of Access to Assistive Devices

Children with physical and sensory disabilities in Syria cannot easily access adequate and affordable prosthetics, wheelchairs, hearing aids, or other assistive devices.

Thara J., 18, said that in the five years since she lost her leg, she has not been able to receive a prosthetic leg that would help her get around more easily.¹⁰¹ Two 16-year-old boys who each lost a limb after stepping on mines, one in October 2020 in Kobani and the other in 2016 in northeast Syria, also did not have access to prosthetics.¹⁰²

A surgeon who treated the 16-year-old who lost a leg in Kobani, told Human Rights Watch he could not provide prosthetics to children who lost a limb or outgrew their old prosthetic due to a lack of access to necessary materials.¹⁰³

The other boy now lives with his family in Rukban camp, northeast Syria. The camp is located between Jordan and Syria, where horrific humanitarian conditions persist as a result of the refusal of both the Jordanian and Syrian authorities to allow access for aid.¹⁰⁴ Consequently, he cannot access a prosthetic leg despite the enormous impact it would have on his life:

A prosthetic leg would help a lot. It will help me with everything. It will help me to come and go without having to ask other people for help. It will help me emotionally. Today, I cannot go, I cannot do anything alone. I need to have my father there to help me, even to walk.¹⁰⁵

¹⁰¹ Human Rights Watch telephone interviews with Thara J., a woman with a physical disability, March 15, 2020, and October 9, 2020.

¹⁰² Human Rights Watch telephone interviews with Rochina H., November 16, 2020, and with the father of a 16-year-old boy with a disability, February 11, 2021.

¹⁰³ Human Rights Watch telephone interview with MD, a general surgeon, November 25, 2020.

¹⁰⁴ Euro-Med Monitor, "Syria: 8,000 IDPs in Rukban Camp Need Urgent Humanitarian Intervention," April 8, 2020, <https://reliefweb.int/report/syrian-arab-republic/syria-8000-idps-rukban-camp-need-urgent-humanitarian-intervention-enar>.

¹⁰⁵ Human Rights Watch telephone interview with a 16-year-old boy, February 11, 2021.

In February and March 2021, two child protection managers working in humanitarian relief in northwest Syria told Human Rights Watch that their organizations have not typically provided prosthetics to children.¹⁰⁶

“It is not sustainable for children because as they grow, they will need a new one and we do not have resources,” one of them said.¹⁰⁷ Thanks to increased funding, the other’s organization did start providing prostheses to children in 2020, but only for lower limbs. She said, “There is no funding for upper artificial limbs, even though children need these as well.”¹⁰⁸

If a child has an assistive device, it should meet their needs to prevent further complications. Due to a lack of such access, the children included in this report who had access to assistive devices rarely had ones that were tailored or appropriate for their needs.

Alaa, 4, has a developmental disability and was living with her family in an IDP camp north of Aleppo governorate when Human Rights Watch spoke to her mother. Alaa cannot walk without support and was provided with a wheelchair. A photo of the wheelchair shows Alaa sitting in an adult wheelchair that is not appropriate for her age and disability, according to World Health Organization guidelines.¹⁰⁹



Alaa, 4, who has a physical disability, sits in an adult wheelchair in the makeshift camp where her family currently live, Aleppo, Syria. Photo courtesy of her mother 2021.

¹⁰⁶ Human Rights Watch video interview with a staff member at an international humanitarian organization, February 2, 2021; Human Rights Watch video interview with a protection specialist, Hand in Hand, northwest Syria, February 13, 2021.

¹⁰⁷ Human Rights Watch telephone interview with a staff member at an international humanitarian organization, February 2, 2021.

¹⁰⁸ Human Rights Watch video interview with a child protection specialist, Hand in Hand, February 13, 2021.

¹⁰⁹ Human Rights Watch interview with the mother of Alaa, Aleppo governorate, Syria, November 17, 2021. According to the World Health Organization’s standards, an appropriate wheelchair should meet the needs of the person and environmental conditions; provide proper fit and postural support; be safe and durable; be available in the country; and can be obtained and maintained and services sustained in the country at the most economical and affordable price. World Health Organization (WHO), “Guidelines on Provision of Manual Wheelchairs in Less Resourced Settings,” 2008, https://www.afro.who.int/sites/default/files/2017-07/wchairs_%20guidelines_en.pdf.

According to an inclusion specialist at Humanity & Inclusion, an international NGO, inappropriate assistive devices may lead to irreversible health implications and put children with disabilities at risk of developing further disabilities. The inclusion specialist explained that Alaa is unable to independently use her adult wheelchair and may develop spinal and joint complications in the future due to sitting in a wheelchair that is not fitted for her needs or age.¹¹⁰ “Such non-tailored services can harm children with disabilities,” she stressed.

One protection officer explained that adult manual wheelchairs are less expensive than wheelchairs that are adapted to children or a specific individual’s needs, such as electric wheelchairs. Electric wheelchairs would be better suited to the terrain in Syria, where roads are damaged and difficult to navigate with a manual wheelchair. The protection officer also said that donors, in an effort to increase the numbers of devices offered, may not prioritize adapted and electric wheelchairs. “Donors prefer to say they donated 300 wheelchairs versus 10,” she said.¹¹¹ She added that “the numbers of children who need assistive devices is larger than what we can respond to” and the lack of access to assistive devices can impact a child’s access to school.¹¹²

Assistive Devices Facilitate Enjoyment of Rights

Assistive devices positively contribute to a child’s independence and development, promoting social inclusion and facilitating access to other rights, including to education and to health.¹¹³ Under the CRPD, states parties should take effective measures to ensure personal mobility, including by facilitating access to assistive technology and by promoting the availability, knowledge, and use of assistive devices and technologies.¹¹⁴

Offering a suitable prosthetic or an assistive device as soon as a child needs it can greatly improve their health, development, independence, and access to education and other services as well as other rights. Given those benefits, access should be provided regardless of whether it is considered sustainable. A child who gets a prosthetic that they

¹¹⁰ Human Rights Watch video interview with an inclusion specialist, Humanity & Inclusion, June 12, 2022.

¹¹¹ Human Rights Watch video interview with a child protection specialist, Hand in Hand, February 13, 2021.

¹¹² Ibid.

¹¹³ Jackie Casey et al., “Wheelchairs for Children Under 12 with Physical Impairments,” *Cochrane Database Syst Rev.* 2 (2017), doi: 10.1002/14651858.CD010154.pub2.

¹¹⁴ CRPD, art. 20.

can use—even for only a year—is more likely to have better health and possibly more able to do things to get access to a replacement, such as travel, than one who never gets one at all.

Lack of Access to Education

An estimated 2.5 million children are out of school in Syria.¹¹⁵ The lowest school attendance rates are in governorates that have seen high levels of destruction of educational facilities and schools being used as IDP shelters or for other non-education purposes.¹¹⁶

Since the conflict began in 2011, more than 7,000 schools in Syria have been damaged and destroyed.¹¹⁷ There is an estimated 1 functioning classroom for every 53 school-age children.¹¹⁸ Existing schools are characterized by unsafe infrastructure, including absent walls, roofs, staircases, windows, and heating and are severely overcrowded.¹¹⁹ From the beginning of 2020 to May 2021, there were 37 attacks on educational facilities in northwest Syria despite the ceasefire.¹²⁰

Lack of Access to Formal Education

Children with disabilities in Syria have very limited access to formal education.

IDP households with a head of the household with a disability or a child with a disability reported “slightly lower attendances compared to the overall IDP population and are also less likely to prioritize educational needs.”¹²¹ Children with disabilities are also less likely to be enrolled in schools than other children: 50 percent of children with reported health

¹¹⁵ Save the Children, “Number of Out of School Children Doubles in Northern Syria as Coronavirus, Poverty Take Their Toll,” December 10, 2020, <https://www.savethechildren.net/news/number-out-school-children-doubles-northern-syria-coronavirus-poverty-take-their-toll>.

¹¹⁶ OCHA, “2021 Humanitarian Needs Overview: Syrian Arab Republic,” March 2021, p. 25. See also “2022 Humanitarian Needs Overview: Syrian Arab Republic,” February 2022, p. 36.

¹¹⁷ UNICEF, “Education,” undated, <https://www.unicef.org/syria/education>.

¹¹⁸ OCHA, “2021 Humanitarian Needs Overview: Syrian Arab Republic,” March 2021, p. 18.

¹¹⁹ Ibid.

¹²⁰ Save The Children, “North West Syria: Schools and Children Still Under Attack Despite Year of Ceasefire,” May 6, 2021, <https://www.savethechildren.net/news/north-west-syria-schools-and-children-still-under-attack-despite-year-ceasefire>.

