THIRD GLOBAL CONSULTATION on the Health of Refugees and Migrants

13-15 June 2023 Sofitel, Rabat Morocco









High-level welcome

ne in eight people globally is either a migrant or is forcibly displaced by factors including conflict, persecution, environmental degradation, or the lack of human security and opportunity. Often. refugees and migrants face significant threats to their health, and significant barriers to accessing the health services they need, just when they need them most.

By definition, universal health coverage means that all people in a society have access to the health services they need, without financial hardship, including refugees and migrants. Protecting and promoting the health of refugees and migrants is a moral duty, and it promotes social and economic development. The healthier refugees and migrants are, the more able they are to be included in, and contribute to, their host communities.

Ensuring the right to health for refugees, migrants, other forcibly displaced and host communities has never been more urgent. Several things are needed to realise that right: understanding the context in which refugees and migrants work and live: investing in research and comparable data on health and migration across countries and over time; empowering refugees and migrants by including them in decision-making; making cross-sectoral commitments to support their

health; and mainstreaming health policies to address the broader social and economic issues that affect their lives.

Since the Second Global Consultation on Migrant Health in Colombo in 2017, there have been significant steps towards making health more prominent in global migration and displacement fora, and making migration and displacement more prominent in global health fora. Two global compacts - the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR) and the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM) - have been adopted, and WHO has published its Global Action Plan on Promoting the Health of Refugees and Migrants (WHO GAP).

This Third Global Consultation on the Health of Refugees and Migrants builds on previous fora and commitments, and offers an important opportunity to take stock of progress and identify effective measures to ensure better health outcomes for refugees and migrants and the communities hosting them.

We hope this Consultation will generate further political commitment to improve the lives of millions of people in vulnerable situations worldwide. We look forward to bringing together participants to drive progress to enhance, safeguard and uphold the health, well-being and dignity of refugees, migrants and host communities.



KHALID AÏT TALEB MINISTER OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL PROTECTION KINGDOM OF MOROCCO



ANTÓNIO VITORINO **DIRECTOR-GENERAL** INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION



FILIPPO GRANDI UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES



TEDROS ADHANOM GHEBREYESUS DIRECTOR-GENERAL

Background

he Third Global Consultation on the Health of Refugees and Migrants, co-organized by the World Health Organization (WHO), the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the Kingdom of Morocco, serves as a valuable platform for meaningful and sustained dialogue on refugee and migrant health across various sectors. It offers an opportunity to examine progress, emerging challenges and opportunities to scale up action, while adhering to the principles of the Sustainable Development Goals, the GCR, the GCM and the WHO GAP.

The Third Global Consultation aims to inform policy decisions, contribute to relevant international targets and promote the implementation of appropriate interventions that improve, protect and preserve the health and well-being of all refugees and migrants and host communities.

Recommendations drawn from discussions will aim to inform upcoming deliberations at the 2023 General Assembly High-level Meeting on Universal Health Coverage and those related to pandemic prevention, preparedness and response, Intergovernmental Negotiating Body discussions and the 2023 Global Refugee Forum.





Sixty-first World Health Assembly resolution WHA 61.17 on the health of migrants 2016 New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants (UN) WHO Framework of Priorities and Guiding Principles to Promote the Health of Refugees and Migrants (WHA70) Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM), affirmed by UNGA 2018

2008

2010

2016

2017

2018

First Global Consultation on Health of Migrants, Madrid, Spain Second Global Consultation on Health of Migrants, Colombo, Sri Lanka Global Compact on Refugees (GCR), affirmed by UNGA 2018











Progress toward the Third Global Consultation

he Third Global Consultation builds on efforts evolving from resolution WHA 61.17 on the health of migrants at the Sixty-first World Health Assembly, the First Global Consultation on Migrant Health, convened in 2010 in Spain, and the Second Global Consultation in Sri Lanka in 2017, which put forward the Colombo Statement. The Statement called for Member States to integrate the migration health agenda into significant national, regional and international fora and collaborate on the negotiations of the GCR and the GCM, both of which were affirmed by the United Nations General Assembly in 2018. The WHO GAP, noted by the World Health Assembly in 2019, further reiterated commitments to the health of refugees and migrants. The plan has been extended until 2030 by the 76th World Health Assembly.

