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# Health access and utilization survey among refugees in Egypt



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## ➤ Introduction

UNHCR conducts HAUS to assess and monitor refugee access to various healthcare services and to identify barriers encountered.

This cross sectional survey was conducted to monitor access to and utilization of key health services among refugees living in Egypt.

## ➤ Methodology

13 surveyors and 1 supervisors underwent 1 day of training, including role play to familiarize on using the survey tool. The survey was carried out over the period between 7th of November until the 16th of November.

Survey households were selected using stratified systematic random sampling from a register of refugee households that had a listed telephone number.

The head of household, or an adult above 18 who could respond on his or her behalf, was interviewed by telephone regarding key indicators of interest.

### **Survey Households nationalities selected for this survey**

Syria/ Eritrea/ Ethiopia / Iraq / Somalia /South Sudan / Yemen / Sudan / Afghanistan / Burundian / Cameroonian / Guinean / Jordan / Nigerian / Tunisian / Turkish.

Data were entered using computers and analyzed using Microsoft Excel.

The extracted data were segregated into 3 sections, All Nationalities, Syrian and Other Nationalities for the below categories included in the survey.

1- Sample characteristics.

2- Child characteristics.

2.1 Child Immunizations (Measles or MMR injection)

2.2 Child Immunizations (Polio vaccine)

2.3 Nutrition Module - Children under 5 years old + IYCF - Children under 23 months old.

3- Antenatal Care & Reproductive Health.

4- Chronic Diseases & Impairment:

4.1 Chronic Diseases.

4.2 Impairment.

5- Access and Knowledge of Health Services:

5.1 Access to Health Care in the Last Three Months.

5.2 Access to Health Services and Health Seeking Behavior.

5.3 Hospitalizations during the last year.

5.4 Knowledge of available health services and coverage.

6- COVID-19:

6.1 Covid-19 Vaccination (Adults over 18 years old).

6.2 Covid-19 Knowledge, attitude and practice.

# Health access and utilization survey among refugees in Egypt

## Limitations

All the results gathered during the survey, are based on self-reporting from the survey participants.

Validation of the responses such as checking health facilities' records is not within the scope of this survey.

This survey is made by phone, questions and concepts might be misunderstood by the respondents.

## Key Findings

### ➤ **Survey response**

**77%** (3,359) of the 4,426 sample size received were contacted to participated in the study.

**36%** (1222) of the contacted households answered while **64%** did not answer.

**92%** (1120) of the answered, accepted to participate while **6%** (74) refused, and **2%** (28) were under 18 years old.

**36%** of the **6%** did not mention the reason, **15%** was due to trust issues, **12%** mentioned that they are not refugee, **8%** are not Happy with the UNHCR services and **8%** have no time to participate.

### ➤ **Statistics**

- **Iraqi**: **100%** contacted, **35%** answered, **65%** No answer + Wrong number, out of the answered **79%** Completed survey, **21%** Rejected and **0%** were under 18 years old.
- **Syrian**: **61%** contacted, **44%** answered, **56%** No answer + Wrong number, out of the answered **93%** Completed survey, **6%** Rejected and **1%** were under 18 years old.
- **Yemeni**: **76%** contacted, **35%** answered, **65%** No answer + Wrong number, out of the answered **94%** Completed survey, **3%** Rejected and **3%** were under 18 years old.
- **Sudanese**: **92%** contacted, **30%** answered, **70%** No answer + Wrong number, out of the answered **92%** Completed survey, **5%** Rejected and **3%** were under 18 years old.
- **South Sudanese** : **90%** contacted, **29%** answered, **71%** No answer + Wrong number, out of the answered **97%** Completed survey, **3%** Rejected and **0%** were under 18 years old.
- **Others Nationalities**: **100%** contacted, **26%** answered, **74%** No answer + Wrong number, out of the answered **100%** Completed survey, **0%** Rejected and **0%** were under 18 years old.
- **Eritrean**: **87%** contacted, **37%** answered, **63%** No answer + Wrong number, out of the answered **78%** Completed survey, **11%** Rejected and **10%** were under 18 years old.
- **Ethiopian**: **100%** contacted, **26%** answered, **74%** No answer + Wrong number, out of the answered **100%** Completed survey, **0%** Rejected and **0%** were under 18 years old.
- **Somali**: **76%** contacted, **38%** answered, **62%** No answer + Wrong number, out of the answered **88%** Completed survey, **4%** Rejected and **8%** were under 18 years old.

# 1- Sample characteristics

## 1- Household Members

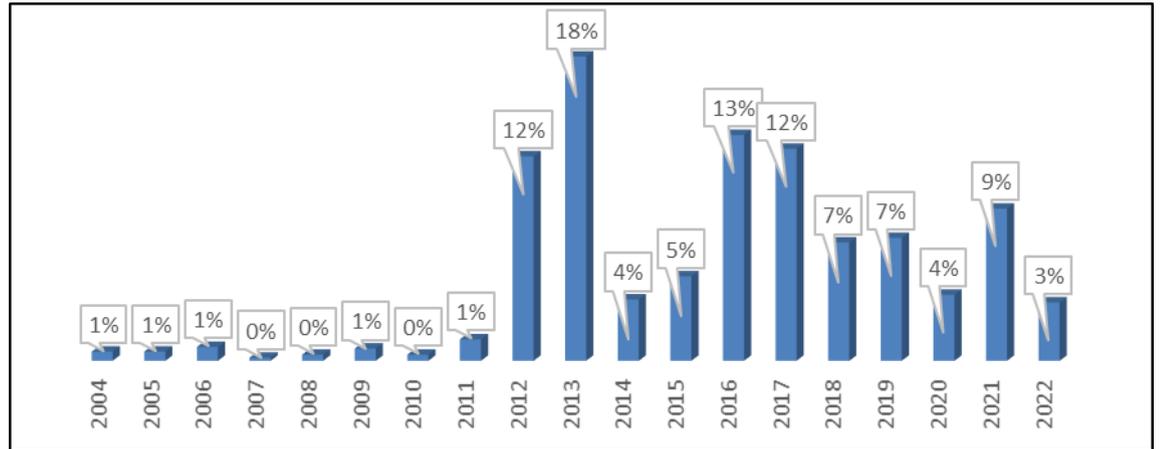
- **1120** households Heads with **3,923** household members were surveyed, including **560 Syrian** households Heads with **2,296** household members and **560 Other Nationalities** households heads with **1,627** household members.
- **50%** of the surveyed household heads members were Syrian, **20%** Sudanese, **8%** South Sudanese, **8%** Eritreans, **6%** Ethiopians, **3%** Yemenis, **2%** Iraqi, **2%** Somalis, and **1%** Others including (Afghanistan, Burundian, Cameroonian, Guinean, Jordan, Nigerian, Tunisian, and Turkish)
- **56%** of the Household Heads that conducted the survey were Males and **44%** were Females.
- **61%** of the Household Heads were married, **24%** were never married and **8%** were divorced or separated, **5%** widowed and **2%** Living with partner (cohabiting).
- **48%** of the household members age 12 years and above, were married, **48%** were never married, **4%** were divorced or separated or widowed.
- **11%** of household members were under 5 years old and **30%** were between 5 and 17 years old.
- **76%** of the Household Heads can read and write in Arabic.
- **17%** of the Household Heads were in Tertiary (Bachelor, Master, PhD), **27%** in Secondary level of education, **23%** in Middle school level, **20%** were in Primary level of education, **4%** Vocational training and **9%** with no formal education.
- **18%** of the household members were in Tertiary (Bachelor, Master, PhD) level, **26%** were in Secondary level of education, **23%** in Middle school level, **19%** were in Primary level of education,, **3%** Vocational training, and **1%** did not know.
- **42%** of household Heads are Working, out of those, **93%** are wage-employed and **7%** are self-employed.
- **3%** of household heads surveyed arrived in Egypt in 2022, **9%** in 2021, **4%** in 2020, **7%** in 2019, **7%** in 2018, **12%** in 2017, **13%** in 2016, **5%** in 2015, **4%** in 2014, **18%** in 2013, **12%** in 2012, and **5%** between 2004 and 2011.
- The most refugee populous areas were Cairo, 6<sup>th</sup> October, Giza, Qalyubia and Alexandria (**33%**, **21%**, **20%**, **8%**, and **7%**, respectively), of which **9%** are located in Maadi, **7%** in each of the following, Obour, Ain Shams and Ard El Lewa, **6%** in Faisal & October, & **3%** in 10<sup>th</sup> of Ramadan and East Nasr City.

# 1- Sample characteristics

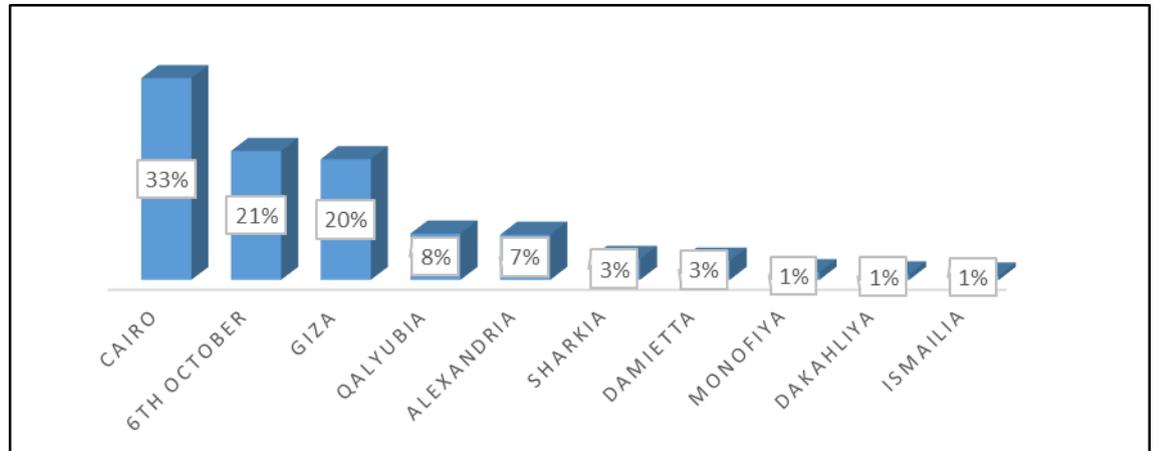
## All Nationalities

<b>Response</b>
<b>1,222</b> households contacted and answered to participate in the study
<b>94%</b> Of answered households accepted participation in the study
<b>6%</b> Refused or were too young
<b>58%</b> Household heads were unemployed
<b>Sample</b>
<b>1120</b> Households heads surveyed
<b>3,923</b> household members in surveyed households
<b>4</b> The average number of household members per household
<b>44%</b> Household Heads are female
<b>11%</b> household members aged <5 years
<b>30%</b> Household members aged from 5 and 18
<b>76%</b> Household Heads can read & write the language of the country he's living in

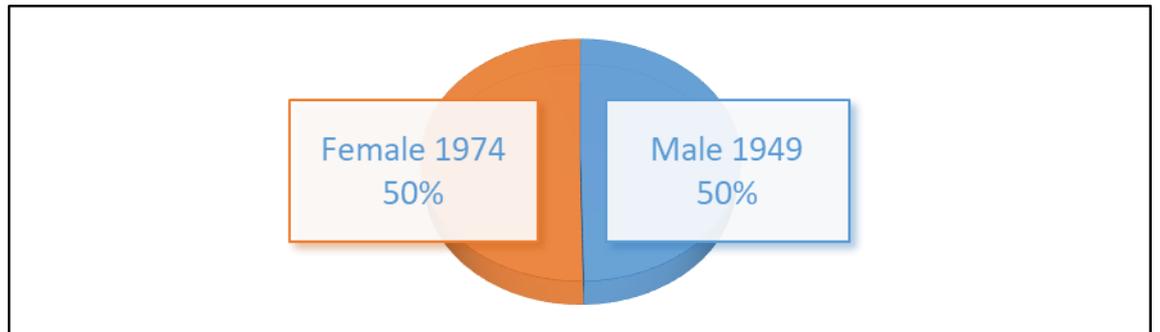
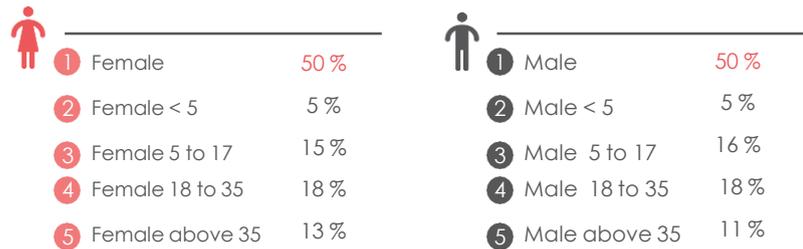
1- Year of arrival to Egypt, by Household (n: 1120)



2- Distribution of household by government (n: 1120)



3- Age and sex distribution of household members (n: 3,923)



# 1- Sample characteristics

## Syrian

### Response

621

households contacted and answered to participate in the study

94%

Of answered households accepted participation in the study

6%

Refused or were too young

51%

Household heads were unemployed

### Sample

560

Households heads surveyed

2,296

household members in surveyed households

4

The average number of household members per household

51%

Household Heads are female

10%

household members aged <5 years

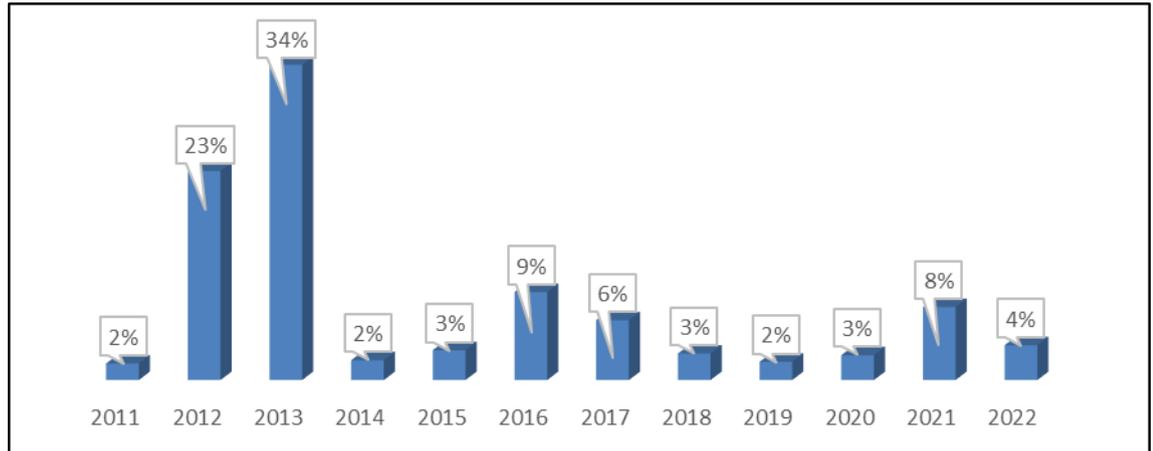
27%

Household members aged from 5 to 18

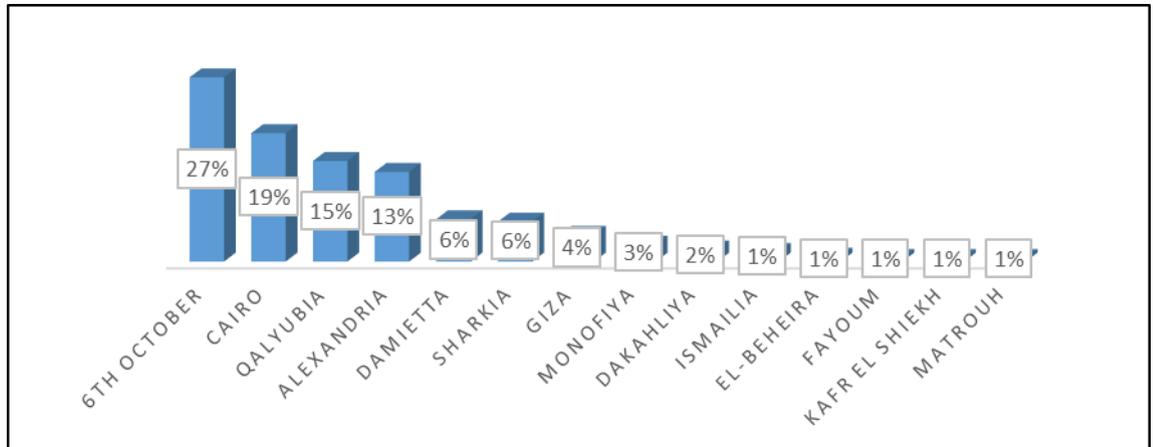
91%

Household Heads can read & write the language of the country he's living in

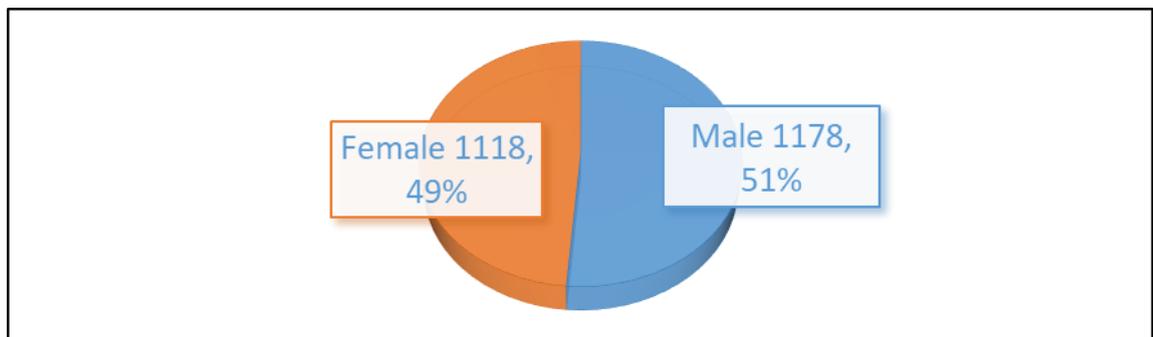
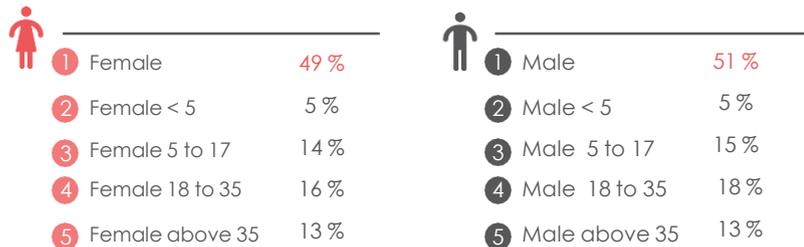
### 1- Year of arrival to Egypt, by household (n: 560)



### 2- Distribution of household by government (n: 560)



### 3- Age and sex distribution of household members (n: 2,296)



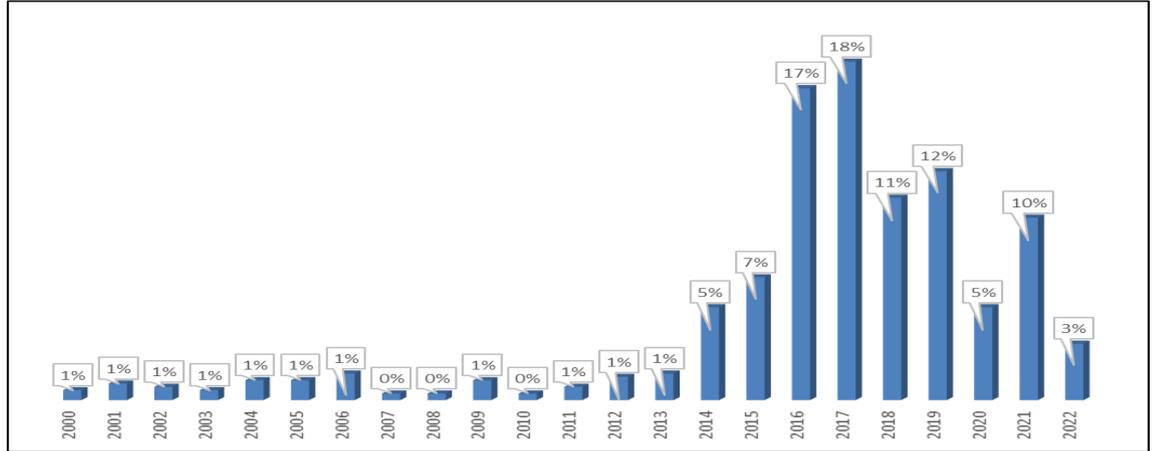
# 1- Sample characteristics

## Other Nationalities

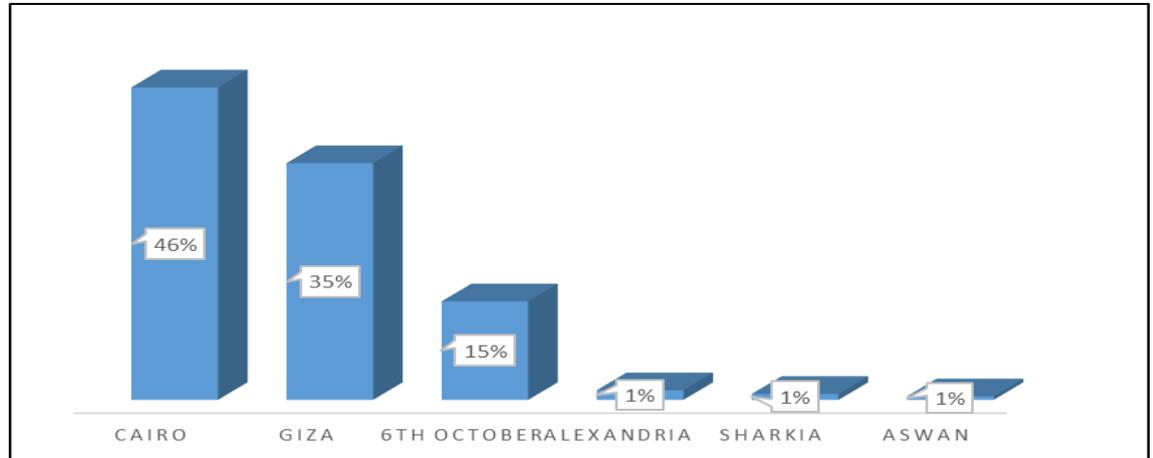
(Eritrea/ Ethiopia / Iraq / Somalia /South Sudan / Yemen / Sudan / Afghanistan / Burundian / Cameroonian / Guinean / Jordan / Nigerian / Tunisian / Turkish.)

<b>Response</b>
<b>601</b> households contacted and answered to participate in the study
<b>94%</b> Of answered households accepted participation in the study
<b>6%</b> Refused or were too young
<b>51%</b> Household heads were unemployed
<b>Sample</b>
<b>560</b> Households heads surveyed
<b>1,627</b> household members in surveyed households
<b>3</b> The average number of household members per household
<b>47%</b> Household Heads are female
<b>12%</b> household members aged <5 years
<b>34%</b> Household members aged from 5 to 18
<b>61%</b> Household Heads can read & write the language of the country he's living in

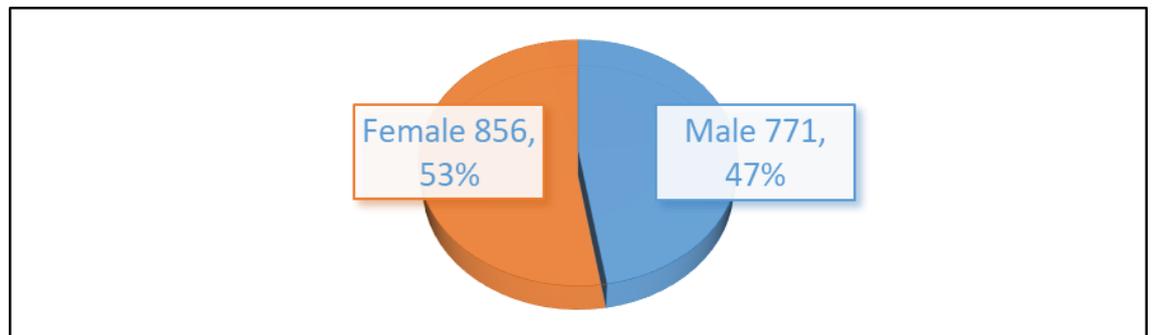
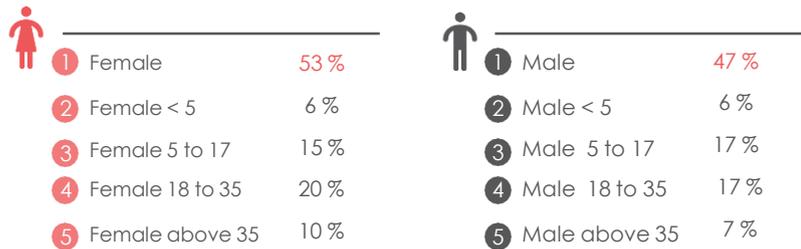
1- Year of arrival to Egypt, by household (n: 560)



2- Distribution of household by government (n: 560)



3- Age and sex distribution of household members (n: 1,627)



## 2- Child characteristics

### 2.1- Child Immunizations Children > 8 months and < 5 years of age. (Measles or MMR injection)

- Household members reported that they had information schedules for **81%** of the children between 9 months and 5 years of age, while **19%** did not have the information.
- **78%** of the surveyed children > 8 months and < 5 years have an immunization card, **20%** did not have and **2%** did not answer.
- Measles or MMR vaccination coverage among eligible children > 8 months and < 5 years was **88%**, with the majority receiving it in a Public health center (**91%**).
- The main reason for Measles or MMR non-vaccination of eligible children was not knowing where to go for the vaccination (**53%**), No information about immunization schedules (**13%**) and No time cause of work/ care for children (**13%**).
- For **2%** of the children that had received measles or MMR vaccine, it was reported difficulties to obtain the vaccine. As reasons were mentioned rude staff, could not afford transport or service not working due to COVID-19 (**17% each**).

### 2.2- Child Immunizations Children under 5 years old (Polio Vaccine)

- Polio vaccination coverage among eligible > 8 months and < 5 years children was **89%**, with the majority receiving it in a Public health center (**87%**).
- The main reasons for Polio non-vaccination of eligible children was the child not reaching the required age for vaccination (**30%**) and (**10%**) for each of the following, Couldn't afford service fees, Missed the appointment, Didn't know where to go, Just arrived to Egypt, , No time cause of work/ care for children, No information about immunization schedules and Do not trust the vaccine.
- For **1%** of the children that had received the Polio vaccination , it was reported difficulties to obtain the vaccine. As reasons were mentioned they couldn't afford user fees (wasn't free) (**33%**).

### 2.3- Nutrition Module - Children under 5 years old + IYCF - Children under 2 years old

- **79%** of the surveyed members did not notice any growth or feeding difficulties over the last month, and **19%** noticed.
- **39%** of those who noticed any growth or feeding difficulties over the last month, Sought nutrition care, while **58%** did not and **3%** did not answer, out of the ones who sought care, **32%** are now enrolled in a nutrition program.
- **16%** of surveyed children are reported currently enrolled in a nutrition program whereof the majority were reported being admitted in a facility rather than being treated as an outpatient.
- **75%** of the surveyed children < 2 years old had at some point been breastfed, **40%** Within 1 hour after birth, **33%** after 1 Hour from birth and **28%** did not know the exact time.
- Out of the surveyed children < 2 years it was reported that **13%** had neither breastfed or eaten solid or semi-solid food during the preceding 24 hours.

## 2.1- Child Immunizations - (measles or MMR injection)

### All Nationalities (Total Surveyed 358)

81%

Households members with information on the immunization schedule

78%

Have an immunization card

88%

Children had received measles/MMR vaccine

91%

Of children that had received a measles or MMR vaccine, received it at a public health center

4%

Of children that had received a measles or MMR vaccine, received it at a Mobile vaccination team

53%

Among those who did not receive the vaccine the reason was that they didn't know where to go

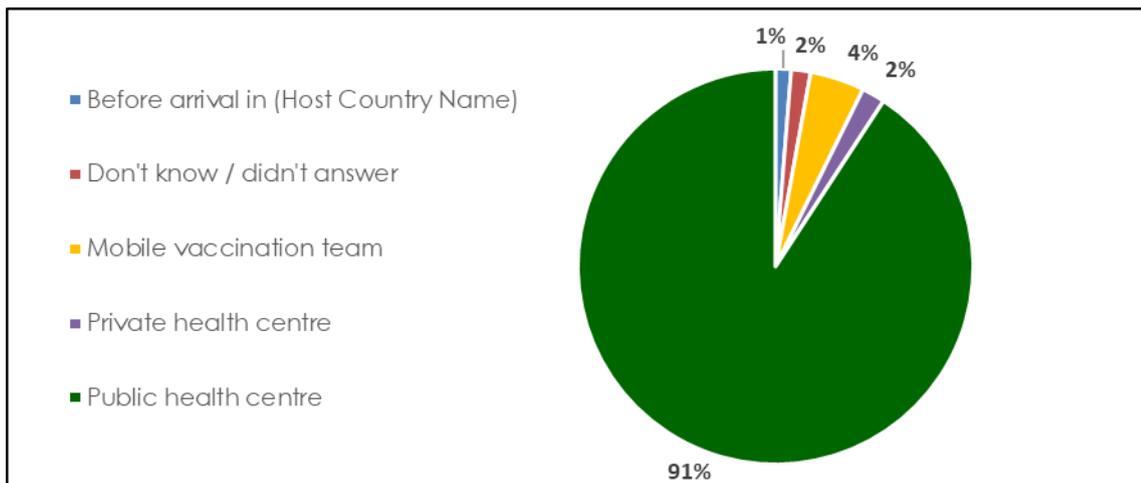
2%

Households with children who faced difficulties obtaining measles vaccine

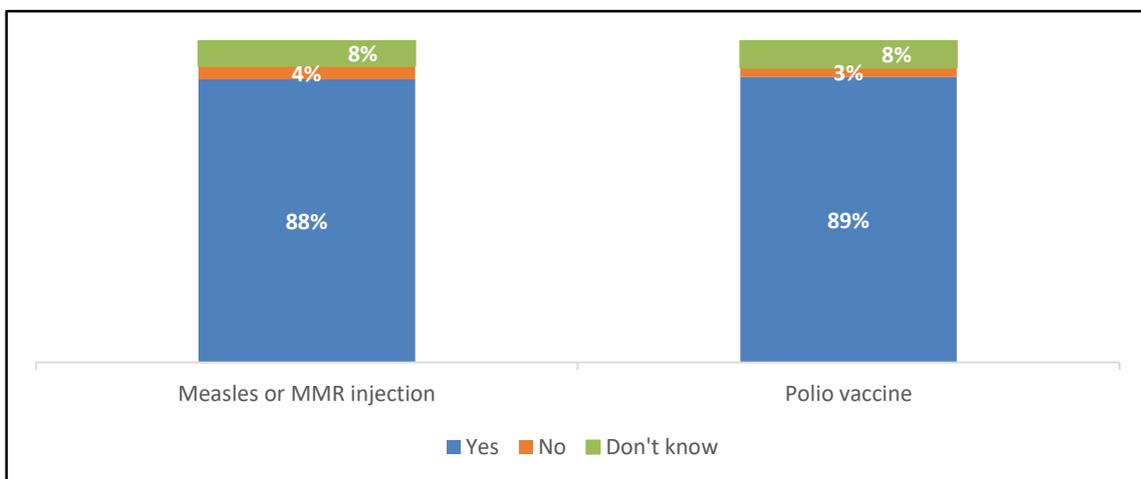
17%

Among those who faced difficulty getting the vaccine the reason was Staff was rude and couldn't afford the fee

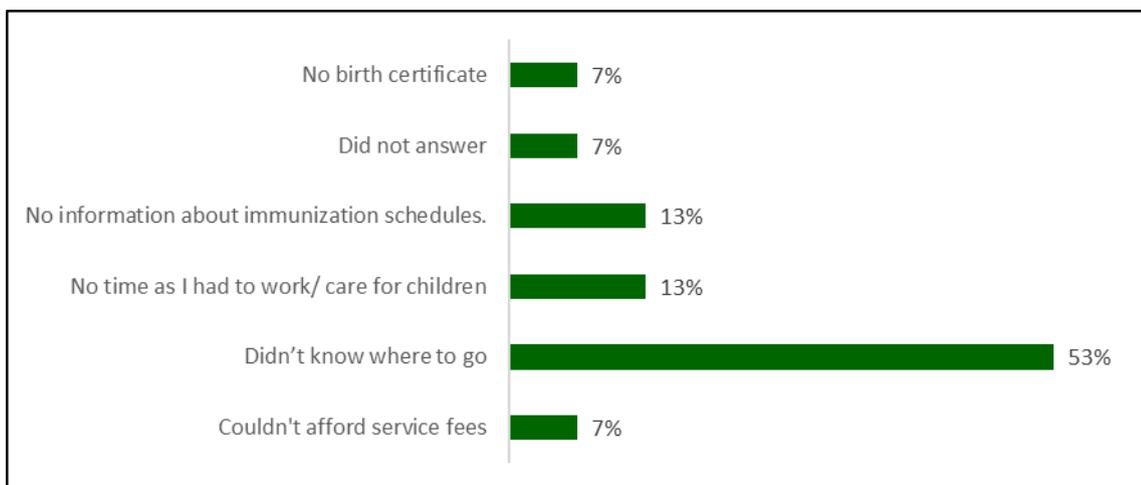
#### 1- Place where child received measles vaccination (n:315)



#### 2- Coverage of vaccination (n:358)



#### 3- Reasons why child did not receive Measles vaccination (n:15)



## 2.2- Child Immunizations - (polio vaccine)

### All Nationalities (Total Surveyed 358)

89%

Children had received Polio vaccine

87%

Children had received vaccine at a public health center

9%

Children had received vaccine at a Mobile vaccination team

30%

Among those who did not receive the vaccine the reason was that Did not reach the age yet