¹²¹ OCHA, “2022 Humanitarian Needs Overview: Syrian Arab Republic,” February 2022, p. 36.

conditions, injury, or disability reported attending school, compared with 84 percent of other children.¹²²

The primary reasons for this exclusion of children with disabilities from education in Syria are: economic constraints, limited educational facilities that can provide an inclusive education, insufficient investment in learning facilities, an inclusive curricula, and social stigma, as well as a lack of accessibility to and within schools, assistive devices, and trained teachers.¹²³ There is limited availability of early childhood education centers as well.¹²⁴

Among the children with disabilities included in this research, only one was enrolled in formal education (in a school). However, this child was bullied and the school did not provide him with an appropriate accommodation. In all but three families, the other children (without disabilities) attended school. According to parents and representatives of humanitarian organizations, public schools often reject children on the basis of their disabilities, citing a lack of resources or skills to educate them.

Merwa, who has two daughters with hearing disabilities, said schools in Afrin refused to accept her daughters. “The school where I tried to register my children was a public school,” she said. “The teachers there told me they cannot teach my daughters because they do not have a specialist.”¹²⁵

Mona, mother of a 5-year-old with developmental disabilities, tried many times to enroll her daughter in a school, but the school said her daughter “has many problems and that they cannot accept her.”¹²⁶

¹²² OCHA, “Humanitarian Needs Overview: Syrian Arab Republic,” March 2021; “Humanitarian Needs Overview: Syrian Arab Republic,” February 2022, p. 36; and UNICEF, “UNICEF Helps Children with Disability Continue Their Education: Aleppo, Northwest Syria,” May 28, 2021, <https://reliefweb.int/report/syrian-arab-republic/unicef-helps-children-disability-continue-their-education-aleppo>.

¹²³ “2021 Humanitarian Needs Overview: Syrian Arab Republic,” March 2021, pp. 31, 69.

¹²⁴ Ibid., p. 69; and OCHA, “2022 Humanitarian Needs Overview: Syrian Arab Republic,” February 2022, p. 68.

¹²⁵ Human Rights Watch telephone interview with Merwa (pseudonym), the mother of two daughters with hearing disabilities, November 3, 2020.

¹²⁶ Human Rights Watch telephone interview with Mona (pseudonym), the mother of a girl with developmental disabilities, December 8, 2020.

The mother of a 10-year-old boy with Down Syndrome, who lives in Idlib governorate, discussed his enrollment challenges:

When he reached school age, I tried to register him, but we faced a lot of problems. Other children hit him, beat him, bullied him, many times. The reaction of the teacher was no better. Many times [the teacher] said she is not ready to have a child with a disability in her class, that it's something that will disturb the class and something she cannot handle.¹²⁷

At the time of the interview, her son was not enrolled in school.

Four parents interviewed for this report did not try to enroll their child with a disability in public school because they believed that the child would not be included due to their disability or that the school would not support a child with a disability if they were bullied or injured.

Mohammed R. has three children, including an 11-year-old boy with a developmental disability. They live in a tent in a makeshift camp north of Aleppo. He never tried to send his son to school “because he needs someone to be with him all the time” and he believed the school would not provide a support person to accommodate his son.¹²⁸

Yousef and his wife, who have an 8-year-old son who has seizures and faints often, fear their son will not receive appropriate support if he had a seizure at school. “Sometimes, some of his brothers or sisters take him with them, but he is unable to go to school or to stay there alone,” Yousef said.¹²⁹

Some children experienced a lack of support from teachers that prevented them from going to school. The family of Omar, a 10-year-old boy with intellectual disabilities, sent

¹²⁷ Human Rights Watch telephone interview with the mother of a 10-year-old boy with Down Syndrome, April 14, 2021.

¹²⁸ Human Rights Watch telephone interview with Mohamed R., the father of a child with a developmental disability, November 16, 2020.

¹²⁹ Human Rights Watch telephone interview with Yousef (pseudonym), the father of a child with a disability, October 14, 2020.

him to school in Idlib governorate twice. However, according to his uncle, “the teacher couldn’t respond to his needs, so it was hard for us to keep him in the school.”¹³⁰

Ghaith (his real name), 13, was the only child with a disability included in this report who was in school. He has a visual disability and lives with his family in a rural area in Idlib governorate. He attends school, where his favorite subject is Arabic, especially poetry, but it is hard for him when teachers want to put him in a class with younger children:

The teacher pushes me to a lower grade because of my writing. I do not see well [enough] to be able to write. I don’t want them to keep pushing me to a lower grade; I want to stay in my class. They should have patience and give me more time to write instead.¹³¹



Ghaith, a 13-year-old boy with a visual disability, sits and writes inside the house his family live in, Taftanaz, Idlib, Syria. June 6, 2022. Photographs by Ali Haj Suleiman © 2022 Human Rights Watch

¹³⁰ Human Rights Watch telephone interview with Nourideen E., the uncle of a child with an intellectual disability, October 14, 2020.

¹³¹ Human Rights Watch telephone interview with Ghaith, a child with a visual disability, February 11, 2021.

His mother has had to go back to the school to fight the teacher’s decision to put him in a lower grade.¹³² She also said Ghaith is bullied by other children at school, which is one of the hardest things for her to witness.¹³³

“The hardest thing is witnessing the bullying from other children. He also stopped going to the mosque because of the children. They [the children] point out that he is wearing glasses and say words that a child cannot bear. Same happens at school as well.”¹³⁴

Poverty played an important role for families interviewed for this report. Families living in rural areas said they could not send their children with disabilities to school because of the transportation costs.¹³⁵ Two humanitarian workers confirmed transportation is one of the main barriers to accessing education and support services, if available.

Abdel, 10, who has a developmental disability, did not receive proper support from a local school in Afrin, where teachers insisted he attend class with much younger children. His parents considered a private special school, but this was not a viable option due to economic constraints and distance.¹³⁶

Fear of possible new attacks and violence was a concern for the parents of Thara J., who lost a leg at 13. She stopped going to school afterward since her family worried she would not be able to flee. “I was in seventh grade when I dropped out of school,” she said. “I wish one day I can enroll in school again.”¹³⁷

Limited Access to Informal Education

With very limited access to formal education or formal early education programs for children with disabilities in Syria, most children whose situations Human Rights Watch

¹³² Ibid.

¹³³ Ibid.

¹³⁴ Ibid.

¹³⁵ Human Rights Watch video interview with a staff member of an international humanitarian organization, February 2, 2021; Human Rights Watch telephone interviews with Maryam Hag Suliman, special education specialist, Seneid, October 21, 2020; with Ahmed (pseudonym), March 27, 2020 and October 8, 2020; and with the father of Abdel, October 8, 2020.

¹³⁶ Human Rights Watch telephone interview with the father of Abdel, October 8, 2020.

¹³⁷ Human Rights Watch telephone interviews with Thara J., March 15, 2020 and October 9, 2020.

documented relied on educational services provided by humanitarian organizations. Parents interviewed praised these programs for providing not only opportunities for their children to learn and socialize, but also for the information and support to parents themselves.

However, the lack of long-term funding has often led organizations to close or reduce their programming.¹³⁸ The Covid-19 pandemic has led to some programs to move online at the beginning of the pandemic, with many in-person activities resuming in early 2021.¹³⁹ In other cases, the inability to travel to available educational programs due to poor accessibility in homes or the cost of transportation impeded the participation of children with disabilities.¹⁴⁰

Dib H., whose 13-year-old son has developmental disabilities, said his son had access to services, including education and physical therapies provided by Sened, an NGO committed to providing support to people with disabilities, in the Syria-Turkey border camp where their family lives. The services meant a lot to his child and to him as a parent. “Before going to these educational trainings, [my son] didn’t speak,” Dib H. said. “Then he learned. When he would return home, he would be excited to explain what happened during that day.”¹⁴¹ However, a few months into the program, the program ended due to financial reasons, and Dib H. had nowhere else to turn for educational opportunities for his son.

Ahmed, whose 11-year-old daughter has a hearing disability, said they were able to access six, helpful, informal classes provided by the Union of Medical Care and Relief Organizations (UOSSM), a coalition of humanitarian, non-governmental, and medical organizations. “They also taught us [the parents] how to support our children,” he said.¹⁴²

¹³⁸ Human Rights Watch video interview with a child protection specialist, Hand in Hand, February 13, 2021; Human Rights Watch telephone interview with Sawser Talostan, protection coordinator, Violet Organization, April 22, 2021; Human Rights Watch video interview with a staff member at an international humanitarian organization, February 2, 2021.

¹³⁹ Ibid.

