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Led by the Ministry of Health in Jordan, and in cooperation WHO, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), UNICEF, and with the support of international nongovernmental organizations, a joint rapid health facility assessment is being conducted to assess the impact of non-camp-based Syrian refugees on the health service delivery system in Mafraq, Irbid, Zarqa, Ajloun, and Jeresh in Jordan.

Carried out over a period of five weeks, WHO and its partners have trained over 100 data collectors from the Jordan University of Science and Technology on techniques in information collection and processing. The survey aims to target 331 health care facilities, including 15 hospitals throughout the 5 northern governorates, all of which have been impacted by Syrian refugee presence. The assessment will determine the extent Syrian refugees are currently utilizing Jordanian health facilities. It will also review all inpatient and outpatient visits, breaking them down into groups such as age, sex, and historical medical conditions. A key part of the assessment has been the creation of a data entry tool designed not only to improve the current system but to also be comprehensively applied at all governmental levels.

WHO's Dr Buthaina Ghanem stated, "We will start the data analysis as soon as the data collection is completed, then within 10 days the draft report will be available. A validation workshop to obtain comments from a wider group of stakeholders will be organized and the report finalized and launched."

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