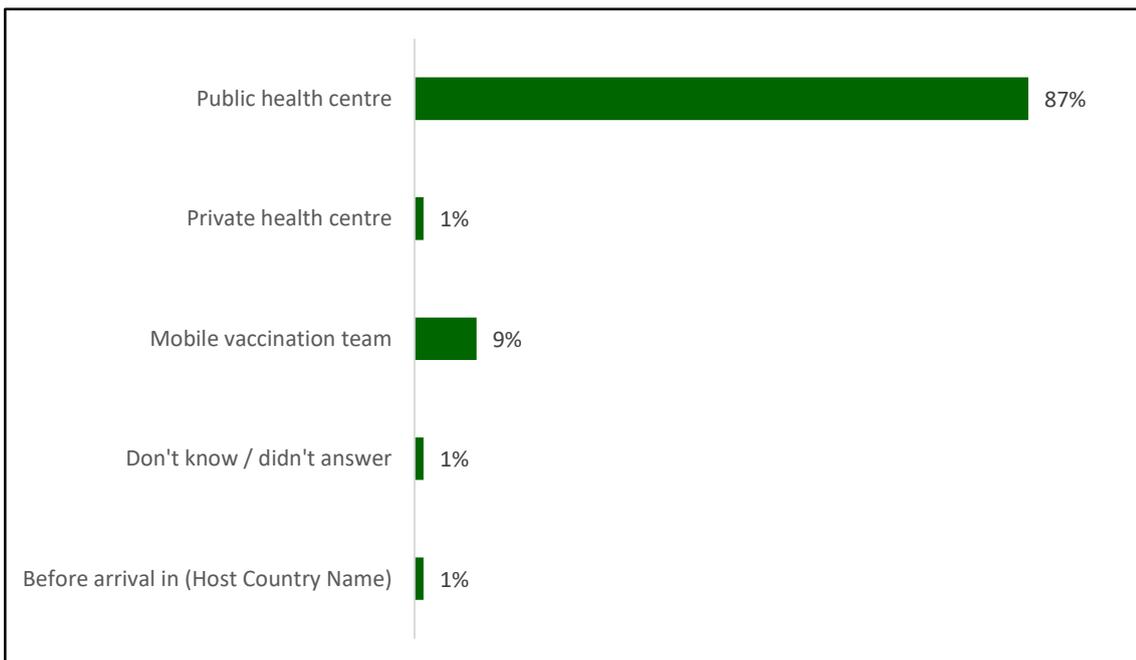
1%

Households with children who faced difficulties obtaining polio vaccine

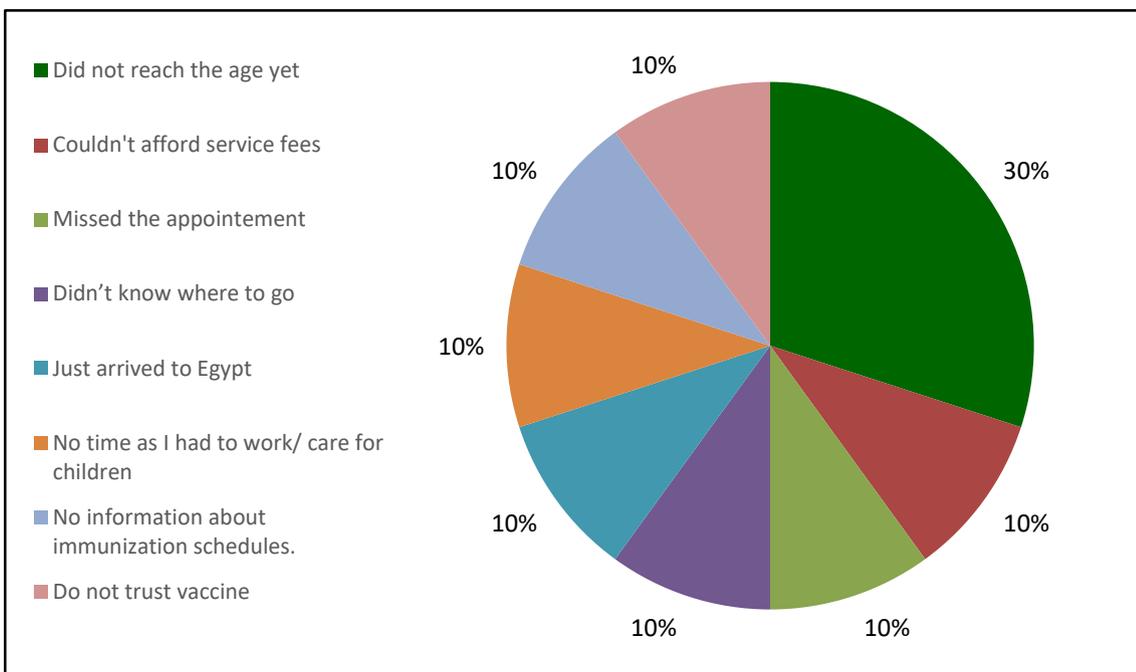
33%

Among those who faced difficulty getting the vaccine the reason was Couldn't afford user fees (wasn't free)

#### 1- Place where child received Polio vaccination (n:318)



#### 2- Reasons why child did not receive Polio vaccination (n:10)



## 2.1 - Child Immunizations - (measles or MMR injection)

### Syrian (Total Surveyed 187)

94%

Households members with information on the immunization schedule

93%

Have an immunization card

89%

Children had received measles/MMR vaccine

93%

Of children that had received a measles or MMR vaccine, received it at a public health center

3%

Of children that had received a measles or MMR vaccine, received it at a Mobile vaccination team

50%

Among those who did not receive the vaccine the reason was that they didn't know where to go

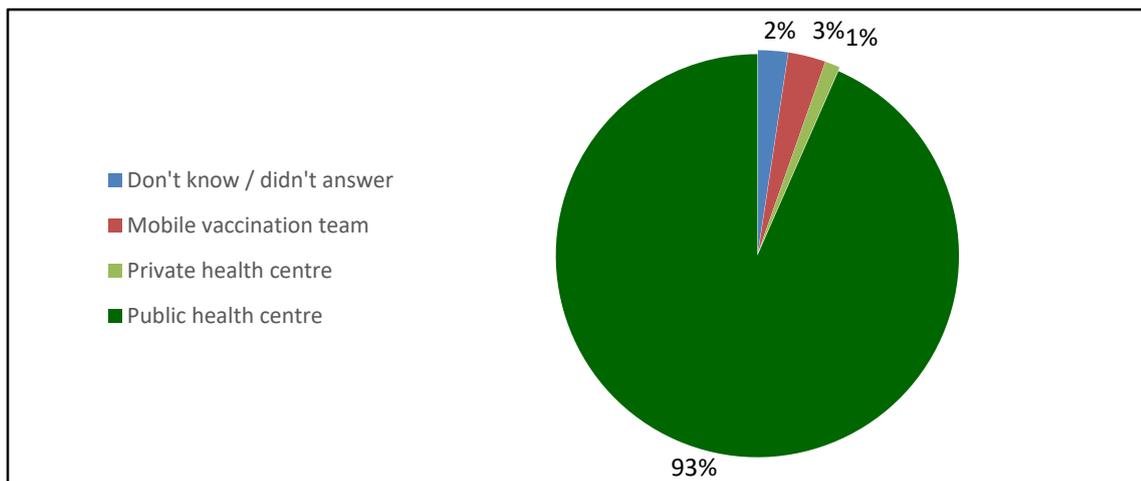
1%

Households with children who faced difficulties obtaining measles vaccine

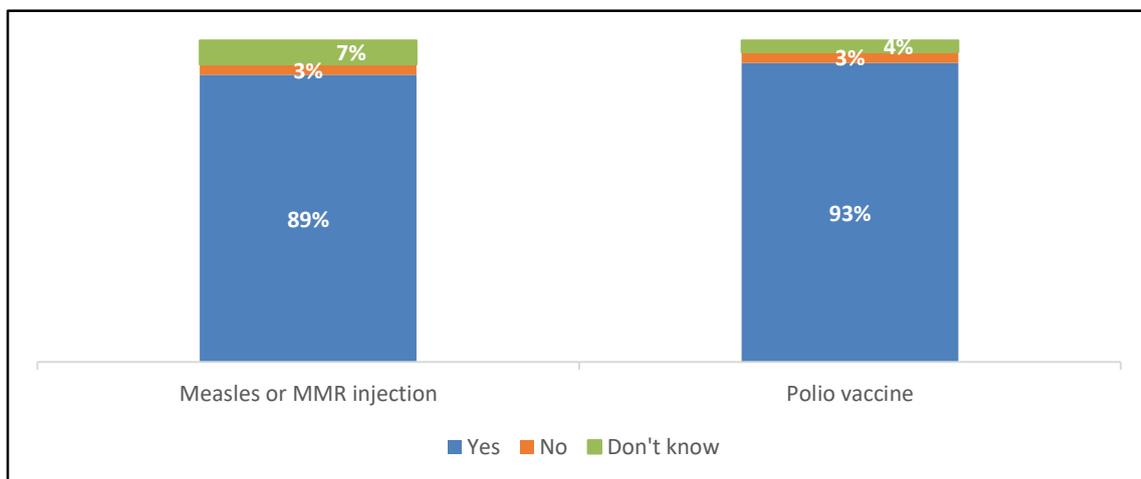
50%

Among those who faced difficulty getting the vaccine the reason was Staff was rude and Service was not working due to covid-19

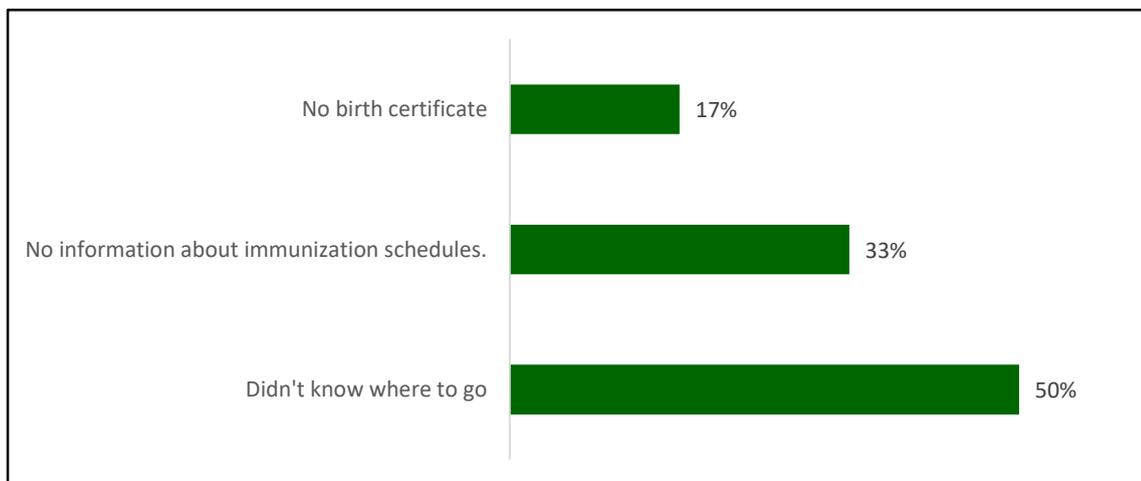
#### 1- Place where child received measles vaccination (n:167)



#### 2- Coverage of vaccination (n:187)



#### 3- Reasons why child did not receive Measles vaccination (n:6)



## 2.2- Child Immunizations - (polio vaccine)

### Syrian (Total Surveyed 187)

93%

Children had received Polio vaccine

87%

Children had received vaccine at a public health center

9%

Children had received vaccine at a Mobile vaccination team

50%

Among those who did not receive the vaccine the reason was that Did not reach the age yet

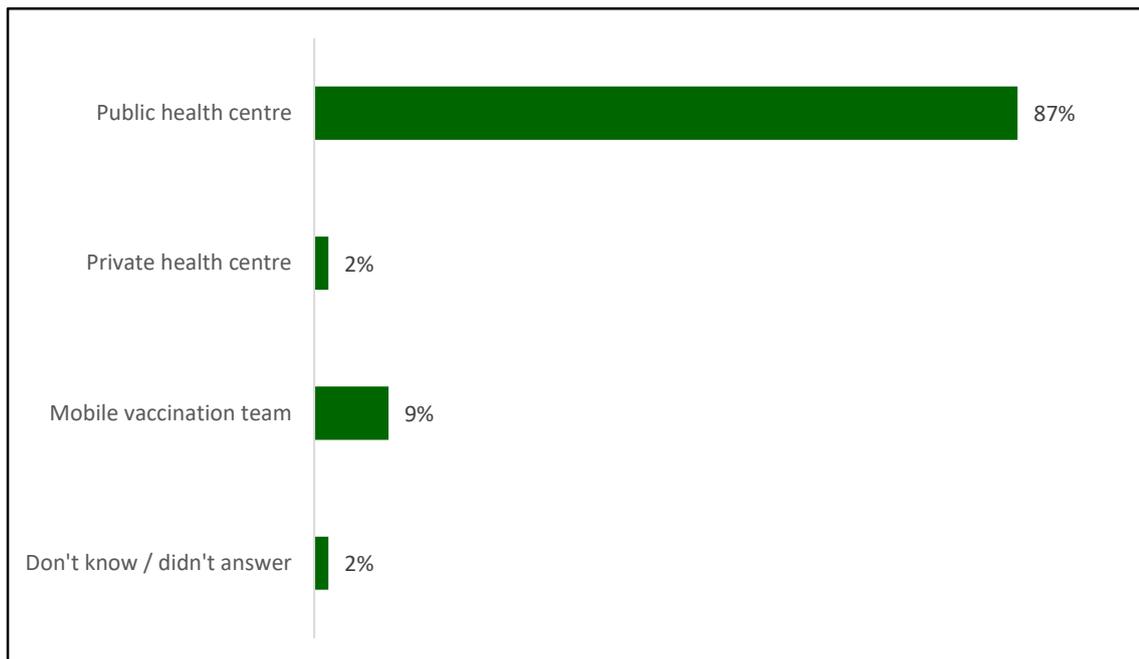
1%

Households with children who faced difficulties obtaining polio vaccine

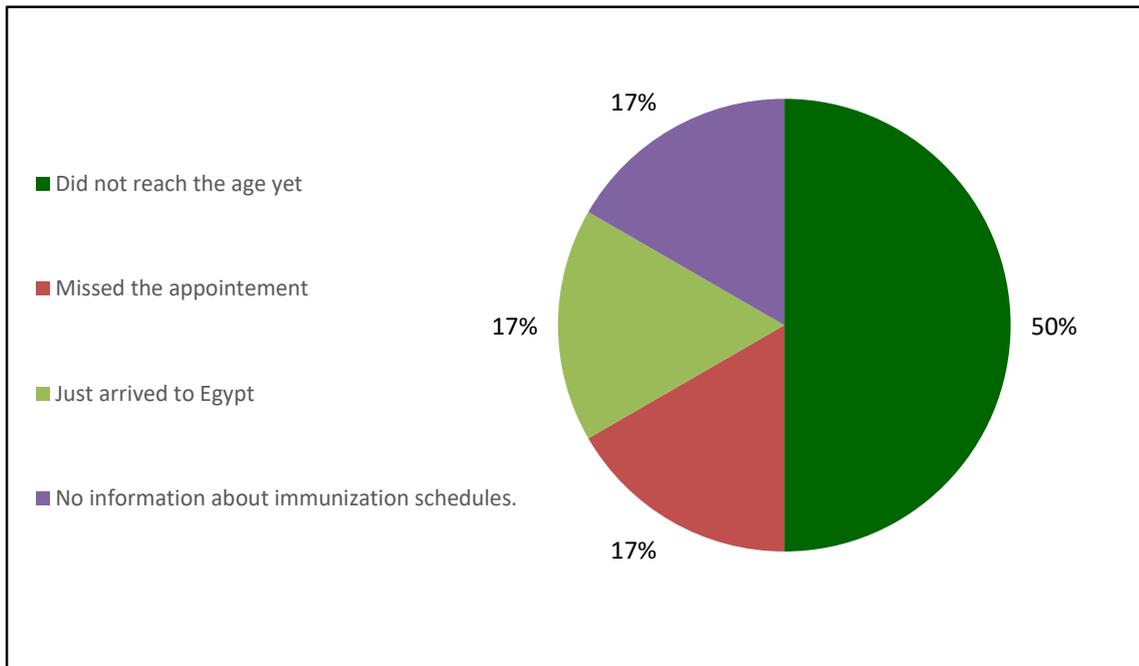
100%

Among those who faced difficulty getting the vaccine they refused to provide the reason

#### 1- Place where child received Polio vaccination (n:174)



#### 2- Reasons why child did not receive Polio vaccination (n:6)



## 2.1- Child Immunizations - (measles or MMR injection)

### Other Nationalities (Total Surveyed 171)

(Eritrea/ Ethiopia / Iraq / Somalia /South Sudan / Yemen / Sudan / Afghanistan / Burundian / Cameroonian / Guinean / Jordan / Nigerian / Tunisian / Turkish.)

63%

Households members with information on the immunization schedule

62%

Have an immunization card

87%

Children had received measles/MMR vaccine

88%

Of children that had received a measles or MMR vaccine, received it at a public health center

6%

Of children that had received a measles or MMR vaccine, received it at a Mobile vaccination team

56%

Among those who did not receive the vaccine the reason was that they didn't know where to go

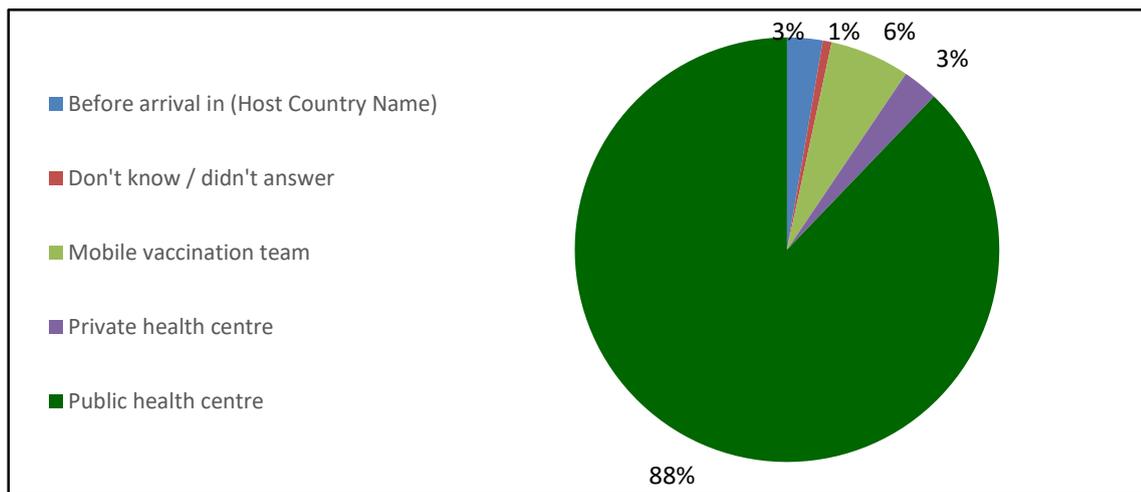
3%

Households with children who faced difficulties obtaining measles vaccine

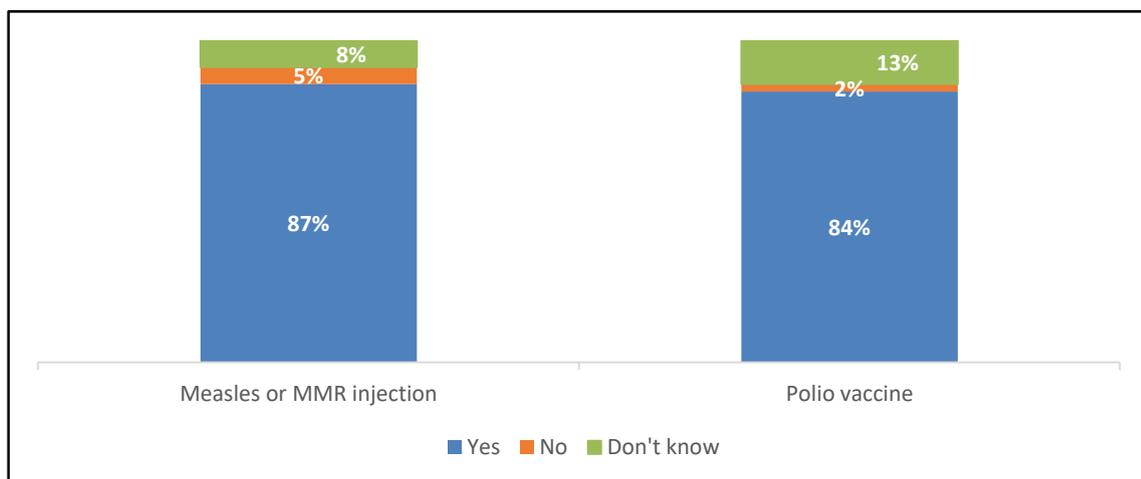
25%

Among those who faced difficulty getting the vaccine the reason was they cannot afford transport

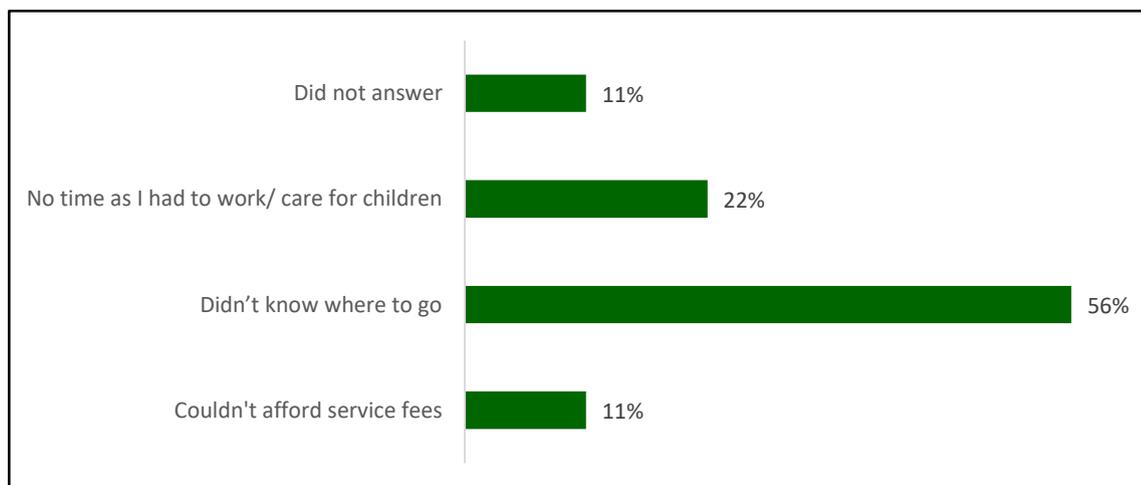
#### 1- Place where child received measles vaccination (n:148)



#### 2- Coverage of vaccination (n:171)



#### 3- Reasons why child did not receive Measles vaccination (n:9)



## 2.2- Child Immunizations - (polio vaccine)

### Other Nationalities (Total Surveyed 171)

(Eritrea/ Ethiopia / Iraq / Somalia /South Sudan / Yemen / Sudan / Afghanistan / Burundian / Cameroonian / Guinean / Jordan / Nigerian / Tunisian / Turkish.)

84%

Children had received Polio vaccine

88%

Children had received vaccine at a public health center

8%

Children had received vaccine at a Mobile vaccination team

25%

Among those who did not receive the vaccine the reason was that they Couldn't afford service fees, had no time and didn't trust the vaccine

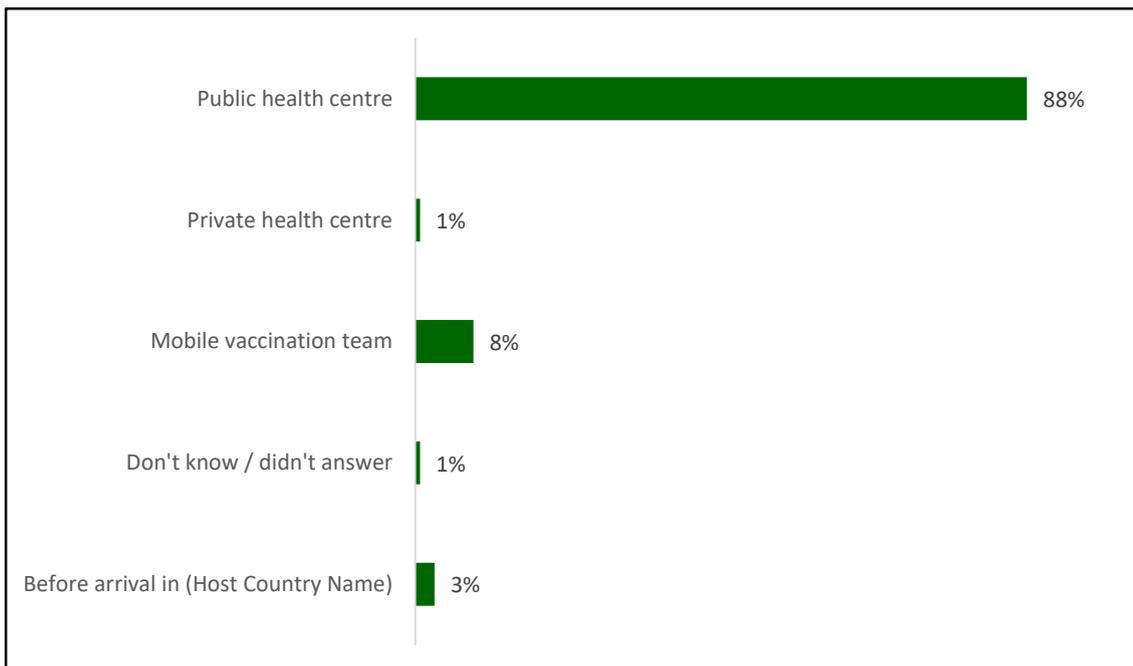
1%

Households with children who faced difficulties obtaining polio vaccine

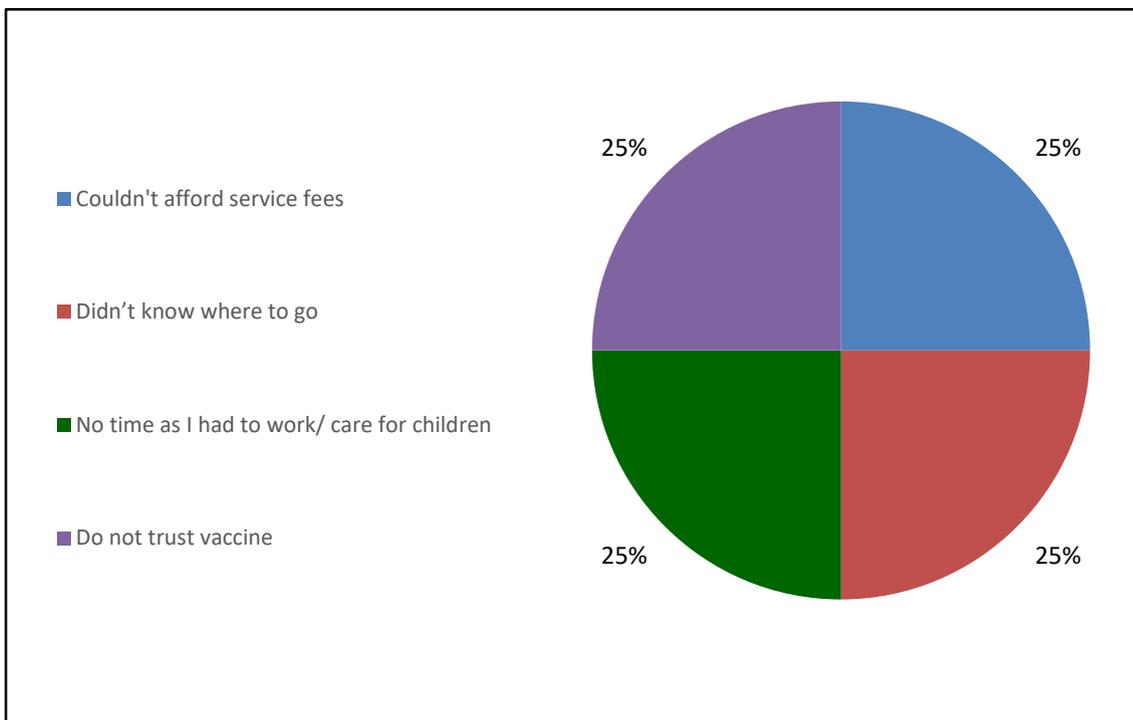
100%

Among those who faced difficulty getting the vaccine the reason was Couldn't afford user fees (wasn't free)

#### 1- Place where child received Polio vaccination (n:144)



#### 2- Reasons why child did not receive Polio vaccination (n:4)



## All Nationalities (Total Surveyed 417)

**79%**  
did not notice any growth or feeding difficulties over the last month

**39%**  
of the ones in which it was noted growth or feeding problems, sought nutrition care

**82%**  
Are not enrolled or being treated in any nutrition program

**16%**  
Children are reported currently enrolled in a nutrition program whereof the majority were reported being admitted in a facility rather than being treated as an outpatient.

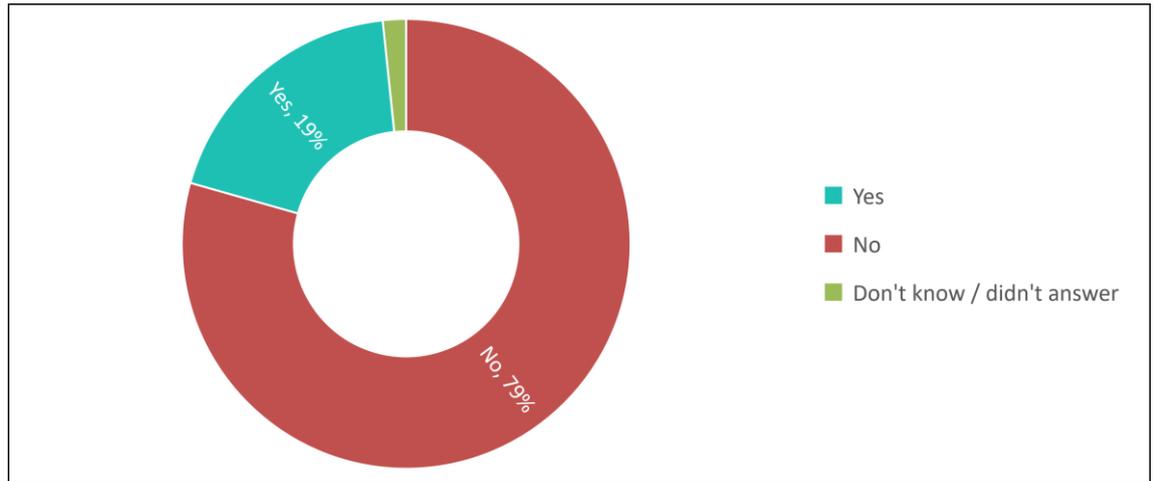
**75%**  
Children were breastfed

**40%**  
Of the children breastfed were breastfed within the 1st hour after delivery

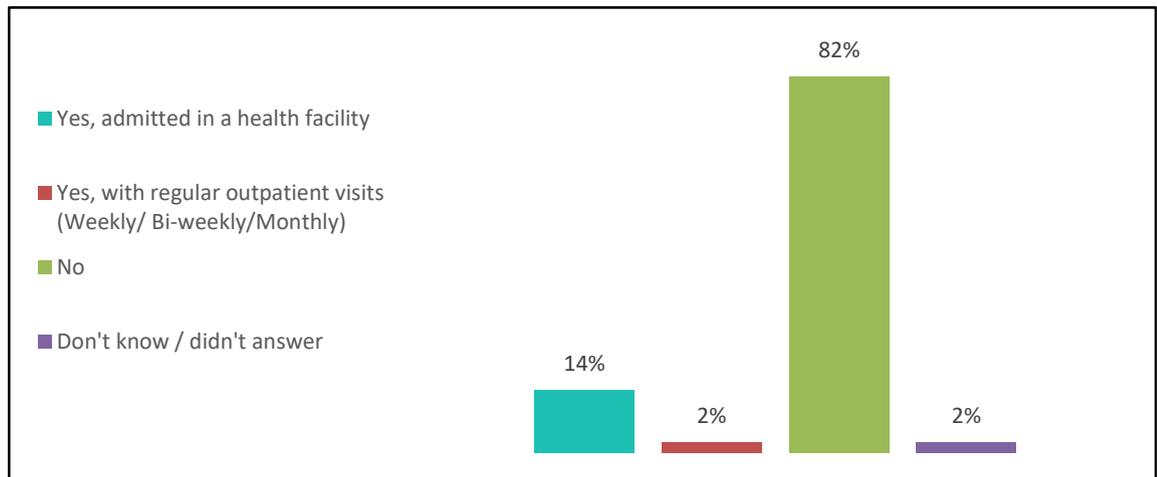
**67%**  
were breastfed yesterday during the day or at night

**56%**  
Ate any solid or semi-solid food yesterday during the day or night

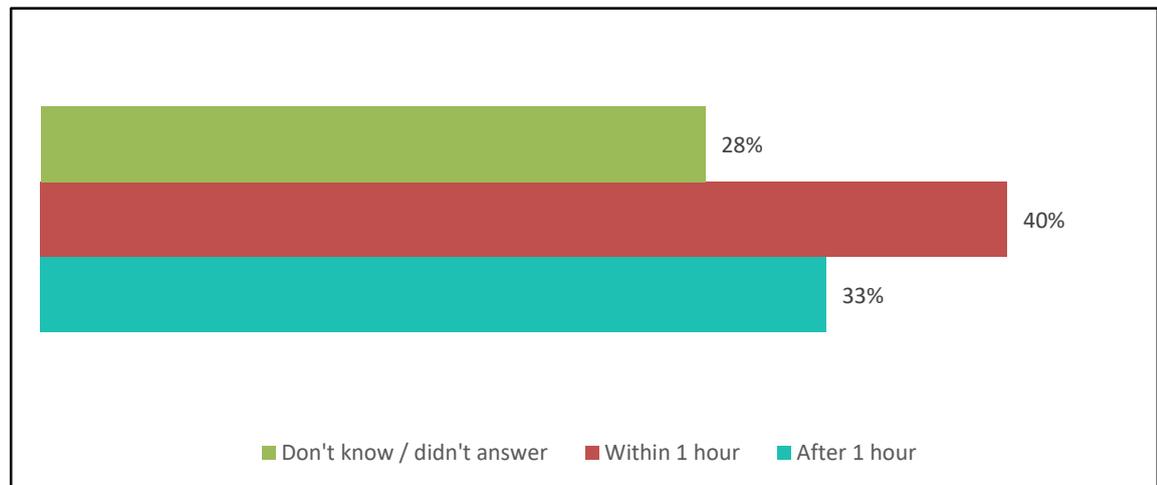
### 1- Notice of growth or feeding difficulties over the last month (n:417)



### 2- Enrolled or treatment in any nutrition program (n:417)



### 3- How long after birth did you first the child to the breast (n:40)



## Syrian (Total Surveyed 221)

**86%**  
did not notice any growth or feeding difficulties over the last month

**31%**  
of the ones in which it was noted growth or feeding problems, sought nutrition care

**87%**  
Are not enrolled or being treated in any nutrition program

**10%**  
Children are reported currently enrolled in a nutrition program whereof the majority were reported being admitted in a facility rather than being treated as an outpatient.