¹⁴⁰ Ibid.; Human Rights Watch telephone interview with the mother of Musa, November 17, 2020; Human Rights Watch telephone interviews with Ahmed (pseudonym), March 27, 2020 and October 8, 2020; Human Rights Watch telephone interview with the father of a 4-year-old boy with autism, October 6, 2020.

¹⁴¹ Human Rights Watch telephone interview with Dib H., the father of a child with developmental disabilities, October 7, 2020.

¹⁴² Human Rights Watch telephone interviews with Ahmed (pseudonym), the father of a child with a hearing disability, March 27, 2020 and October 8, 2020.

However, like Sened's program, UOSSM's classes were canceled after six sessions due to lack of funding. Ahmed's daughter Shahd was not attending any classes when we spoke in October 2021. Ahmed explained how the lack of ongoing support harmed her mental health:

It's very hard on her: she is growing up, and she wants to be able to explain herself and say what she feels or need. We do not understand what she needs most of the time. Not even other children her age understand her. She then gets angry and frustrated because we do not know what she needs or wants.¹⁴³

When Human Rights Watch interviewed Ahmed again in June 2022, after his family had moved to Azaz, Aleppo, Shahd was going to the school her brother was attending once a week "just to pass time."¹⁴⁴ He explained she is not learning anything due to a lack of access to trained teachers, so he fears she will grow up without an education.



Shahd, a 12-year-old girl with a hearing disability, plays with her brothers inside the house her family live in Azaz, Aleppo, Syria. June 7, 2022. Photographs by Ali Haj Suleiman © 2022 Human Rights Watch

¹⁴³ Ibid.

¹⁴⁴ Human Rights Watch telephone interview with Ahmed, the father of a child with a hearing disability, June 6, 2022.

Zaher A., who has a 10-year-old son with an intellectual disability, said his son accessed informal classes provided by UOSSM for two months in 2020 and that “classes were helping him a lot. We saw improvement, and I am devastated they stopped” as a result of financial restrictions the organization was facing, according to Zaher A.¹⁴⁵

Goufran M., whose 5-year-old has autism, benefited from the educational specialist at Sened, who taught her how to support her son. She also spoke about the positive changes she noticed when he briefly attended informal classes offered by Sened in early 2020.¹⁴⁶

I started seeing progress. It gave us hope.... What he got from these classes was more than learning letters and numbers: It had a social impact on him, being surrounded by other children.... I’ve seen a lot of change in his well-being since he had to stop going to these classes.¹⁴⁷

Goufran M. felt that access to this support was lifechanging for her and her family, since they previously had no one to consult except some medical doctors, who often dismissed her son and his potential. According to her, “One doctor said, ‘[my child’s autism] is a broken plate, something that cannot be fixed.’ Whenever a doctor tells me my child is a hopeless case, I just stop going there.”¹⁴⁸

Limited Frequency and Accessibility of Classes

While children with disabilities and parents of children with disabilities who had access to any informal classes spoke highly about these classes, they all wished the classes were offered more frequently. Musa, the 13-year-old boy with a physical disability, goes to the classes offered by Sened and expressed his joy from the opportunity: “I am very, very, very happy going there. I only wish I could go there every day.”¹⁴⁹

In November 2020, Mohammed R. told Human Rights Watch that his 11-year-old son with a developmental disability had been attending Sened’s classes for two months. “I am very

¹⁴⁵ Human Rights Watch telephone interview with Zaher A., the father of a child with an intellectual disability, October 8, 2020.

¹⁴⁶ Human Rights Watch telephone interview with Goufran M., the mother of a child with autism, November 2, 2020.

¹⁴⁷ Ibid.

¹⁴⁸ Ibid.

¹⁴⁹ Human Rights Watch telephone interview with Musa, a child with a physical disability, November 17, 2020.

grateful,” he said. “I think my child is doing better, but I know he needs more than one class per week. He needs to be there more frequently.”¹⁵⁰

Transportation fees prevented Mohammed R.’s son and other children with disabilities from attending more often. An education specialist from Sened confirmed transportation was a key obstacle for children with disabilities to attend classes at the center.¹⁵¹

Some families described long travel times to reach informal educational programs. Fatima J., who lives in Afrin with her 11-year-old son with an intellectual disability, described her journey to a service center:

It is very hard to do it. I usually take a bus, which is expensive. I must leave the house at 7 a.m. to arrive there at 9 or 10 a.m. There are many checkpoints, and it always takes a long time. But I am still doing it for the future of my child. All I am hoping and doing for him is so that he can be independent.¹⁵²

Musa, the 13-year-old who uses a wheelchair, lives with his family on the fourth floor of an unfinished house without walls. Living on the fourth floor makes it difficult for him to leave the home. His mother said:

I put him in a chair and ask some men to take him downstairs. He is around 70 kilograms. His body is strong, so carrying him downstairs is not easy. He doesn’t go down often. About two months ago, Sened came and requested we take him down to register him. We bring him down twice a week so he can go to Sened to attend classes.¹⁵³

Parents also recounted how some humanitarian organizations operating in areas where they lived excluded their children with disabilities. Two humanitarian organizations

¹⁵⁰ Human Rights Watch telephone interview with Muhamed R., the father of a child with a developmental disability, November 11, 2020. Muhamed R. had a leg amputated.

¹⁵¹ Human Rights Watch telephone interview with Maryam Hag Suliman, an education specialist, Sened, April 22, 2021.

¹⁵² Human Rights Watch telephone interview with Fatima J., the mother of a child with an intellectual disability, November 18, 2021.

¹⁵³ Human Rights Watch telephone interview with the mother of Musa, November 17, 2020.

providing informal education services to children in Syria confirmed they turned away children with hearing, visual, or intellectual disabilities. “We are referring these children to other NGOs because they need special education,” said one humanitarian worker.¹⁵⁴

Right to Education

The Syrian government has an obligation under international human rights law to respect, protect, and fulfill the right to education of all children, including children with disabilities. The CRC guarantees the right of the child to education, progressively and on the basis of equal opportunity.¹⁵⁵ The CRPD guarantees people with disabilities access to inclusive primary and secondary education in the communities where they live.¹⁵⁶ States parties should provide reasonable accommodation to address individuals’ educational requirements.¹⁵⁷

Children with disabilities have the right to not be segregated from others and to an inclusive education on an equal basis with others. The CRPD guarantees the right of students with disabilities to receive an education in mainstream, inclusive schools. Organizations providing education and other services should strive to ensure staff and training to guarantee inclusion.

The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) states that:

As an antidiscrimination measure, the “no-rejection clause” has immediate effect and is reinforced by reasonable accommodation ... forbidding the denial of admission into mainstream schools and guaranteeing continuity in education. Impairment-based assessment to assign schools should be discontinued and support needs for effective participation in mainstream schools assessed.¹⁵⁸

¹⁵⁴ Human Rights Watch telephone interview with a staff member at a regional humanitarian organization, April 22, 2021.

¹⁵⁵ CRC, arts. 28(1) and 29(1).

¹⁵⁶ CRPD, art. 24.

¹⁵⁷ CRPD, art. 2 and 24.

¹⁵⁸ United Nations Human Rights Council, Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, Thematic Study on the Right of Persons with Disabilities to Education, A/HRC/25/29, December 18, 2013; *Ibid.*, paras. 26-27.

The high number of children with disabilities who are out of school in Syria presents an urgent crisis. Many schools have been destroyed or damaged and what teachers are left have limited support and resources and little to no access to training to educate children with disabilities. It might take years for children with disabilities to have equal access to education. Importantly, the longer children remain out of school, the less likely they are to finish their education and the more likely they are at serious risk of experiencing poverty and exclusion in adulthood.¹⁵⁹

¹⁵⁹ According to the World Bank, people with disabilities are more likely to experience adverse socioeconomic outcomes and inadequate access to education increases their risk of poverty. See: World Bank, Disability Inclusion, April 14, 2022, available at: <https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/disability>.

Stigma and Discrimination

Children with disabilities can face isolation and discrimination in situations of armed conflict around the world.¹⁶⁰ Human Rights Watch research in Syria found stigma and discrimination against children with disabilities, including physical and verbal abuse and threats, and one case of shackling.

The UN Human Rights Council has expressed concern that people with disabilities along with women, children and older persons, are among the most at risk of abuse and violence in Syria.¹⁶¹ In March 2022, OCHA reported that female-headed households and households headed by a person living with a disability in Syria are more likely to report safety and security concerns related to threats of exploitation and abuses (including sexual in nature) than male-headed households.¹⁶²

Children with disabilities in Syria are “often at heightened risk of forms of violence, abuse, neglect or exploitation,” with many “struggling against marginalization, stigma and discrimination,” according to OCHA.¹⁶³ The report added that “attitudinal, physical and humanitarian service-related barriers intersect and compound one another to reduce health and learning outcomes, protection and development of children and adults with disabilities, often resulting in life-long negative consequences.”¹⁶⁴

Eleven of the parents interviewed for this report said their child with a disability faced bullying and harassment in the community on the basis of their disability, and five parents said other children had physically attacked their child with a disability.