WHO Global Action Plan on Promoting the Health of Refugees and Migrants 2019–2023 (WHA72) International Migration Review Forum (IMRF) Third Global Consultation on the Health of Refugees and Migrants, Rabat, Morocco

2019

2021

2022

2023

Global Refugee Forum First High-level Officials Meeting on Refugees WHO Global Action Plan on Promoting the Health of Refugees and Migrants 2019–2023, extended to 2030









The Kingdom of Morocco as host country

orocco is uniquely positioned at the crossroads of Africa, Europe and the Middle East, making it a crucial transit point and a destination country for refugees and migrants. This diverse influx of people has made profound contributions to Moroccan society, enriching it with a wide array of languages and traditions, and has created a vibrant multicultural social fabric within the country.

Under the leadership of His Majesty King Mohammed VI, the Kingdom of Morocco has been designated as a champion country on migration by the African Union. The Kingdom of Morocco remains committed to the implementation of its national strategy and policy on immigration and asylum, initiated in 2013, to address the challenges and opportunities posed by displacement and migration. The Kingdom of Morocco hosted the adoption of the GCM in Marrakesh in 2018, and Rabat serves as the headquarters for the first African Union Immigration Observatory, solidifying Morocco's prominent role in shaping migration policies within the African continent.

Morocco now welcomes the Third Global Consultation on the Health of Refugees and Migrants to take forward the global work on improving the health of these populations.

Why refugee and migrant health matters

- international migrants (2020)
- > 281 million > Over 100 million forcibly displaced (2022)

The conditions surrounding migration and displacement act as vulnerability factors and determine specific health needs for refugees, migrants and other forcibly displaced people:

- > low level of health literacy combined with language barriers hinder seeking health services and treatment adherence:
- > women and girls face unique challenges and vulnerabilities, such as individual privacy and security challenges in accessing water, sanitation and hygiene services and facilities;
- ➤ fear of deportation and anti-migration discourse reduces the willingness of migrants to access health services and potentially can lead to poorer health outcomes;
- > growing numbers of older people are being displaced by humanitarian crises and the health needs of displaced populations are often overlooked:
- > overcrowding and inadequate ventilation may contribute to the spread of communicable diseases: and
- > across high-income settings, highly skilled refugees and migrants are often employed in jobs below their educational and employment qualifications.









Objectives of the Third Global Consultation

- ➤ To strengthen coordination and collaboration on refugee and migrant health, and obtain continued and sustained high-level political support to advance global commitments and other policy developments to improve, protect and preserve the health and well-being of refugees, migrants and communities hosting and receiving them.
- ➤ To reflect on progress to date and on good practices in promoting the health and well-being of refugee and migrant populations, highlighting examples of innovative approaches for refugee and migration health.
- ➤ To identify, discuss and agree on priority actions for implementation at local, national and regional levels, including to create safe, supportive and healthy environments for refugees and migrants as members of an inclusive society.













Expected outcomes

- ➤ Strengthened coordination and collaboration on refugee and migration health.
- ➤ Agree on actions to improve the health of refugees and migrants, including achieving universal health coverage; tackling the wider determinants of refugee and migrant health; strengthening data and research capacity; and supporting the health of refugees and migrants in emergencies.
- ➤ Develop recommendations for action on refugee and migration health to inform upcoming high-level meetings and forums.





Day 1. 13 June 2023, 10:00-19:30 Rabat time

Day 1 will be devoted to the high-level segment of the Third Global Consultation and will serve to consider and adopt the Rabat Declaration by representatives of Member States. Member States, United Nations agencies, other intergovernmental organizations and non-State actors will deliver high-level statements to present successes, challenges, needs, collaborative efforts and partnerships, as well as lessons learned and solutions that may inspire countries to improve the health of refugees and migrants.

