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**SUPPORTING HEALTH COORDINATION, ASSESSMENTS,
PLANNING, ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE AND CAPACITY
BUILDING IN MEMBER STATES UNDER PARTICULAR
MIGRATORY PRESSURE — 717275/SH-CAPAC**

WP 3

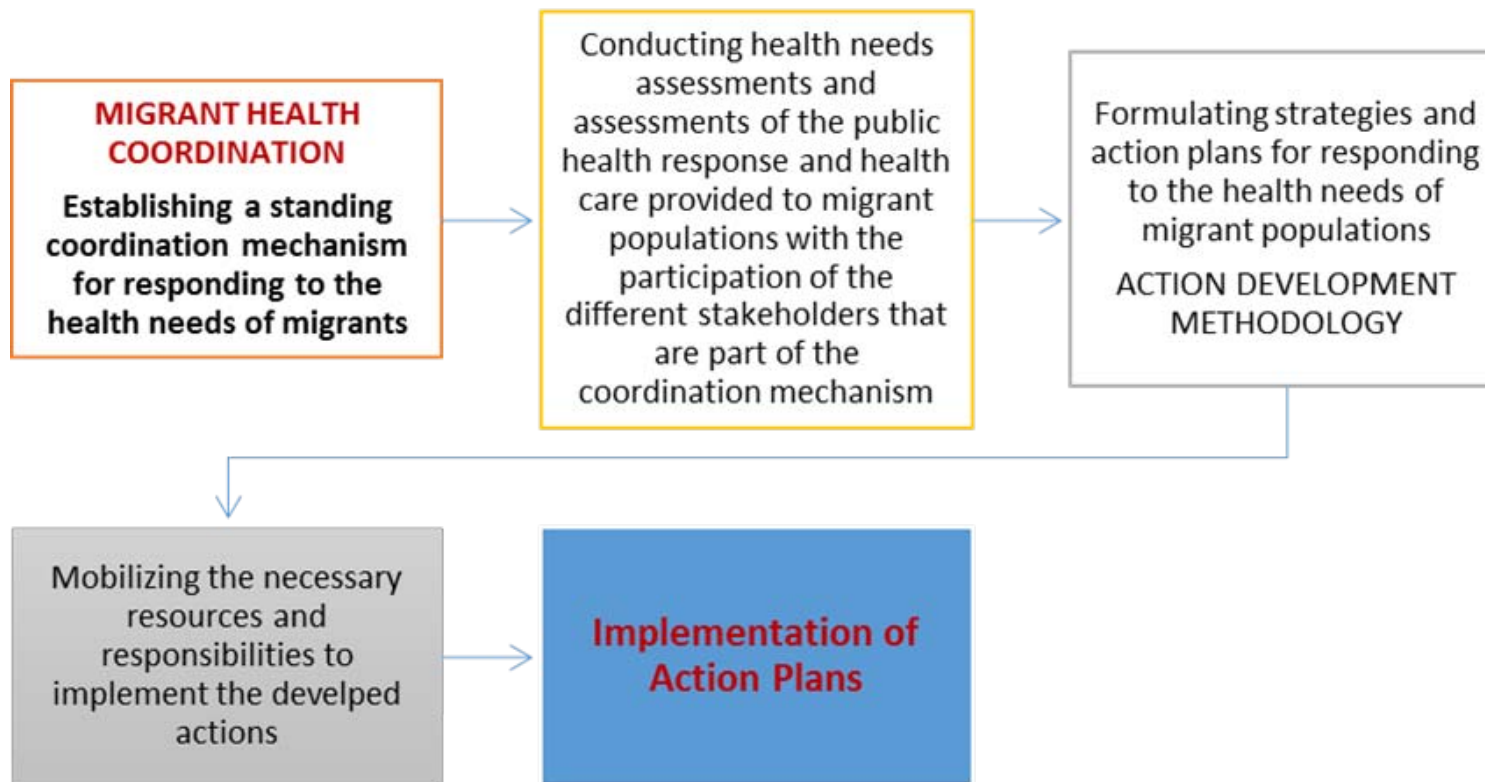
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**Framework for the development of action plans for implementing a
public health response and to strengthen a country's health system in
order to address the needs posed by the refugees, asylum seekers and
other migrants' influx**

Specific objective

- to provide to relevant stakeholders, particularly to health authorities at national, regional and local levels, with tools and ways to build scenarios, identify gaps,
- and to develop national action plans to implement a public health response and strengthening country health systems

Public health response implementation roadmap



A public health and health systems response strategy is:

“a concise statement of the overall approach to which different partners should contribute with the aim of reducing and avoiding mortality, morbidity and disability among migrants and guaranteeing the access to, and the delivery of, preventive and curative health care as quickly as possible in a sustainable manner”

In the context of migrant crisis, three main dimensions have been identified when a public health and health system response strategy is going to be implemented:

- type of country
- type of health problems and risks
- type of migrants and vulnerable groups

Checklists

•Are there national and regional/local health strategies in the sense it has been defined in the first paragraph? **If not why?**

•If the answer is yes, are these strategies:

- part of a wider, intersectoral strategies to cope with migrant´s influx? -
- based on the health needs of different categories of migrants, the most vulnerable groups and locations of response?
- considering adequately cross-cutting issues such as human rights and protection, gender, culture, environment, psychosocial support and other?
- defining priority areas and specific objectives of the different actors involved in the health response?
- including the means to measure health response processes and outcomes?
- being periodically updated accordingly to new information and/or changes in the situation?

•Are there action plans that have been developed after a situation assessment that includes analysis of the context, previous experiences, capacities, resources and constraints? **If not why?**

•If the answer is yes, do this action plans:

- Define priority areas, location of response, health problems, vulnerable sub-groups and potential risks?
- Ensure that life-threatening needs (i.e. security, food, shelter, water & sanitation, acute medical emergencies) are met?
- Take into account seasonal variations and the expected evolution of the situation?
- Select strategies that are appropriate and feasible in the local/regional context?
- Focus on filling the gaps in areas where large number of migrants are concentrated both in critical life-sustaining services and in information that is critical for determining needs and planning?
- Guarantee reliable and rapid means of communication and transport?
- Try to make sure each health organization taking responsibility for a particular area or activity has, or will soon have the capacity required?

Scenarios based on two fundamental factors: time and number of migrants

Scenario A:

A time period in which migrants come in to a country during weeks or months.

The total numbers of migrants might be relatively big, but the influx is continual and it is distributed in a relatively long lasted time period.

So that health services can be modified accordingly to the migrants' needs and a sensitive primary health care services approach.

Scenario B:

A time period in which migrants come in to a country during hours or days.

The total number of migrants is seriously large sized and overcome receiving capacities of the country.

A contingency plans for public health threats and activation of all available resources is prepared and taken in to account.

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