Fatima J. described a few experiences where she and her 11-year-old son faced discrimination and bullying linked to his intellectual disability:

¹⁶⁰ UNICEF, “Children with Disabilities in Situations of Armed Conflict.”

¹⁶¹ See United Nations Human Rights Council, “The Human Rights Situation in the Syrian Arab Republic,” A/HRC/42/L.22, September 27, 2019, <https://undocs.org/A/HRC/RES/42/27>, p. 1.

¹⁶² OCHA, “2022 Humanitarian Needs Overview: Syrian Arab Republic,” p. 44.

¹⁶³ OCHA, “2021 Humanitarian Needs Overview: Syrian Arab Republic,” p. 57.

¹⁶⁴ Ibid.

It's not just kids who bully him; the adults do too. They act like they are scared of him. Their reaction to meeting him is always bad. Even here in the area where we live now, there was a woman who was pregnant who passed by us with her friend. Her friend said, 'Don't look at the child while you are pregnant, so you don't have a child like him.' This made me cry, it really hurt me. This is harder than anything else he is going through. A lot of people are like that here.¹⁶⁵

She continued:

I hope for everyone in the world to understand that children with disabilities are like other children. They have their rights that include being treated like other children and not being looked down on. They have the right to and need for education.¹⁶⁶

When asked about his experience with the war, Musa, the 13-year-old who uses a wheelchair and lives with his family in Afrin, replied he has endured physical violence and bullying from other children because of his disability. "Sometimes I face some things, like children beat me up, and I cannot hit back," he said. "Some of the kids are really mean."¹⁶⁷

Aisha was taking care of two relatives, including Farah, 6, at the time of the interview. Farah's father and his wife had previously kept Farah in chains for several months at a time and on and off over several years. Farah had difficulty controlling her bladder during these periods and frequently urinated on herself. In addition to keeping her shackled, her father reportedly cut her with a knife or burned her when she could not control her bladder. After a neighbor contacted Aisha about the abuse, she contacted the authorities. Farah had been living with Aisha for approximately four months at the time of the interview.

Aisha sent Human Rights Watch several photos of Farah after her rescue that show clear signs of mistreatment.¹⁶⁸ A critical care medical doctor consulted by Human Rights Watch

¹⁶⁵ Human Rights Watch telephone interview with Fatima J., the mother of a child with a disability, November 18, 2020.

¹⁶⁶ Ibid.

¹⁶⁷ Human Rights Watch telephone interview with Musa (pseudonym), November 17, 2020.

¹⁶⁸ Photos on file with Human Rights Watch.

stated that the darkened and chronic scars visible around the wrists and ankles were most likely caused by the use of chains and that the child was visibly undernourished and appeared younger than her age.¹⁶⁹ The doctor also concluded some of her other scars could have been caused by whipping.¹⁷⁰

According to three humanitarian workers operating in Syria, the chaining of children with disabilities existed prior to war; however, based on anecdotal evidence, they believed it had increased since the war started.¹⁷¹ They attributed this change to a lack of access to services and support.¹⁷² Members of the Syrian Civil Defense (also known as the White Helmets) a volunteer humanitarian organization, reported a greater risk of abuse for children with psychosocial disabilities who have also lost their parents in the war as their extended families take them, but do not know how to support or care for them.¹⁷³

International Legal Prohibitions against Discrimination

International human rights law prohibits discrimination and requires states to ensure effective protection against discrimination and equality before the law for all persons.¹⁷⁴ Various UN agencies and human rights treaty bodies have documented the impact of stigma and discrimination, including on people with disabilities.

Stigma reinforces and justifies discrimination and can lead to an entire group being disadvantaged, excluded, and abused.¹⁷⁵ The UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights has found that “discrimination against some groups is pervasive and

¹⁶⁹ Human Rights Watch video interview with Katherine Ratzan Peeler, MD, MA, Boston Children’s Hospital, Boston, United States of America, February 10, 2022; Katherine Peeler, MD, MA, Boston Children’s Hospital, Boston, United States of America; and “Medical Record Evaluation Affidavit re. photographs of [name withheld],” March 1, 2021, at record with Human Rights Watch.

¹⁷⁰ Ibid.

¹⁷¹ Human Rights Watch telephone interview with a child protection specialist, Hand in Hand, February 13, 2021; Human Rights Watch telephone interview with Sawser Talostan, protection coordinator, Violet Syria, April 22, 2021; Human Rights Watch video interview with a staff member at an international humanitarian organization, February 2, 2021.

¹⁷² Ibid.

¹⁷³ Human Rights Watch telephone interview with two staff members, White Helmets, Syria, May 24, 2021.

¹⁷⁴ International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), adopted December 16, 1966, G.A. Res. 2200A (XXI), 21 U.N. GAOR Supp. (No. 16) at 52, U.N. Doc. A/6316 (1966), 999 U.N.T.S. 171, entered into force March 23, 1976, art. 26.

¹⁷⁵ United Nations General Assembly, Report of the Special Rapporteur on the Human Right to Safe Drinking Water and Sanitation, Catarina de Albuquerque, Stigma and the Realization of the Human Rights to Water and Sanitation, A/HRC/21/42, July 2, 2012, https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/Documents/HRBodies/HRCouncil/RegularSession/Session21/A-HRC-21-42_en.pdf, para. 3.

persistent and deeply entrenched in social behaviour and organization.”¹⁷⁶ According to the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child, discrimination against children with disabilities can reduce their survival prospects and quality of life.¹⁷⁷

Stigma does not only lead to discrimination, but also to a range of other human rights violations. For example, stigma and discrimination often result in the exclusion of people with disabilities from education, employment, health, and other opportunities or services.¹⁷⁸

¹⁷⁶ UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, “Non-Discrimination in Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (art. 2, para. 2),” General Comment No. 20, E/C.12/GC/20 (2009), <https://www.globalhealthrights.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/10/CESCR-General-Comment-No.-20-Non-Discrimination-in-Economic-Social-and-Cultural-Rights.pdf>, para. 12.

¹⁷⁷ UN Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC), “Implementing Child Rights in Early Childhood,” General Comment No. 7, CRC/C/GC/7/Rev. 1, <https://www.refworld.org/docid/460bc5a62.html>, para. 11.

¹⁷⁸ World Health Organization (WHO), “Disability: The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities – Why is the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Important?” December 1, 2020, <https://www.who.int/news-room/questions-and-answers/item/why-is-the-convention-on-the-rights-of-persons-with-disabilities-important>.

Challenges Faced by Humanitarian Agencies

As of 2022, about 14.6 million individuals in Syria required some form of humanitarian assistance, which was an increase of 1.2 million from 2021, including 3.3 million people with disabilities over 12. Despite being one of the largest humanitarian operations in recent history, the Syrian response has faced myriad challenges. The authorities have implemented a legal and policy framework in government-held areas that has allowed them to co-opt aid by restricting the access of humanitarian organizations to communities that need aid, selectively approving aid projects, and imposing requirements to partner with security-vetted Syrian actors.¹⁷⁹

Due to the threat of a Russian veto of the entire mechanism, the UN Security Council has severely restricted a cross-border mechanism that was previously designed to deliver aid to areas not held by the government via Turkey, given the Syrian government's efforts to obstruct delivery of aid. This situation is exacerbated by the fact that only one of four border crossings is still authorized, which has cut off UN cross-border aid for Syria's northeast and made it harder to distribute aid in the northwest. This has significantly reduced aid agencies' ability to provide support to populations in need in those areas.¹⁸⁰

On July 12, 2022, the UN Security Council reauthorized cross-border aid deliveries for only six months, meaning the mandate will expire during the winter and, and its renewal will again be subject to political wrangling at time of great need.¹⁸¹

In addition to access restrictions and interference with aid by Syrian authorities, the currently allocated humanitarian funding is insufficient to meet the humanitarian needs of Syrians.¹⁸² While USD \$6.7 billion has been pledged (\$4.3 billion for 2022 and \$2.4 billion

¹⁷⁹ "Syria: Government Co-Opting Recovery Efforts," Human Rights Watch news release, June 28, 2019, <https://www.hrw.org/news/2019/06/28/syria-government-co-opting-recovery-efforts>.

