

### UNMET HEALTH AND PSYCHOSOCIAL NEEDS OF SYRIAN REFUGEES

Preliminary findings of a health needs assessment in Zarqa Governorate HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN – SYRIAN CRISIS

# WHY A HEALTH NEEDS ASSESSMENT

PU-AMI household visits (over 2,800 up to date): reach out Syrian refugees (incl. non registered)

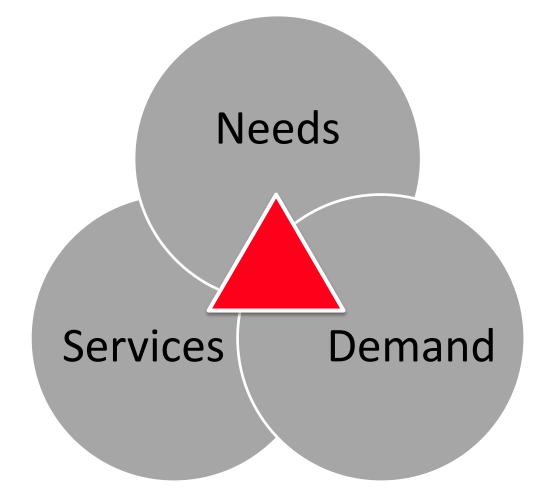
- Issues accessing health care
- High vulnerability, isolation and psychosocial distress
- Fewer actors / Syrian refugee populations

Motivated a health needs assessment in intervention area, validated by MOPIC and MOH

Aligned with relevant working groups guidelines (MPHSS)

**Multi-perspectives** 

### **3 PERSPECTIVES OF HEALTH NEEDS**



### **METHODOLOGY**

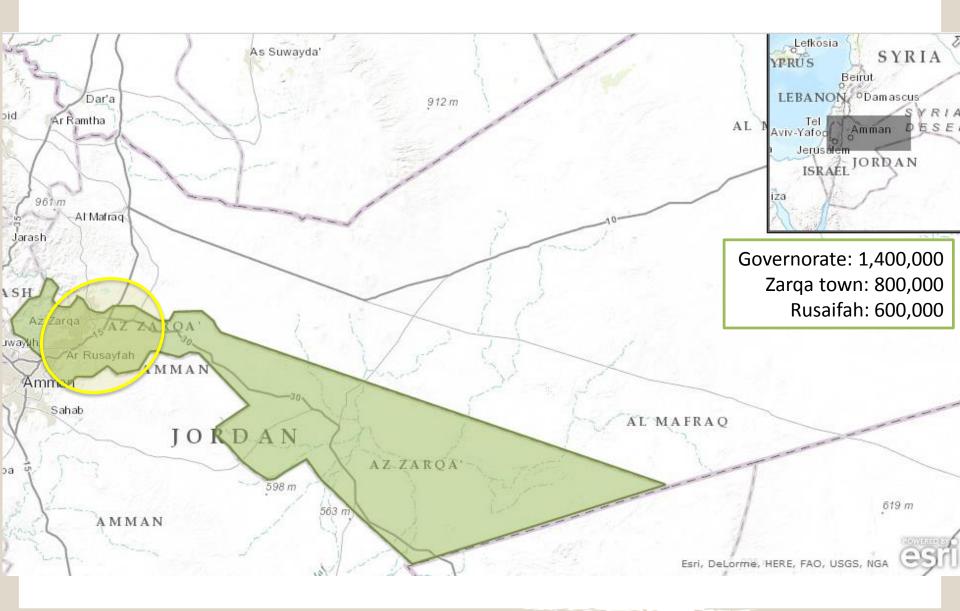
### Objectives:

- Unmet health needs of Syrian refugees and vulnerable Jordanian households in Zarqa Governorate
- PU-AMI health intervention in Jordan (incl. community health and mental health/psychosocial)

