

# Jordan, Lebanon - Disability Assessment among Syrian Refugees in Jordan and Lebanon - 2018

**Humanity and Inclusion, iMMAP**

Report generated on: October 7, 2021

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## Overview

### Identification

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#### ID NUMBER

HDX\_iMMAP\_JOR\_LBN\_2018\_Barriers\_vEXT

### Version

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#### VERSION DESCRIPTION

v2.1: Edited, anonymous dataset for public distribution

## Overview

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#### ABSTRACT

Due to the lack of disability data in the Syria crisis context, Humanity & Inclusion (HI) and iMMAP conducted a disability assessment in 2017 and 2018 with the following objectives:

1. Provide statistically reliable data on the prevalence of disabilities as well as data on access to services disaggregated by disability.
2. Increase the understanding of the situation of Syrian refugees with disabilities and their households compared to their peers without disabilities in relation to access to services, including education.
3. Recommend inclusive actions to be prioritized by humanitarian actors.

Quantitative data was collected in Lebanon in December 2017 and in Jordan in between October 2017 and January 2018. In Lebanon, 2,495 refugees from 506 households were randomly sampled in urban settings in Bar Elias as well as Informal Tented Settlements (ITS) in Bar Elias and Aarsal. In Jordan, 6,381 refugees were randomly sampled in 1,159 households in Azraq and Zaatar camps and Irbid. In light of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UN CRPD), the study defined disability as interactions between personal and environmental factors. Disability was measured by the level of difficulties a person faces when performing basic activities (referred as "domains") regardless of impairments, using the modified Washington Group's Extended Set (WG-ES) (more precisely, Short Set Enhanced plus fatigue) and Child Functioning Module (CFM).

#### KIND OF DATA

Sample survey data [ssd]

#### UNITS OF ANALYSIS

Households

## Scope

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#### NOTES

Disability: prevalence of disability, causes, domains, children's disabilities

Access to services: UNHCR Registration, shelter, latrines, water, health, food and cash assistance, specialized services

Livelihood

Education: children and adults

#### TOPICS

Topic	Vocabulary	URI
Elderly and Disabled		
Health		
Protection		
Emergency Shelter and NFI		
Community Services		
Education		
Livelihood & Social cohesion		
Child Protection		
Shelter/Other Infrastructure		
Domestic Needs/Household Support		
Health Care Referral Services		

## Coverage

### GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

Jordan: Azraq, Zaatari and Irbid camps

Lebanon: Urban setting in Bar Elias as well as Informal Tented Settlements (ITS) in Bar Elias and Aarsal

### UNIVERSE

All households in selected camps

## Producers and Sponsors

### PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR(S)

Name	Affiliation
Humanity and Inclusion	
iMMAP	

### FUNDING

Name	Abbreviation	Role
Australian Aid		

## Metadata Production

### METADATA PRODUCED BY

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation	Role
HDX			

### DATE OF METADATA PRODUCTION

2021

### DDI DOCUMENT ID

HDX\_IMMAP\_JOR\_LBN\_2018\_Barriers\_DDI\_v1.1

## Sampling

### Sampling Procedure

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Lebanon: Random sampling was adopted to reflect and compare the experiences of both registered and non-registered Syrian refugees with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), as well as of both persons with and without disabilities. For Bar Elias, a random sample was generated covering all parts of the town. For ITS, random shelters were selected by satellite

Jordan: Random sampling was adopted to reflect and compare the experiences of both registered and non-registered Syrian refugees with United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), as well as of both persons with and without disabilities.

- All the residents in Azraq and Zaatari camps are registered. A random sample of shelters was constituted using available data relating to the structure of the camps.

- Irbid is a city located North of Jordan's capital Amman, and hosts approximately 20% of Syrian refugees in the country (UNHCR, 2018b). As there is no list of unregistered Syrian refugees in the city, the study employed twostage sampling. The first stage identified 3,600 random locations in the city, taking Irbid's population density into account. Among these random locations, enumerators randomly visited households (including those of Jordanian families) until the Syrian refugee household/family sample size was large enough to enable generalization of statistical results to the entire study population.

## Questionnaires

No content available

## Data Collection

### Data Collection Dates

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<b>Start</b>	<b>End</b>	<b>Cycle</b>
2017-10-01	2018-01-31	N/A

### Data Collection Mode

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Face-to-face [f2f]

### Data Collection Notes

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Enumerators were instructed to go to the identified locations and interview the household closest to the location. If the father of the household was Syrian, and the potential respondents (the mothers or caregivers of the children of those households) agreed to be interviewed, the enumerators would proceed with the survey. Among the identified Syrian households, information of all members was collected.

### Data Collectors

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Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation
iMAP		

## Data Processing

No content available

# Data Appraisal

No content available