¹⁸⁰ "Syria: Russian Veto Would Shut Down Last Aid Lifeline," Human Rights Watch news release, June 10, 2021, <https://www.hrw.org/news/2021/06/10/syria-russian-veto-would-shut-down-last-aid-lifeline>.

¹⁸¹ UN Security Council, Resolution 2642 (2022), <https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N22/421/71/PDF/N2242171.pdf?OpenElement>.

¹⁸² "Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator, Mr. Martin Griffiths – Briefing to the Security Council on the Humanitarian Situation in Syria, 20 May 2022," United Nations press release, May 20, 2022,

for 2023), including by the United States, European Union, and its member states, that sum amounts to less than 50 percent of the total funding required for 2022.¹⁸³

The UN under-secretary-general for humanitarian affairs and emergency relief coordinator has echoed the World Food Programme’s warning that global food price rises and insufficient funding levels will make it difficult to meet the urgent food needs of millions in Syria and neighboring countries, forcing the World Food Programme to cut the calories in food basket it provides, directly impacting Syrians’ right to food.¹⁸⁴

According to Action for Humanity, the parent charity of Syria Relief, reduced donations—in this case from the UK government—will lead to 100,000 children, including those with disabilities, stopping and undermining their right to education.¹⁸⁵ The charity warned this could result in a rise in child labor, child marriage, early pregnancies, child conscription to military and armed groups, child exploitation, and child trafficking. Gaps in funding will also prevent thousands of children from receiving the psychosocial support they need.¹⁸⁶

All of the humanitarian organizations interviewed operating in northwest Syria confirmed they had to stop a few programs due to a lack of funds or as a precaution to prevent Covid-19 infections. A representative of an international humanitarian organization said the organization cannot promise long-term programming for children with disabilities: “We are really dependent on the donors, what they will be funding, and for how long.”¹⁸⁷

Hand in Hand, a humanitarian organization operating in northwest Syria, said they initially had three rehabilitation centers providing peer support services, psychosocial support, child resilience activities, and educational programs for children with disabilities in Aleppo governorate. Due to a lack of funds and the Covid-19 pandemic, the Afrin Center,

<https://reliefweb.int/report/syrian-arab-republic/under-secretary-general-humanitarian-affairs-and-emergency-relief-coordinator-mr-martin-griffiths-briefing-security-council-humanitarian-situation-syria-20-may-2022>.

¹⁸³ Ibid.

¹⁸⁴ Ibid.; World Food Programme (WFP), “Emergency: Syria Emergency,” undated, <https://www.wfp.org/emergencies/syria-emergency>.

¹⁸⁵ Syria Relief, “The Children Failed By The World: The Impact of Reduced Donations and Aid Budget Cuts on the 100,000+ Syrian Children Forced Out of Full-Time Education,” May 5, 2020, <https://reliefweb.int/report/syrian-arab-republic/children-failed-world-impact-reduced-donations-and-aid-budget-cuts>.

¹⁸⁶ Ibid.

¹⁸⁷ Human Rights Watch telephone interview with a staff member at an international humanitarian organization, February 2, 2021.

which had provided services for 354 children for 6 months and was the only organization in the region offering speech therapy, had to close.

More than three million people with disabilities ages 12 and older are in need of humanitarian assistance in Syria.¹⁸⁸ While humanitarian organizations struggle to provide humanitarian assistance to everyone in need, people with disabilities in Syria “face systematic challenges in accessing humanitarian relief on an equal basis with others,” including a lack of accessible information about humanitarian relief.¹⁸⁹

Human Rights Watch has documented how children and adults with disabilities affected by armed conflict in humanitarian settings—like the Central African Republic, Cameroon, and South Sudan—are often overlooked by humanitarian assistance efforts.¹⁹⁰ Human Rights Watch research attributed this exclusion to a variety of factors, such as lack of awareness and lack of capacity on the part of those providing assistance, inaccessible assistance, stigma, and discrimination.

While the shortage of funding has a general impact on people in need in Syria, it has a particular impact on children with disabilities. Children with disabilities do not have access to humanitarian programs in Syria on an equal basis with others as programs do not take into account their particular needs when designing and delivering programming and, in some cases, explicitly excluding them.

Representatives of several international and Syrian humanitarian organizations interviewed indicated there is a notion among some organizations that children with disabilities should be provided services either in segregated settings or by organizations

¹⁸⁸ United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), “Syrian Crisis: After More than a Decade of Conflict, Children Continue to Pay the Heaviest Price,” undated, <https://www.unicef.org/emergencies/syrian-crisis>.

¹⁸⁹ OCHA, “2021 Humanitarian Needs Overview: Syrian Arab Republic,” March 2021, pp. 62-63.

¹⁹⁰ “Cameroon: People with Disabilities Caught in Crisis,” Human Rights Watch news release, April 5, 2019, <https://www.hrw.org/news/2019/08/05/cameroon-people-disabilities-caught-crisis>; “Central African Republic: People with Disabilities at High Risk,” Human Rights Watch news release, June 21, 2017, <https://www.hrw.org/news/2017/06/21/central-african-republic-people-disabilities-high-risk>; *Disability Is Not Weakness: Discrimination and Barriers Facing Women and Girls with Disabilities in Afghanistan* (New York: Human Rights Watch, 2017), <https://www.hrw.org/report/2020/04/28/disability-not-weakness/discrimination-and-barriers-facing-women-and-girls>.

solely focusing on people with disabilities.¹⁹¹ Two humanitarian organizations said they were unable to include children with different types of disabilities in their programs.

One explained children with physical disabilities, including those who have acquired a physical disability as result of the conflict, are included in education and psychosocial programs, while children with other types of disabilities, particularly developmental ones, are left out or referred to “specialized” organizations since general humanitarian organizations do not feel they have the qualified staff or knowledge to provide such support to children with developmental disabilities.¹⁹²

A representative from Humanity and Inclusion (HI), one of the few international organizations focused on providing support to people with disabilities, said, “The inclusion of people with disabilities and making sure they access humanitarian assistance is not only HI’s job; it’s everyone’s job.”¹⁹³

Three Syrian humanitarian workers highlighted some reasons for the limited inclusion of children with disabilities, including a lack of awareness and training. “When the Syrian conflict started, the focus was on children and women, without any specific responses to people with disabilities,” said one humanitarian worker.¹⁹⁴ An advocacy officer working for an international children’s rights organization added:

Children with disabilities is not something I hear about from our colleagues. We talk about reaching the most vulnerable children, but I haven’t seen anything targeting children with disabilities. We assume Humanity and Inclusion is covering it. It doesn’t come up in advocacy.¹⁹⁵

Talostan, who works with Violet Syria, a humanitarian organization described the training gap as follows: “We have not been trained to support people with disabilities, and most

¹⁹¹ Human Rights Watch video interviews with a staff member at an international humanitarian organization, February 2, 2021; with Fadi Orabo, project manager, Sened, October 20, 2021; and Human Rights Watch telephone interview with Sawser Talostan, protection coordinator, Violet Syria, April 22, 2021.

¹⁹² Human Rights Watch telephone interview with Sawser Talostan, protection coordinator, Violet Syria, April 22, 2021.

¹⁹³ Human Rights Watch video interview with a staff member, Humanity & Inclusion, February 2, 2022.

¹⁹⁴ Human Rights Watch telephone interview with Sawser Talostan, protection coordinator, Violet Syria, April 22, 2021.

¹⁹⁵ Human Rights Watch video interview with an advocacy officer at an international children’s organization, April 22, 2021.

humanitarians still think disability inclusion is about rehab centers, building ramps, [and] providing wheelchairs. [Inclusion] is not only that and we need to change the mindset.”¹⁹⁶

In April 2017, Syrian disability rights activist Nujeen Mustafa briefed the European Parliament in Brussels on the lack of equal access to humanitarian assistance for people with disabilities. In December 2017, the European commissioner for humanitarian aid and crisis management announced that, beginning in 2018, all European Union-funded humanitarian partners must include people with disabilities into their actions.¹⁹⁷ Other donors, including the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and the United Kingdom’s Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO), have also incorporated the inclusion of people with disabilities into their funding requirements.¹⁹⁸

However, according to representatives of three humanitarian organizations operating in Syria, much more should be done, including on the part of donors, to ensure the inclusion of all people with disabilities, including targeted interventions and support.¹⁹⁹ “[Some] donors request a percentage of targeted beneficiaries to be people with disabilities, but without any specifications,” one of them said.²⁰⁰ A representative from another humanitarian organization said, “Humanitarian organizations are trying to target people with disabilities to meet the donor’s requirements, but they do not know how to target [effectively]. It often comes down to handing out assistive devices [that might not be tailored to the person’s needs] and without any concrete, hands on support.”²⁰¹

¹⁹⁶ Ibid.