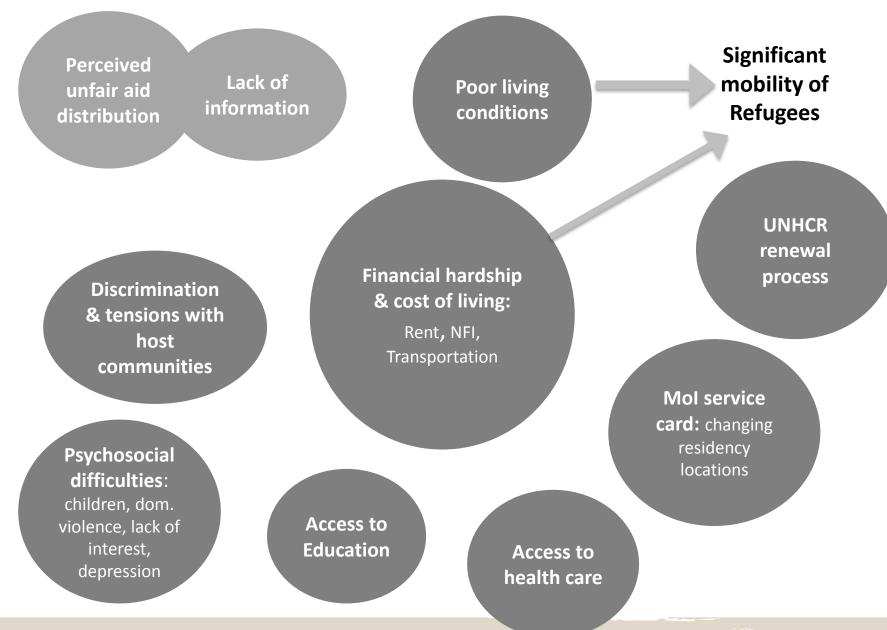
### Methodology:

- Desk research
- Analysis of PU-AMI household database
- Focus Group Discussion 15 FGDs, over 100 participants
- Rapid assessment:12 governmental health facilities
- Meetings/visits stakeholders: MoH, I&N-NGOs, CBOs and Syrians providers, international agencies