TIME (Rabat)	AGENDA
10:00	Registration opens
14:00	Participants' arrival
15:00-15:55	Opening ceremony Welcome address
15:55-16:15	Break
16:15-18:00	Plenary session - Adoption of Rabat Declaration and statements by Member States, UN agencies, other intergovernmental organizations, and non-State actors - Reading and adoption of the Rabat Declaration - High-level statements - Closing remarks
19:30	Networking dinner







Day 2.14 June 2023, 09:00-17:00 Rabat time Plenary

Day 2 of the consultation is focused on the technical discussions providing a brief overview of the key principles, global frameworks and priorities for promoting the health of refugees and migrants. The first session will delve into the experiences gained in recent years, including the COVID-19 pandemic, and latest developments in global policy agendas on health. The next session will focus on mainstreaming health in the implementation of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration showcasing the achievements by key GCM champion countries and partners. Following this, the afternoon's first session will reflect on progress of the health-related aspects of the GCR and highlight good practices also challenges related to refugees' inclusion in national health policies and systems. The final session of this day will discuss the impact of public health emergencies on the health of refugees and migrants and reflect on opportunities to support a more inclusive approach to refugee and migrant health during emergencies.

TIME (Rabat)	AGENDA
09:00-09:05	Introduction and welcome
09:05-10:30	Panel discussion Setting the scene
	Q&A
10:30-11:00	Break
11:00-12:00	Panel discussion Mainstreaming health in the implementation of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration
	Q&A
12:00-14:00	Lunch
14:00-15:00	Panel discussion Advancing refugee health: achievements and way forward in advancing health in the context of the Global Compact on Refugees
	Q&A
15:00-15:30	Break
15:30-16:45	Panel discussion Protecting health for refugees and migrants in public health emergencies Q&A
16:45-17:00	Summary, highlights of the day and preview of day 3





Side events

Day 2 will also feature two side events organized by WHO.

The side event entitled "WHO's Global Research Agenda on Health and Migration: driving research and strengthening knowledge translation into policy and practice" will present the Global Research Agenda on Health and Migration and provide an opportunity for discussion on how its implementation will be a catalyst for research and strengthening knowledge translation into policy and practice globally.

The side event entitled "Towards a monitoring framework for the WHO Global Action Plan on Promoting the Health of Refugees and Migrants" provides an opportunity to collectively agree a roadmap to developing an indicator and monitoring framework, discuss essential datasets and methods of data collection, and find ways to bolster collaborative partnerships to drive this work forward.

TIME (Rabat)	AGENDA
12:35–13:50	WHO's Global Research Agenda on Health and Migration: driving research and strengthening knowledge translation into policy and practice (Organizer: WHO)
	Welcome address and introductory remarks
	Presentation of the Global Research Agenda
	Panel discussions
	Q&A
17:30-18:45	Towards a monitoring framework for the WHO Global Action Plan on Promoting the Health of Refugees and Migrants (Organizer: WHO)
	Welcome address
	Introduction to the data and monitoring framework
	Panel discussion
	Q&A







Day 3.15 June 2023, 09:00-17:00 Rabat time Plenary

The final day of the Consultation will deep dive into cross-cutting areas on the health of refugees and migrants. The first session will review the challenges, opportunities and progress toward advancing universal health coverage for refugees and migrants, looking at inclusive policies and strategies, the vital roles of State and non-State actors, and the stewardship contribution of regional institutions and other stakeholders. This will be followed by a session addressing the social determinants of health, which will showcase multisectoral actions by local, national and global actors to develop and implement policies tackling health inequities and social determinants of health. In the afternoon, the next session will reflect on challenges, solutions and recommendations for strengthening research and data to improve the health of these populations. The final session of the Consultation will review key achievements and the lessons learned and will explore the next steps in implementing the WHO Global Action Plan on Promoting the Health of Refugees and Migrants.