¹⁹⁷ “EU Making Aid Efforts More Inclusive,” Human Rights Watch news release, December 7, 2017, <https://www.hrw.org/news/2017/12/07/eu-making-aid-efforts-more-inclusive>.

¹⁹⁸ United States Agency for International Development (USAID), “Supplemental Guidance for NGO partners in Syria Fiscal Year (FY) 2022,” undated, https://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/FY22_Supplemental_Guidance_for_Partners_in_Syria-MECHRRMT_PC1.pdf. UK Aid, Department for International Development: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/760997/Disability-Inclusion-Strategy.pdf and also: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/fcdo-disability-inclusion-and-rights-strategy-2022-to-2030/fcdo-disability-inclusion-and-rights-strategy-2022-to-2030-building-an-inclusive-future-for-all-a-sustainable-rights-based-approach>.

¹⁹⁹ Human Rights Watch telephone interviews with Sawser Talostan, protection coordinator, Violet Syria, April 22, 2021 and with an inclusion specialist, Humanity & Inclusion, February 15, 2022; and video interview with Fadi Orabo, project manager, Sened, October 20, 2021; and

²⁰⁰ Human Rights Watch telephone interview with Sawser Talostan, protection coordinator, Violet Syria, April 22, 2021.

²⁰¹ Human Rights Watch telephone interview with Fadi Orabo, project manager, Sened, October 20, 2021.

Another echoed this, noting that some donors request the inclusion of people with disabilities, but the implementation of those expectations is insufficient, with few targeted services and inadequate monitoring by the donor.²⁰² This approach forced many people with disabilities to rely on diapers because there was no targeted intervention to provide accessible toilet chairs. She also said the lack of targeted commitment by donors and targeted services by organizations operating in Syria psychologically affected many people with disabilities, who were left feeling “ignored, unempowered, and lacking in dignity and independence.” According to her, the “generalized services that most organizations are providing are not adequate. This fails to ensure equity, equality, and inclusion.”²⁰³

In 2019, the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC), the highest-level humanitarian coordination forum of the UN system, developed the “Guidelines on Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities in Humanitarian Action” to identify and respond to the needs and rights of people with different types of disabilities who are most at risk of being left behind in humanitarian settings.²⁰⁴

The guidelines on inclusion of people with disabilities in EU-funded humanitarian aid operations referred to the IASC guidelines, reiterating that “it is the responsibility of all humanitarian actors to ensure their programming strives to ensure inclusion of people with disabilities.”²⁰⁵

Deliberate and proactive action is needed by both donors and humanitarian actors to ensure children with different types of disabilities are systematically included in all humanitarian responses, including through the provision of tailored interventions and the implementation of the IASC guidelines.

²⁰² Human Rights Watch telephone interview with a staff member, Humanity & Inclusion, February 15, 2022.

²⁰³ Ibid.

²⁰⁴ Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Task Team on Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities in Humanitarian Action, “Guidelines: Inclusion of People with Disabilities in Humanitarian Action,” July 2019, <https://interagencystandingcommittee.org/iasc-task-team-inclusion-persons-disabilities-humanitarian-action/documents/iasc-guidelines>.

²⁰⁵ European Commission Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (DG ECHO) “Operational Guidance: The Inclusion of People with Disabilities in EU-funded Humanitarian Aid Operations,” February 2019, https://ec.europa.eu/echo/files/policies/sectoral/doc_echo_og_inclusion_en.pdf, p. 18.

Duty to Facilitate Humanitarian Access

Under international humanitarian law, all parties to an armed conflict—government forces, government-backed militias, and rebel groups alike—have duties to humanitarian aid and assistance. They should allow and facilitate the rapid and unimpeded passage of impartial humanitarian assistance for civilians in need. In practice, humanitarian relief agencies and organizations function without the express or implied consent of the warring factions, and parties cannot refuse to provide consent on arbitrary grounds.²⁰⁶

Unnecessary delays or obstruction of aid in Syria may also violate human rights, including to life, to health, and to an adequate standard of living, including food and water, and a livelihood. Children with disabilities and their rights are disproportionately affected by the absence of aid.

Children with disabilities and their families have a right to humanitarian assistance that should be provided in an accessible manner. UN Security Council Resolution 2475 (2019) emphasizes the need to consider the particular needs of people with disabilities in humanitarian response.²⁰⁷

²⁰⁶ International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), “Practice Relating to Rule 55. Access for Humanitarian Relief to Civilians in Need”, undated, https://ihl-databases.icrc.org/customary-ihl/eng/docs/v2_rul_rule55_sectiona.

²⁰⁷ United Nations Security Council, Resolution 2475 (2019), S/RES/2475 (2019), [https://undocs.org/s/res/2475\(2019\)](https://undocs.org/s/res/2475(2019)).

Rights of Children with Disabilities in Armed Conflict

International human rights law protects the rights of children with disabilities, including the right to protection and safety, education, food, health, non-discrimination, and others. Syria is obligated to ensure these rights as a party to the CRC, CRPD, International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) and other human rights treaties

The CRC guarantees all children's rights to survival; develop to the fullest; protection from harmful influences, abuse, and exploitation; and participate fully in family and social life. It also makes specific reference to children with disabilities, outlining the principle of non-discrimination and the special efforts states parties should make to realize the rights of children with disabilities.²⁰⁸

In situations of armed conflict, the CRC obliges states parties to “undertake to respect and ensure respect of rules of international humanitarian law which are relevant to the child and ensure protection and care of children who are affected by the armed conflict.”²⁰⁹

International humanitarian law applies to all parties to the conflict, state and non-state actors, and provides general protection to civilians, including children, in times of war. Its core protections apply in Syria's internal armed conflict.

The Additional Protocol II of 1977 of the Geneva Conventions, which applies to internal armed conflicts, explicitly protects children and requires parties to ensure humane treatment for children and provide them with the care and aid they require.²¹⁰

In 2018, UNICEF, in collaboration with Humanity and Inclusion, developed guidelines on the inclusion of children in humanitarian response.²¹¹ The guidance highlights children

²⁰⁸ CRC, arts. 2 and 23.

²⁰⁹ Ibid., arts. 38 (1) and 38 (4).

²¹⁰ Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and Relating to the Protection of Victims of Non-International Armed Conflicts (Protocol II), 1125 U.N.T.S. 609, entered into force December 7, 1978, art. 4, para. 3.

²¹¹ UNICEF, "Including Children with Disabilities in Humanitarian Action," 2021, <https://www.corecommitments.unicef.org/kp/including-children-with-disabilities-in-humanitarian-action>.

with disabilities require not only the same basic services to survive and thrive as other children—nutrition, health care, education, safe water and a protective environment—but also specific services relevant to their disability.²¹²

The CRPD affirms the rights of children with disabilities: article 5 on equality and non-discrimination, article 7 on children with disabilities, article 11 on protection and safety during emergencies, article 16 on freedom from exploitation, violence and abuse, article 24 on right to health, article 25 on education, and article 28 on adequate standard of living and social standards.²¹³ Article 11 affirms the convention’s application in situations of risks, including armed conflicts, and calls for states parties to take “all necessary measures to ensure protection and safety of people with disabilities.”²¹⁴

In 2015, OHCHR published a thematic report on the rights of people with disabilities under article 11 that emphasized the need to mainstream disability inclusion into all aspects of humanitarian emergencies, including armed conflicts.²¹⁵

The report noted the complementary and mutually reinforcing nature of international human rights and international humanitarian law. It also noted that international humanitarian law had “been codified under previously dominant understandings of disability, notably the medical model ... and reflects a paternalistic approach to persons with disabilities.”²¹⁶ The OHCHR recommends that international humanitarian law should be read using a human rights-based approach to disability that will “lead to substantive changes in policy and practice” to protect people with disabilities in situations of risk and humanitarian emergencies.²¹⁷

In March 2021, the Secretariat of the Conference of States Parties to the CRPD published a report, similarly noting that international humanitarian law employs an outdated medical

²¹² Ibid., p. 6.

²¹³ CRPD, arts. 7, 11, and 25.

²¹⁴ Ibid., art. 11.

²¹⁵ United Nations Human Rights Council, Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, Thematic Study on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities under Article 11 of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, on Situations of Risk and Humanitarian Emergencies, A/HRC/31/30, November 30, 2015, <https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/G15/271/74/PDF/G1527174.pdf?OpenElement>.

²¹⁶ Ibid., para. 3.

