

SDGS AND HEALTH CAPACITY BUILDING WORKSHOP ON MIGRATION AND THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

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and International Health Regulations



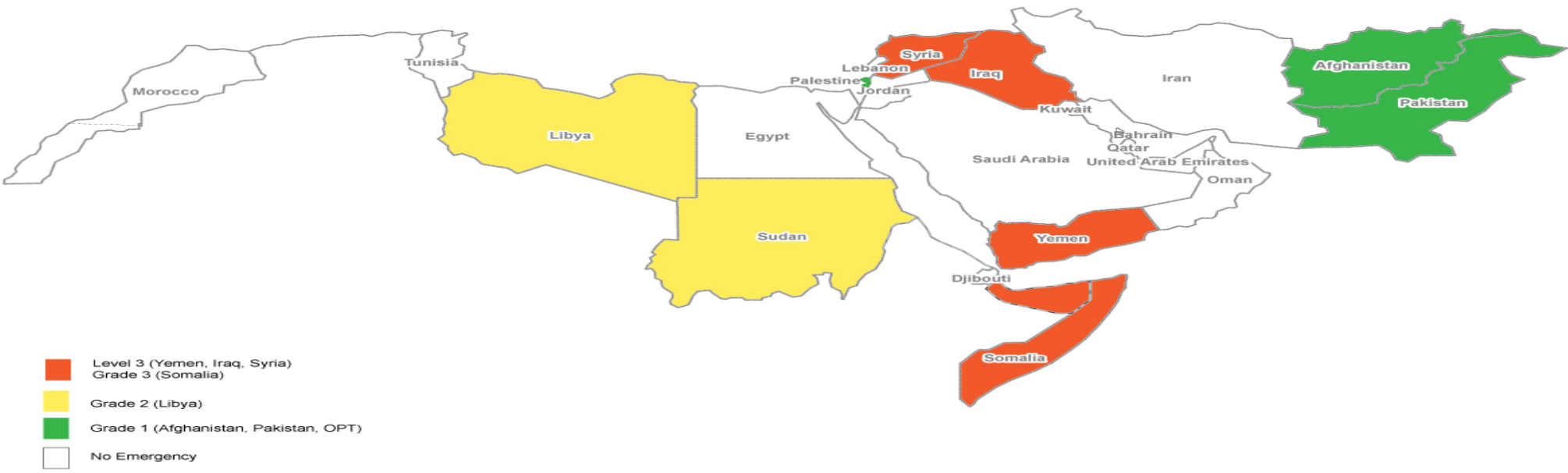
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The Eastern Mediterranean Region (EMR)



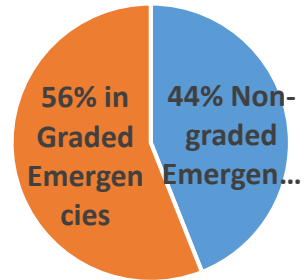
Emergency Levels/Grades in Eastern Mediterranean Region (EMRO)



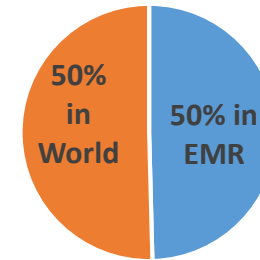
The names and boundaries made on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by WHO or the United Nations.

Displaced Populations and Migrants in Numbers

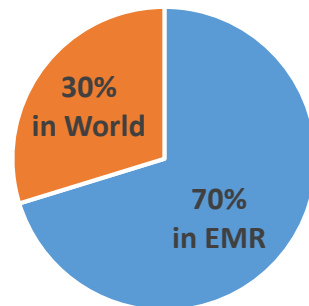
EMR Population



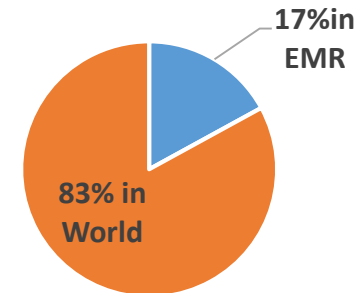
Total Internally Displaced Persons (36.6 million)²



