

Keynote Speech

Public health aspects of mental health among refugees and migrants



Second WHO Global School on Refugee and Migrant Health: Sharing country experiences on health and migration

October 27, 2021

Problems and stressors facing migrants and refugees



Stressors before and during their migration journey, as well as during settlement, integration or return, that **impact mental health** include:

- Exposure to **violence**, armed conflict and detention
- Poverty, unemployment, lack of opportunities for education
- Poor living or working conditions,
- Separation from family members and support networks
- Inequality, discrimination, and social isolation
- Lack of access to services to cover their basic needs.



Refugees, asylum seekers and irregular migrants are of special concern and need protection and support

Prevalence of mental health conditions



Many migrants and refugees will experience distress which will will improve over time.

Some studies show higher prevalence among migrants and refugees compared to host populations of:

- Depression
- Anxiety and post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD)
- Psychosis

Some studies show elevated risk of suicide among asylum seekers

Access to mental health care



- Refugees and migrant populations are often not able to access affordable and quality mental health care and social care services.
- Refugees and migrants may also face disruptions in continuity of mental health care while on the move and additional barriers (e.g. language, costs).



The **COVID-19** pandemic has brought refugee and migrant health to the fore, as people in vulnerable situations have been disproportionately affected.

WHO surveys have shown that the COVID-19 pandemic has **disrupted** mental health services in 93% of countries

Responding to the mental health needs of migrants and refugees



Overcoming barriers to receiving mental health care

- Provision of clear information on mental health care entitlements and how to receive services
- Outreach to at-risk groups
- Facilitation of affordable and non-discriminatory access to care regardless of legal status, ensuring financial coverage of mental health services
- Ensure continuity of care
- Facilitation of communication (e.g. interpreters)
- Providing culturally appropriate and person-centred care
- Addressing social determinants and promoting social inclusion



Facilitating the engagement of **multiple sectors and systems** (e.g. law enforcement, protection, social services and education) to integrate mental health considerations and ensure referral.

WHOs work



WHOs Work



 WHO is the lead International agency in providing technical advice on mental health and works closely with other UN partners, including IOM and UNHCR to meet the mental health needs of migrants and refugees.

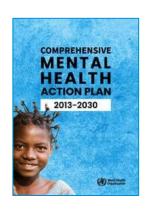


WHO is operational on mental health in a range of countries and territories that host large numbers of migrants and refugees. These include Bangladesh, Brazil, Colombia, Guyana, Jordan, Lebanon, Pakistan, Peru, Sudan, Turkey and Uganda.

WHO co-chairs the IASC Reference Group on MHPSS in Emergency
Settings that provides advice and support to organizations and helps ensure
that the mental health response is coordinated and effective.

WHOs Work





WHO updated its **Comprehensive Mental Health Action Plan** (2019-2030), which includes overarching priorities and guiding principles to promote the health of refugees and migrants.

As part of WHO's Global Evidence Review on Health and Migration series,
 WHO is conducting a review of evidence and recommendations on access to mental health services of refugees and migrants to support to inform policy makers

Relevant WHO Tools and Guidelines





WHO mhGAP intervention guides can help build capacity among general health care providers to assess and manage priority mental health conditions (mhGAP-HIG and mhGAP-IG).

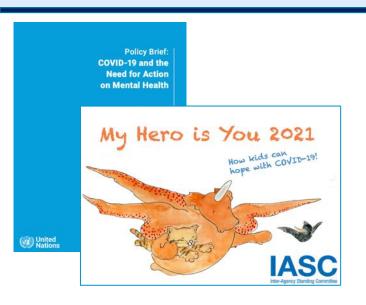


WHO Psychological interventions that can be delivered by trained and supervised non-specialized workers have been shown to be effective for **common mental disorders** among refugee and other populations.

Strengthening mental health as part of primary healthcare and other community-based services can help **identify** migrants and refugees with mental health conditions and can make **quality** care more widely **available**, **acceptable** and **accessible**.

Relevant WHO Tools and Guidelines





Guidance and tools have been developed by WHO and together with partners on many topics on **COVID-19 and mental health** for program planning and tailored to specific groups (e.g. children, older adults).



WHO together with UNICEF and in collaboration with UNHCR and UNFPA is currently piloting an MHPSS Minimum Services Package (MSP) which aims to ensure that humanitarian responses to mental health needs are better informed by global guidelines, evidence based, predictable, equitable and make more effective use of limited resources.

List of Resources



WHO **Factsheet on Mental health and forced displacement**. https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/mental-health-and-forced-displacement

WHO Webpage **on Ensuring a coordinated and effective mental health response in emergencies**. https://www.who.int/activities/ensuring-a-coordinated-and-effective-mental-health-response-in-emergencies

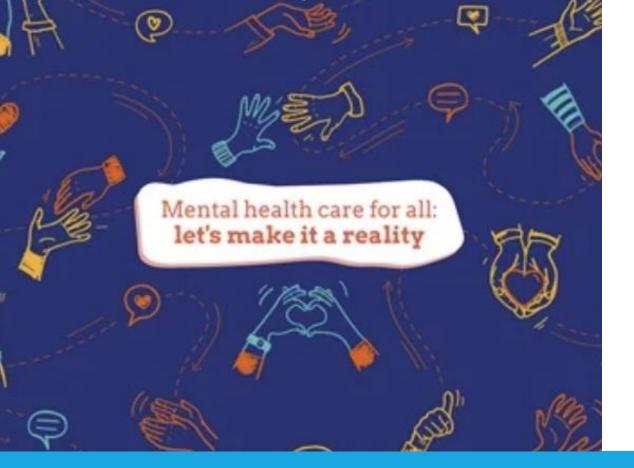
WHO Comprehensive Mental Health Action Plan 2013-2030.

https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240031029https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240031029

WHO and UNHCR (2015). **mhGAP Humanitarian Intervention Guide** (mhGAP-HIG): Clinical management of mental, neurological and substance use conditions in humanitarian emergencies. https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789241548922

WHO webpage on **Mental health & COVID-19**. https://www.who.int/teams/mental-health-and-substance-use/mental-health-and-covid-19.

MHPSS MSP draft for pilot testing: https://mhpssmsp.org/en/





Thank you