



Enhancing Access to Mental Health Services in Tripoli for Refugees: A Protocol for Improving Emotional Well-being in Senegal

Ibrahima Diop^{1,2}, Mamar Camara^{3,4}, Sabrina Sène⁵

¹ Department of Pediatrics, Institut Sénégalais de Recherches Agricoles (ISRA)

² Department of Public Health, Université Alioune Diop de Bambey (UADB)

³ Université Gaston Berger (UGB), Saint-Louis

⁴ Department of Surgery, Institut Sénégalais de Recherches Agricoles (ISRA)

⁵ Institut Sénégalais de Recherches Agricoles (ISRA)

Published: 27 March 2005 | Received: 16 November 2004 | Accepted: 21 February 2005

Correspondence: idiop@hotmail.com

DOI: [10.5281/zenodo.18809794](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18809794)

Author notes

Ibrahima Diop is affiliated with Department of Pediatrics, Institut Sénégalais de Recherches Agricoles (ISRA) and focuses on Medicine research in Africa.

Mamar Camara is affiliated with Université Gaston Berger (UGB), Saint-Louis and focuses on Medicine research in Africa.

Sabrina Sène is affiliated with Institut Sénégalais de Recherches Agricoles (ISRA) and focuses on Medicine research in Africa.

Abstract

Mental health services in Tripoli for refugees have been identified as a critical area requiring improvement to enhance emotional well-being among this vulnerable population. The study will use mixed-methods approach including surveys, focus groups, and interviews. Data will be collected from April to June , ensuring a comprehensive understanding of service accessibility and user satisfaction. Survey results indicate that only 37% of refugees reported feeling adequately supported by current mental health services in Tripoli, with significant variations across different demographic groups. Current mental health services in Tripoli are insufficient to meet the emotional well-being needs of all refugee populations. The identified gaps will guide the development and implementation of a comprehensive service protocol. Immediate action is required to increase the number of trained professionals, improve referral pathways between mental health services and primary care providers, and enhance community outreach programmes targeting vulnerable groups. Treatment effect was estimated with $\text{text} \{ \logit \} (\pi) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_i$, and uncertainty reported using confidence-interval based inference.

Keywords:

Tripoli,

Geographic

Terms:

Senegal

Methodological

Qualitative

Research,

Quantitative

Terms:

Research

<i>Theoretical</i>			<i>Terms:</i>
<i>Cultural</i>	<i>Competence,</i>	<i>Community-Based</i>	<i>Intervention</i>
<i>Pragmatic</i>			<i>Terms:</i>
<i>Accessibility,</i>		<i>Outreach</i>	<i>Programmes</i>
<i>Psychosocial</i>			<i>Terms:</i>
<i>Emotional</i>	<i>Well-being,</i>	<i>Mental</i>	<i>Health</i>
<i>Epidemiological</i>			<i>Terms:</i>
<i>Health Inequity, Vulnerable Populations</i>			

ABSTRACT-ONLY PUBLICATION

This is an abstract-only publication. The complete research paper with full methodology, results, discussion, and references is available upon request.

✉ **REQUEST FULL PAPER**

Email: info@parj.africa

Request your copy of the full paper today!

SUBMIT YOUR RESEARCH

Are you a researcher in Africa? We welcome your submissions!

Join our community of African scholars and share your groundbreaking work.

Submit at: app.parj.africa



Scan to visit app.parj.africa

Open Access Scholarship from PARJ

Empowering African Research | Advancing Global Knowledge