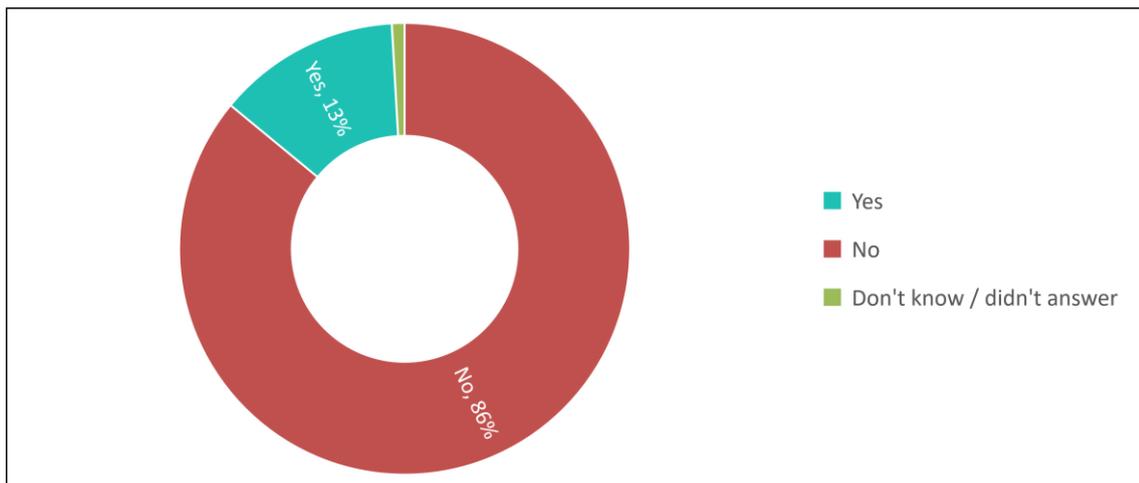
**77%**  
Children were breastfed

**36%**  
Of the children breastfed were breastfed within the 1st hour after delivery

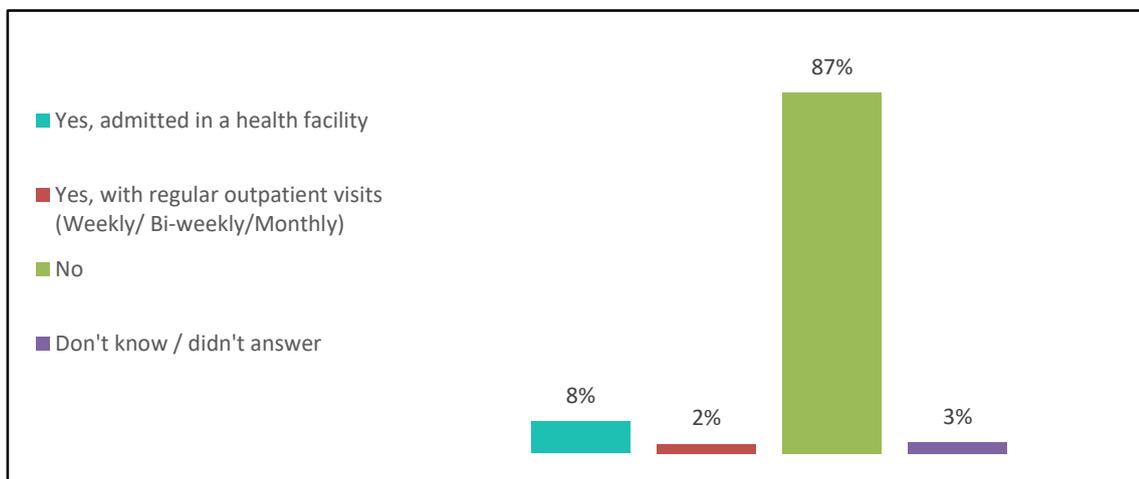
**71%**  
were breastfed yesterday during the day or at night

**51%**  
Ate any solid or semi-solid food yesterday during the day or night

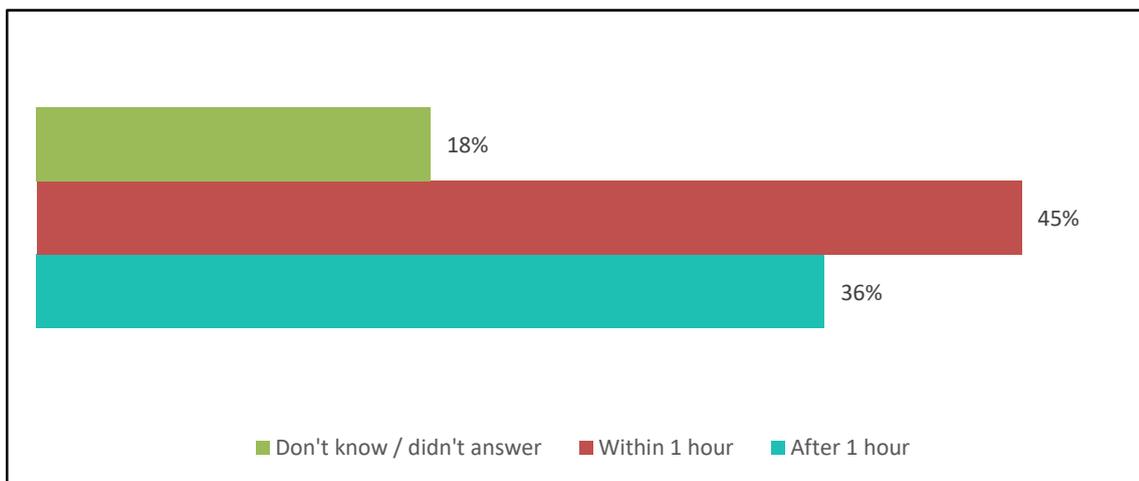
### 1- Notice of growth or feeding difficulties over the last month (n:221)



### 2- Enrolled or treatment in any nutrition program (n:221)



### 3- How long after birth did you first the child to the breast (n:22)



### Other Nationalities (Total Surveyed 196)

(Eritrea/ Ethiopia / Iraq / Somalia /South Sudan / Yemen / Sudan / Afghanistan / Burundian / Cameroonian / Guinean / Jordan / Nigerian / Tunisian / Turkish.)

72%

did not notice any growth or feeding difficulties over the last month

44%

of the ones in which it was noted growth or feeding problems, sought nutrition care

75%

Are not enrolled or being treated in any nutrition program

23%

Children are reported currently enrolled in a nutrition program whereof the majority were reported being admitted in a facility rather than being treated

74%

Children were breastfed

33%

Of the children breastfed were breastfed within the 1st hour after delivery

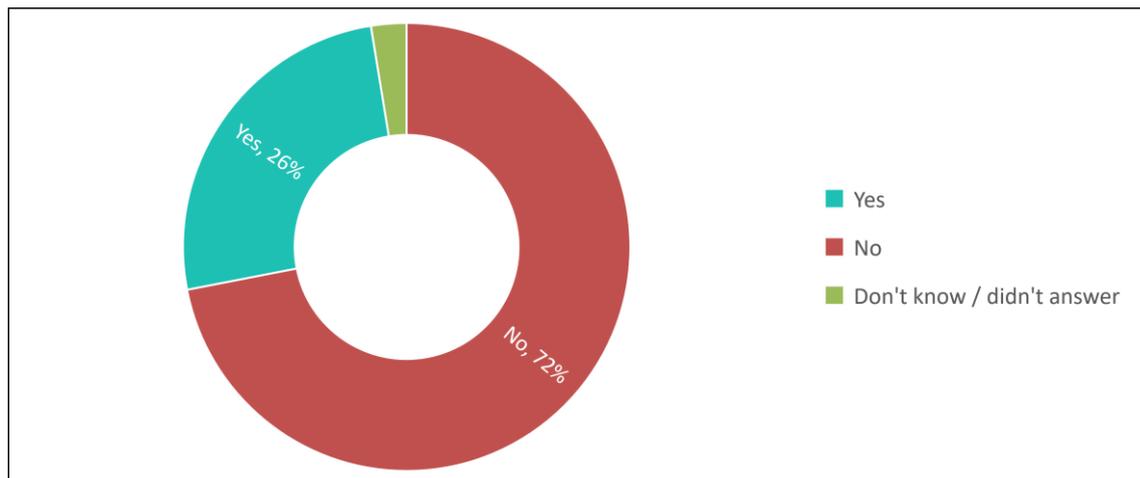
62%

were breastfed yesterday during the day or at night

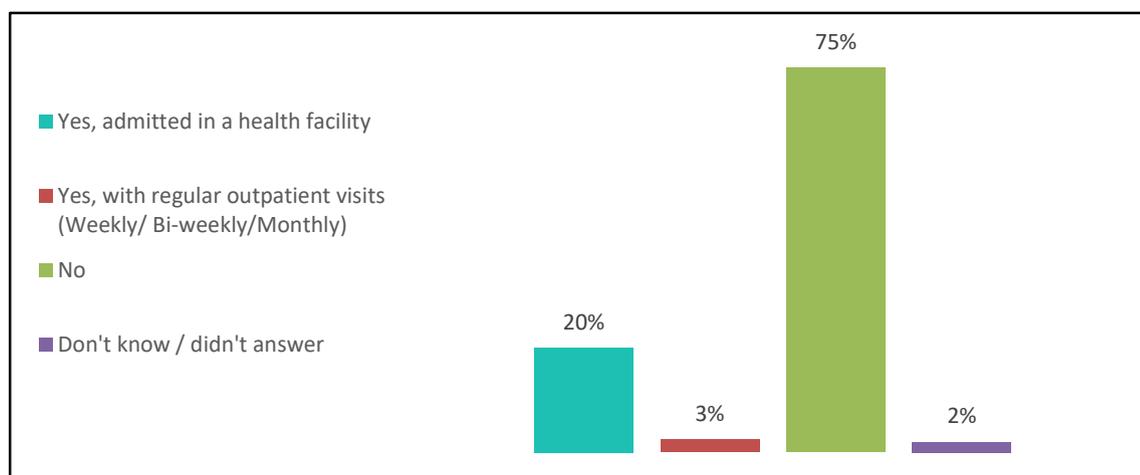
62%

Ate any solid or semi-solid food yesterday during the day or night

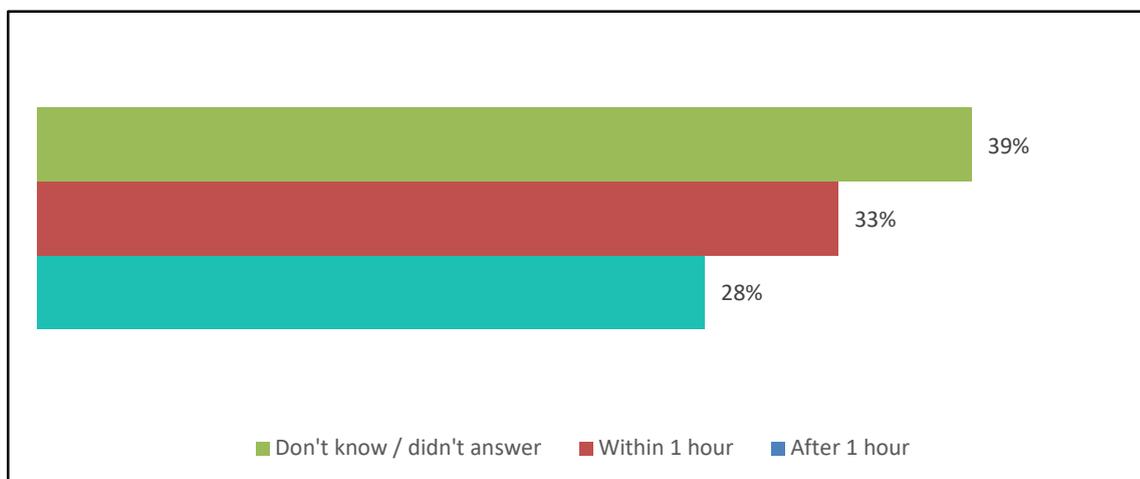
#### 1- Notice of growth or feeding difficulties over the last month (n:196)



#### 2- Enrolled or treatment in any nutrition program (n:196)



#### 3- How long after birth did you first the child to the breast (n:18)



### 3- Antenatal Care & Reproductive Health



#### 3- Antenatal Care & Reproductive Health

- **23%** of women between 15 - 49 years of age reported being a mother of a child 2 years old or younger.
- **73%** of these reported they received antenatal care during their pregnancy and **24%** did not receive antenatal care.
- **26%** of women who did not receive ANC reported the reason not being able to find the service, **23%** did not answer, **20%** did not know where to go and **8%** were not in Egypt when pregnant.
- Among the **73%** pregnant women who received ANC, **46%** of their first visit took place in a private facility, **32%** in a Public facility and **15%** with UNHCR Health Partner.
- **63%** of those who received ANC received 4 or more visits and **32%** received ANC 1 to 3 visits .
- **14%** of women who received ANC reported facing difficulties such as the inability to afford user fees (**54%**), Too far / Transport issues (**27%**), staff being rude (**15%**) and long waiting time (**12%**).
- Among the pregnant women who had delivered, **45%** of deliveries took place in a public facility, **44%** of deliveries took place in a private facility, the reason was they Prefer to go to private facility (**67%**), Couldn't access public hospital (**12%**) and **10%** were doctor preference.
- **3%** were delivered at home, reason for delivering at home was Onset of labor before the expected date (**22%**) and they couldn't afford the fee (**22%**).
- **43%** of deliveries were Normal delivery, **34%** were Caesarean section - Scheduled (Planned), and **17%** were Caesarean section - Unscheduled (Emergency).
- **75%** of pregnant had to pay for the delivery, with a median cost of **2,100EGP** for the delivery of which **79%** were not reimbursed the amount they paid, **12%** were partially reimbursed and **76%** did not receive cash assistance for delivery.
- **18%** new-born babies needed to be admitted or kept in hospital for special care for an average of **4 days**, costing a median of **2,250 EGP**.
- In **93%** of the deliveries, the child was issued a birth certificate and in **4%** a certificate was not issued, out of those for whom the certificate was not issued, the reasons reported were: they don't know how to register the birth (**18%**), while **9%** for each of the following, Authorities refused, No official marriage papers, Were asked for money to register the birth, Father not in Egypt and were not born in Egypt.
- **35%** of the mothers were provided with contraceptive options or advice following delivery and **60%** were not provided with the option.
- **20%** of the mothers reported receiving postpartum/postnatal care after delivery, **49%** were at a private clinic/Hospital, **26%** at a public hospital and **15%** at Home,
- In the 6 weeks after the delivery, the mothers reported visiting the clinic and receiving postpartum care, **47%** visited 1 time, **28%** visited 2 times and **25%** had 3 or more visits .

### 3- Antenatal Care & Reproductive Health

## All Nationalities (Total Surveyed 1104)

23%

Of women between 15 - 49 years of age is with a child 2 years old or younger

73%

Received ANC care

24%

Pregnant woman who had difficulty accessing ANC

26%

Among those who faced difficulty the ANC was they couldn't find the service

46%

First ANC visit in private clinic/Hospital

44%

Delivered a baby in a private hospital

34%

Delivery was a Caesarean section - Scheduled (Planned)

17%

Delivery was a Caesarean section - Unscheduled (Emergency)

75%

Pregnant woman paid for the delivery

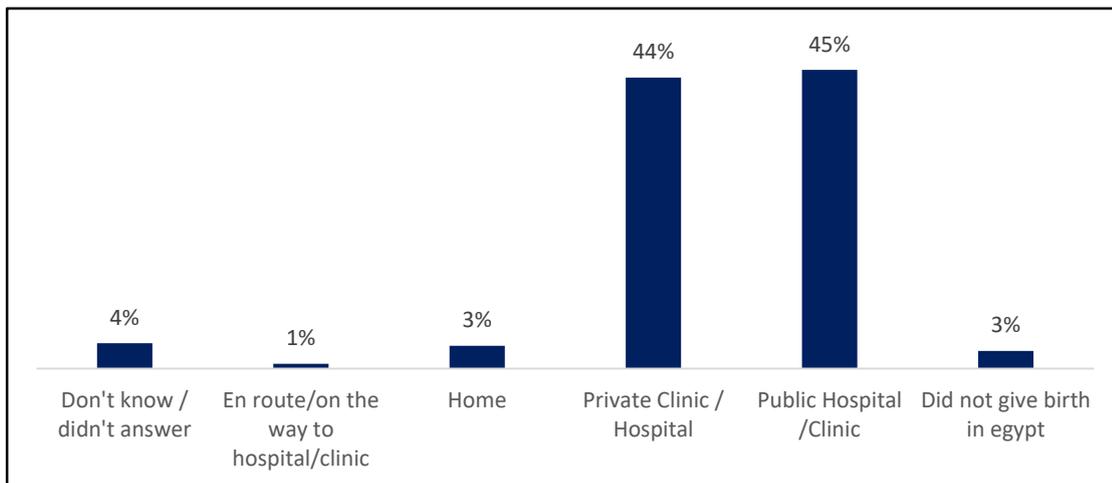
23%

Among those who paid for the delivery received cash assistance

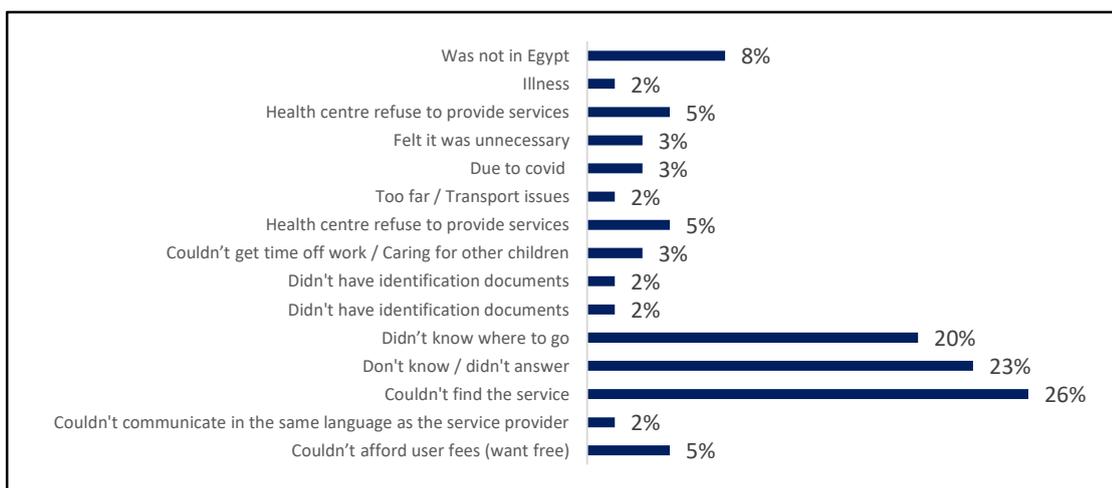
2,100 EGP

Median delivery cost

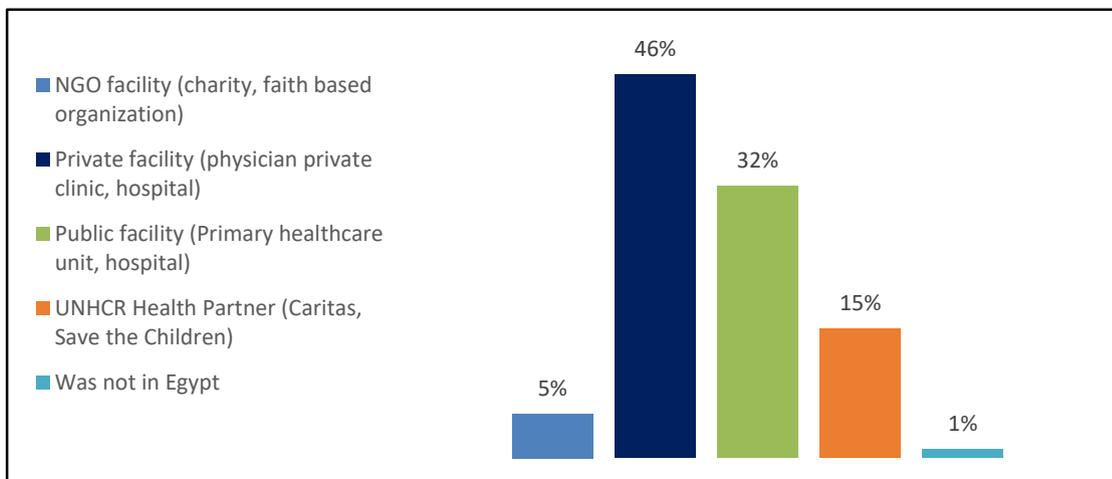
#### 1- Delivery Place (n=259)



#### 2- Reasons for not receiving ANC care among pregnant woman (n=61)



#### 3- Area where the first ANC visit take place (n:188)



### 3- Antenatal Care & Reproductive Health

## All Nationalities (Total Surveyed 1104)

**35%**  
provided with  
contraceptive options after  
delivery

**2,250 EGP**  
Median paid for baby  
hospitalization

**18%**  
Of new born baby needed  
admission to the hospital

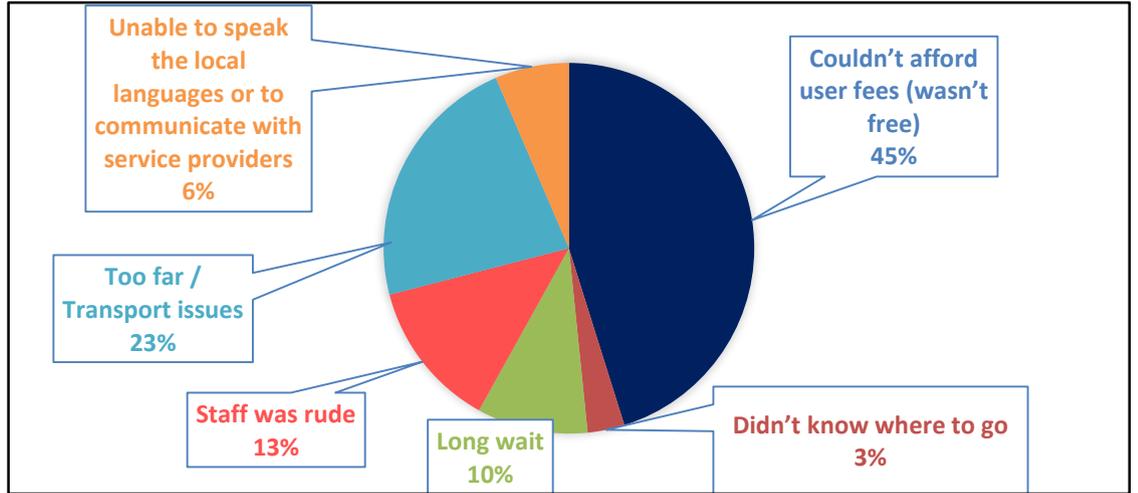
**4**  
Average days were the  
baby was admitted

**93%**  
issued a birth certificate to  
the child

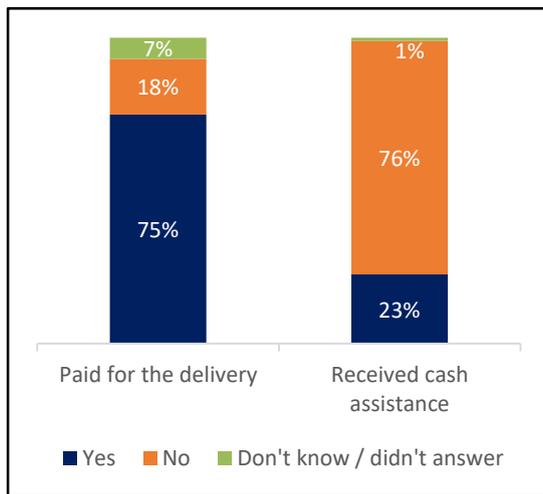
**20%**  
Received any  
postpartum/postnatal care  
after delivery

**49%**  
Of the persons that  
received PNC went to a  
private Clinic / Hospital

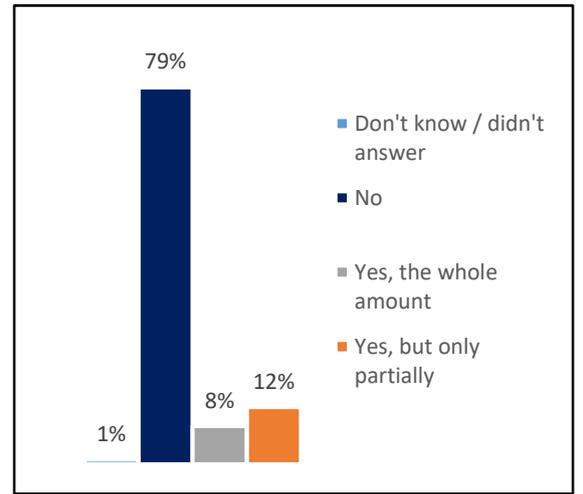
#### 1- Difficulties in getting ANC care among pregnant woman (n:26)



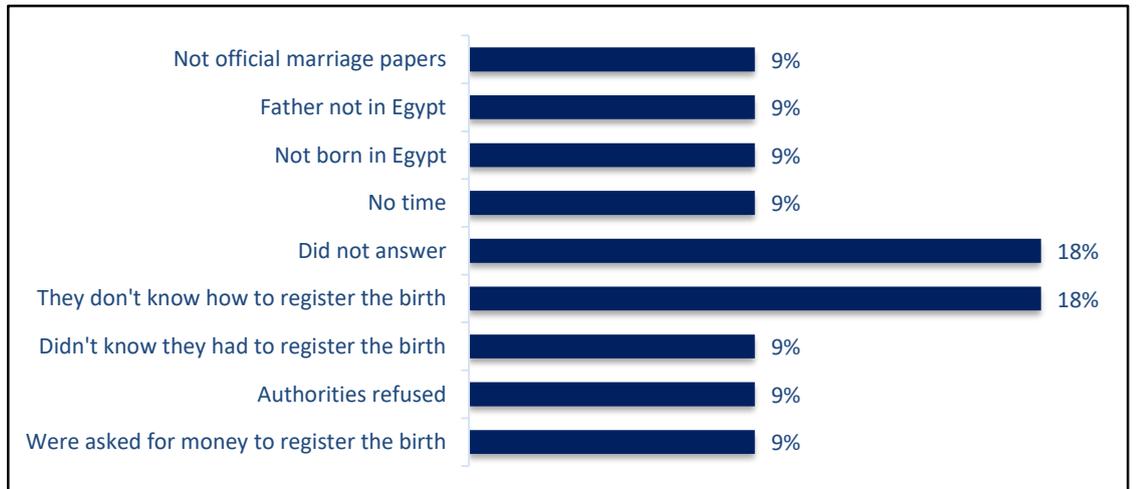
#### 2- Paid for delivery and Received Cash assistance



#### 3- Reimbursed the amount that was paid



#### 4- Reason the child was not issued with a birth certificate (n:11)



### 3- Antenatal Care & Reproductive Health

## Syrian (Total Surveyed 613)

19%

Of women between 15 - 49 years of age is with a child 2 years old or younger

90%

Received ANC care

10%

Pregnant woman who had difficulty accessing ANC

18%

Among those who faced difficulty the ANC Couldn't afford user fees

71%

First ANC visit in private clinic/Hospital

70%

Delivered a baby in a private hospital

47%

Delivery was a Caesarean section - Scheduled (Planned)

22%

Delivery was a Caesarean section - Unscheduled (Emergency)

93%

Pregnant woman paid for the delivery

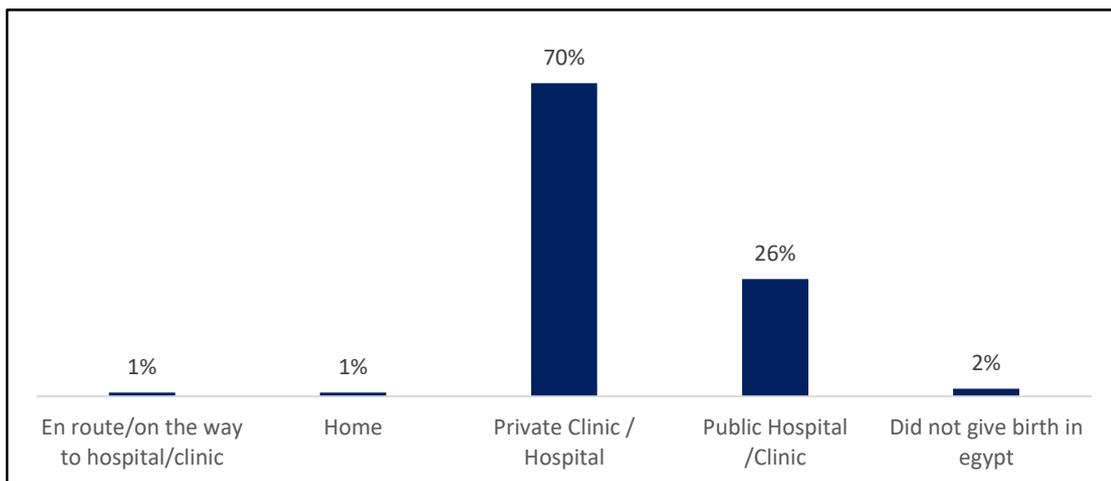
8%

Among those who paid for the delivery received cash assistance

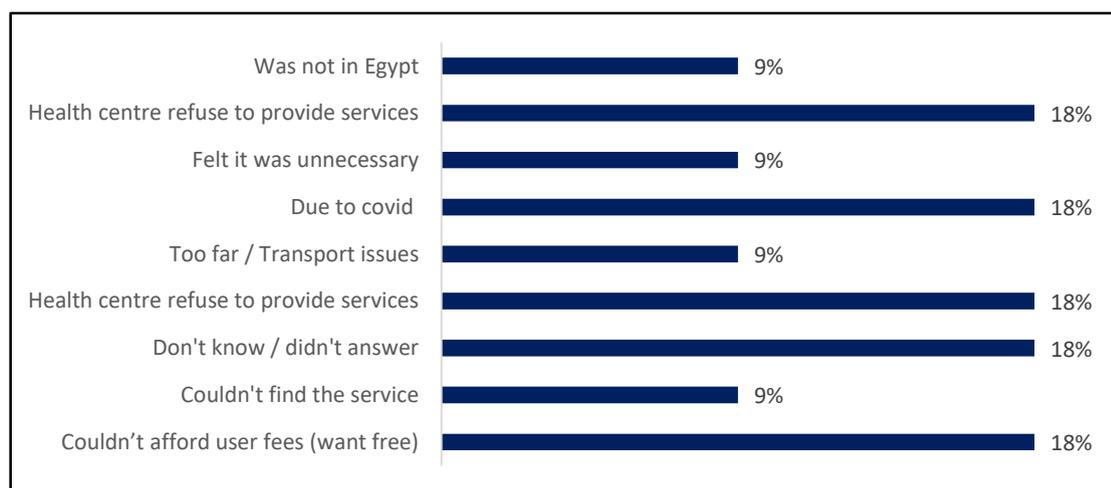
3,750 EGP

Median delivery cost

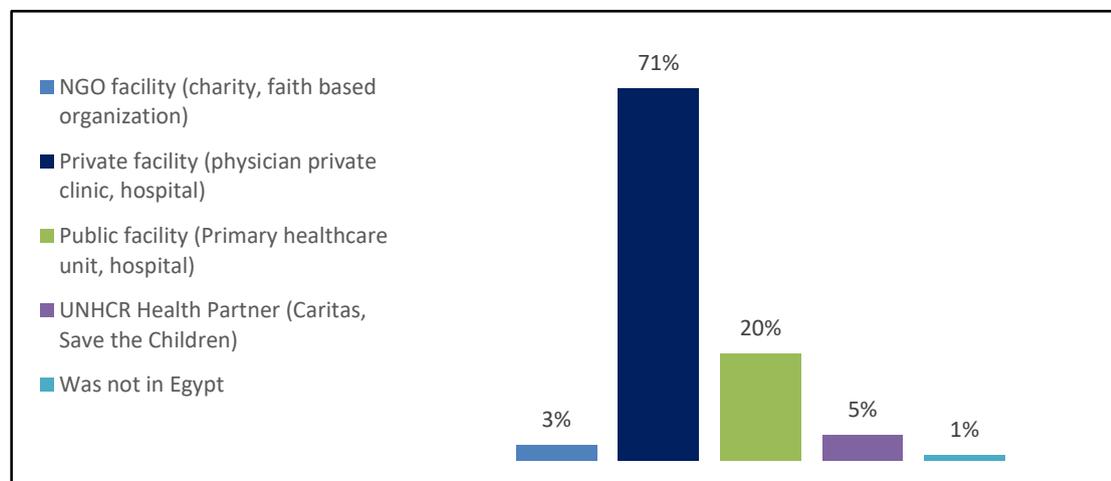
### 1- Delivery Place (n=114)



### 2- Reasons for not receiving ANC care among pregnant woman (n=11)



### 3- Area where the first ANC visit take place (n:103)



### 3- Antenatal Care & Reproductive Health

## Syrian (Total Surveyed 613)

**35%**  
provided with  
contraceptive options after  
delivery

**2,750 EGP**  
Median paid for baby  
hospitalization

**18%**  
Of new born baby needed  
admission to the hospital

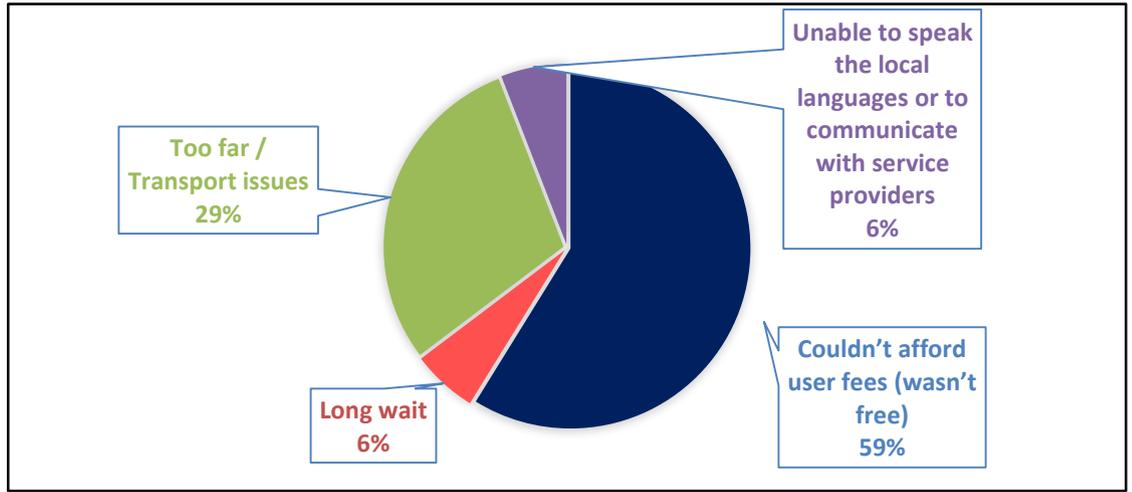
**4**  
Average days were the  
baby was admitted

**99%**  
issued a birth certificate to  
the child

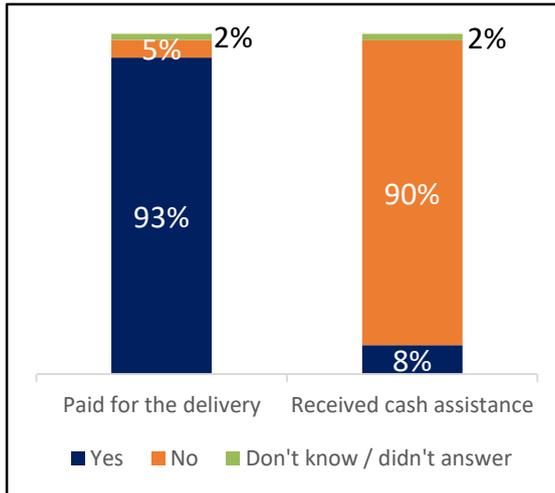
**35%**  
Received any  
postpartum/postnatal care  
after delivery

**59%**  
Of the persons that  
received PNC went to a  
private Clinic / Hospital

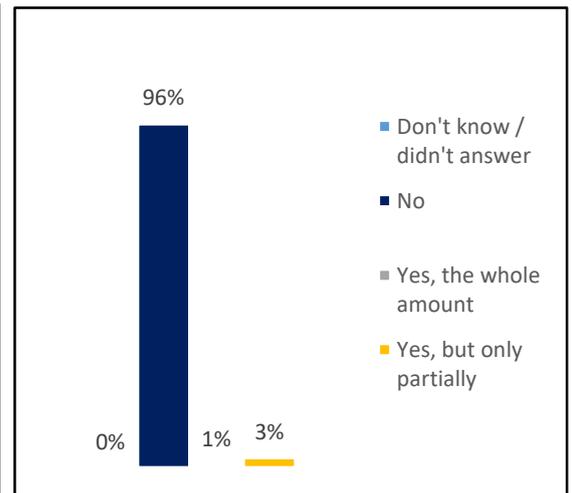
#### 1- Difficulties in getting ANC care among pregnant woman (n:16)



#### 2- Paid for delivery and Received Cash assistance



#### 3- Reimbursed the amount that was paid



### 3- Antenatal Care & Reproductive Health

## Other Nationalities (Total Surveyed 491)

(Eritrea/ Ethiopia / Iraq / Somalia /South Sudan / Yemen / Sudan / Afghanistan / Burundian / Cameroonian / Guinean / Jordan / Nigerian / Tunisian / Turkish.)