²¹⁷ Ibid., para. 4.

model of disability and called for a more systemic human rights-based approach to disability in armed conflict and other humanitarian emergencies.²¹⁸ It also recognized that children with disabilities are among the groups that face “multiple forms of discrimination,” owing to the intersection of disability and age, and are at greater risk of experiencing violence and abuse and of being excluded from humanitarian support and services and education.²¹⁹

In July 2021, the UN special rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities presented his first report, which focused on the rights of people with disabilities in armed conflicts and called on states and militaries to “develop specific protections for persons with disabilities during the conduct of hostilities,” and undertake “disability-inclusive programming” in humanitarian action.²²⁰ The report also highlighted the lack of visibility and inclusion of people with disabilities across the “peace continuum,” particularly with respect to conflict prevention, peace-building, and reconciliation.

The Security Council’s 2018 resolution on children and armed conflict recognizes:

[T]he importance of providing sustainable, timely and appropriate reintegration and rehabilitation assistance to children affected by armed conflict, while ensuring that the specific needs of girls and boys as well as children with disabilities are addressed, including access to health care, psychosocial support, and education programmes that contribute to the well-being of children and to sustainable peace and security.²²¹

In 2019, the Security Council adopted Resolution 2475, devoted exclusively to the disproportionate impact of armed conflict on people with disabilities. This resolution calls for greater protection, better assistance, and inclusion during armed conflict and the meaningful participation of people with disabilities in conflict prevention, reconciliation,

²¹⁸ Conference of State Parties to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, Protecting the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in Armed Conflict and Humanitarian Emergencies, CRPD/CSP/2021/2, 14th session, March 30, 2021, <https://digitallibrary.un.org/record/3921479>, paras. 6 and 11.

²¹⁹ *Ibid.*, paras. 17, 26, and 33.

²²⁰ *Ibid.*, para. 95; and United Nations General Assembly, Report of the Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, Gerard Quinn, Rights of Persons with Disabilities, July 19, 2021, <https://undocs.org/en/A/76/146>, para. 88.

²²¹ United Nations Security Council, Resolution 2427 (2018), S/RES/2427 (2018) [https://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2427%20\(2018\)&Lang=E&Area=UNDOC](https://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2427%20(2018)&Lang=E&Area=UNDOC).

reconstruction, and peacebuilding. It specifically mentions children with disabilities in the context of their specific needs in accessing assistance. It also calls on the UN secretary-general to include relevant information and data on persons with disabilities in his thematic and geographic reports and briefings as well as highlights the need for ongoing dialogue between organizations of people with disabilities and the Security Council.²²²

However, children and armed conflict has been on the international stage for more than two decades prior to the genesis of Resolution 2475. In 1996, the UN General Assembly requested the appointment of a special representative on children and armed conflict; in 1999, the UN Security Council adopted Resolution 1261, the first resolution on children and armed conflict, acknowledging that the protection of children during armed conflicts is an international peace and security concern.²²³ In 2005, Security Council Resolution 1612 established the Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism (MRM) with the ultimate goal to end and prevent six grave violations against children, including killing and “maiming” of children, the recruitment and use of children, sexual violence against children, abduction of children, attacks on schools or hospitals, and the denial of humanitarian access for children.²²⁴

Multiple Security Council resolutions have asked the UN secretary-general to report on the six grave violations. Children with disabilities are impacted by all six grave violations as well as violations specific only to them; however, they remain largely excluded by UN discussions and documents.

Despite Resolution 2475 and 11 resolutions on children and armed conflict, the UN secretary-general’s thematic and country specific reports and briefings, including the annual reports on children and armed conflicts, rarely mention children with disabilities, reflecting a serious shortcoming in UN efforts to protect all children impacted by conflict.

²²² United Nations Security Council, Resolution 2475 (2019), para. 4.

²²³ United Nations Security Council, Resolution 1261 (1999), S/RES/1261 (1999) <https://www.securitycouncilreport.org/atf/cf/%7B65BFCF9B-6D27-4E9C-8CD3-CF6E4FF96FF9%7D/CAC%20SRES%201261.pdf>.

²²⁴ United Nations Security Council, Resolution 1612 (2005), S/RES/1612 (2005) https://www.un.org/ruleoflaw/files/SecurityCouncilResolution1612_en.pdf.

While all of the UN secretary-general's annual reports on children in armed conflict include data on children who have been "maimed," or acquired a permanent injury that could lead to a disability, the reports do not elaborate on their rights as children with disabilities or include other information on conflict's impact on children with disabilities.²²⁵

A January 2022 report by the UN special representative for children and armed conflict found that children with disabilities have been overwhelmingly left out by 25 years of UN action on children in armed conflict.²²⁶ Forty-two percent of country task forces on monitoring and reporting believed children with disabilities were not given sufficient space in the implementation of the children and armed conflict mandate.²²⁷ The study identified the following as desired areas of improvement regarding children with disabilities: better data, capacity-building for actors, raising awareness, resource mobilization, and targeted response.²²⁸

In keeping with this global trend, the report on children in armed conflict in Syria only included information on "maiming."²²⁹ In addition, only one of the secretary-general's nine reports on the humanitarian situation in Syria since 2019 mentions the specific needs of people with disabilities, and only two mention specific cases of people with disabilities who have been killed.²³⁰ There is no mention of children with disabilities in any of these reports, including since the adoption of Security Council Resolution 2475.

²²⁵ In February 2021, Human Rights Watch published a report calling on the UN to consider using another term to refer to violations against children that result in serious injury other than "maiming." Although "maiming" is a term used in international humanitarian law, it is not consistent with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) and can be stigmatizing to people with disabilities. "UN: High Risk in Conflicts for Children with Disabilities," Human Rights Watch news release, February 2, 2022, <https://www.hrw.org/news/2022/02/02/un-high-risk-conflicts-children-disabilities>.

²²⁶ United Nations Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, "Study on the Evolution of the Children and Armed Conflict Mandate 1996-2021," January 2022, <https://childrenandarmedconflict.un.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/01/Study-on-the-evolution-of-the-Children-and-Armed-Conflict-mandate-1996-2021.pdf>.

²²⁷ Ibid., p. 52.

²²⁸ Ibid.

²²⁹ United Nations Security Council, Report of the Secretary-General, Children and Armed Conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic, S/2021/398, April 23, 2021, https://www.securitycouncilreport.org/atf/cf/%7B65BFCF9B-6D27-4E9C-8CD3-CF6E4FF96FF9%7D/S_2021_398.pdf.

²³⁰ United Nations Security Council, Report of the Secretary-General, Implementation of Security Council Resolutions 2139 (2014), 2165 (2014), 2191 (2014), 2258 (2015), 2332 (2016), 2393 (2017), 2401 (2018), 2449 (2018), S/2019/674, August 21, 2019, https://www.securitycouncilreport.org/atf/cf/%7B65BFCF9B-6D27-4E9C-8CD3-CF6E4FF96FF9%7D/s_2019_674.pdf; Implementation of Security Council Resolutions 2139 (2014), 2165 (2014), 2191 (2014), 2258 (2015), 2332 (2016), 2393 (2017), 2401 (2018), 2449 (2018), 2504 (2020) and 2533 (2020), S/2020/1031, October 14, 2020, https://www.securitycouncilreport.org/atf/cf/%7B65BFCF9B-6D27-4E9C-8CD3-CF6E4FF96FF9%7D/s_2020_1031.pdf;

Recommendations

United Nations Security Council

- Ensure the rights and needs of children with disabilities in Syria are recognized and addressed comprehensively in the work and decisions of the UN Security Council;
- Recognize the threat to the rights of children with disabilities in Syria posed by armed conflict;
- Request the situation of children with disabilities be addressed in humanitarian assessment plans and reports on aid regarding Syria by the UN secretary-general, including the under-secretary general for humanitarian affairs and emergency relief coordinator, OCHA, and others;
- Request the UN under-secretary general for humanitarian affairs and emergency relief coordinator to reflect on the situation of children with disabilities in Syria within existing programming in a sustainable manner;
- Request existing mechanisms and tools, including the Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism on children and armed conflict, account for children with disabilities, including the ways in which they and their rights are disproportionately affected by armed conflict;
- Encourage the UN secretary-general to address the impact of armed conflict on people with disabilities, including children, in their thematic and geographic reports, in line with Security Council Resolution 2475, para. 9;
- Hold sustained consultations and dialogues with people with disabilities, including children, and their representative organizations, in line with Resolution 2475, in particular paragraph 10. Call for sustainable, timely, appropriate, inclusive, and accessible assistance to children with disabilities in Syria, including rehabilitation, assistive devices, mental health and psychosocial support services, and education, in line with Resolution 2475;
- Promote the protection of children with disabilities in Syria by paying extra attention to their rights and situational needs, including by moving beyond reporting on the number of children who have been “maimed,” or acquired a

Implementation of Security Council Resolutions 2139 (2014), 2165 (2014), 2191 (2014), 2258 (2015), 2332 (2016), 2393 (2017), 2401 (2018), 2449 (2018), 2504 (2020) and 2533 (2020), S/2020/813, August 20, 2020, https://www.securitycouncilreport.org/atf/cf/%7B65BFCF9B-6D27-4E9C-8CD3-CF6E4FF96FF9%7D/s_2020_813.pdf.

