

Meeting the Maternal and Newborn Health Needs of Displaced Persons in Urban Settings

Alicia Wilson

La Clinica del Pueblo

- Community Health Center serving primarily lowincome Latinos in the Washington, DC metropolitan area since 1983.
- Our mission is to build a healthy Latino community through culturally appropriate health services, focusing on those most in need.
- We believe that healthcare is a human right.



Refugees Without Recognition

- 14% of DC Metro Area is Latino
- Fastest growing population in the area
- Over 34% El Salvadoran
- Over 50% from Central America
- Lack of Refugee status excludes Central American immigrants from benefits such as:
 - Medicaid / S-CHIP
 - Food Stamps
 - TANF
 - Other re-settlement support
 - Refugee cash assistance
 - Case Management



Central American Immigration and Exposure to Violence

- First wave of migration occurs as a result of displacement from war (80s)
- Second wave of migration occurs as a result of destruction from war (90s)
- Third wave of migration occurs as a result of destruction and displacement from natural disasters (2000) – Mitch, Earthquakes
- Current migration wave characterized by younger children and families seeking refuge from gang violence

Unaccompanied Minors

Q. Where are the migrant children coming from?





Immigration and Family Structure

- Central American migration separated families
 - Income of patients diverted to needs in country of origin as well as locally
 - Reunification of children and parents difficult, frequent conflict and social problems
 - Inadequate or complicated family support structures
- Central American families have more members in the workforce compared to other Latino groups
- Current border crisis a crisis of numbers, but 30 year phenomenon



Transnational Families and Communities

- "Community" not always based on geography
- Navigation of safety net sometimes guided by social networks in home country
- Rejection / fear of formal institutions leads to lay leadership, informal networks



Snapshot of Female Patients

63% of female patients were in reproductive age (13 to 49)

7% of total female patients were between ages 15 to 19

7.5% of female patients within reproductive age received prenatal care

11% of prenatal care patients were between ages 15 to 19





Maternal / Child Health Complicating Factors

- Access to health care
- Adolescence
 - Family separation
 - High percentage of adolescent pregnancies in home countries
 - Lack of access to family planning in home countries
 - Cultural constructs around gender, sexuality
 - Gang threat for teen girls
- Trafficking
 - Extreme vulnerability for youth, esp. young women

- Sexual / Gender-based Violence
 - Fleeing violence in home countries
 - Rape, sexual assault during migration journey
 - Immigration status as "weapon" in gender-based violence / control
- Family Reunification challenges



Programmatic Responses

- Mi Refugio
 - Culturally sensitive youth development model that addresses school, family, social integration and mental health for recentlyarrived youth
 - Significant focus on trauma and resiliencybuilding, with social service supports



- Ex: diapers, navigation to family planning, harm-reduction support, family reunification counseling, homelessness support, dropout prevention



Programmatic Responses

- Entre Amigas
 - Gender and health programming, focus on survivors of gender-based violence
 - Medical-Legal partnership
 - Promotoras / peer support to navigate immigration system and justice system



- Deep understanding of complexities of culture, families and relationships in an immigration context



Community-Based Models

- By, of, and for the community we serve
 - Board of Directors
 - Staff
 - Patient Committee
 - Promotores
- Consumer input
 - Ability to meet emerging needs
- Program Development
 - Ex. Entre Amigas, Mi Refugio
- Feedback loops
- Training other providers