30%

Of women between 15 - 49 years of age is with a child 2 years old or younger

59%

Received ANC care

34%

Pregnant woman who had difficulty accessing ANC

30%

Among those who faced difficulty the ANC was they couldn't find the service

47%

First ANC visit in Public clinic/Hospital

60%

Delivered a baby in a Public hospital

24%

Delivery was a Caesarean section - Scheduled (Planned)

13%

Delivery was a Caesarean section - Unscheduled (Emergency)

61%

Pregnant woman paid for the delivery

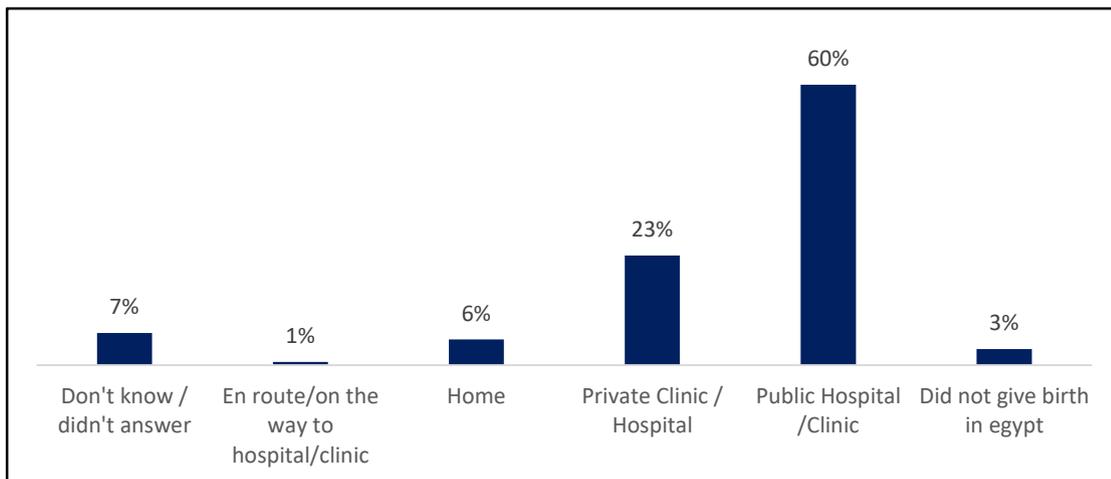
40%

Among those who paid for the delivery received cash assistance

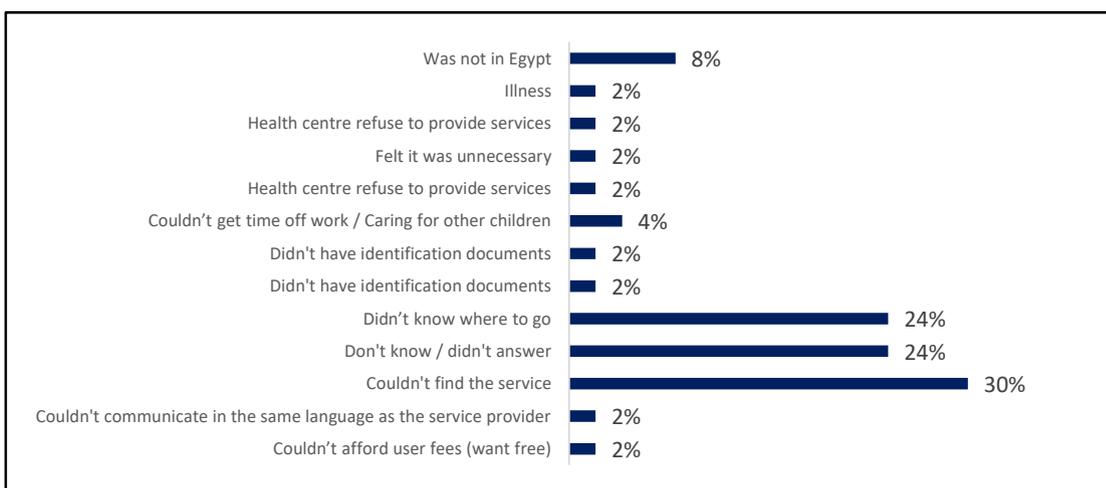
1,930 EGP

Median delivery cost

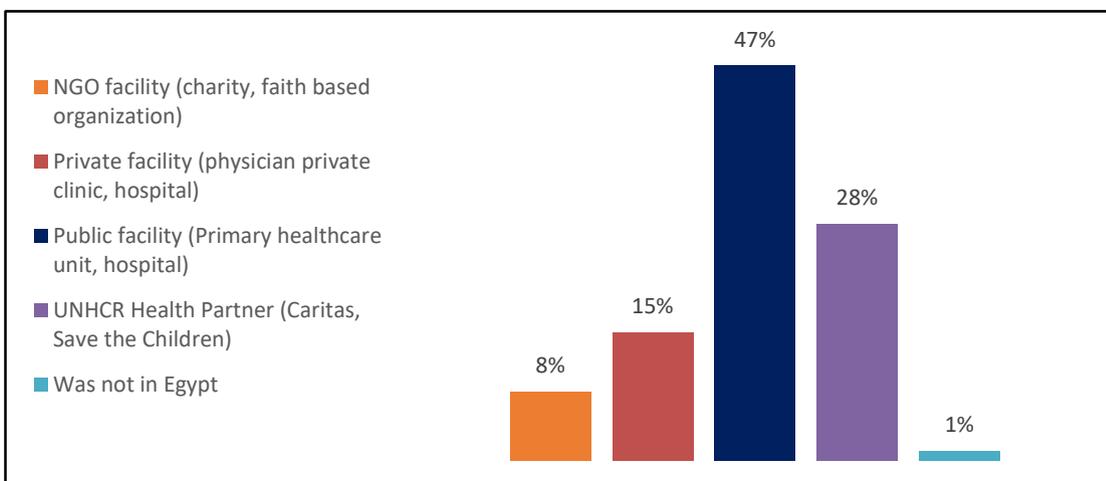
#### 1- Delivery Place (n=145)



#### 2- Reasons for not receiving ANC care among pregnant woman (n=50)



#### 3- Area where the first ANC visit take place (n:85)



### 3- Antenatal Care & Reproductive Health

#### Other Nationalities (Total Surveyed 491)

(Eritrea/ Ethiopia / Iraq / Somalia /South Sudan / Yemen / Sudan / Afghanistan / Burundian / Cameroonian / Guinean / Jordan / Nigerian / Tunisian / Turkish.)

**35%**  
provided with  
contraceptive options after  
delivery

**1,750 EGP**  
Median paid for baby  
hospitalization

**18%**  
Of new born baby needed  
admission to the hospital

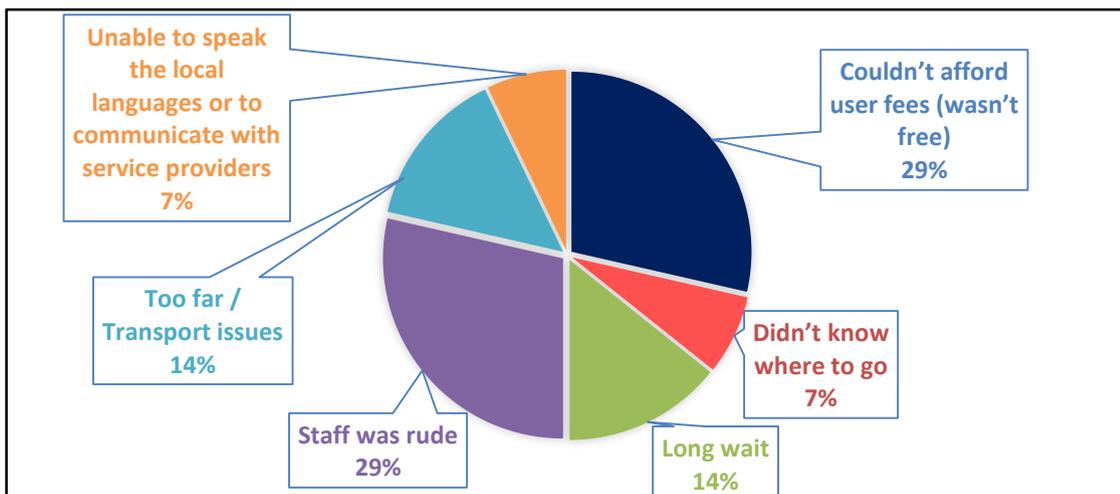
**4**  
Average days were the  
baby was admitted

**89%**  
issued a birth certificate to  
the child

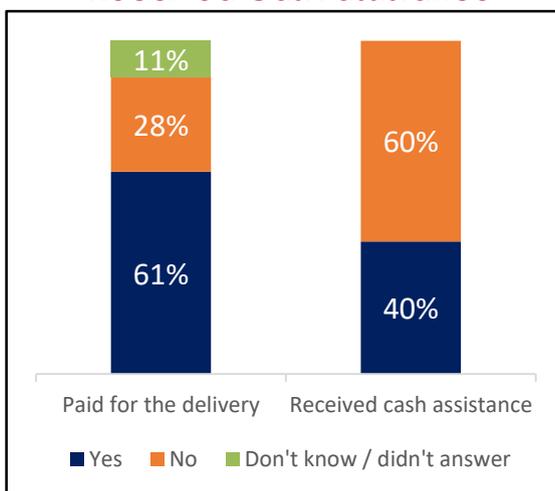
**13%**  
Received any  
postpartum/postnatal care  
after delivery

**37%**  
Of the persons that  
received PNC went to a  
Pubic Clinic / Hospital

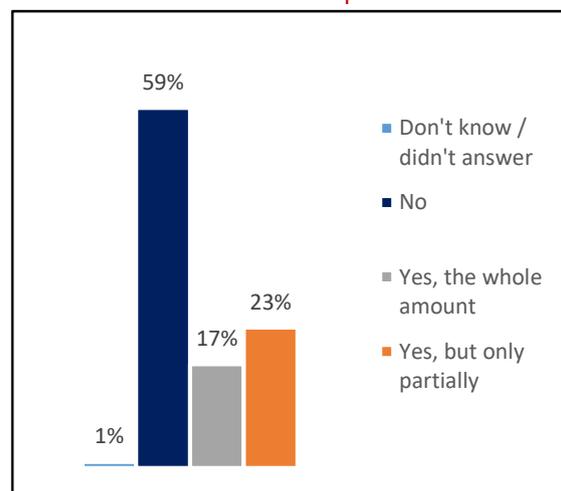
#### 1- Difficulties in getting ANC care among pregnant woman (n:10)



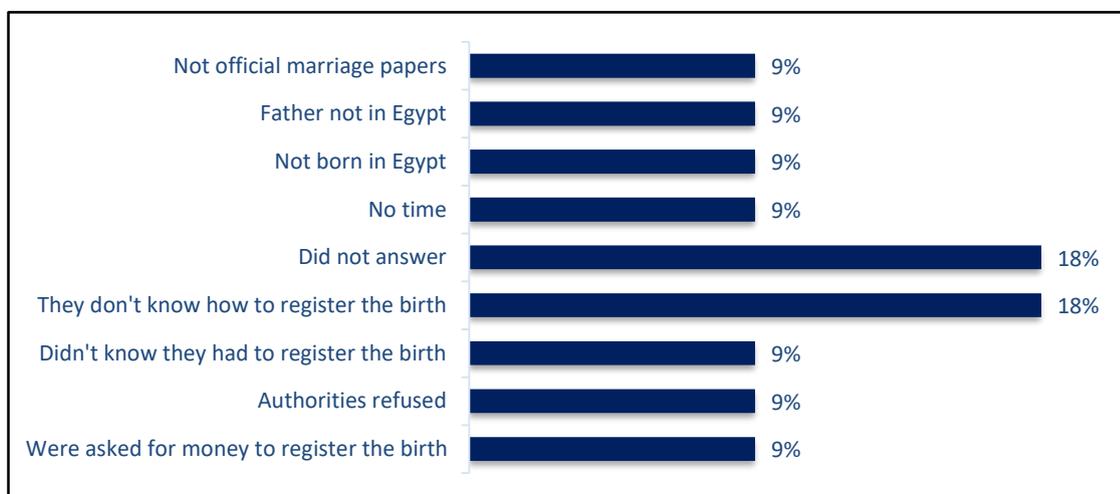
#### 2- Paid for delivery and Received Cash assistance



#### 3- Reimbursed the amount that was paid



#### 3- Reason the child was not issued with a birth certificate (n:11)



## 4- Chronic Diseases, Mental Illness and Disability among household members



### 4.1- Chronic Diseases

- **20%** of the surveyed households members reported having at least one chronic medical condition.
- The most common chronic conditions were Hypertension, Diabetes, Heart disease, Asthma and Neurological disease (**29%**, **19%**, **14%** & **13%** respectively).
- **67%** of household members with chronic conditions were able to access medicine and health services in the last three months.
- **38%** of household members with chronic condition, received care at a Private facility (physician private clinic, hospital), **23%** received care at a Public facility (Primary healthcare unit, hospital), **23%** received care at UNHCR Health Partner (Caritas, Save the Children), and **20%** received care at a Pharmacy.
- **27%** of surveyed household members with chronic conditions were unable to access medicines or health services needed in the last three months reasons were, **36%** couldn't afford user fees, **15%** service was not available in facility, **13%** did not answer, **12%** don't know where to go, **11%** Can't afford transport, **6%** long wait and **5%** Staff were rude.
- A median of **315EGP** was payed by the household, monthly for chronic medication.



### 4.2- Impairment

- **5%** of household members reported having an impairment, out of which most of them having Physical impairment (fractures, burns, deformities) (**57%**), **15%** having mental impairment epilepsy, depression, PTSD, alcohol/ substance abuse, psychosis, medically unexplained complaint and **13%** have Sensory impairment (deaf, blind).
- The causes of the impairment were Natural (From birth / congenital, illness, degenerative) (**39%**), Accident (Road accident, Domestic accident) (**31%**), War (**20%**), violence (**6%**), Depression due to poverty (**2%**), and due to infection (**1%**).
- Among those with impairments, **76%** reported never received any assistance for their impairment, **19%** received assistance, **3%** receiving psychological assistance, and **2%** receiving the assistive devices for their impairment.
- The reasons for not being able from getting assistance were the inability to afford user fees, no services available, did not know where to go, and waiting for service reply (**25%**, **21%**, **20%** and **16%**, respectively).

## 4.1- Chronic Diseases

### All Nationalities (Total Surveyed 3923)

**20%**  
Households members with at least one chronic medical condition

**29%**  
of the ones with a chronic condition who reported having Hypertension

**19%**  
with Diabetes

**13%**  
with Asthma

Access to service for chronic conditions

**27%**  
of the ones reporting a chronic medical condition who were not able to access medicine or other health services

**67%**  
with chronic conditions who were able to access medicine or other health services

**38%**  
Received care at a Private facility (physician private clinic, hospital)

**23%**  
Received care at UNHCR health partners and in a Public facility (Primary healthcare unit, hospital)

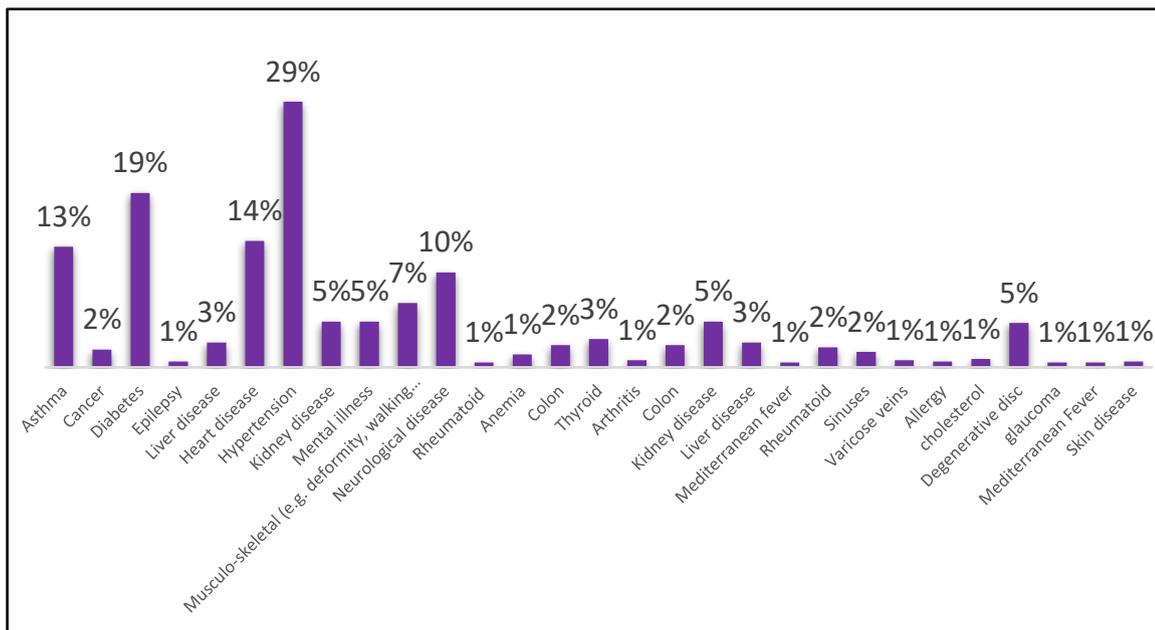
**315 EGP**  
The median payed for Chronic medication

Barriers to accessing care for chronic conditions (n=83)

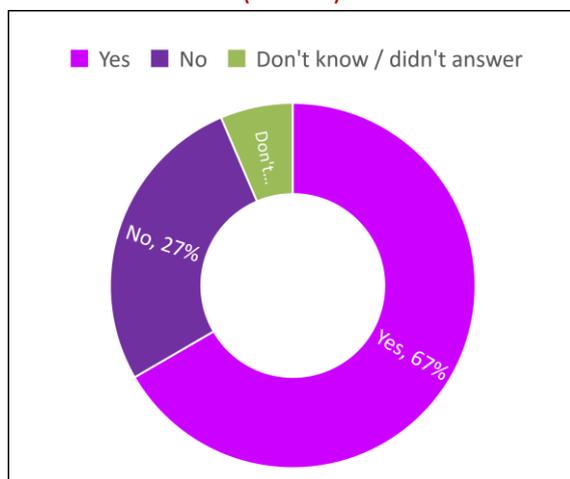
**36%**  
Could not afford user fees

**15%**  
Service was not available at the facility

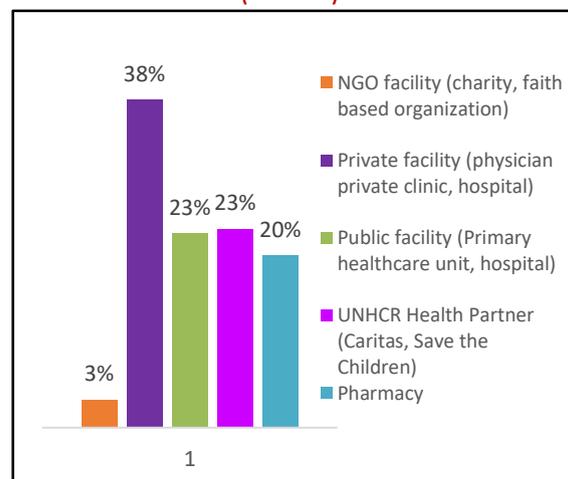
#### 1- Report of members with at least one chronic illness (n=779)



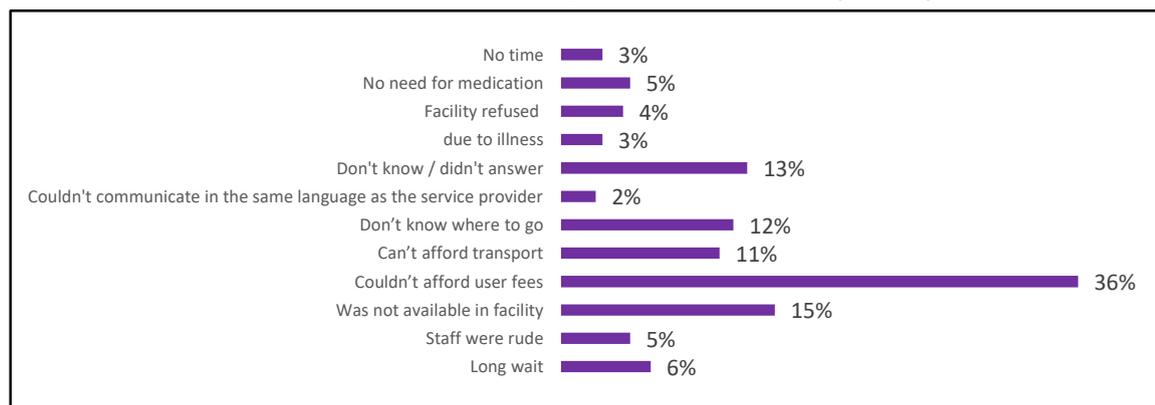
#### 2- Ability to access services for individuals with chronic illnesses (n:519)



#### 3- Places where individuals received care for their chronic illnesses (n:519)



#### 4- Reasons for inability to access care (n:210)



## 4.2- Impairment

### All Nationalities (Total Surveyed 3923)

5%

Households members with at least one impairment

57%

with Physical impairment

15%

with Mental impairment

13%

with Sensory impairment

39%

Natural cause of impairment

31%

Impairment caused by Accident

20%

Impairment cause by War

Receiving assistance for impairment

76%

never received any assistance

19%

Received medical assistance

3%

Received psychological assistance

Barriers to accessing care for impairment

25%

Could not afford user fees

21%

No services available

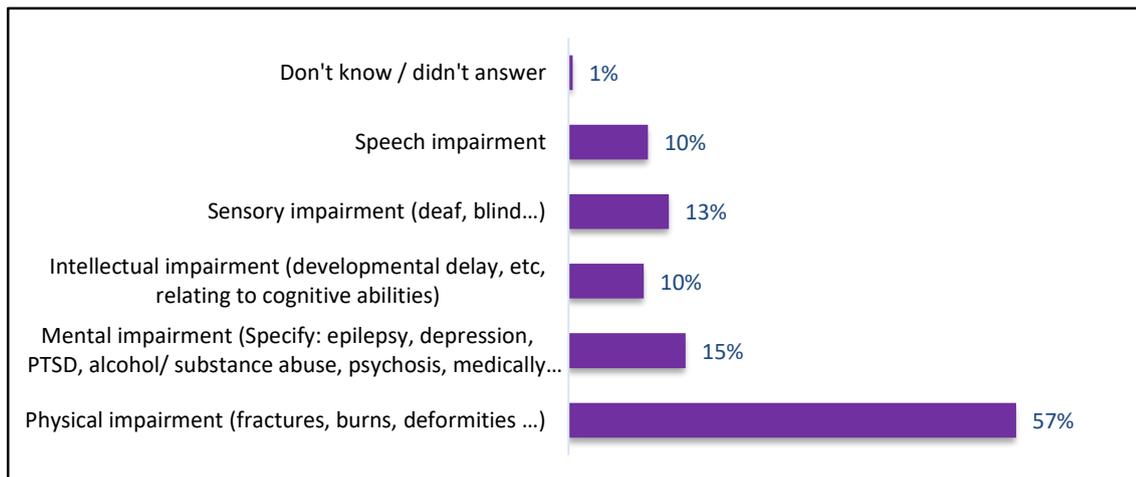
20%

Did not know where to go

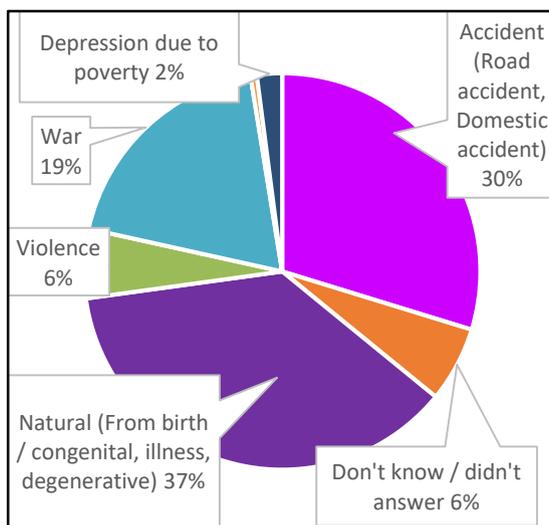
16%

Waiting for service reply

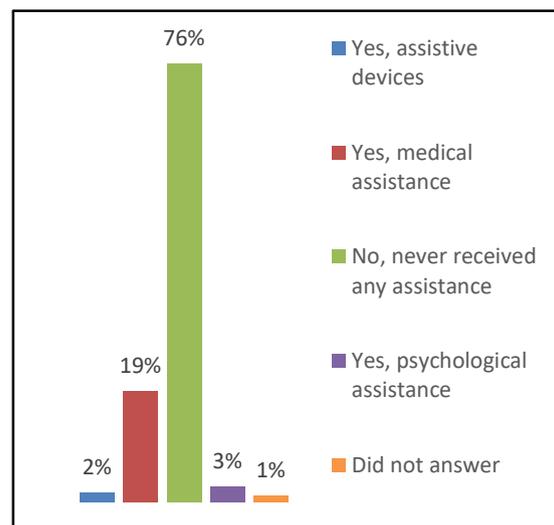
#### 1- Different kind of Impairment (n:187)



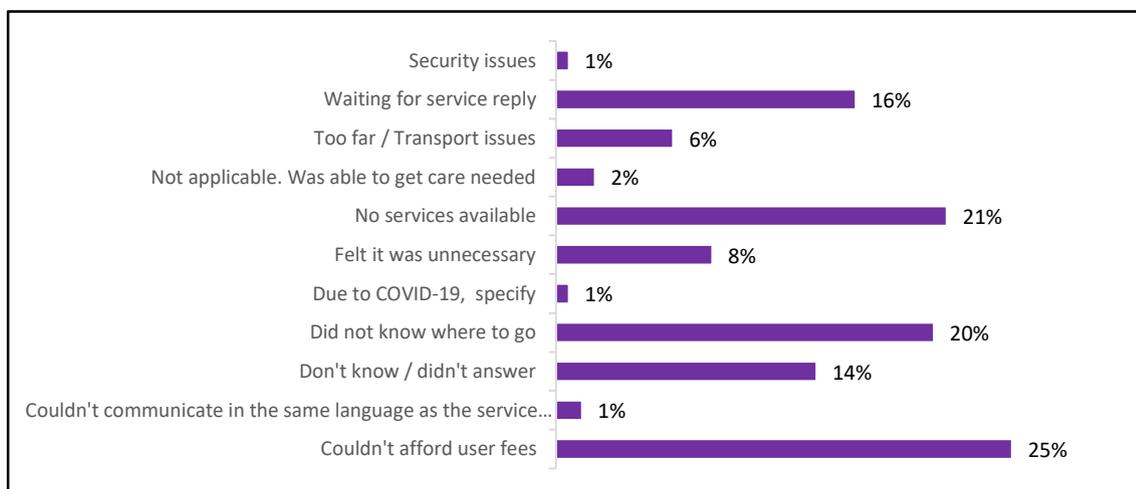
#### 2- Cause of Impairment (n:187)



#### 3- Assistance for their impairment (n:187)



#### 4- Inability to access assistance (n:142)

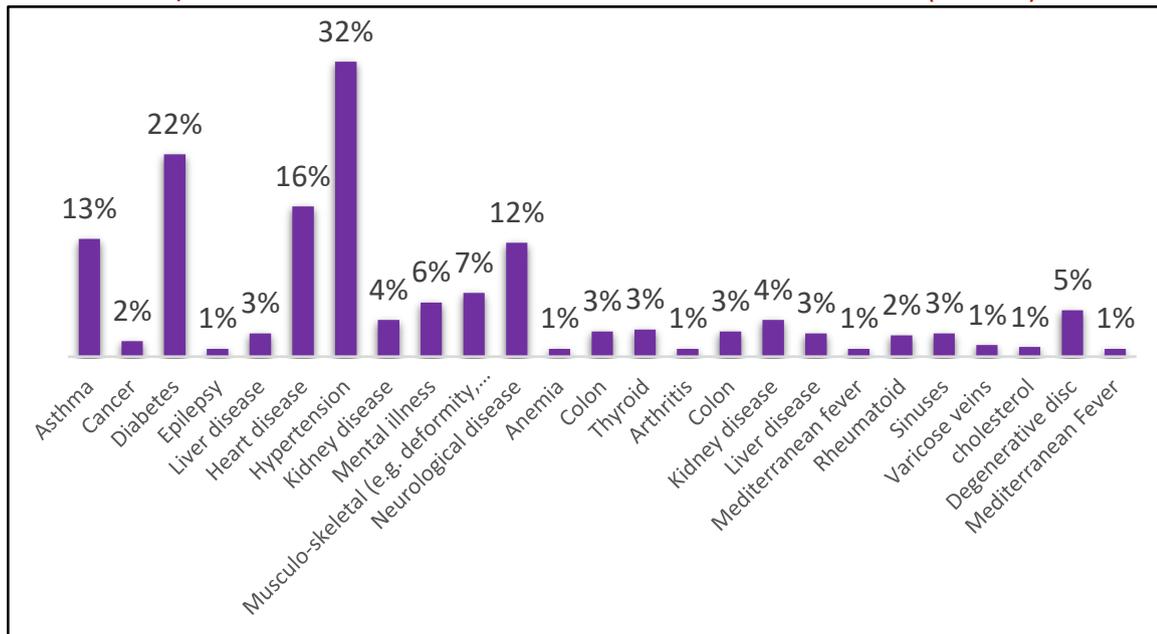


## 4.1- Chronic Diseases

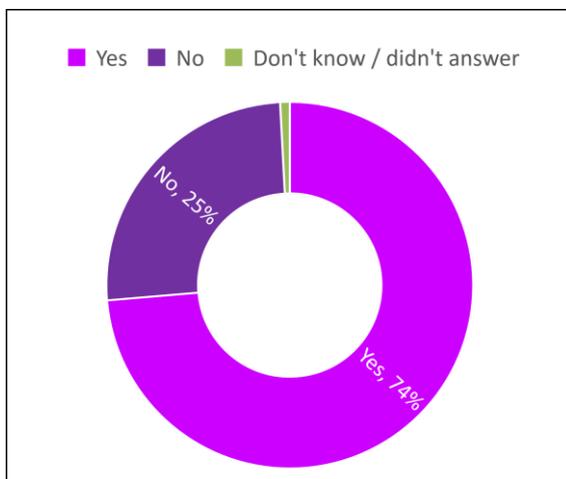
### Syrian (Total Surveyed 2296)

21%	Households members with at least one chronic medical condition
32%	of the ones with a chronic condition who reported having Hypertension
22%	with Diabetes
13%	with Asthma
	Access to service for chronic conditions
25%	of the ones reporting a chronic medical condition who were not able to access medicine or other health services
74%	with chronic conditions who were able to access medicine or other health services
45%	Received care at a Private facility (physician private clinic, hospital)
25%	Received care at a Pharmacy
260 EGP	The median payed for chronic conditions
	Barriers to accessing care for chronic conditions (n=83)
31%	Could not afford user fees
13%	Service was not available at the facility

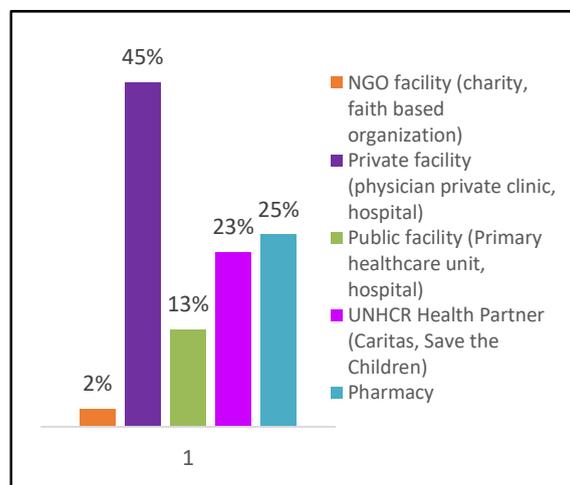
#### 1- Report of members with at least one chronic illness (n=475)



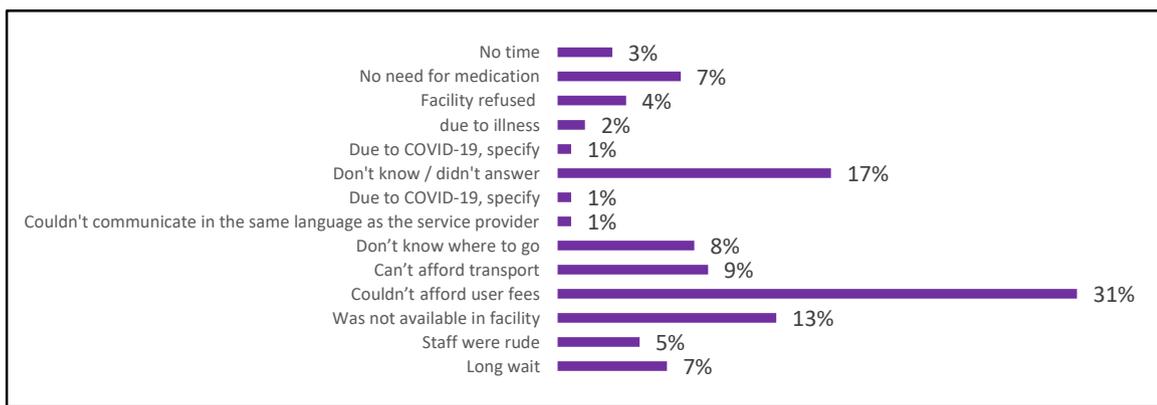
#### 2- Ability to access services for individuals with chronic illnesses (n:350)