Total Refugees (22.9 million)²



Total Migrant Population (258 million)¹

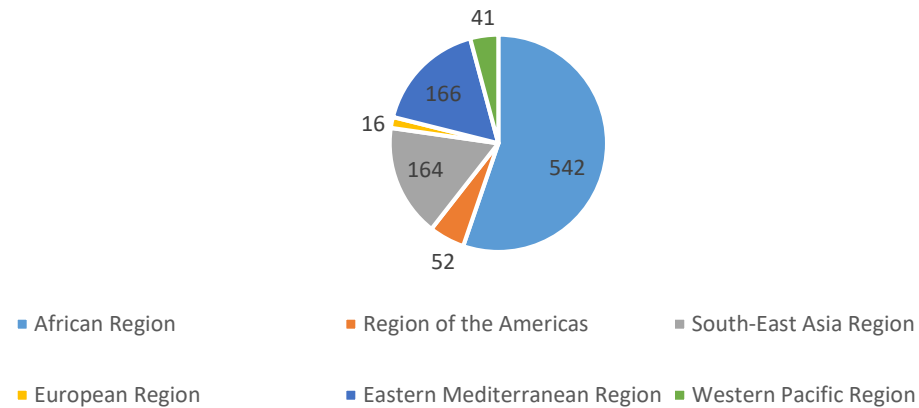


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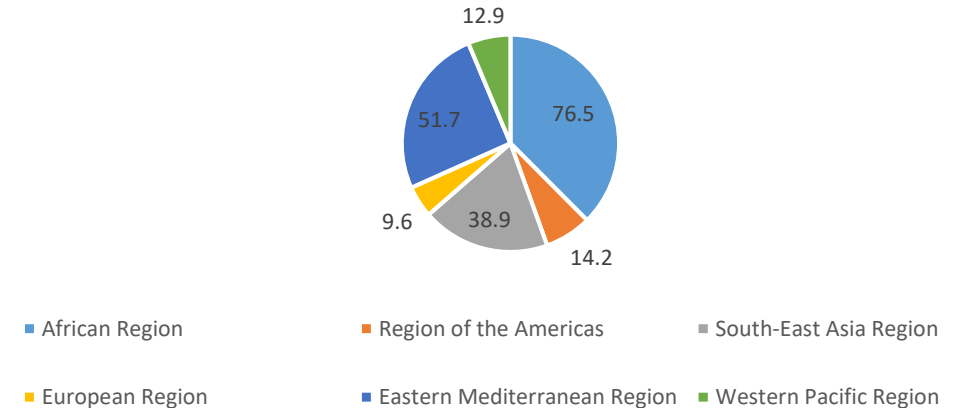
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SDG 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

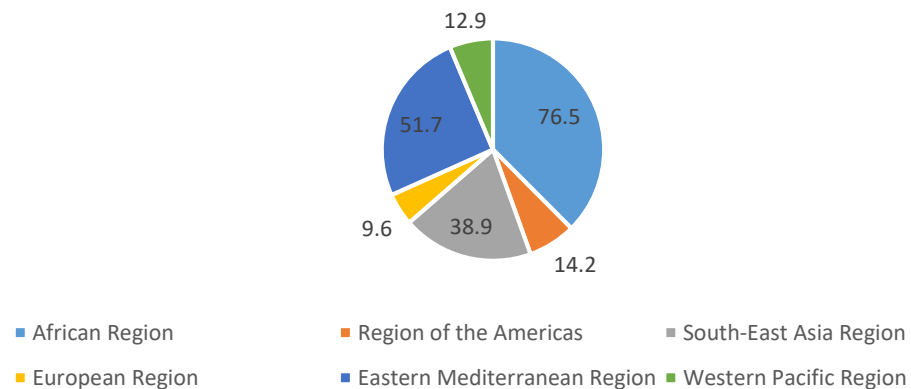
Maternal mortality ratio e (per 100 000 live births)



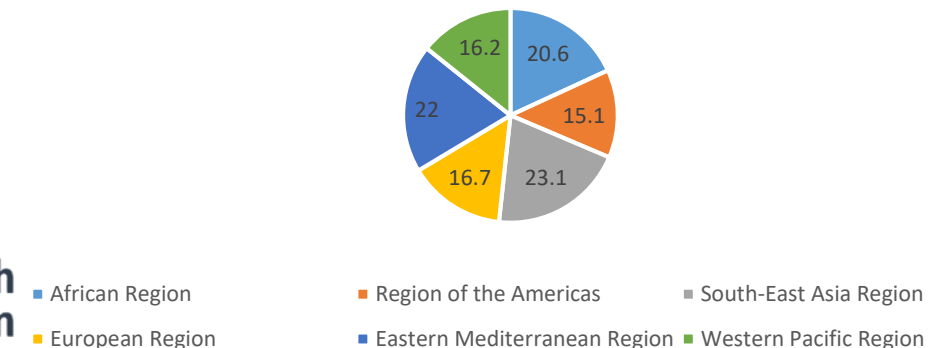
Under-five mortality rate g (per 1000 live births)



Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)



Probability of dying from any of CVD, cancer, diabetes, CRD between age 30 and exact age 70 (%)