TIME (Rabat)	AGENDA
09:00-09:05	Welcome
09:05-10:20	Panel discussion Universal health coverage for refugees and migrants
	Q&A
10:20-10:45	Break
10:45-12:00	Panel discussion Tackling the social determinants of health for refugees and migrants
	Q&A
12:00-14:00	Lunch
14:00-15:15	Panel discussion Harnessing the power of research and data to improve the health of refugees and migrants
	Q&A
15:15-15:35	Break
15:35-16:45	Panel discussion WHO Global Action Plan on Promoting the Health of Refugees and Migrants: long-term vision and implementation
	Q&A
16:45–17:00	Way forward and closing of the Third Global Consultation on the Health of Refugees and Migrants Summary and key points from the consultation Closing the Consultation and the way ahead





Side event

Day 3 will also feature one side event organized by the UNHCR in collaboration with the IOM and WHO.

The side event entitled "Mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) for refugees and migrants, opportunities for progress" will raise awareness about improving mental health and psychosocial well-being for refugees and migrants, share best practices for accessing MHPSS services in receiving communities and showcase recent developments in the field.

TIME (Rabat)	AGENDA
12:35-13:50	Panel discussion Mental health and psychosocial support for refugees and migrants (MHPPS), opportunities for progress (Lead organizer: UNHCR; Co-organizers: IOM and WHO)
	Q&A









MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, AFRICAN COOPERATION AND MOROCCAN EXPATRIATES

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, African Cooperation and Moroccan Expatriates conducts diplomatic action, ensures the development of international cooperation and the coordination of all external relations and ensures their adequacy to the foreign policy of the Kingdom.

The Ministry also ensures the protection of Moroccan expatriates, Moroccan interests and properties abroad, facilitates the development of their activities and is in charge of refugees and stateless persons residing on the national territory.

More information

Website: https://www.diplomatie.ma/en/ministry

Facebook: https://fr-fr.facebook.com/MarocDiplomatie/

Twitter: https://twitter.com/marocdiplomatie?lang=fr







MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL PROTECTION OF THE KINGDOM OF MOROCCO

The Ministry of Health and Social Protection is responsible for the development and implementation of the Government's policy pertaining to health and social protection of the population. The Ministry defines options for cooperation in the field of health, and acts, in conjunction with and in consultation with the concerned departments, to promote the physical, mental and social well-being of the population.

More information

Website: https://www.sante.gov.ma/Pages/Accueil.aspx

Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/msps.gov.ma

Twitter: https://twitter.com/msps_gov_ma

Instagram: https://www.instagram.com/msps_gov_ma/

YouTube: https://www.youtube.com/channel/UC-2GQbaoDGK_F4S5E6kURiA

LinkedIn: https://www.linkedin.com/uas/login?session_redirect=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.linkedin.com%2Fco

mpany%2F85616892%2Fadmin%2F











INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION

The IOM, the United Nations Migration Agency, was established in 1951 and is leading intergovernmental organization in the field of migration. It is part of the United Nation system, as a related organization, and serves as the coordinator and secretariat of the UN Network on Migration. Health is a strategic area of focus for IOM, working with governments and partners to prepare for, promote and provide equitable access to quality health services for migrants and communities, to connect human mobility and health security, and to strengthen migration health governance.

More information

Website: <u>www.iom.int</u>

Twitter: https://twitter.com/UNmigration (@UNmigration) / https://twitter.com/Health_IOM (@Health_IOM)

Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/IOM

Instagram: https://www.instagram.com/unmigration/

LinkedIn: https://www.linkedin.com/company/iom

YouTube: https://www.youtube.com/user/IOMMigration

TikTok: https://www.tiktok.com/@unmigration







WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

Dedicated to the well-being of all people and guided by science, WHO leads and champions global efforts to give everyone, everywhere an equal chance at a safe and healthy life. WHO's mission is to promote health, keep the world safe and serve the vulnerable. More at www.who.int

The **WHO Health and Migration Programme** brings together WHO's technical departments, regional and country offices, as well as partners, to secure the health rights of refugees and migrants and achieve universal health coverage. More at https://www.who.int/teams/health-and-migration-programme