#### 3- Places where individuals received care for their chronic illnesses (n:350)



#### 4- Reasons for inability to access care (n:121)

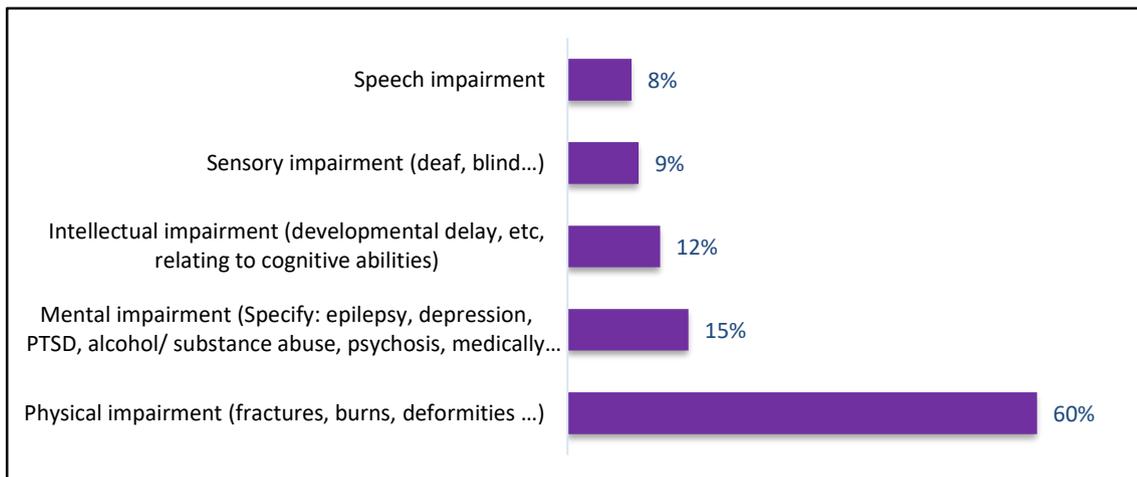


## 4.2- Impairment

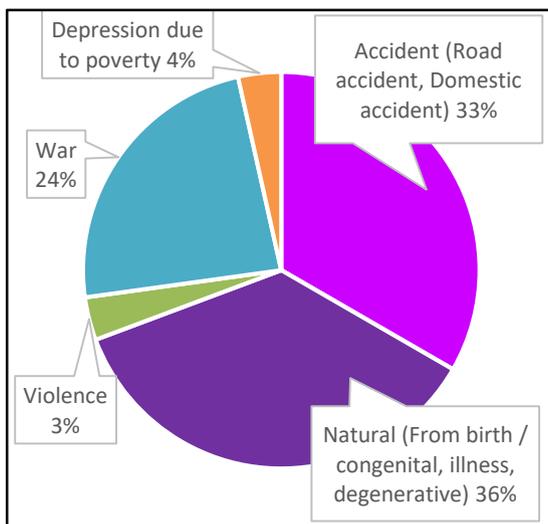
### Syrian (Total Surveyed 2296)



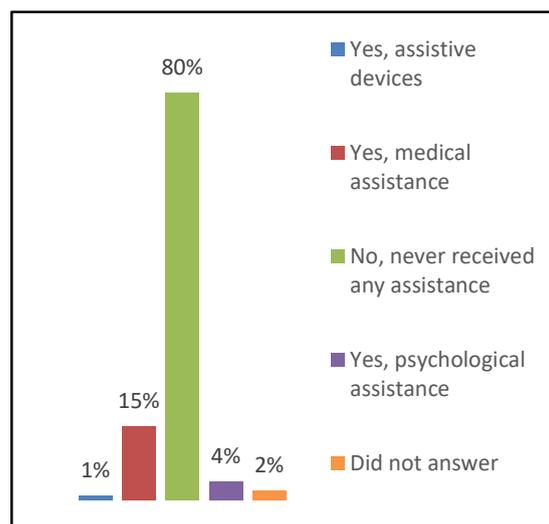
#### 1- Different kind of Impairment (n:110)



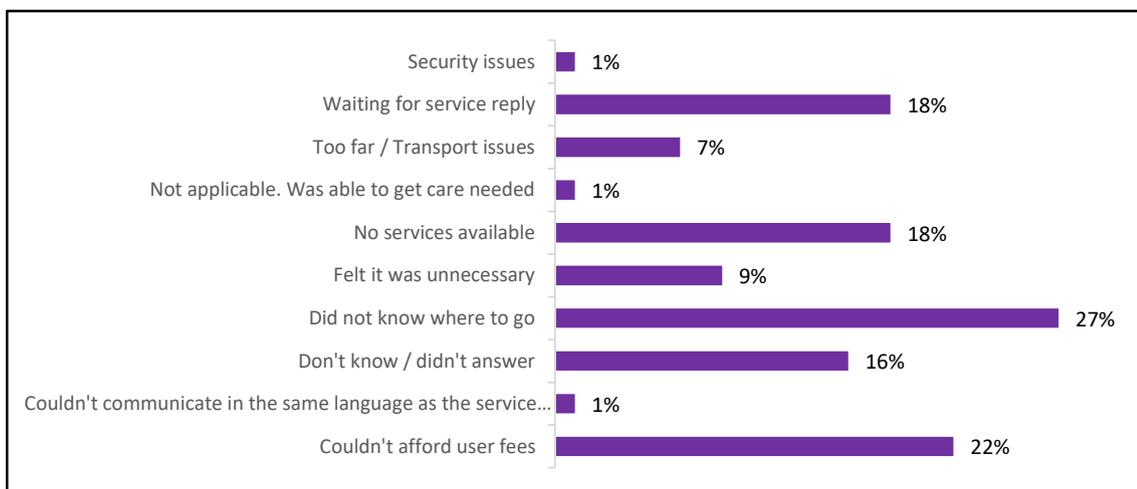
#### 2- Cause of Impairment (n:110)



#### 3- Assistance for their impairment (n:110)



#### 4- Inability to access assistance (n:88)



## 4.1- Chronic Diseases

### Other Nationalities (Total Surveyed 1627)

(Eritrea/ Ethiopia / Iraq / Somalia /South Sudan / Yemen / Sudan / Afghanistan / Burundian / Cameroonian / Guinean / Jordan / Nigerian / Tunisian / Turkish.)

**19%**  
Households members with at least one chronic medical condition

**24%**  
of the ones with a chronic condition who reported having Hypertension

**14%**  
with Diabetes

**14%**  
with Asthma

Access to service for chronic conditions

**29%**  
of the ones reporting a chronic medical condition who were not able to access medicine or other health services

**56%**  
with chronic conditions who were able to access medicine or other health services

**43%**  
Received care at a Public facility (Primary healthcare unit, hospital)

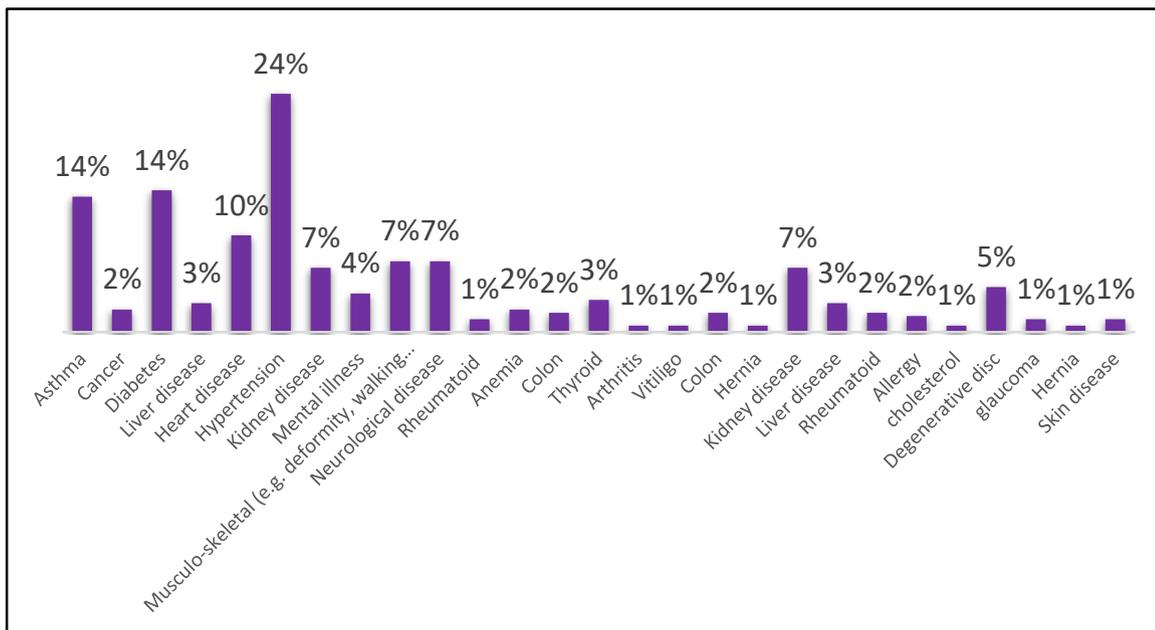
**25%**  
Received care Private facility (physician private clinic, hospital)

**320 EGP**  
The median payed for barriers to accessing care for chronic conditions (n=83)

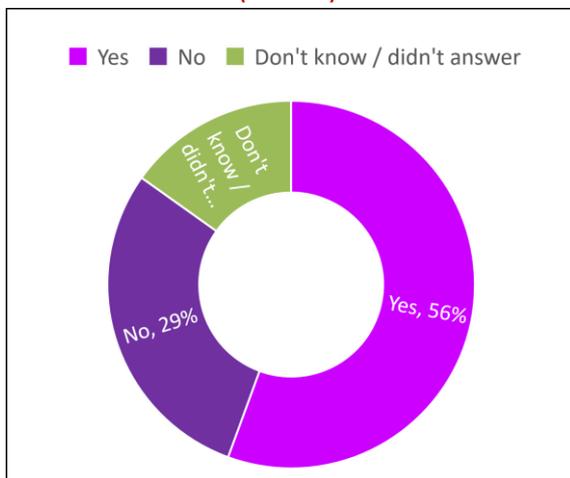
**42%**  
Could not afford user fees

**17%**  
Service was not available at the facility and Don't know where to go

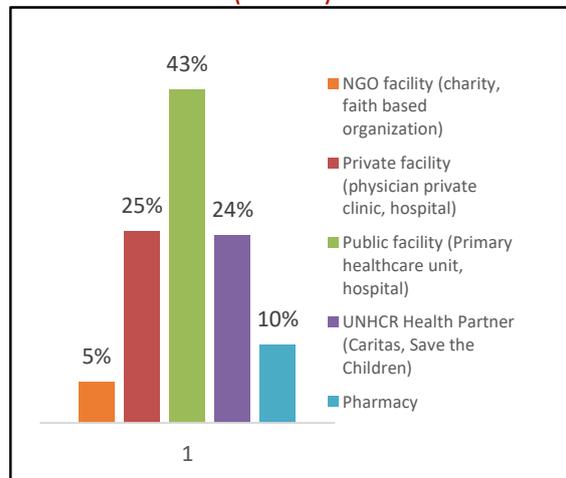
#### 1- Report of members with at least one chronic illness (n=304)



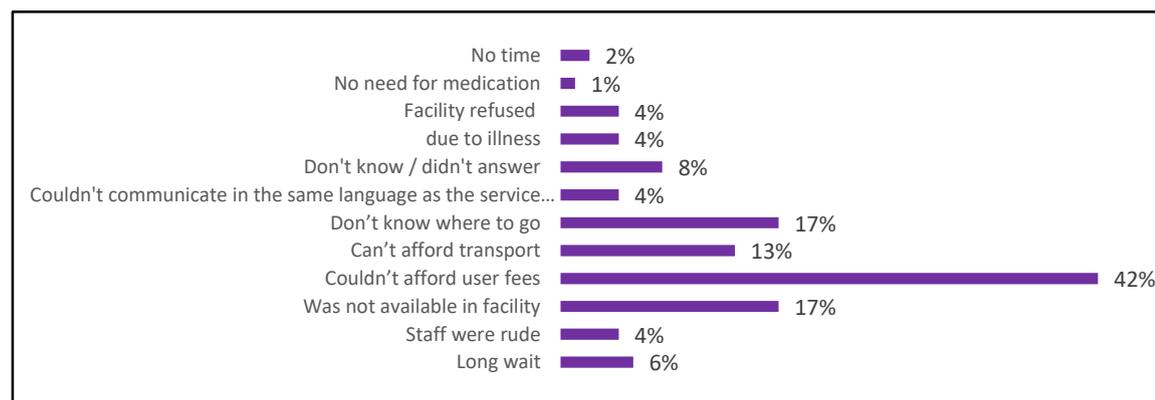
#### 2- Ability to access services for individuals with chronic illnesses (n:169)



#### 3- Places were individuals received care for their chronic illnesses (n:169)



#### 4- Reasons for inability to access care (n:89)



## 4.2- Impairment

### Other Nationalities (Total Surveyed 1627)

(Eritrea/ Ethiopia / Iraq / Somalia /South Sudan / Yemen / Sudan / Afghanistan / Burundian / Cameroonian / Guinean / Jordan / Nigerian / Tunisian / Turkish.)

5%

Households members with at least one impairment

53%

with Physical impairment

18%

with Sensory impairment

14%

with Mental impairment

40%

Natural cause of impairment

26%

Impairment caused by Accident

13%

Receiving assistance for impairment

70%

Never received any assistance

26%

Received medical assistance

3%

Received assistive devices  
Barriers to accessing care for impairment

30%

Couldn't afford user fees

26%

No services available

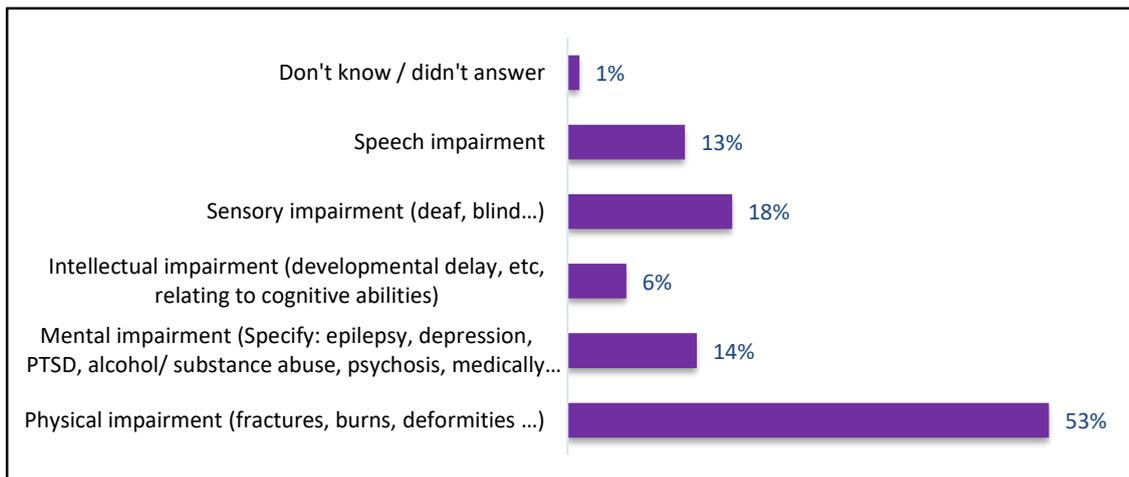
13%

Waiting for service reply

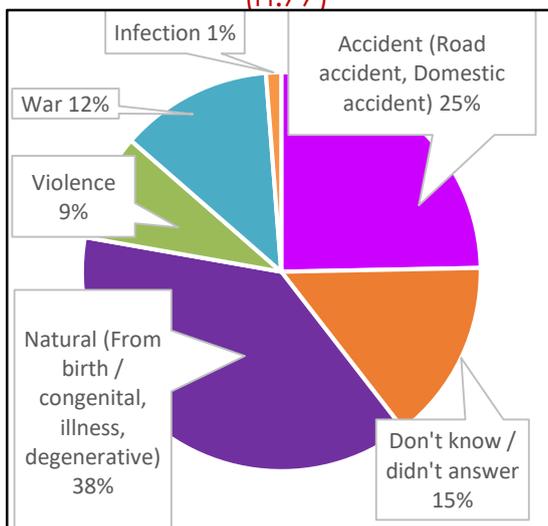
9%

Did not know where to go

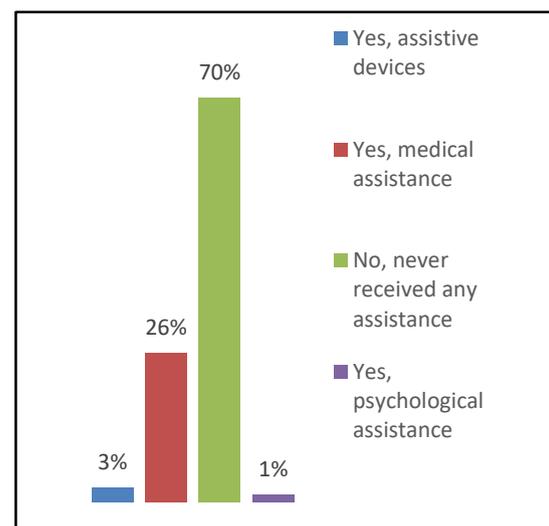
#### 1- Different kind of Impairment (n:77)



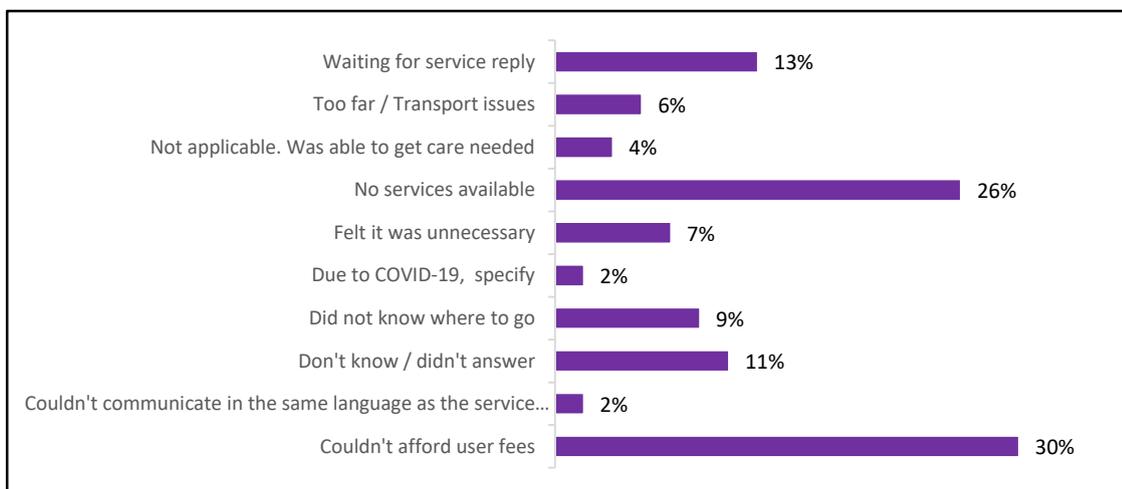
#### 2- Cause of Impairment (n:77)



#### 3- Assistance for their impairment (n:77)



#### 4- Inability to access assistance (n:54)



## 5- Access and Knowledge of Health Services



### 5.1- Access to Health Care in the Last Three Months

- **21%** of the household members needed access to health care services in the past 3 months.
- Among those who sought care **83%** were able to obtain it at the first point of care, and among those who obtained care, **78%** had to pay for it.
- **47%** of the household members who sought care at the first place, did so at a private facility, **37%** sought care at a Public Facility, **9%** received care at an NGO clinic, and **3%** at a Pharmacy, paying a median of **300 EGP** for the first health care services, of which **86%** were not refunded the amount paid, **3%** were partially refunded and **2%** were fully refunded.
- **15%** of the household members reported not being able to obtain health care despite seeking it, **46%** of those reported that they couldn't afford user fees, **22%** reported that Health center refused to provide services, and **18%** do not like the health services/staff.
- **20%** of the household members that needed access to health care services in the past 3 months required authorization from (Government/ UNHCR/ Other) prior to accessing care, of which **71%** were able to get the authorization and **21%** were not able to obtain it due to Contact person was not accessible (**27%**), Did not get the authorization when asked (**22%**) and **31%** did not provide an answer.
- **89%** of households members who sought care, were satisfied with the healthcare services received from the first place.
- **10%** out of the of households members who sought care, were referred or sought care elsewhere, while **87%** were not.
- Among those who were referred elsewhere, **45%** sought care at a Private Clinic / Hospital, **40%** received care at a Public Facility, and **8%** at an NGO clinic.
- Among those who were referred elsewhere , **75%** paid for the services, paying a median of **500 EGP** for the referral services, of which **87%** were not refunded the amount paid, **3%** were partially refunded and **8%** were fully refunded.
- **61%** of the household members who were referred, were able to get the health care services at the referred place, and **31%** were not able to get the services.
- **65%** out of the household members who were not able to get the health care services at the referred place, reported the reason not being able to afford user fees, **12%** reported that Health center refused to provide services, and **12%** do not like the health services/staff.
- **88%** of households members who were referred or sought care elsewhere, were satisfied with the healthcare services received at the second facility.

## 5- Access and Knowledge of Health Services

### 5.2- Access to Health Services and Health Seeking Behavior

- **75%** of the surveyed head of the household seek care when a household member is sick at a Hospitals , **51%** at a Public Clinics / Hospitals, **31%** at Private Clinics / Hospitals and **13%** at an NGO facility (charity, faith based organization).
- The Median health expenditure of the household in the last month was **800 EGP** with a median of **250 EGP** spent on consultation fee, Median of **300 EGP** on diagnostics tests, Median of **400 EGP** on medication and a median of **300 EGP** on hospitalization fees.
- To cover healthcare expenditure, **65%** of the surveyed head of the household who spent money on healthcare relied on their wages to cover health expenditure, **27%** of them relied on loans and borrowing, while **14%** relied on community participation and **10%** on their savings.

### 5.3- Hospitalizations during the last year

- **5%** of the surveyed household members reported being hospitalized in the past year, which **60%** of those were an emergency, and **41%** were planned.
- **65%** of hospitalization was in a public hospitals while **35%** were in a private hospitals.
- **48%** of the household members who were hospitalized were self-referral, verse **25%** were referred by a public facility and **17%** were referred by a private facility / private doctor, with a median hospitalization stay of **1 day** .
- **71%** of the hospitalized household members had to pay for their hospitalization, with a median payment of **2400EGP**.

## 5- Access and Knowledge of Health Services



### 5.4- Knowledge of available health services and coverage

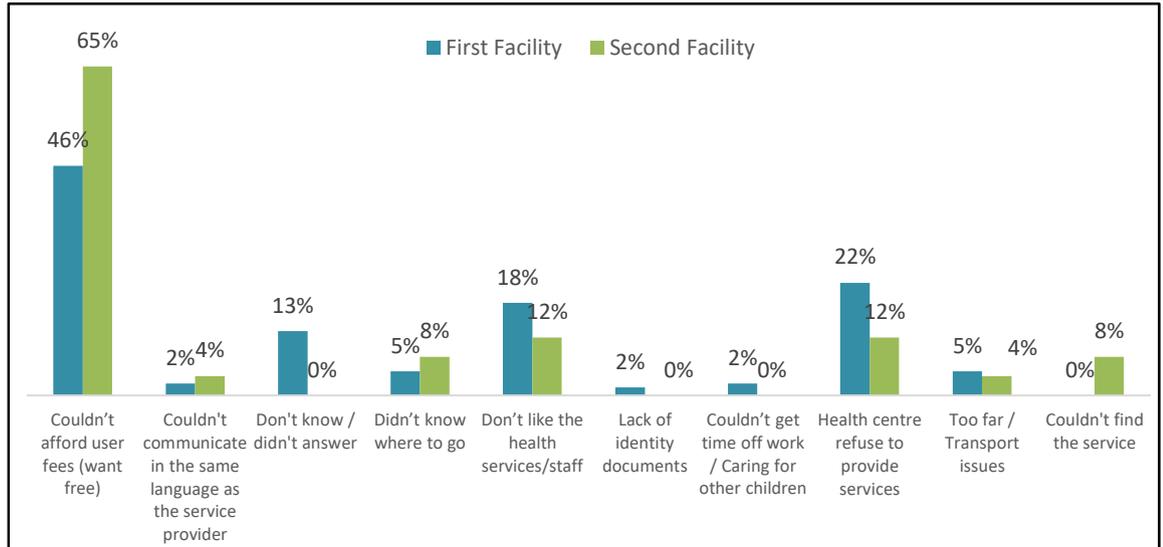
- **63%** of the surveyed household heads knew that all refugees can access healthcare services at public (governmental) primary health care facilities on equal footing with Egyptians.
- **60%** of the household heads reported knowing that all refugees can access healthcare services at public (governmental) primary health care facilities on equal footing with Egyptians.
- **49%** of the surveyed household heads knew that they can access chronic diseases care through UNHCR's health partner clinics with small user contribution fees.
- **48%** of the surveyed household heads knew that can receive free hospital care for most of the critical medical conditions through the UNHCR referral care program.
- **53%** of the surveyed household heads knew that pregnant women can get a financial assistance from UNHCR that covers the delivery cost at public facilities.
- **93%** of the surveyed households heads knew that refugees in Egypt get issued any legal residency documents, either by UNHCR or the government.
- **65%** of the surveyed household heads reported having a valid legal residency card, of which **79%** the legal residency document was issued in the state/city they are currently live in.
- **35%** of the surveyed household heads reported not having a valid legal residency card, reason of prevention was being in process of obtaining the document (**43%**), Lack of ID documents (**23%**), and Cost of getting the document (**21%**) .
- **5%** of the household heads surveyed with non valid legal residency card reported being denied himself or a member of his family health services due the lack of documentation, of which **60%** denied at a public facility and **35%** denied at UNHCR health partners, and **5%** denied at a private facility.

## 5.1- Access to Health Care in the Last Three Months

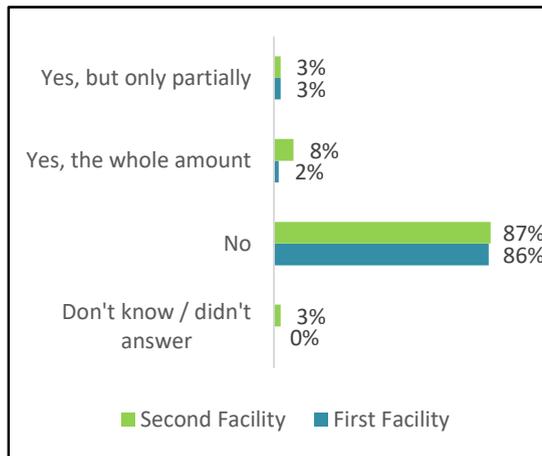
### All Nationalities (Total Surveyed 3923)

<b>21%</b>
Household member needed health care in the last 3 months
<b>20%</b>
Required authorization prior to accessing care
<b>71%</b>
Of those requiring authorization, were able to get it
<b>First point of care</b>
<b>83%</b>
Individuals were able to get health care
<b>78%</b>
Individuals paid for the health care services given
<b>89%</b>
satisfied with the healthcare services
<b>EGP 300</b>
The median cost for care in first facility
<b>Second point of care</b>
<b>10%</b>
Individuals were referred somewhere else
<b>61%</b>
Individuals were able to get health care services
<b>75%</b>
Individuals paid for the health care services given
<b>EGP 500</b>
The median cost for care in second facility
<b>88%</b>
Individuals who sought care at second facility were satisfied

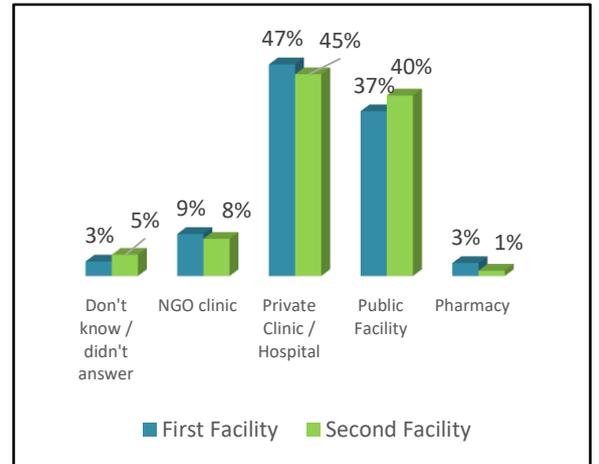
#### 1- Barriers to accessing services at the first point and second point of care (n:125/26)



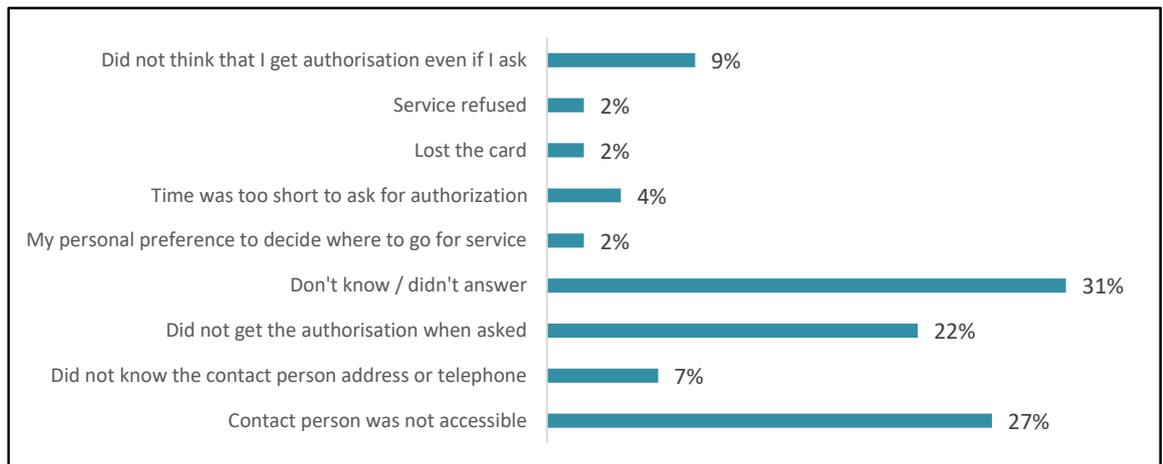
#### 2- Refund of the amount paid (n:534/38)



#### 3- Point of care accessed by the individuals in the last 3 months (n:828/84)



#### 4- The reason for being denied the authorization (n:45)

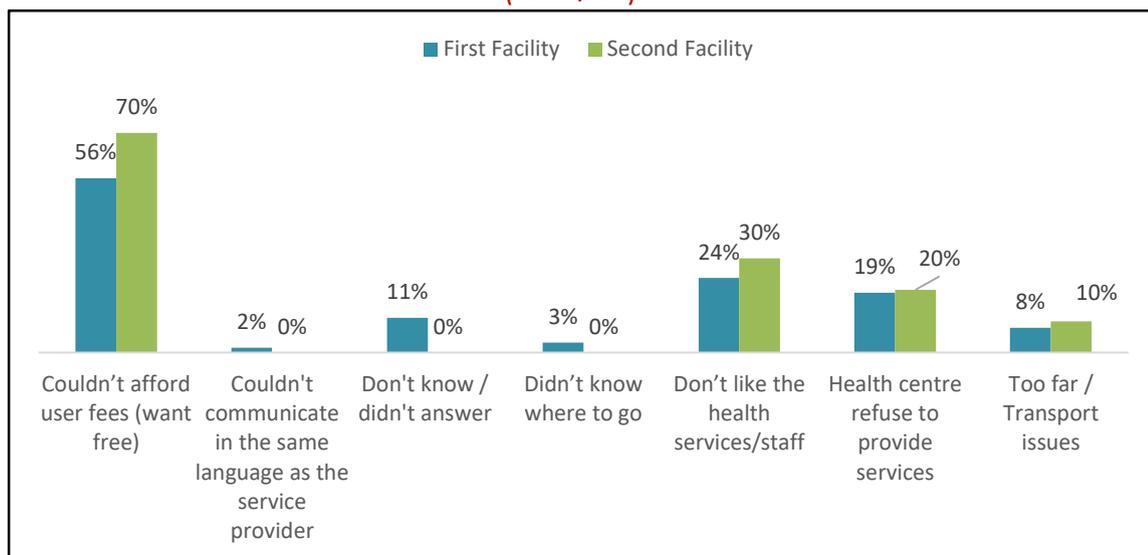


## 5.1- Access to Health Care in the Last Three Months

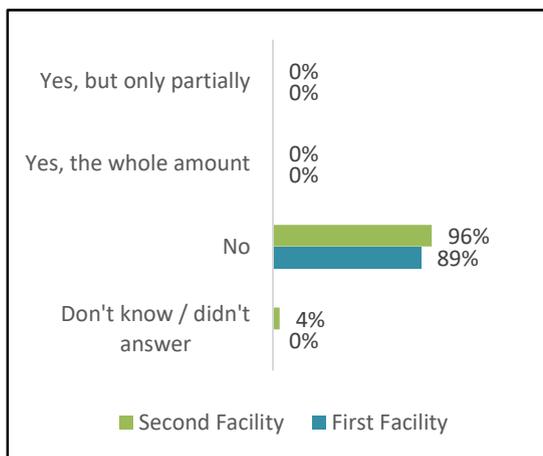
### Syrian (Total Surveyed 2296)

22%	Household member needed health care in the last 3 months
7%	Required authorization prior to accessing care
27%	Of those requiring authorization, were able to get it
<b>First point of care</b>	
86%	Individuals were able to get health care
89%	Individuals paid for the health care services given
92%	satisfied with the healthcare services
<b>EGP 300</b>	The median cost for care in first facility
<b>Second point of care</b>	
9%	Individuals were referred somewhere else
61%	Individuals were able to get health care services
65%	Individuals paid for the health care services given
<b>EGP 500</b>	The median cost for care in second facility
96%	Individuals who sought care at second facility were satisfied

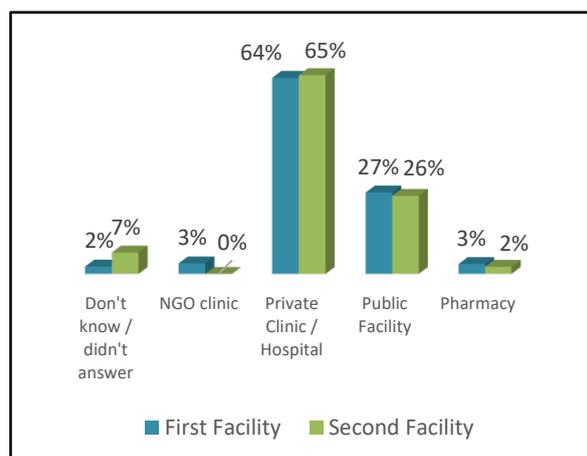
#### 1- Barriers to accessing services at the first point and second point of care (n:63/10)



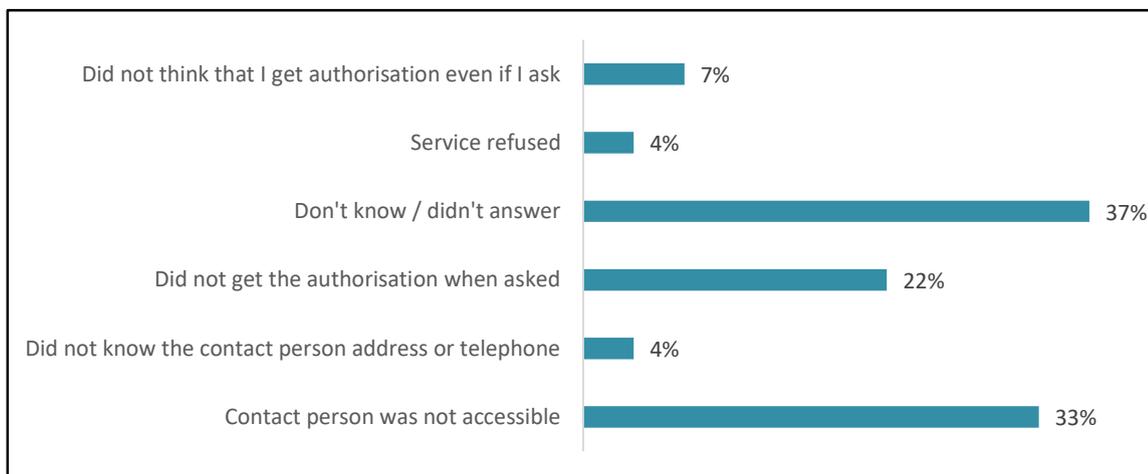
#### 2- Refund of the amount paid (n:376/25)



#### 3- Point of care accessed by the individuals in the last 3 months (n:828/84)



#### 4- The reason for being denied the authorization (n:45)



## 5.1- Access to Health Care in the Last Three Months

### Other Nationalities (Total Surveyed 1627)

(Eritrea/ Ethiopia / Iraq / Somalia /South Sudan / Yemen / Sudan / Afghanistan / Burundian / Cameroonian / Guinean / Jordan / Nigerian / Tunisian / Turkish.)