- physical disability, to considering all children with disabilities, including those who have been physically injured, those who have experienced mental health harms, and those with pre-existing disabilities;
- Ensure forthcoming peace processes consider the specific rights and needs of children with disabilities; and
 - Fully reauthorize the UN cross border mechanism ahead of January 2023 and ensure aid is delivered to those who need it.

UN Secretary-General and the Special Representative for Children and Armed Conflict

- Work with the UN country team in Syria to ensure relevant reports collect, analyze, and reflect information about the disproportionate impact of the armed conflict on children with disabilities and their rights;
- Frame concrete recommendations in reports and briefings on addressing the specific rights and needs of children with disabilities, including their right to be safe and protected, right to education, and access to humanitarian assistance, health care, and mental health and psychosocial support services;
- Call for inclusive and accessible education for children with disabilities, in recognition of the specific barriers they face and given the high number of children with disabilities out of school in Syria;
- Advocate for the rights, protection, and well-being of children with disabilities affected by armed conflict in Syria;
- Collaborate with partners to propose ideas and approaches to enhance the protection of children with disabilities in armed conflicts, including in Syria, and to promote a more concerted and coordinated protection response; and
- Advocate and work with the UN Security Council, the UN Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities, and organizations representing people with disabilities to change the stigmatizing language of “maiming” in the work of the UN.

Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic

- Consider issuing a report on the specific abuses and violations experienced by people with disabilities, including children.

All UN Agencies and International and Local Humanitarian Organizations in Syria

- Improve humanitarian coordination and assistance, with a focus on reaching children with disabilities across Syria, particularly in hard-to-reach areas;
- Ensure assistance, including food, water, health care services, and education, is provided in an equitable and inclusive manner, in line with international human rights standards, Security Council Resolution 2475, and the IASC Guidelines on Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities in Humanitarian Action;
- Identify challenges and develop solutions within the humanitarian response, specifically with regard to providing sustainable and inclusive services to children with disabilities, including transportation assistance for children with disabilities to reach school and support services;
- Ensure mainstream child protection humanitarian and educational programs are accessible to and inclusive of children with different type of disabilities. Organizations providing education and other services should strive to ensure staffing and training to guarantee inclusion;
- Employ more sign language teachers, physiotherapists, and counselors, and ensure recruitment is inclusive of people with disabilities;
- Provide adequate and appropriate assistive devices as soon as a child needs it, including wheelchairs, hearing aids, and prostheses, tailored to the child's specific needs. Access should be provided regardless of whether long-term provision is assured;
- Ensure quality, accessible, human rights-respecting, and inclusive mental health and psychosocial support services for all children with disabilities and their families;
- Identify barriers, and develop solutions, that hinder all people with disabilities from accessing and participating in humanitarian assistance and protection;

- Provide training on the rights of people with disabilities and disability inclusive approaches to humanitarian staff working with children with disabilities;
- Ensure full and effective participation of children with disabilities and their families, as well as organizations of people with disabilities during the planning and implementation of the humanitarian response, and incorporate their views into humanitarian response plans;
- Ensure accessible and child-friendly community engagement processes as well as complaint and feedback mechanisms;
- Collect data on the situation of children with disabilities, particularly on human rights and international humanitarian law violations and risks they face, to inform response and prevention strategies; and
- Identify challenges and develop solutions on how to address existing gaps in collecting comprehensive data.

Donor Governments and Institutions

- Fully fund UN humanitarian responses to meet the needs of Syrian refugees, including children with disabilities;
- Ensure mainstream funding in Syria is meaningfully inclusive of all children with different types of disabilities, including by requiring partners to report on how their programs (such as education and mental health and psychosocial support services) benefit children with disabilities and what challenges remain to ensure programs include and benefit all children with disabilities;
- Provide targeted and tailored funding to ensure the rights and needs of all children with disabilities in Syria are respected and protected, without cutting funding from other programming, including through access to cash for work and non-conditional cash assistance;
- Ensure implementing partners in Syria are following and applying the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Guidelines;
- Ensure targeted funding to protect and fulfill the rights of children with disabilities to an adequate standard of living, including housing and food, access to adaptable and appropriate assistive devices, and education;
- Directly support Syrian organizations of people with disabilities as well as humanitarian and educational organizations operating in northwest and northeast Syria; and

- Collect and disaggregate data on disability, age, and gender to monitor the inclusion of people with different types of disabilities, including children.

All parties to the Conflict across All Areas of Control in Syria, including the Syrian Government

- Immediately end all direct, indiscriminate, and disproportionate attacks on civilians and civilian objects;
- Respect international humanitarian law, including by ceasing to use indiscriminate and prohibited weapons, such as barrel bombs, chemical weapons, cluster munitions, and landmines;
- Take all feasible precautions in the conduct of military operations to spare civilians, including by giving effective warnings that take into account the needs of children with disabilities, including through the provision of accessible and child-friendly information;
- Allow civilians to flee hostilities at their free will and give specific considerations to people with disabilities, including by ensuring they have enough time, access to assistive devices, and accessible means of transport to flee;
- Allow prompt and unhindered humanitarian access to humanitarian organizations and UN agencies to deliver impartial assistance to civilians in need across Syria, particularly in rural and remote areas;
- Improve cooperation with humanitarian organizations and UN agencies to ensure assistance is inclusive of and fully accessible to children with disabilities;
- Ensure access to health, services, education, and other basic rights and needs, including by issuing instructions to schools and healthcare centers in areas under your control to ensure children with disabilities have access to education, health care, and other services on an equal basis with other children;
- Ensure children with disabilities have access to quality, specific services they need because of their disability;
- Take steps to open schools and establish new ones where it is safe to do so and improve the physical conditions of already existing and operational ones;
- Allocate services and support targeted for children with disabilities to the greatest extent possible; and

- Ensure organizations of people with disabilities, including those representing the rights and needs of children with disabilities, are effectively consulted and meaningfully included in peace processes and reconstruction phases.

Neighboring States, including Lebanon, Turkey, and Jordan

- Ensure that all children with disabilities who fled Syria can seek health care and support services;
- Facilitate cross-border and other access for humanitarian assistance, including demining organizations, to all areas where there are individuals in need; and
- Allow those fleeing violence to seek refuge, and ensure that all asylum procedures, reception facilities, and processes are inclusive and child- and disability-friendly.

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“It Was Really Hard to Protect Myself”

Impact of the Armed Conflict on Children with Disabilities

The 11-year-long war in Syria and its violence, displacement, poverty, and degradation of essential services have overwhelmingly shaped the lives of children with disabilities, who are growing up without safety, basic necessities, education, assistive devices, or psychosocial support, in ways that put their rights at risk.

Children with disabilities are at greater risk of harm during armed attacks. Children with physical and sensory disabilities struggle to flee without assistance or assistive devices, and children with developmental or intellectual disabilities may not understand what’s happening.

Based on interviews with affected children and young adults with disabilities, their families, humanitarian workers, and representatives of UN agencies, *“It Was Really Hard to Protect Myself”* documents the impact of the Syrian conflict on children with disabilities. It examines the risks children with disabilities face during attacks due to poverty, stigma, lack of access to humanitarian assistance, health care, assistive devices, and education and harm to their mental and physical health. The report also examines the UN’s failure to fully include children with disabilities in UN actions.

The report calls on the UN to ensure that existing efforts to monitor, report, and respond to children’s rights violations in Syria properly include children with disabilities. It also calls on the UN and humanitarian organizations to improve humanitarian coordination and assistance to provide children with disabilities with access to essential and other services needed to secure their rights. Finally, it urges the Syrian government and other parties to the conflict to allow prompt, unhindered humanitarian access for the delivery of impartial assistance to civilians across Syria.

(Clockwise from top left): Ibrahim, a 5-year-old boy with autism, in Qorqania, Idlib; Ghaith, a 13-year-old boy with a visual disability, in Taftanaz, Idlib; Ibrahim; Shahd, a 12-year-old girl with a hearing disability, in Ezaz, Aleppo. Photographs by Ali Haj Suleiman

(front cover) Shahd, a 12-year-old girl with a hearing disability, stands in front of a window facing her father, in the house her family live in, Ezaz, Aleppo, Syria. June 7, 2022. Photograph by Ali Haj Suleiman

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