More information

Website: https://www.who.int/news-room/events/detail/2023/06/13/default-calendar/3rd-global-

<u>consultation-on-the-health-of-refugees-and-migrants</u>

Twitter: http://www.twitter.com/who (@WHO)

Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/WHO/
Instagram: https://www.instagram.com/who/

LinkedIn: https://www.linkedin.com/company/world-health-organization

YouTube: https://www.youtube.com/@who
TikTok: https://www.tiktok.com/@who

LinkedIn: https://www.linkedin.com/company/world-health-organization











UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

UNHCR, the **United Nations Refugee Agency**, protects people forced to flee their homes because of conflict and persecution. **UNHCR** works in over 130 countries, protecting millions of people by responding with life-saving support, safeguarding fundamental human rights, and helping them build a better future. UNHCR works with governments and partners to provide emergency health care, strengthen national health services and include refugees in national health systems and plans.

More information

Website: www.unhcr.org

Twitter: https://twitter.com/Refugees

Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/UNHCR/

Instagram: https://www.instagram.com/refugees/?hl=en

LinkedIn: https://www.linkedin.com/company/unhcr/mycompany/verification/

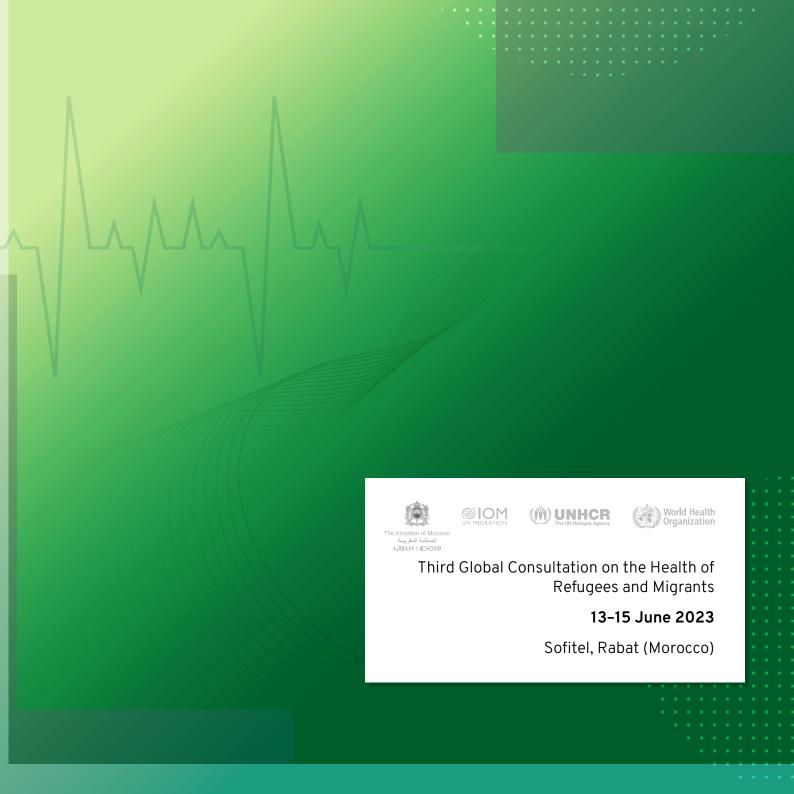
YouTube: https://www.youtube.com/@UNHCR













MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, AFRICAN COOPERATION AND MOROCCAN EXPATRIATES

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, African Cooperation and Moroccan Expatriates

7, Rue Franklin Roosevelt, Rabat, Maroc



Ministry of Health and Social Protection

Ministry of Health and Social Protection

335 Ave Mohammed V, Rabat, Morocco



IOM

International Organization of Migration

17 Route des Morillons, 1211 Geneva 19, Switzerland



UNHCR

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

94 Rue de Montbrillant, 1201 Geneva, Switzerland



WHO Health and Migration Programme (PHM)

World Health Organization

20, avenue Appia, 1211 Geneva 27, Switzerland