20%

Household member needed health care in the last 3 months

38%

Required authorization prior to accessing care

84%

Of those requiring authorization, were able to get it

#### First point of care

78%

Individuals were able to get health care

61%

Individuals paid for the health care services given

84%

satisfied with the healthcare services

EGP 260

The median cost for care in first facility

#### Second point of care

12%

Individuals were referred somewhere else

56%

Individuals were able to get health care services

57%

Individuals paid for the health care services given

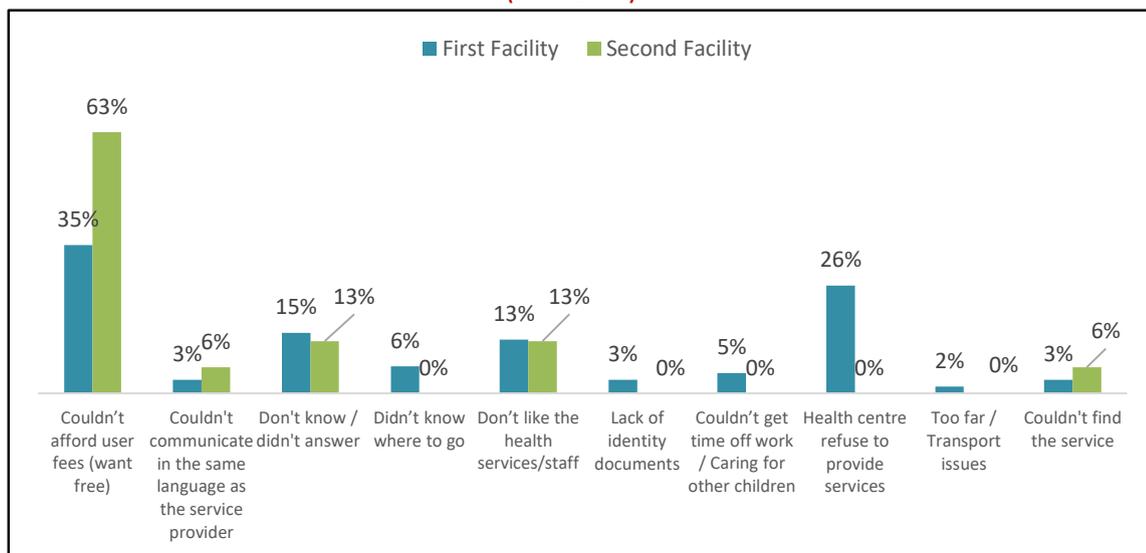
EGP 735

The median cost for care in second facility

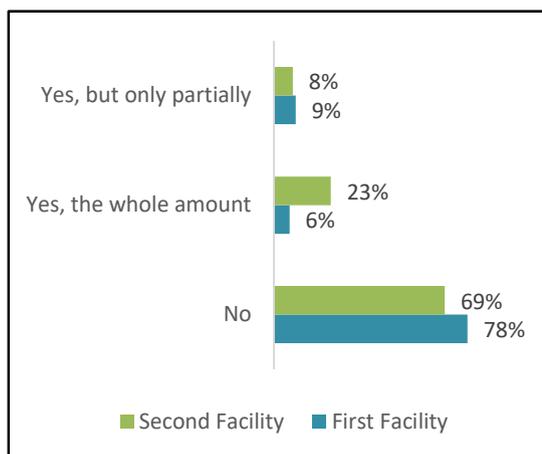
78%

Individuals who sought care at second facility were satisfied

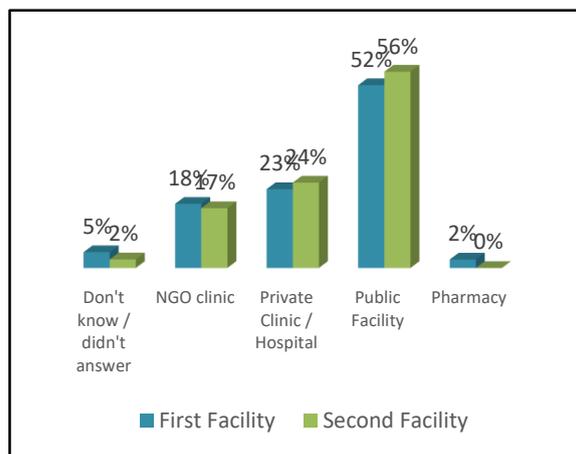
#### 1- Barriers to accessing services at the first point and second point of care (n:62/16)



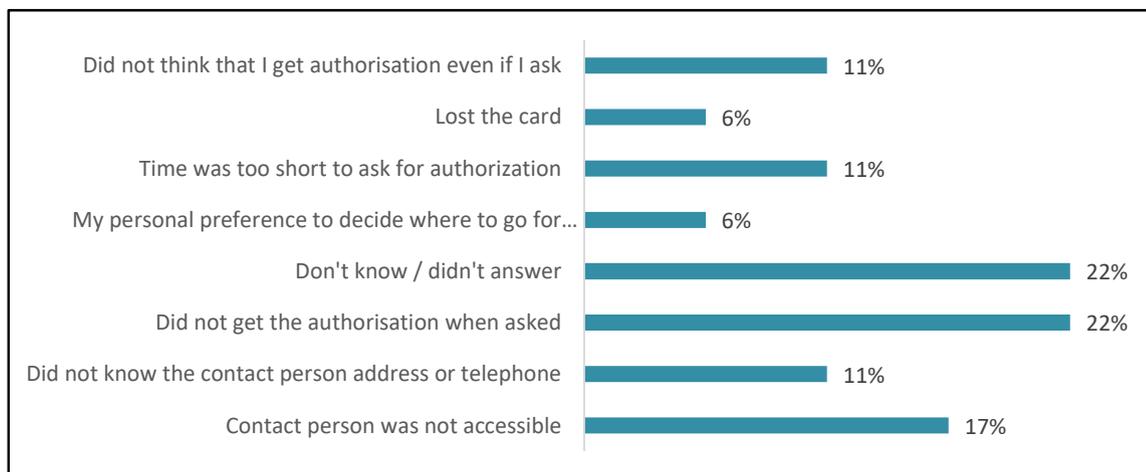
#### 2- Refund of the amount paid (n:158/13)



#### 3- Point of care accessed by the individuals in the last 3 months (n:333/41)



#### 4- The reason for being denied the authorization (n:18)



## 5.2- Access to Health Services and Health Seeking Behavior

### All Nationalities (Total Surveyed 1120)

75%

Household Heads seek care at a Hospitals

51%

Household Heads seek care at a Public Clinics / Hospitals

31%

Household Heads seek care at a Private Clinics / Hospitals

EGP 800

Median spent on health care

EGP 250

Median spent on consultation fees

EGP 300

Median spent on diagnostic tests

EGP 400

Median spent on medication and medical supplies

EGP 300

Median spent on hospitalization fees

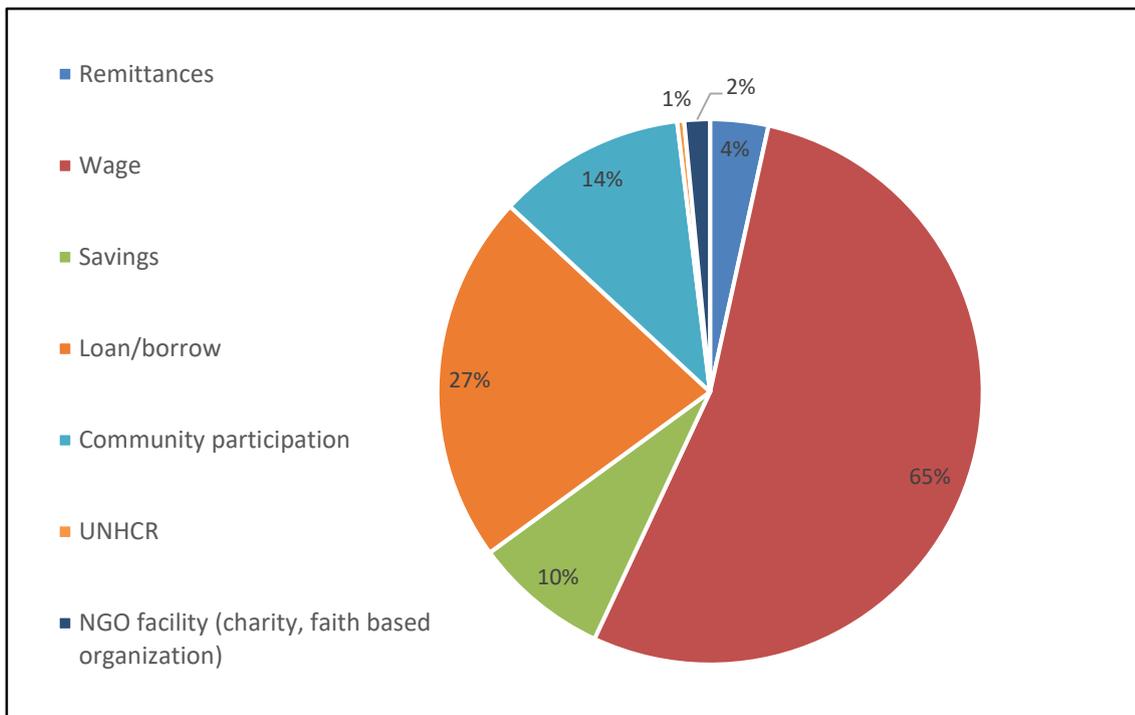
65%

Head of household managed to pay the health-related expenditure by wage

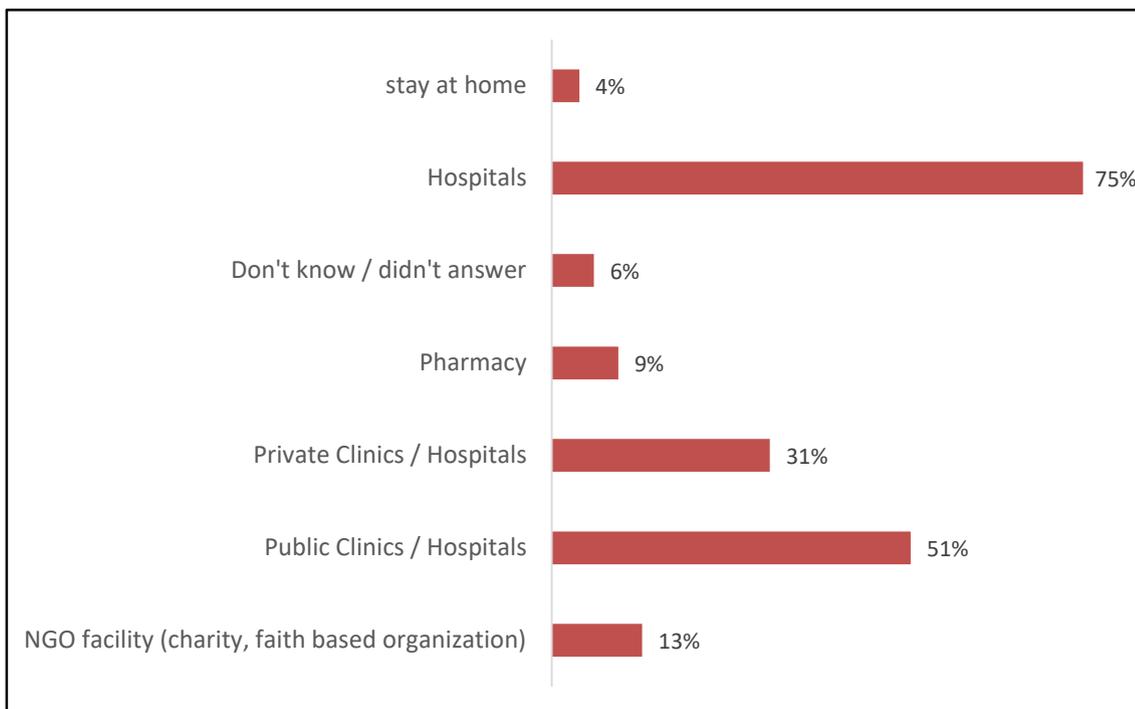
27%

Head of household managed to pay the health-related expenditure by loan/borrow

1- How the head of the household manage to pay for the health-related expenditure (n:599)



2- Place where they seek help when a household member is sick (n:1120)



## 5.2- Access to Health Services and Health Seeking Behavior

### Syrian (Total Surveyed 560)

79%

Household Heads seek care at a Hospitals

41%

Household Heads seek care at a Public Clinics / Hospitals

48%

Household Heads seek care at a Private Clinics / Hospitals

EGP 1000

Median spent on health care

EGP 300

Median spent on consultation fees

EGP 330

Median spent on diagnostic tests

EGP 445

Median spent on medication and medical supplies

EGP 350

Median spent on hospitalization fees

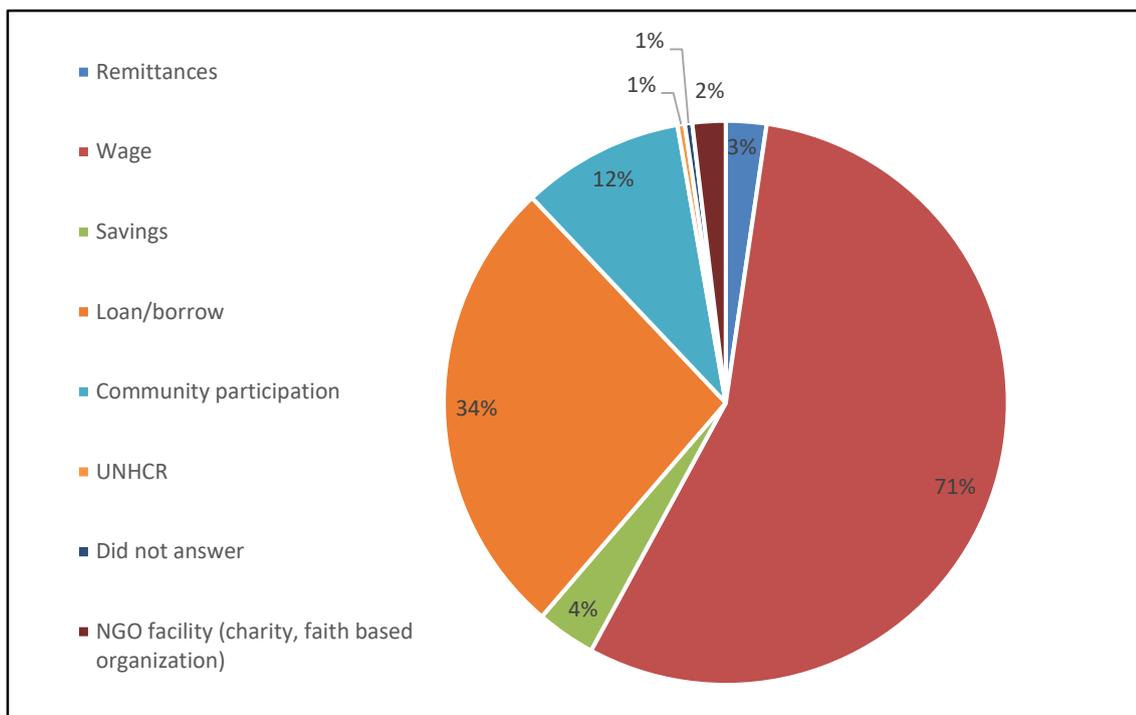
71%

Head of household managed to pay the health-related expenditure by wage

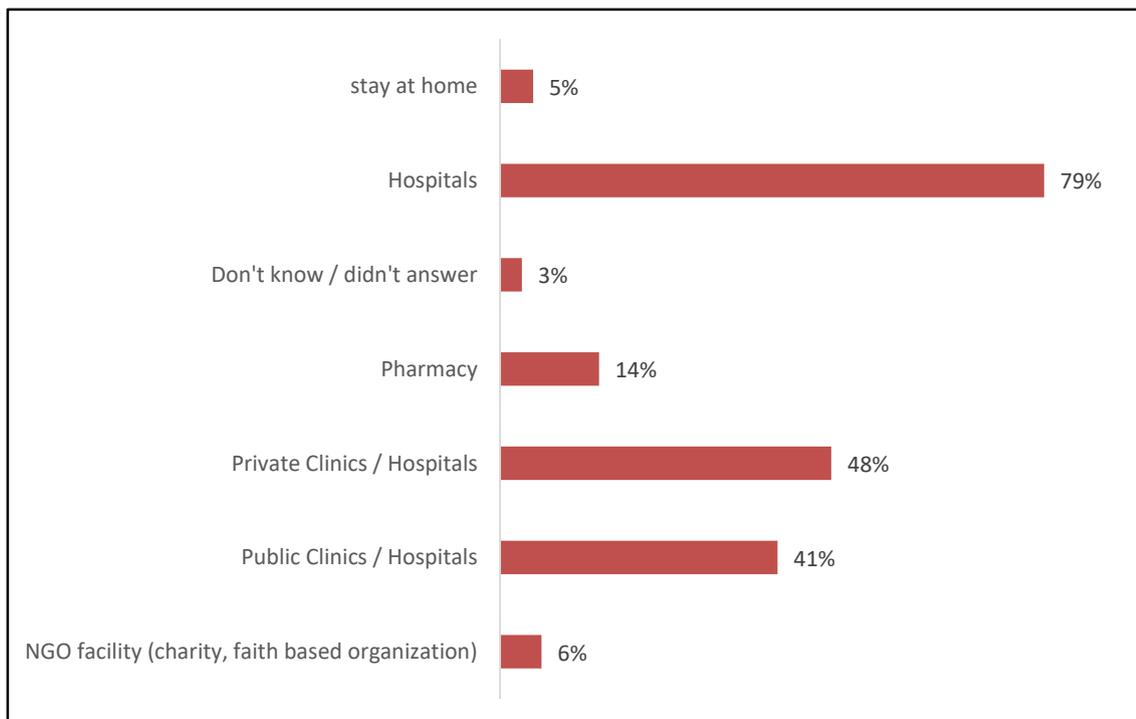
34%

Head of household managed to pay the health-related expenditure by loan/borrow

1- How the head of the household manage to pay for the health-related expenditure (n:372)



2- Place where they seek help when a household member is sick (n:560)



## 5.2- Access to Health Services and Health Seeking Behavior

### Other Nationalities (Total Surveyed 560)

(Eritrea/ Ethiopia / Iraq / Somalia /South Sudan / Yemen / Sudan / Afghanistan / Burundian / Cameroonian / Guinean / Jordan / Nigerian / Tunisian / Turkish.)

71%

Household Heads seek care at a Hospitals

61%

Household Heads seek care at a Public Clinics / Hospitals

20%

Household Heads seek care at NGO facility (charity, faith based organization)

EGP 500

Median spent on health care

EGP 150

Median spent on consultation fees

EGP 300

Median spent on diagnostic tests

EGP 300

Median spent on medication and medical supplies

EGP 200

Median spent on hospitalization fees

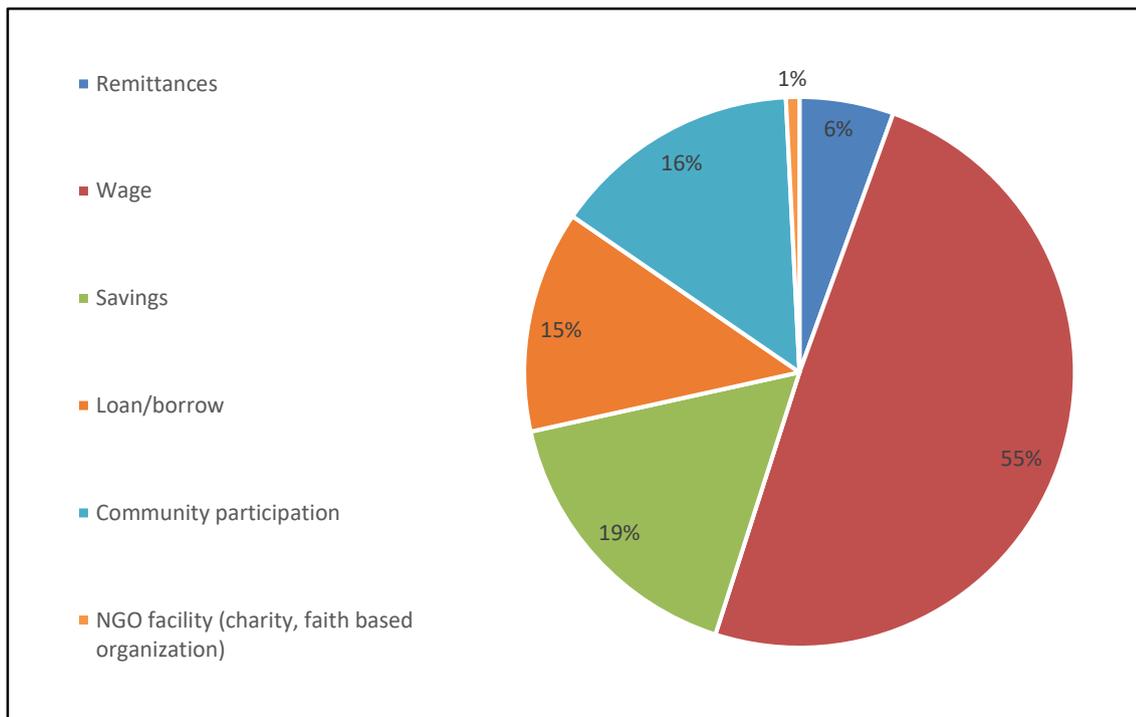
55%

Head of household managed to pay the health-related expenditure by wage

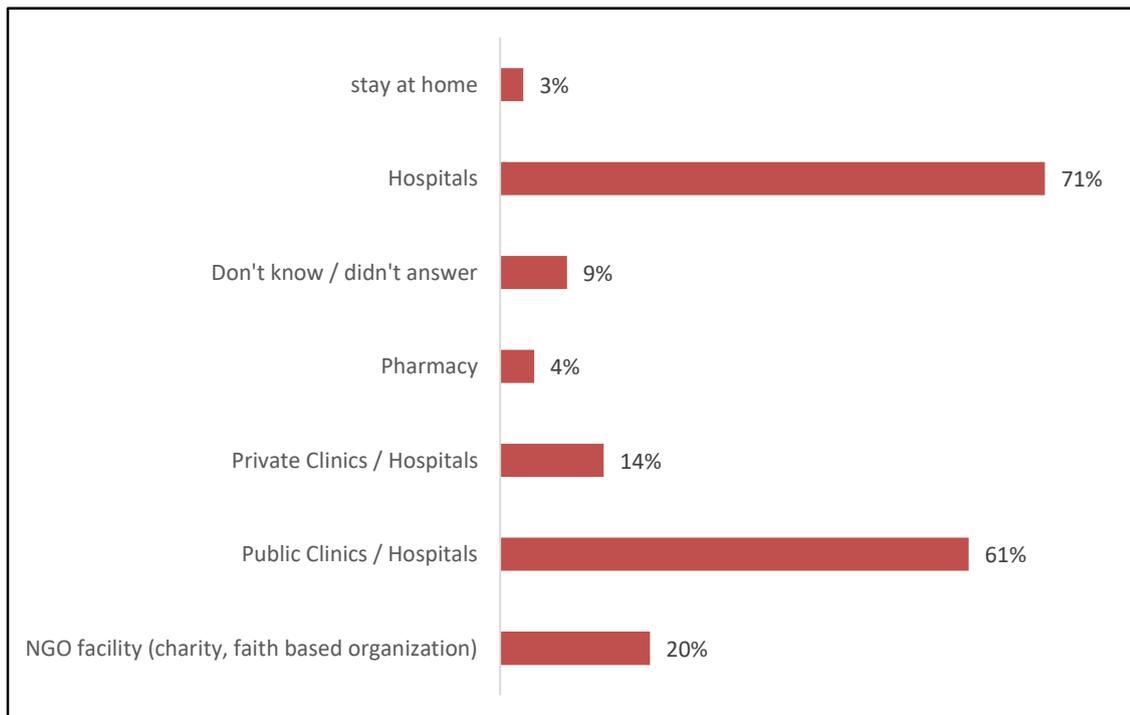
19%

Head of household managed to pay the health-related expenditure by loan/borrow

#### 1- How the head of the household manage to pay for the health-related expenditure (n:277)



#### 2- Place where they seek help when a household member is sick (n:560)

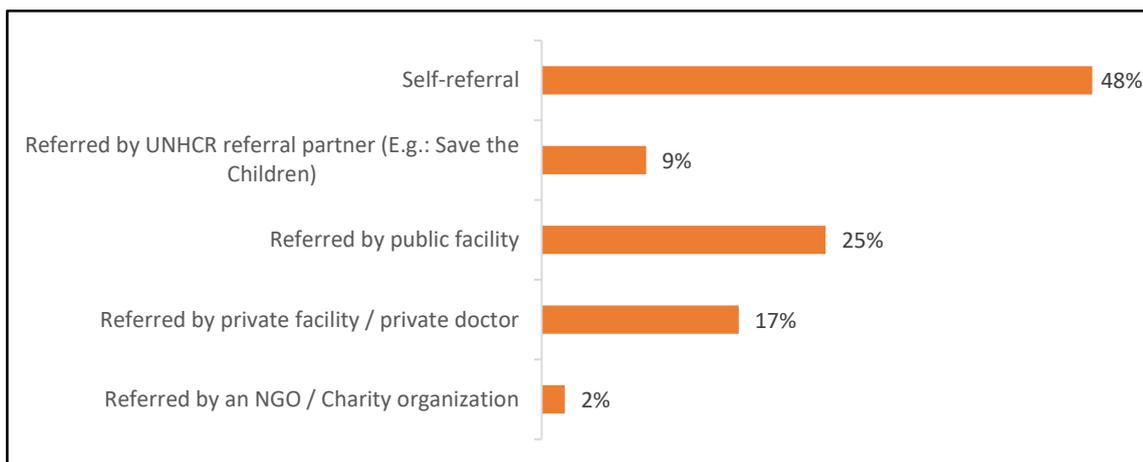


## 5.3- Hospitalizations during the last year

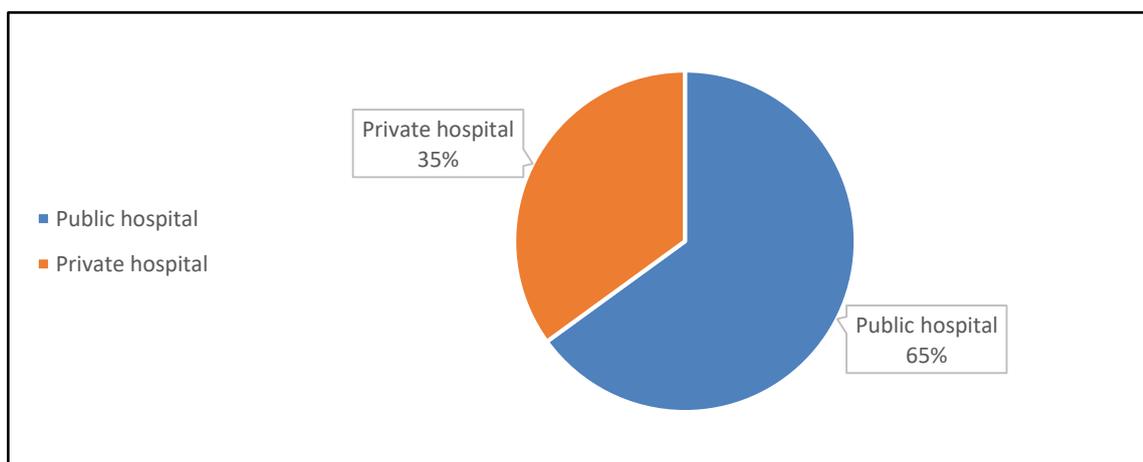
### All Nationalities (Total Surveyed 3923)

<b>Hospitalization</b>
<b>5%</b> Individuals who were hospitalized in the last year
<b>60%</b> Hospitalized were for emergency
<b>41%</b> Individuals were for Elective / Planned
<b>65%</b> Individuals were hospitalized in a private facility
<b>35%</b> Individuals were hospitalized in a public facility
<b>48%</b> Individuals were admitted by self-referral
<b>25%</b> Individuals were referred by public facility
<b>71%</b> Hospitalized household members who had to pay for their hospitalization
<b>2400 EGP</b> The median cost for hospitalization
<b>7 Days</b> The average days stayed in the hospital
<b>1 Day</b> The median days stayed in the hospital

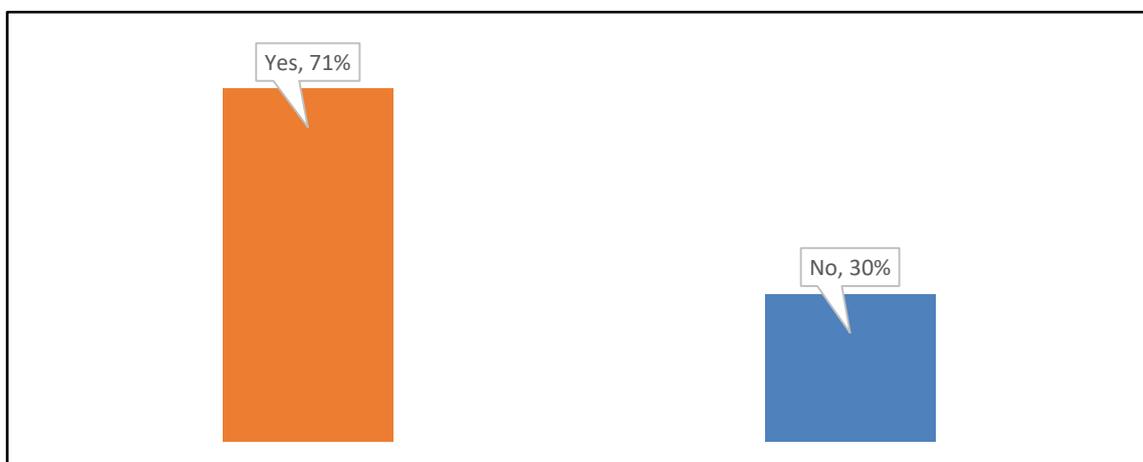
#### 1- The way the individual was admitted to the hospital (n:200)



#### 2- Type of Hospital the individual was admitted to (n:200)



#### 3- Household who had to pay for the hospitalization (n:200)

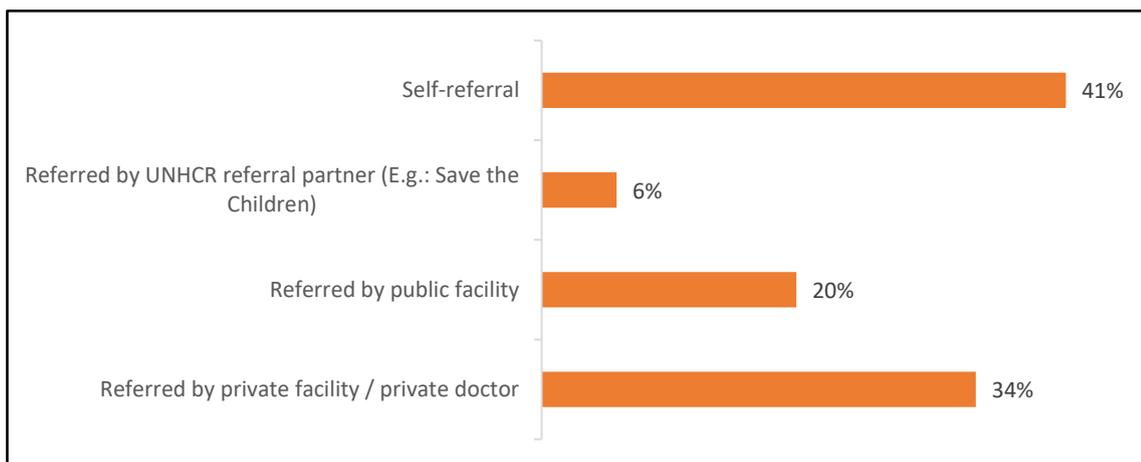


## 5.3- Hospitalizations during the last year

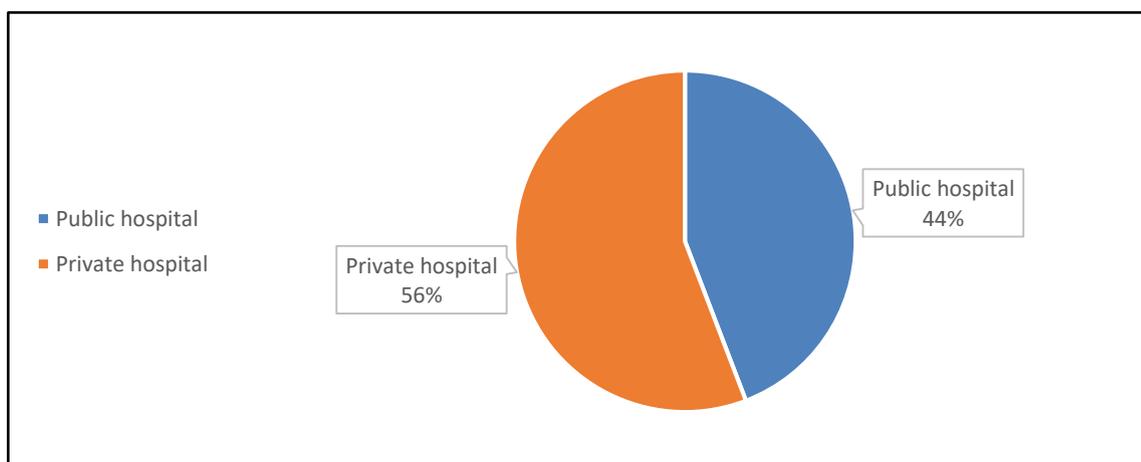
### Syrian (Total Surveyed 2296)