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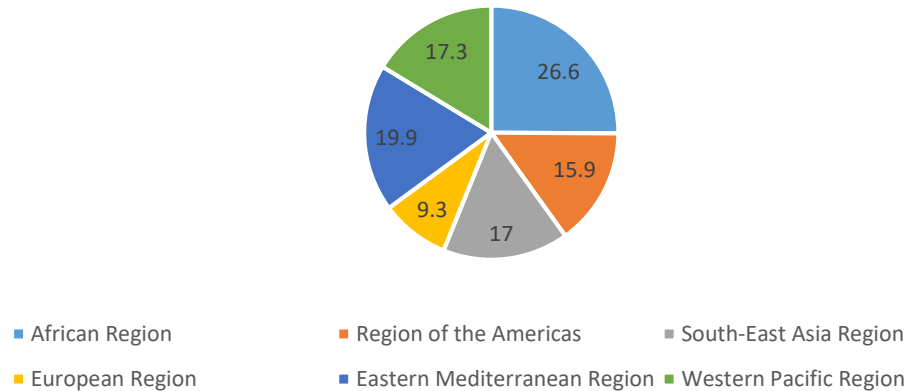
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■ African Region
 ■ Region of the Americas
 ■ South-East Asia Region
■ European Region
 ■ Eastern Mediterranean Region
 ■ Western Pacific Region

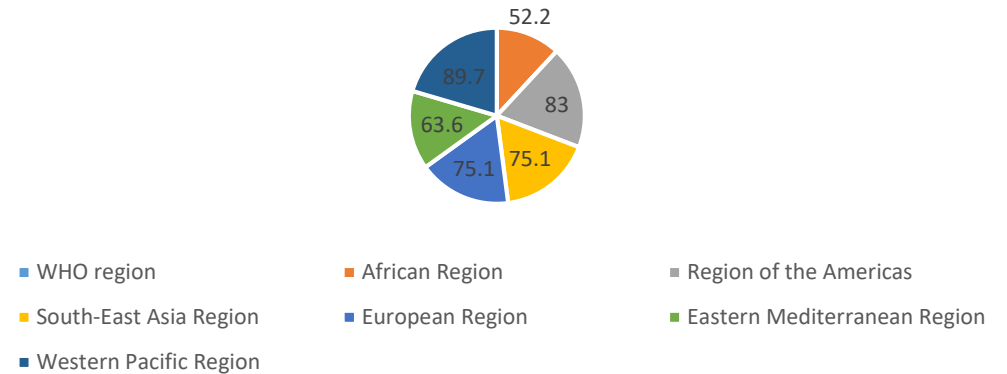
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SDG 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

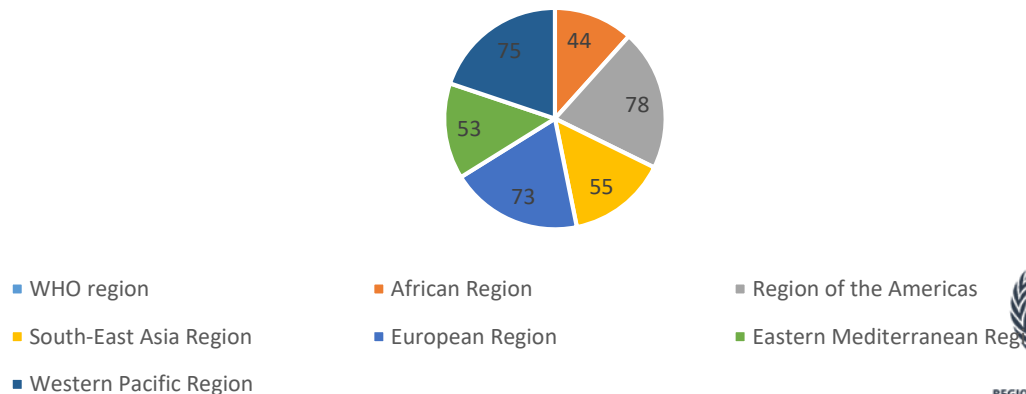
Road traffic mortality rate (per 100 000 population)



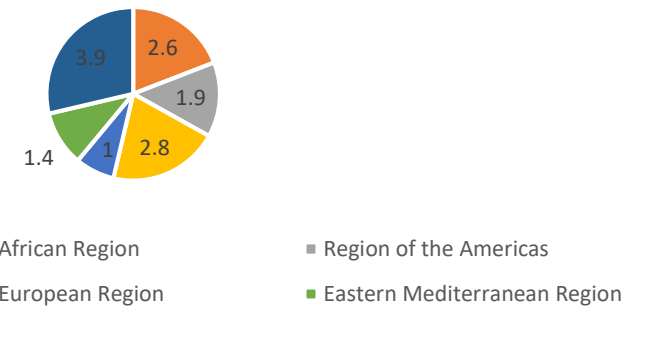
Proportion of married or in-union women of reproductive age who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods (%)



UHC service coverage index

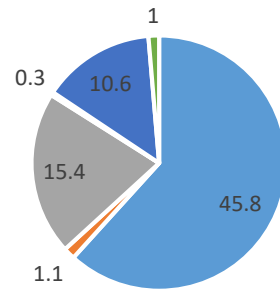


Population with household expenditures on health > 25% of total household expenditure or income (%)