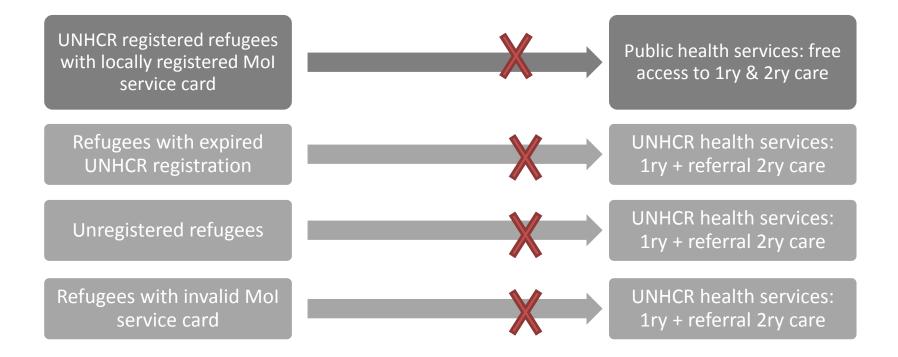
# ZARQA GOVERNORATE



### MAIN ISSUES AFFECTING SYRIAN REFUGEES



### **ACCESS TO HEALTH FOR SYRIANS**

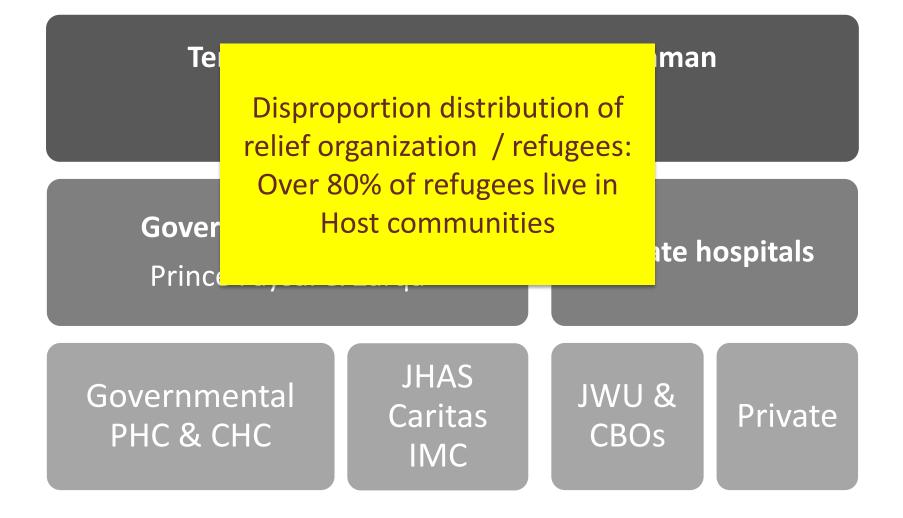




Multiple barriers prevent Syrian refugees from accessing health care

Info gaps: Syrian refugees? Registered/renewal/others

# **HEALTH CARE OFFER IN ZARQA**



## **BARRIERS**

#### Financial hardship/ cost of living

Transport costs Unavailable drugs Additional lab. analysis

#### Lack of information

Benefits Rights and process Existing services Fear and lack of trust

Limited access to affordable quality care

# Administrative barriers

Mol service card "localized" Valid UNHCR registration

## Poor perception of healthcare quality

Waiting time Lack of services Complicated referral process No examination; lack of drugs; poor staff attitude

## Lack of accessible services

Lack of services & facilities Lack of HR/specialists Quality issues: no examination; limited customer care

#### **Public health**

•Lack of preventive care: ANC, PNC, FP

coverage

No complete vaccination

•Screening for chronic issues

- •Chronic patients
- •Acute •Deliveries

Worsened health conditions

- •Post-op care
- A satal b salth
- •Mental health

#### **High expenditures**

Erratic health seeking behaviours with multiple consultations e.g. private services, drugs, transport
Especially for chronic patients, deliveries

#### Lack of access to health care

Self-medicationErratic health seeking behavioursDissatisfaction/distrust

### Social, psychological and mental health issues

General tensions with host communities
Isolation, anxiety, domestic violence
Avoid medical care, other social services or registering

Lack of information

Benefits
Rights and process
Existing services
Fear and lack of trust

Financial barrier •Transport costs •Unavailable drugs •Additional lab. analysis

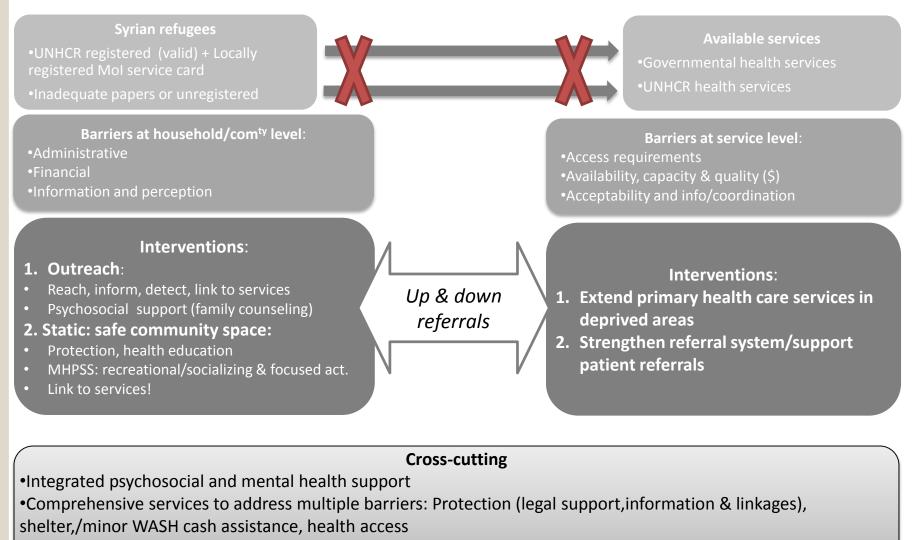
Administrative barrier •Mol service card – "localized" •Valid UNHCR registration

#### Overcrowded/ insufficient health services •Lack of services & facilities •Lack of HR/specialists

Lack of HR/specialists
Quality issues: no examination; poor customer care Poor perception of quality •Waiting time •Lack of services •Complicated referral process •No examination; lack of drugs; poor staff attitude

Specific vulnerable group of Palestinian from Syria

### HOW TO SUPPRESS THE MULTIPLE BARRIERS PREVENTING ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE?



Linkages: partners, NGOs, CBOs

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