<b>Hospitalization</b>
<b>4%</b> Individuals who were hospitalized in the last year
<b>77%</b> Hospitalized were for emergency
<b>23%</b> Individuals were for Elective / Planned
<b>56%</b> Individuals were hospitalized in a private facility
<b>44%</b> Individuals were hospitalized in a public facility
<b>41%</b> Individuals were admitted by self-referral
<b>34%</b> Individuals were referred by private facility
<b>77%</b> Hospitalized household members who had to pay for their hospitalization
<b>4000 EGP</b> The median cost for hospitalization
<b>5 Days</b> The average days stayed in the hospital
<b>1 Day</b> The median days stayed in the hospital

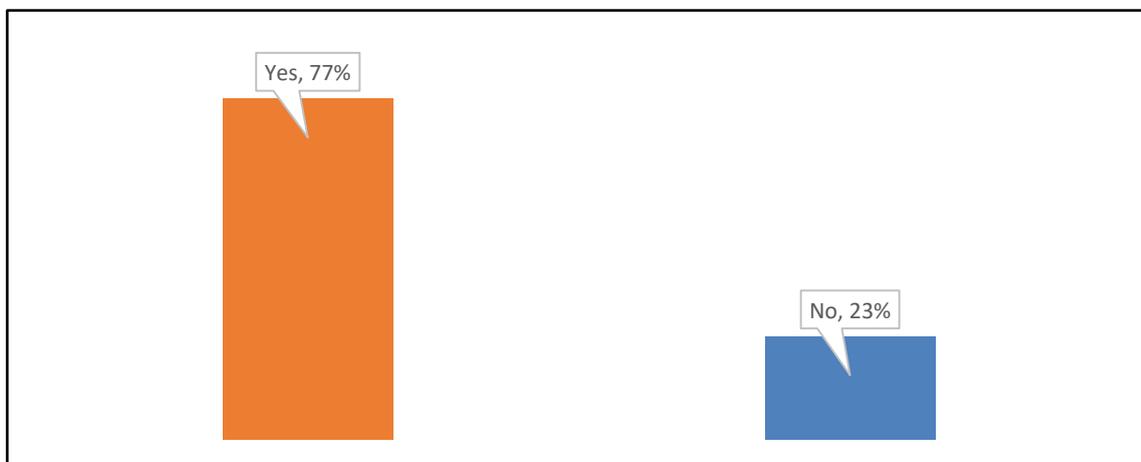
#### 1- The way the individual was admitted to the hospital (n:86)



#### 2- Type of Hospital the individual was admitted to (n:86)



#### 3- Household who had to pay for the hospitalization (n:86)



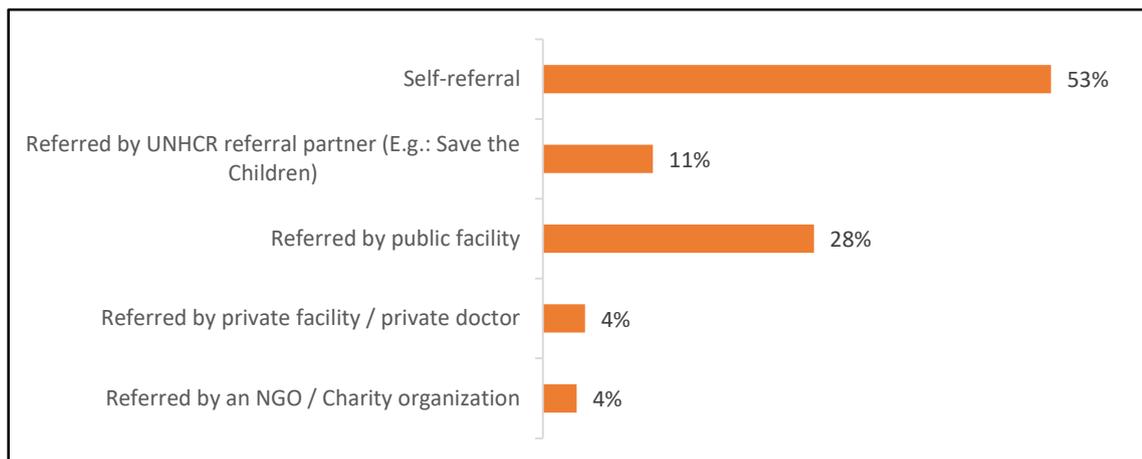
## 5.3- Hospitalizations during the last year

### Other Nationalities (Total Surveyed 1627)

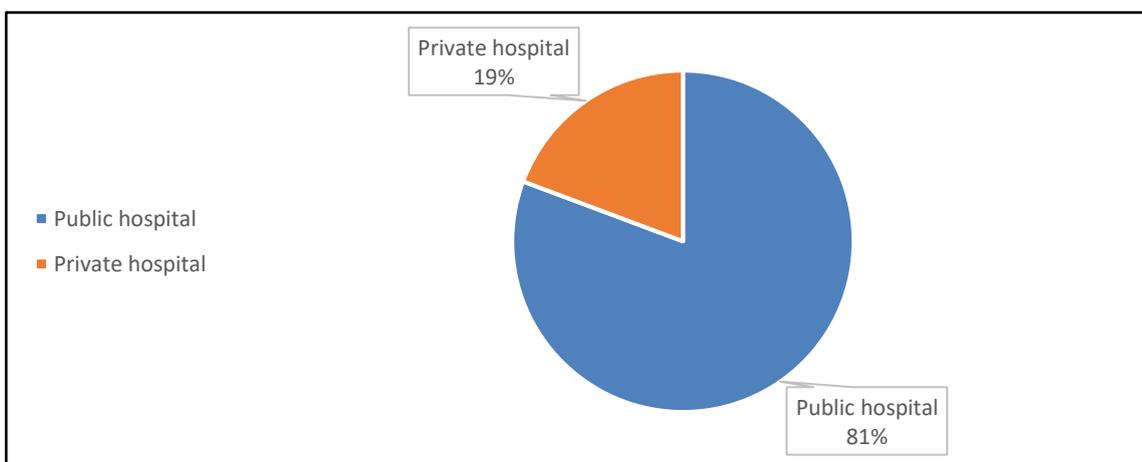
(Eritrea/ Ethiopia / Iraq / Somalia /South Sudan / Yemen / Sudan / Afghanistan / Burundian / Cameroonian / Guinean / Jordan / Nigerian / Tunisian / Turkish.)

<b>Hospitalization</b>
<b>7%</b> Individuals who were hospitalized in the last year
<b>46%</b> Hospitalized were for emergency
<b>54%</b> Individuals were for Elective / Planned
<b>81%</b> Individuals were hospitalized in a public facility
<b>19%</b> Individuals were hospitalized in a private facility
<b>53%</b> Individuals were admitted by self-referral
<b>28%</b> Individuals were referred by public facility
<b>66%</b> Hospitalized household members who had to pay for their hospitalization
<b>1750 EGP</b> The median cost for hospitalization
<b>4 Days</b> The average days stayed in the hospital
<b>1 Day</b> The median days stayed in the hospital

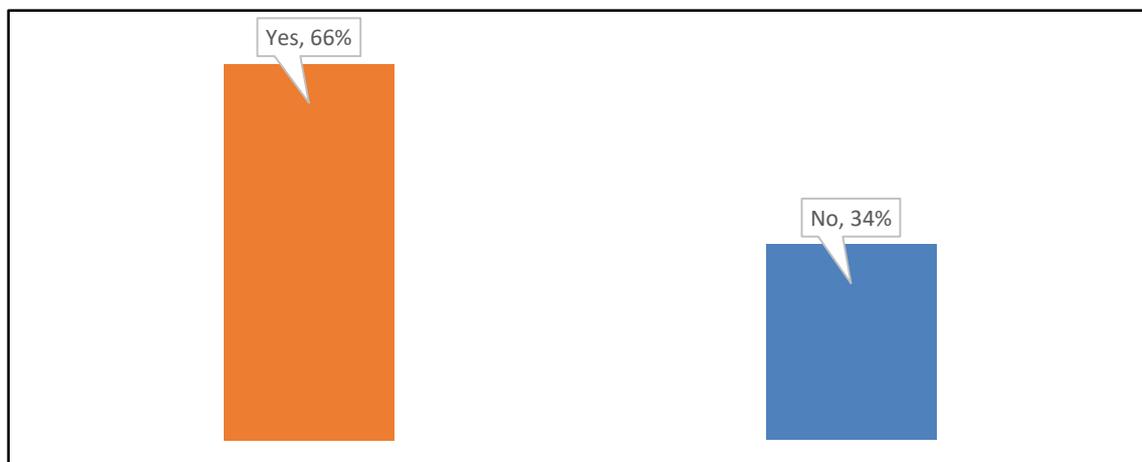
#### 1- The way the individual was admitted to the hospital (n:114)



#### 2- Type of Hospital the individual was admitted to (n:114)



#### 3- Household who had to pay for the hospitalization (n:114)



## 5.4- Knowledge of available health services and coverage

### All Nationalities (Total Surveyed 1120)

63%

Households Heads know the right to access free children vaccination at the Ministry of Health facilities

60%

know the right to access healthcare services at public health care facilities on equal footing with Egyptians

49%

know the right to access chronic diseases care through UNHCR's health partner clinics with small user contribution fees

48%

know the right to receive free hospital care for most of the critical medical conditions through the UNHCR referral care program

53%

know that pregnant women can get a financial assistance from UNHCR that covers the delivery cost at public facilities

93%

Know that refugees in Egypt get issued any legal residency documents, either by UNHCR or the government

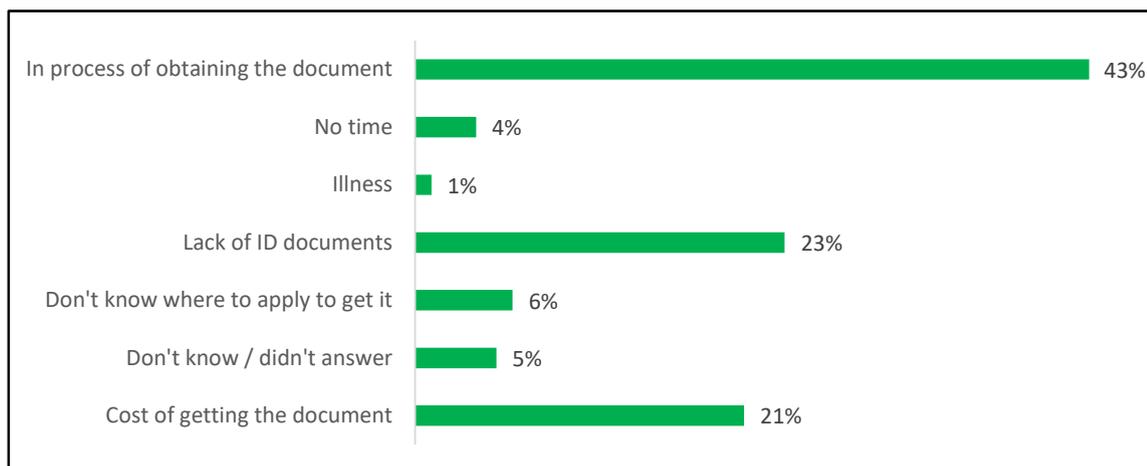
65%

Have a valid legal residency document

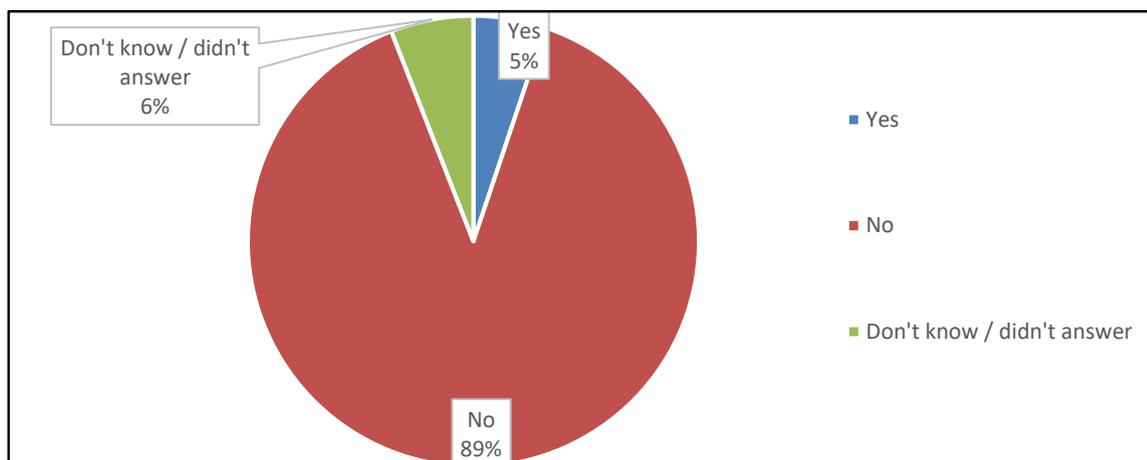
79%

Of those having a valid legal residency document issued in the state/city they currently live in

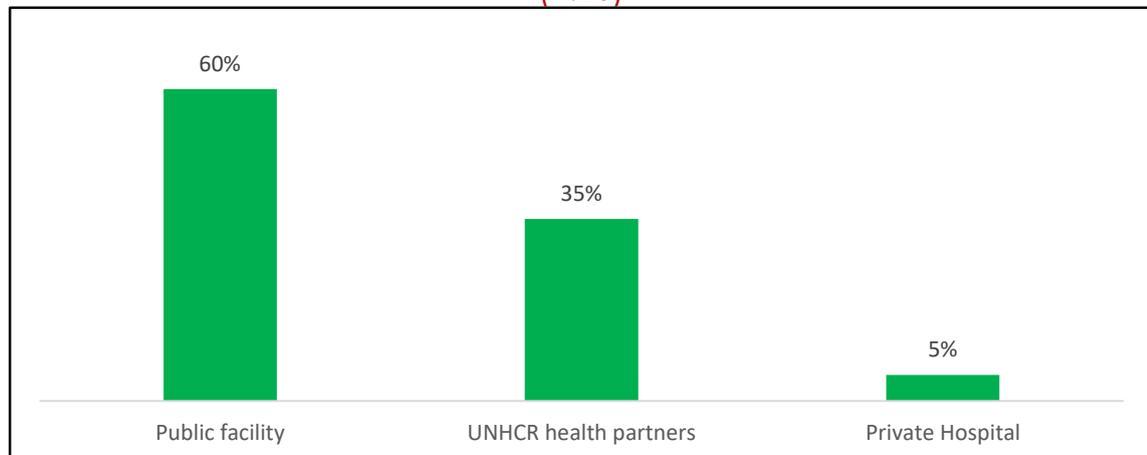
#### 1- Prevention cause of getting the residency document (n:388)



#### 2- Denied any health services due to lack of documents (n:388)



#### 3- Facilities denied access to health services due to lack of documents (n:20)



## 5.4- Knowledge of available health services and coverage

### Syrian (Total Surveyed 560)

72%

Households Heads know the right to access free children vaccination at the Ministry of Health facilities

62%

know the right to access healthcare services at public health care facilities on equal footing with Egyptians

39%

know the right to access chronic diseases care through UNHCR's health partner clinics with small user contribution fees

38%

know the right to receive free hospital care for most of the critical medical conditions through the UNHCR referral care program

48%

know that pregnant women can get a financial assistance from UNHCR that covers the delivery cost at public facilities

93%

Know that refugees in Egypt get issued any legal residency documents, either by UNHCR or the government

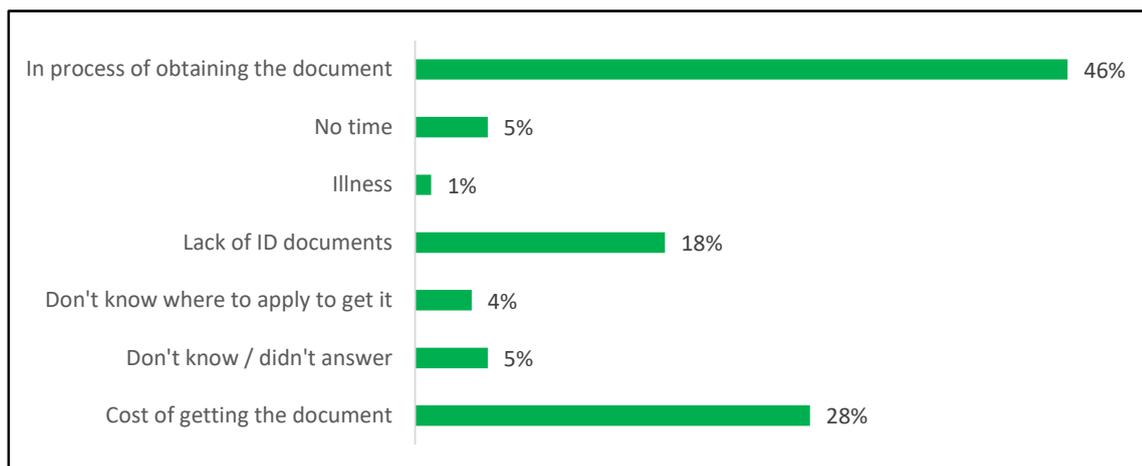
68%

Have a valid legal residency document

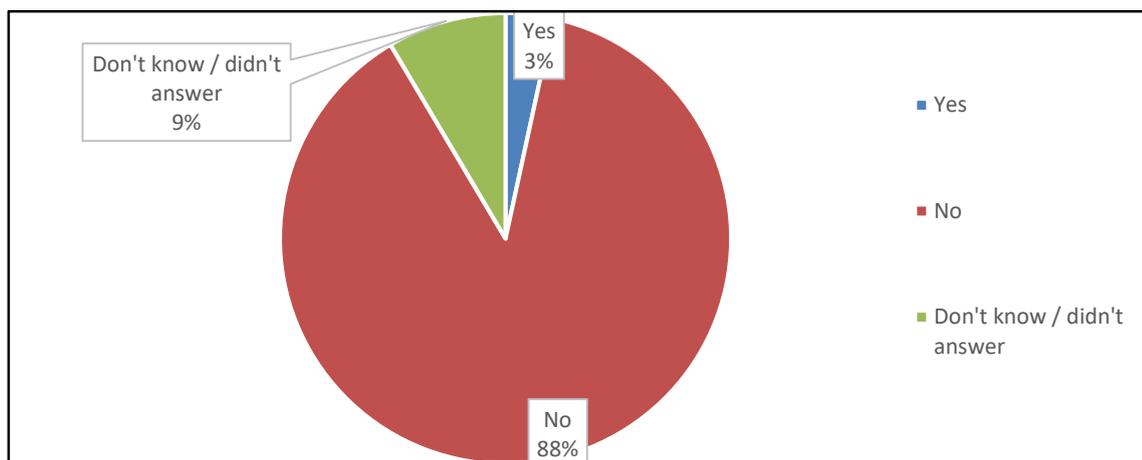
74%

Of those having a valid legal residency document issued in the state/city they currently live in

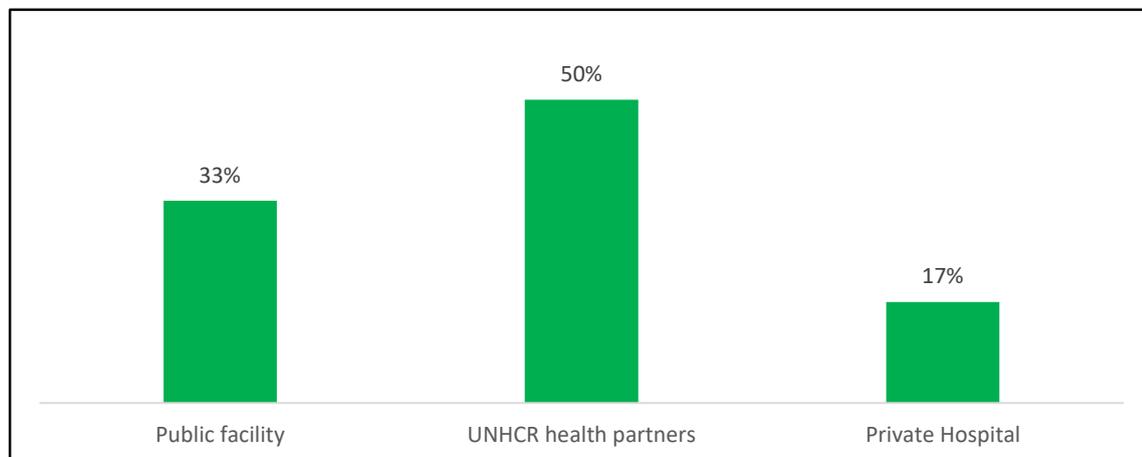
#### 1- Prevention cause of getting the residency document (n:176)



#### 2- Denied any health services due to lack of documents (n:176)



#### 3- Facilities denied access to health services due to lack of documents (n:6)



## 5.4- Knowledge of available health services and coverage

### Other Nationalities (Total Surveyed 560)

(Eritrea/ Ethiopia / Iraq / Somalia /South Sudan / Yemen / Sudan / Afghanistan / Burundian / Cameroonian / Guinean / Jordan / Nigerian / Tunisian / Turkish.)

55%

Households Heads know the right to access free children vaccination at the Ministry of Health facilities

58%

know the right to access healthcare services at public health care facilities on equal footing with Egyptians

58%

know the right to access chronic diseases care through UNHCR's health partner clinics with small user contribution fees

57%

know the right to receive free hospital care for most of the critical medical conditions through the UNHCR referral care program

58%

know that pregnant women can get a financial assistance from UNHCR that covers the delivery cost at public facilities

93%

Know that refugees in Egypt get issued any legal residency documents, either by UNHCR or the government

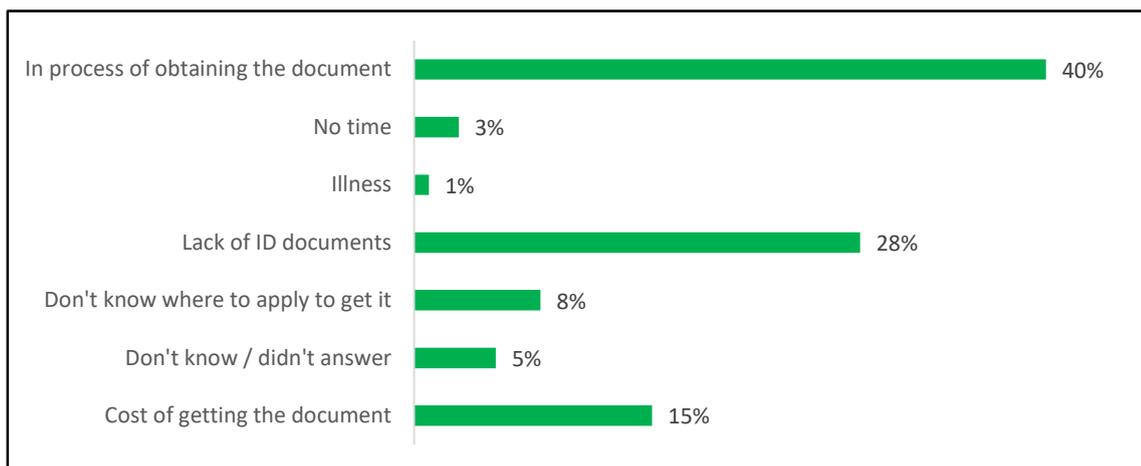
62%

Have a valid legal residency document

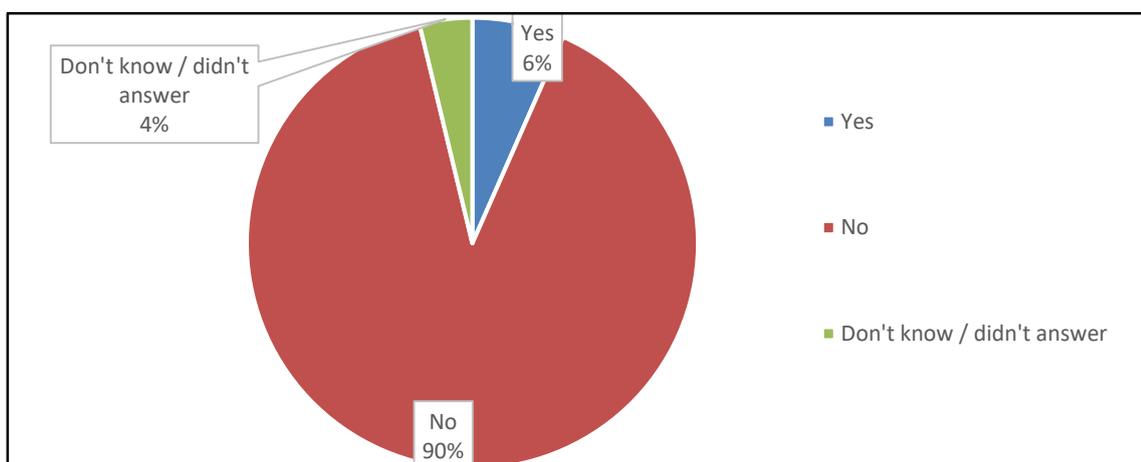
84%

Of those having a valid legal residency document issued in the state/city they currently live in

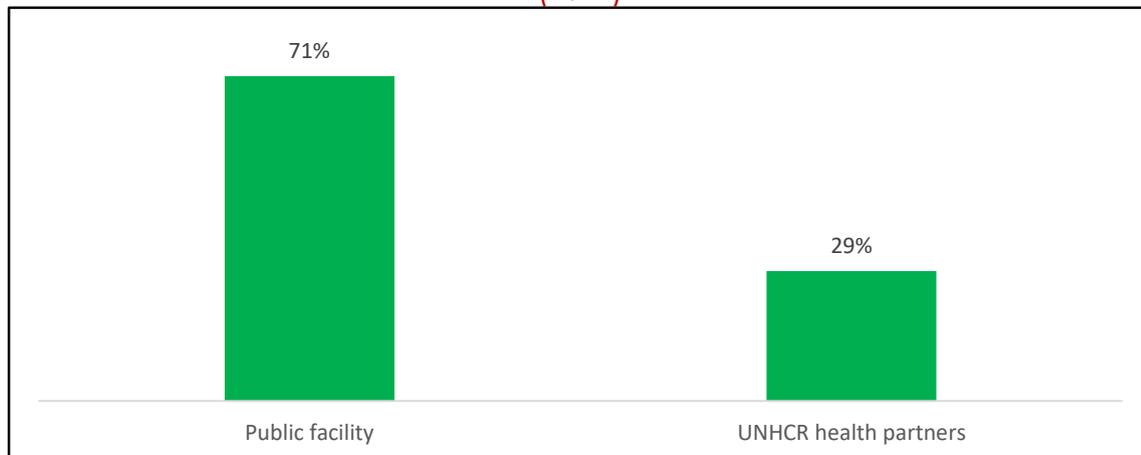
#### 1- Prevention cause of getting the residency document (n:212)



#### 2- Denied any health services due to lack of documents (n:212)



#### 3- Facilities denied access to health services due to lack of documents (n:14)



## 6- COVID-19



### 6.1- Covid-19 Vaccination (Adults over 18 years old)

- **63%** of all surveyed household members received vaccinations against COVID-19, of those received the vaccination, **21%** received 1 dose so far, **71%** received 2 doses, and **8%** received 3 doses so far.
- Out of the surveyed household members who received vaccinations against COVID-19, **83%** received the vaccination at a Public Clinics / Hospitals, **8%** at the UNHCR Health Partner (Caritas, Save the Children), **2%** at an NGO facility (charity, faith-based organization) and **2%** in another country.
- **4%** of the surveyed household members who received the vaccination paid a fee for receiving the vaccine with a median cost of **400EGP**, while **94%** did not pay any fee for receiving the vaccine.
- **35%** of all surveyed household members did not receive any vaccinations against COVID-19, reason was, **36%** they do not trust vaccine, **13%** did not answer, **9%** didn't know where to go, **9%** no time as I had to work / care for children. **7%** were pregnant and **6%** Fear of sharing personal information.



### 6.2- COVID-19 Knowledge, attitude and practice

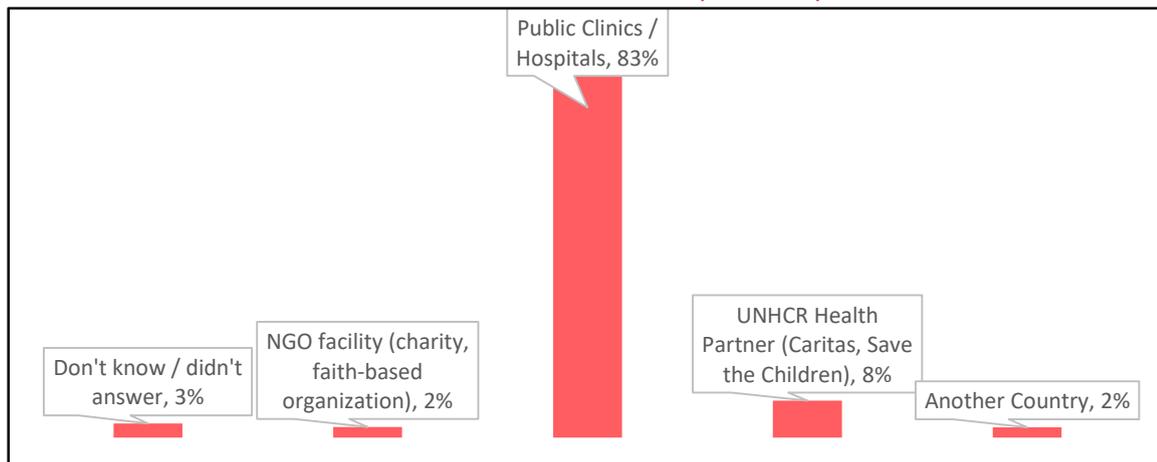
- **66%** of the surveyed household members answered that Wearing a mask in public places is the way to protect himself and the household members from the Covid-19, **54%** Washing hands frequently with soap and water, **47%** Using hand sanitizer, **33%** Staying at home and **25%** Physical distancing (> 1m from others, avoid touching).
- **62%** of households surveyed would seek care for Covid-19 infection, at a public facility (**42%**), the remaining would seek care at a pharmacy (**27%**), Private Clinics / Hospitals (**14%**), the UNHCR Health Partner (**15%**), NGO facility (charity, faith based organization) (**7%**), and **6%** answered to stay at home.
- When asked if the household member knows if COVID care is free of charge, **36%** didn't know, **25%** answered No, vs **39%** answered yes.
- When asked if the household member have any concerns or worries about you or any of your family members receiving a COVID-19 vaccine, **69%** answered NO, while **29%** answered YES and **2%** did not know or didn't answer.