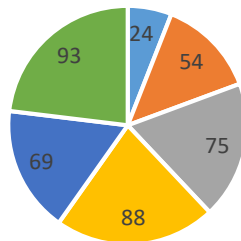
SDG 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

Mortality rate attributed to exposure to unsafe WASH services (per 100 000 population)



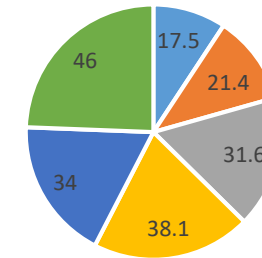
- African Region
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Measles-containing-vaccine second-dose (MCV2) immunization coverage by the nationally recommended age (%)



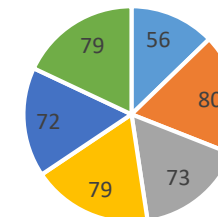
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Age-standardized prevalence of tobacco smoking among Males 15 years and older (%)



- African Region
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Average of 13 International Health Regulations core capacity scores



- African Region
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Health of Displaced Populations and Migrants

- 1 in 6 people having a mental disorder after an acute onset major emergency³
- Measles vaccine coverage remains a concern among 1-year-olds, with coverage dropping significantly in countries with internally displaced persons⁴
- 88% of child deaths and 86% of newborn deaths occur in fragile states and humanitarian settings⁵
- Collective violence and legal intervention is the first cause of deaths and Disability-Adjusted Life Years (DALYs) lost among all adolescents' subgroup in Low-Middle Income Countries (LMIC) in the Region⁶



Public Health Challenges Associated with Displaced Populations and Migrants

- Fragile health system and service delivery (capacity, continuity of care, health workforce, etc..) in host countries for the general population
- Absence of protection, leaving displaced populations and migrants vulnerable to many health issues including xenophobic attitudes
- Policy and legal frameworks that do not include or simply exclude displaced populations and migrants from services
- Inadequate communicable disease surveillance and control
- No regard for noncommunicable diseases and as such prevention, management and control are given less priority
- Unpredictable funding assistance for displaced population and migrants



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Health System Challenges

- Mixed migrants, particularly the most vulnerable may find access to health services difficult to navigate, expensive and inappropriate to their needs.
- The ratio of skilled health professionals in the region was 26.3 per 10 000 population (2005-2015), with countries such as Afghanistan (6.6), Pakistan (14.1), Somalia (1.1) and Yemen (10.7) below the Regional (SDG 3c).
- The healthcare workforce for many countries hosting refugees was adequate; however, adding an addition 2 million displaced populations to the population of Jordan or Lebanon has put a strain on these countries healthcare services.
- General government health expenditure in the region remains low at 8.8% of the general government expenditure, with countries such as Pakistan (4.7), Syria (4.8), and Yemen (3.9) spending less on health care.



Opportunities: Humanitarian-Development Nexus

- WHO has been working toward developing the Humanitarian-Development Peace nexus to ensure the safe return of internally and externally displaced populations and their continued well-being.
- As conflicts in the region remain chronic and protracted, new approaches to long-term solutions are sought to strengthen public health functions that can also lead to peace.
- Strengthening primary healthcare to reduce reliance on secondary and tertiary care with the aim of reducing unnecessary healthcare utilization and associated costs.
- Effective governance and leadership is crucial in ensuring the delivery of key public services, designing efficient health financing mechanisms, optimal allocation of health workforce, efficient distribution and procurement systems and a resilient health system.



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WHA 70.15: Promoting the Health of Refugees and Migrants

- Take note with appreciation of a framework of priorities and guiding principles.
- Promote the framework at global, regional and national levels and in the global compacts.
- Identify, collecting best practices, experience and lessons learned to contribute to the development of the global action plan to be considered at the 72nd WHA in 2019.
- Strengthen international cooperation – para 11 and 68 of the NYD.
- Assistance to countries hosting large number of refugees and migrants.

The Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration Objective 15 eludes to this framework.



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Challenges in Moving Forward

- Inclusion of mixed migrants in the national and local health planning;
- Achieving universal health coverage for all regardless of status;
- Capacity and funding;
- Geographic differences and regional context with multi-sectors, multi actors at Global, Regional and Country levels.



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Way Forward for EMRO

WHO Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean has devised plan of action for the next biennium, 2018-19 that focuses on the following five focus areas:

- Building on existing international, inter-regional and national cooperation;
- Improving health information and communication;
- Achieving public health preparedness;
- Ensuring an effective public health response;
- Promoting research capacities.



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WHO Vision

“Health is a human right. No one should get sick or die just because they are poor, or because they cannot access the services they need.”

Dr Tedros, WHO Director General

To achieve SDGs universal health coverage must be afforded to all.