## 6.1- Covid-19 Vaccination (Adults over 18 years old)

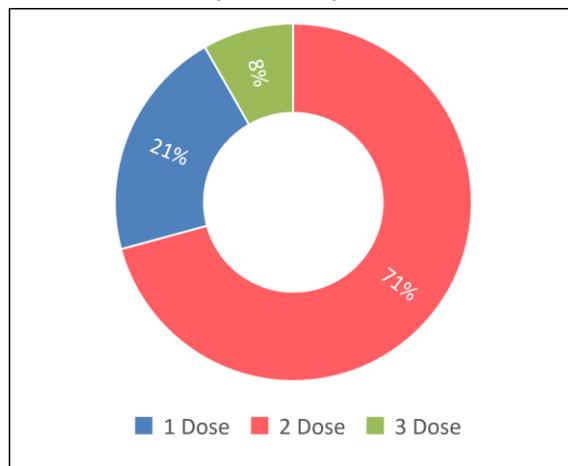
### All Nationalities (Total Surveyed 2314)

<b>63%</b>	Household members received vaccinations
<b>35%</b>	Households members did not receive vaccinations
<b>21%</b>	out of the ones receiving vaccines, received 1 dose
<b>71%</b>	Households members received 2 dose of vaccination
<b>8%</b>	Households members received 3 dose of vaccination
<b>94%</b>	Households members did not pay any fee for
<b>4%</b>	Households members did pay any fee for receiving the vaccine
<b>400EGP</b>	Median cost for vaccination
<b>36%</b>	Households members did not receive the vaccine cause of not trusting the vaccine
<b>83%</b>	Households members took the vaccine at a Public Clinics / Hospitals
<b>8%</b>	Households members took the vaccine at a UNHCR Health Partner

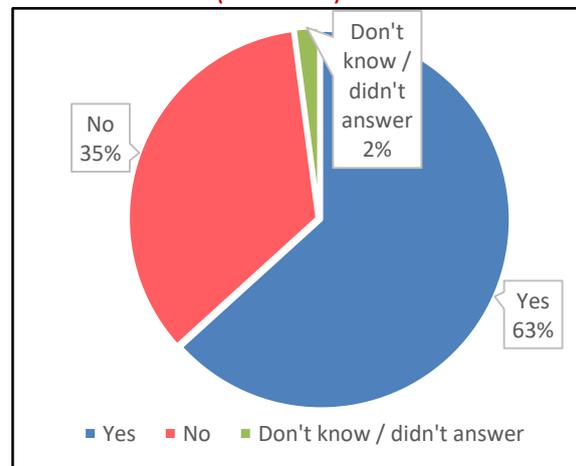
#### 1- Places of vaccination (n: 1464)



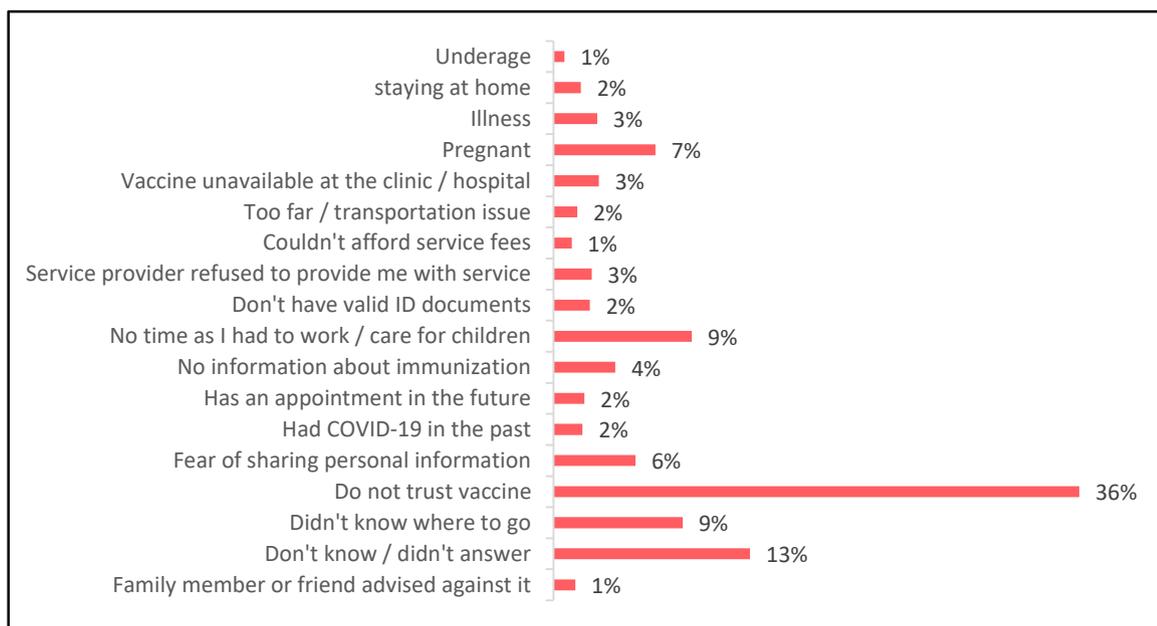
#### 2- Number of Covid-19 doses (n: 1464)



#### 3- Vaccinations of Covid-19 (n: 2314)



#### 4- Reason for not receiving the vaccine (n:802)

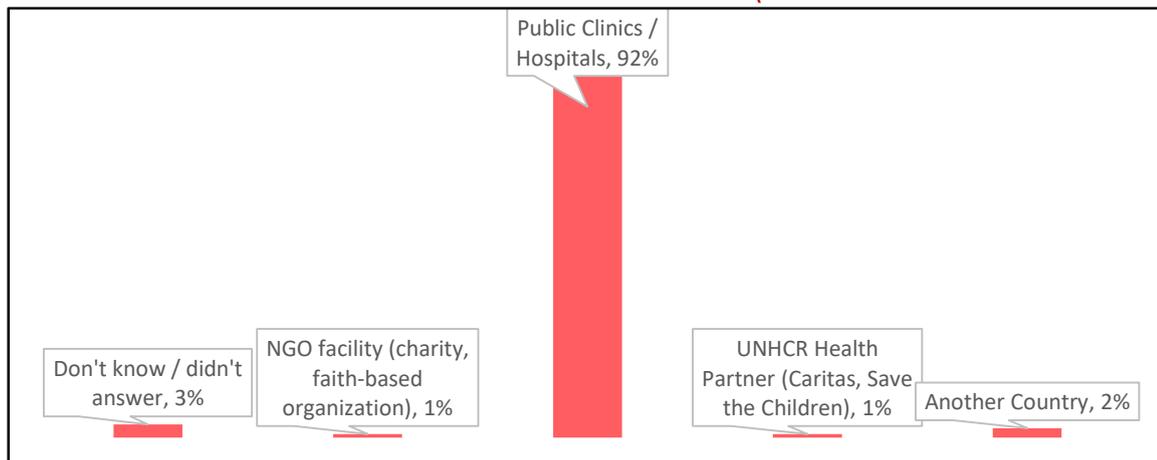


## 6.1- Covid-19 Vaccination (Adults over 18 years old)

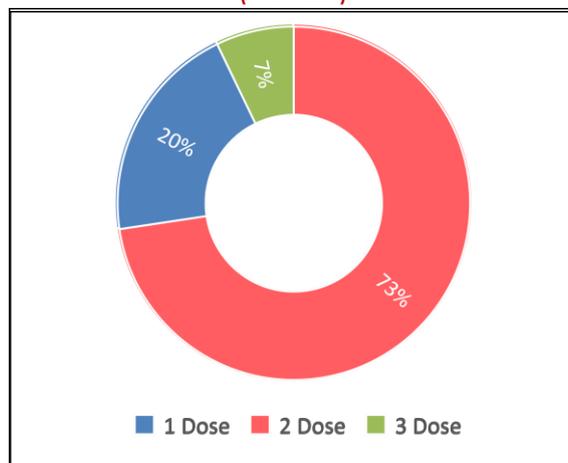
### Syrian (Total Surveyed 1409)

<b>64%</b>	Household members received vaccinations
<b>34%</b>	Households members did not receive vaccinations
<b>20%</b>	out of the ones receiving vaccines, received 1 dose
<b>73%</b>	Households members received 2 dose of vaccination
<b>7%</b>	Households members received 3 dose of vaccination
<b>96%</b>	Households members did not pay any fee for
<b>2%</b>	Households members did pay any fee for receiving the vaccine
<b>400EGP</b>	Median cost for vaccination
<b>43%</b>	Households members did not receive the vaccine cause of not trusting the vaccine
<b>92%</b>	Households members took the vaccine at a Public Clinics / Hospitals
<b>2%</b>	Households members took the vaccine in another country

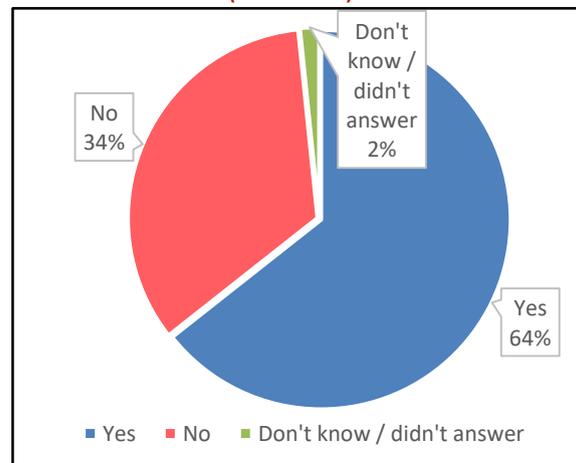
#### 1- Places of vaccination (n: 1409)



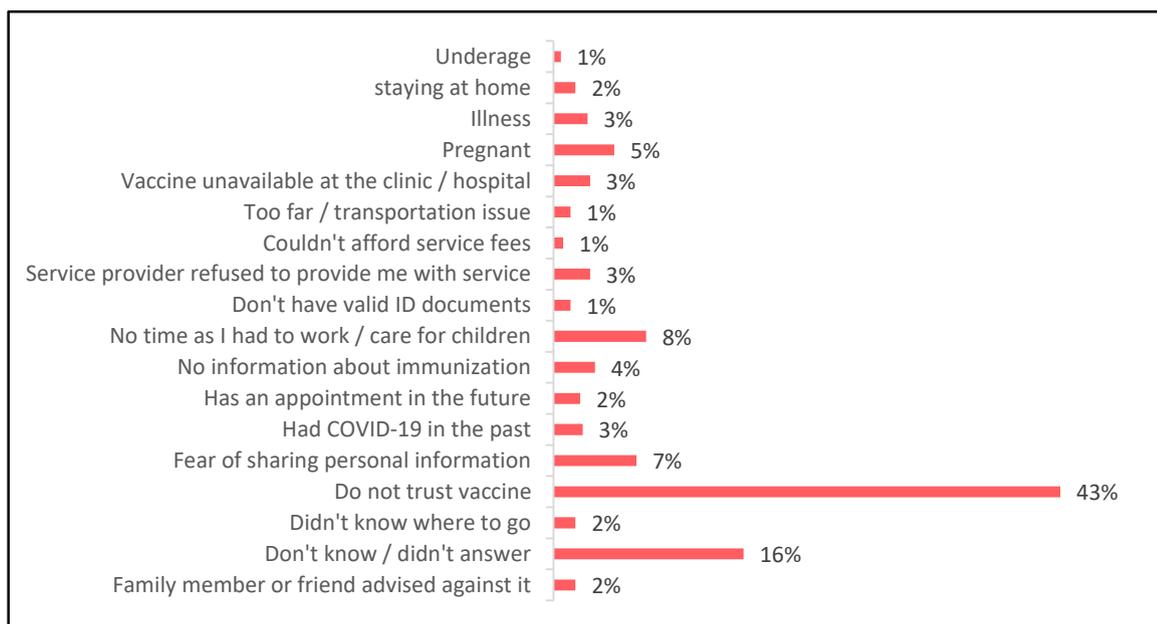
#### 2- Number of Covid-19 doses (n: 907)



#### 3- Vaccinations of Covid-19 (n: 1409)



#### 4- Reason for not receiving the vaccine (n:479)



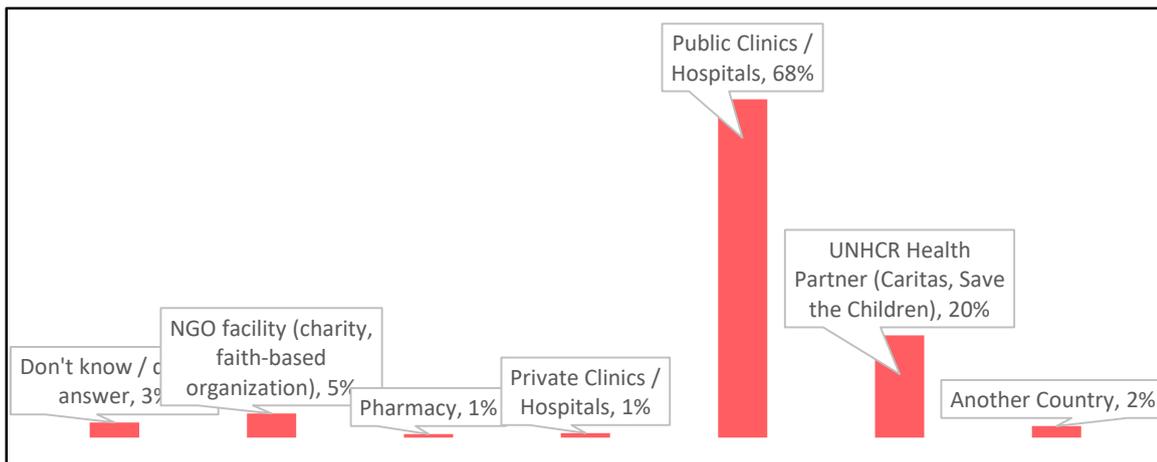
## 6.1- Covid-19 Vaccination (Adults over 18 years old)

### Other Nationalities (Total Surveyed 905)

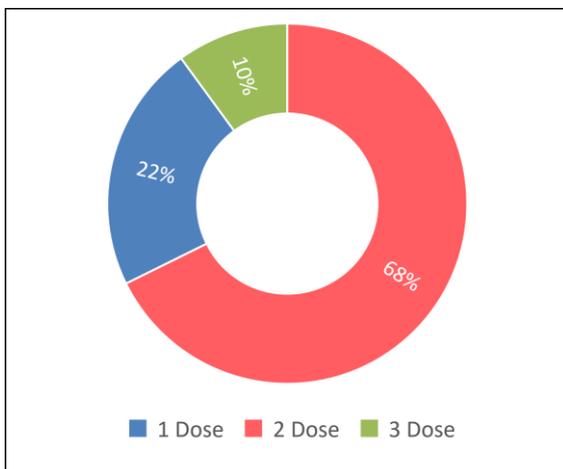
(Eritrea/ Ethiopia / Iraq / Somalia /South Sudan / Yemen / Sudan / Afghanistan / Burundian / Cameroonian / Guinean / Jordan / Nigerian / Tunisian / Turkish.)

<b>62%</b>
Household members received vaccinations
<b>36%</b>
Households members did not receive vaccinations
<b>22%</b>
out of the ones receiving vaccines, received 1 dose
<b>68%</b>
Households members received 2 dose of vaccination
<b>10%</b>
Households members received 3 dose of vaccination
<b>91%</b>
Households members did not pay any fee for
<b>6%</b>
Households members did pay any fee for receiving the vaccine
<b>250EGP</b>
Median cost for vaccination
<b>25%</b>
Households members did not receive the vaccine cause of not trusting the vaccine
<b>68%</b>
Households members took the vaccine at a Public Clinics / Hospitals
<b>20%</b>
Households members took the vaccine at a UNHCR Health Partner

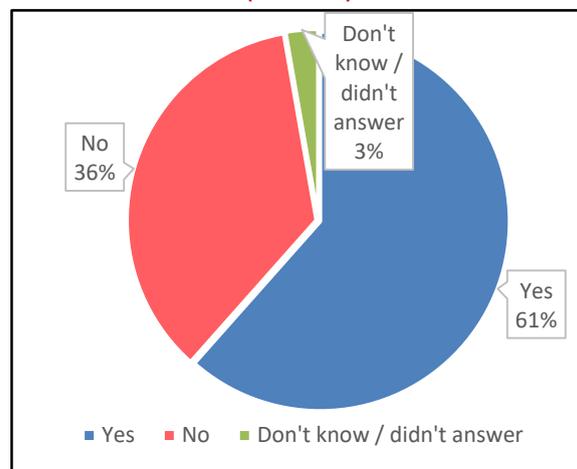
#### 1- Places of vaccination (n: 557)



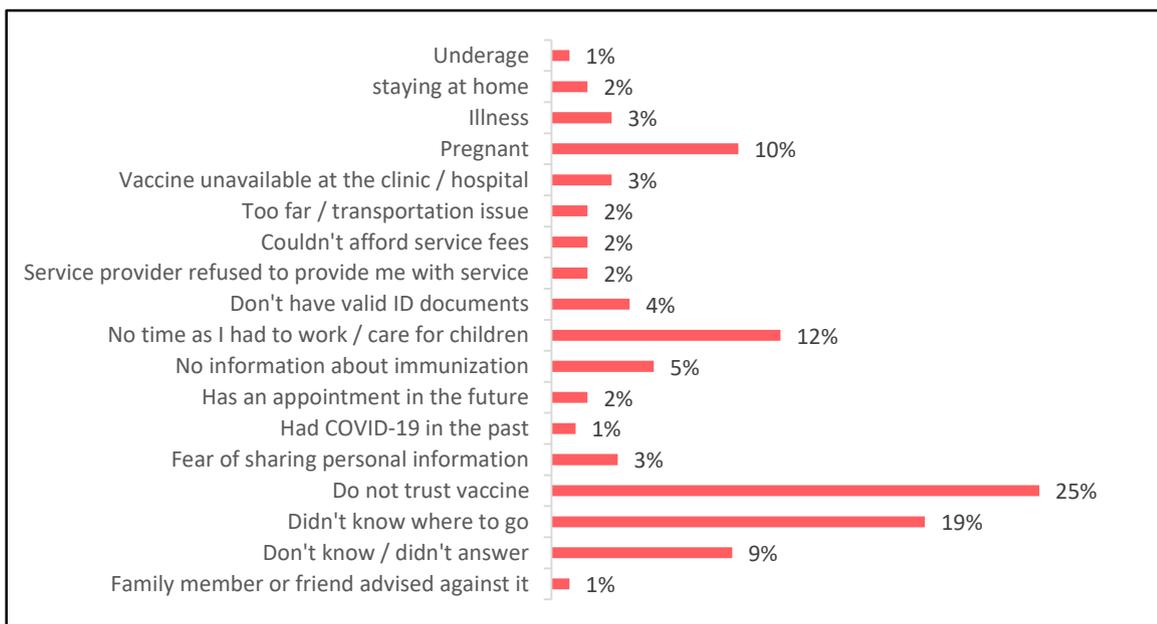
#### 2- Number of Covid-19 doses (n: 557)



#### 3- Vaccinations of Covid-19 (n: 905)



#### 4- Reason for not receiving the vaccine (n:323)



## 6.2- COVID-19 Knowledge, attitude and practice

### All Nationalities (Total Surveyed 1120)

62%

Households Heads would seek care incase of Covid-19 infection

42%

Households Heads would seek care in a Public Clinics / Hospitals

27%

Households Heads would

39%

Households Heads knows that COVID-19 care is free of charge

36%

Households Heads do not know whether COVID-19 care is free of charge or not

25%

Households Heads believe that COVID-19 care is not free of charge

29%

Households heads have concerns about receiving COVID-19 vaccine

69%

Households heads have no concerns about receiving COVID-19 vaccine

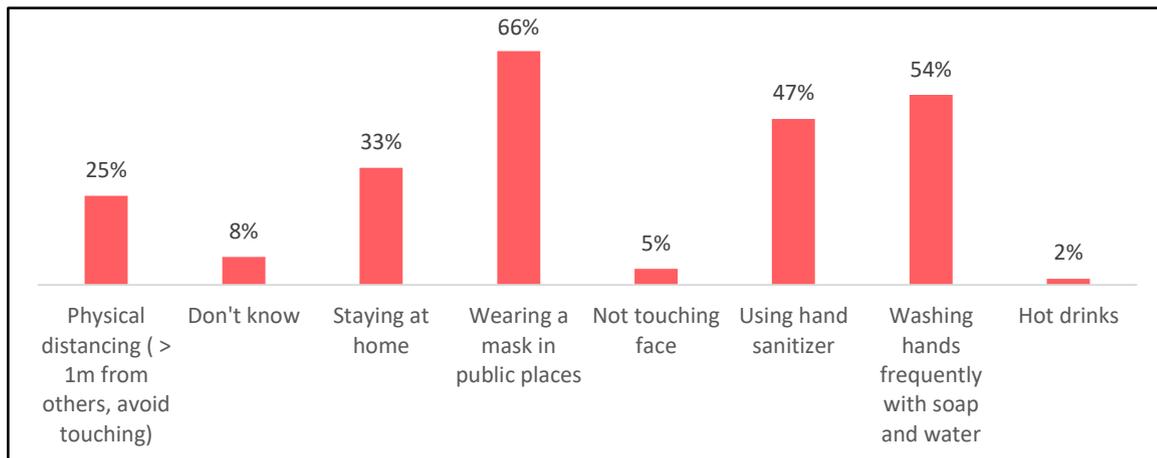
66%

Households heads wear masks to protect against Covid-19

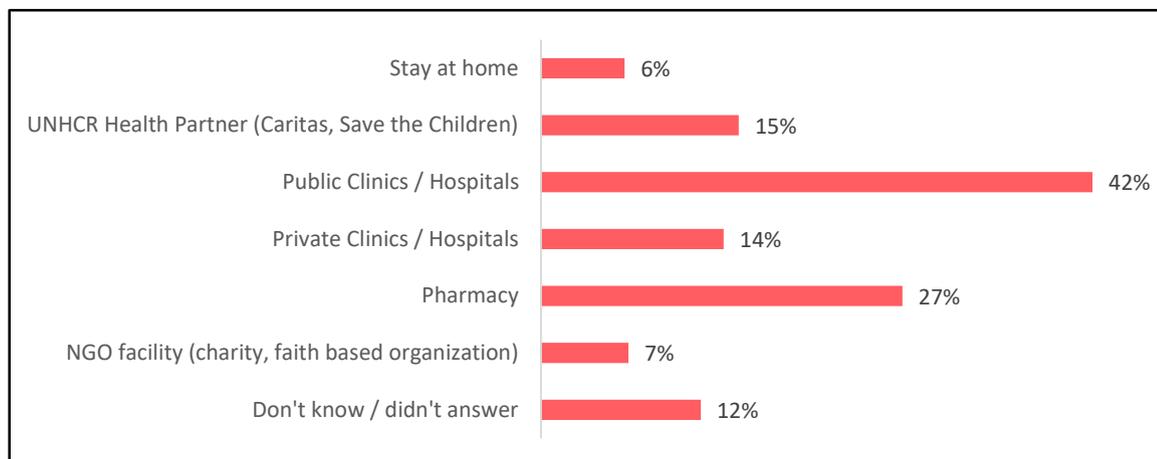
54%

Households heads Washes hands frequently with soap and water to protect against Covid-19

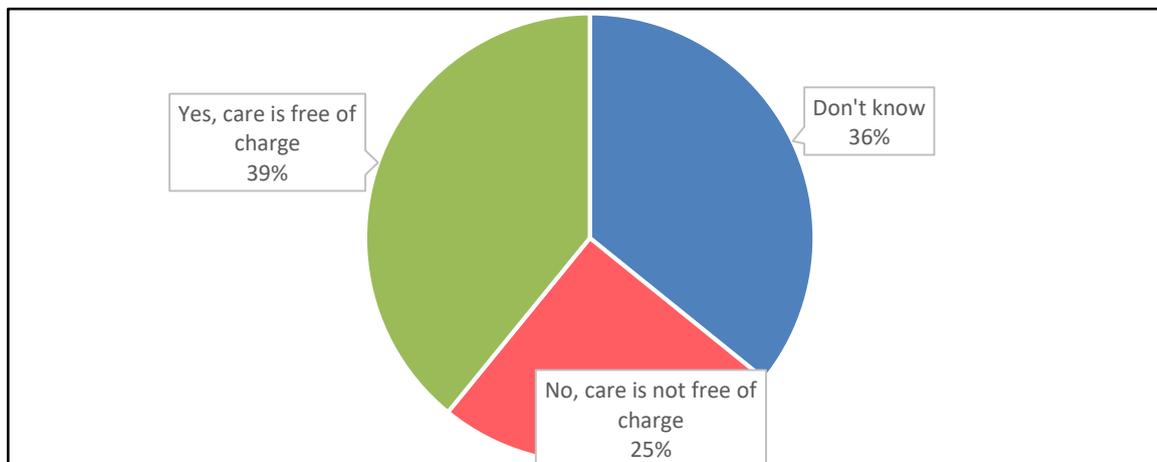
#### 1- Protection against COVID-19 (n: 1120)



#### 2- Places to seek care incase of COVID-19(n: 698)



#### 3- Knowledge if COVID-19 care is free of charge(n:698)

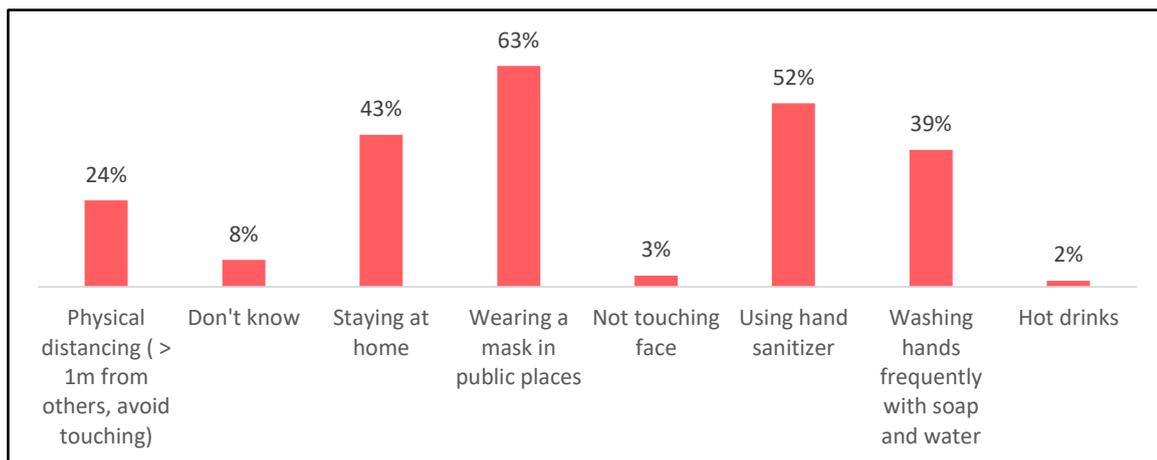


## 6.2- COVID-19 Knowledge, attitude and practice

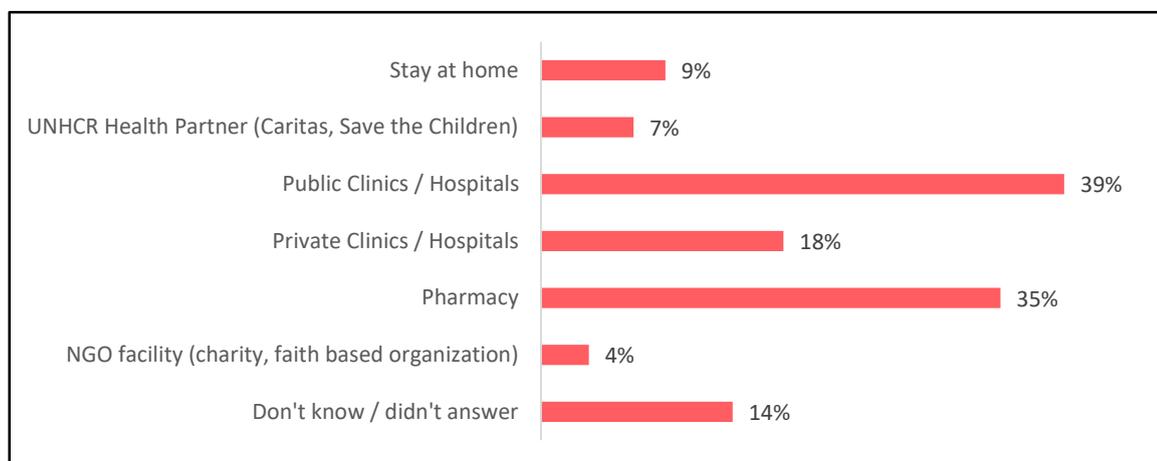
### Syrian (Total Surveyed 560)

<b>74%</b>	Households Heads would seek care incase of Covid-19 infection
<b>39%</b>	Households Heads would seek care in a Public Clinics / Hospitals
<b>35%</b>	Households Heads would
<b>32%</b>	Households Heads knows that COVID-19 care is free of charge
<b>36%</b>	Households Heads do not know whether COVID-19 care is free of charge or not
<b>32%</b>	Households Heads believe that COVID-19 care is not free of charge
<b>32%</b>	Households heads have concerns about receiving COVID-19 vaccine
<b>66%</b>	Households heads have no concerns about receiving COVID-19 vaccine
<b>63%</b>	Households heads wear masks to protect against Covid-19
<b>52%</b>	Households heads Using hand sanitizer to protect against Covid-19

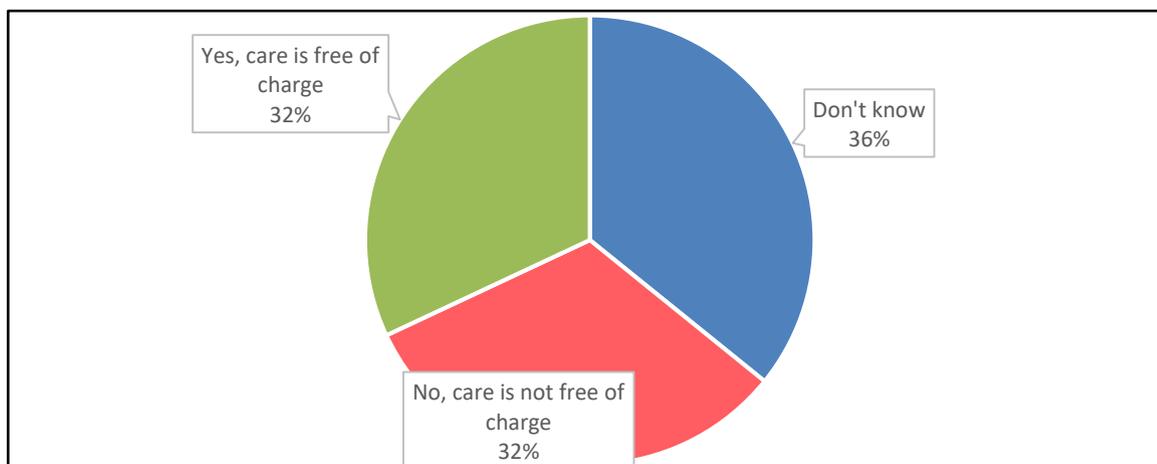
#### 1- Protection against COVID-19 (n: 560)



#### 2- Places to seek care incase of COVID-19(n: 416)



#### 3- Knowledge if COVID-19 care is free of charge(n:416)



## 6.2- COVID-19 Knowledge, attitude and practice

### Other Nationalities (Total Surveyed 560)

(Eritrea/ Ethiopia / Iraq / Somalia /South Sudan / Yemen / Sudan / Afghanistan / Burundian / Cameroonian / Guinean / Jordan / Nigerian / Tunisian / Turkish.)

50%

Households Heads would seek care incase of Covid-19 infection

45%

Households Heads would seek care in a Public Clinics / Hospitals

27%

Households Heads would seek care in UNHCR Health Partner

39%

Households Heads knows that COVID-19 care is free of charge

36%

Households Heads do not know whether COVID-19 care is free of charge or not

15%

Households Heads believe that COVID-19 care is not free of charge

50%

Households heads have concerns about receiving COVID-19 vaccine

72%

Households heads have no concerns about receiving COVID-19 vaccine

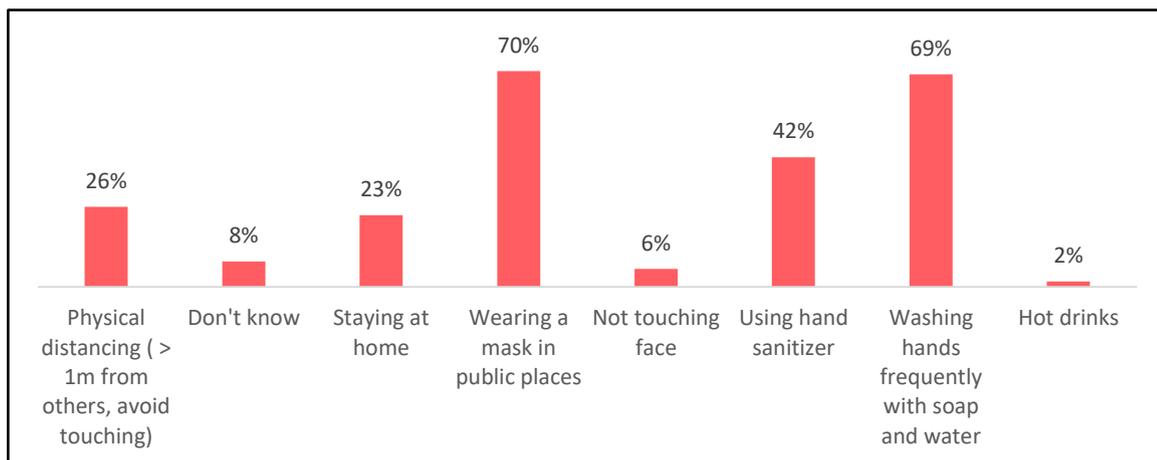
70%

Households heads wear masks to protect against Covid-19

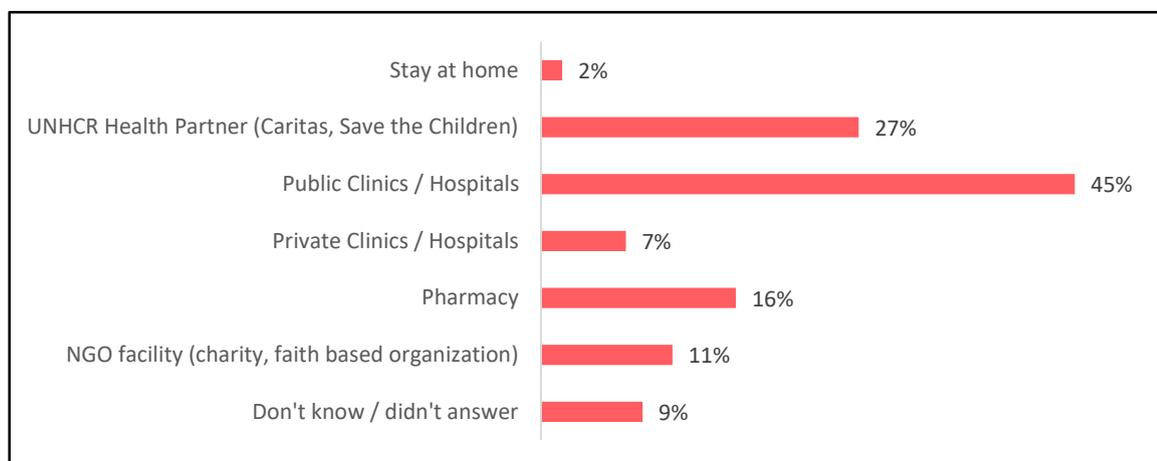
69%

Households heads Washes hands frequently with soap and water to protect against Covid-19

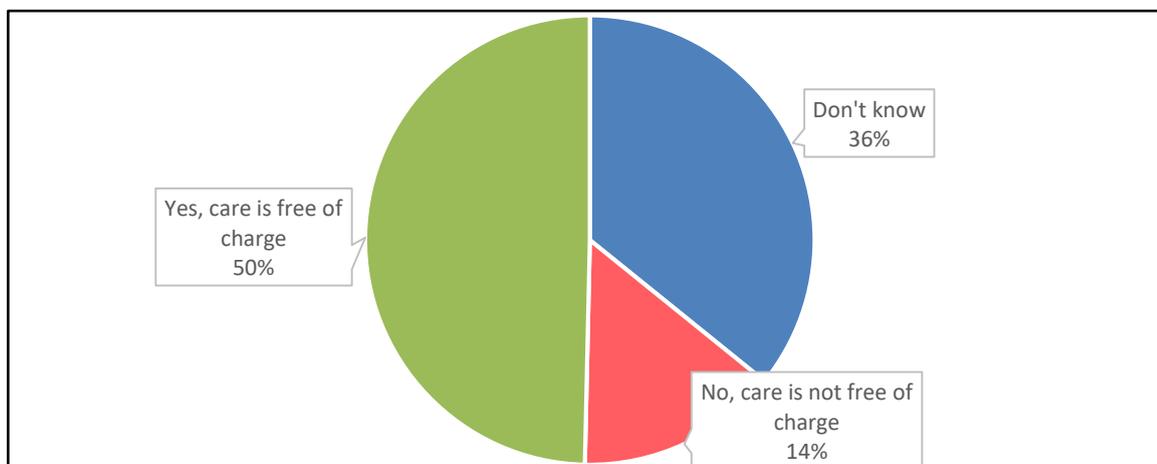
#### 1- Protection against COVID-19 (n: 560)



#### 2- Places to seek care incase of COVID-19(n: 282)



#### 3- Knowledge if COVID-19 care is free of charge(n:282)





*Thank you*

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