



Background Paper

Committee: International Organization for Migration

Topic: Access to healthcare for migrants in conflict zones

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Today and every day more people are migrating to any country to have a better life, there are one billion migrants around the world. The experience for each migration is very difficult and will require a lot of determination as there must be a key to health and well-being. Migrants are the most at risk as they are the most vulnerable members of society as they face discrimination, poor living, housing, and working conditions, have little or no access to health services, despite so many problems of physical and mental health.

The COVID-19 pandemic has created several unplanned challenges in terms of the increased risk of infection and death suffered by people who are migrants, this has generated inequalities in the access and usefulness of health services in migrants. Migrants have suffered a large negative economic impact from the COVID-19 lockdown and travel restrictions due to COVID-19.

It is important to take care of the health of migrants, since it is a human right of every citizen and also the country must take responsibility for those migrants and they must be in good health so as not to spread diseases to every citizen of each country and there are no diseases and deaths.

Now, in nearly 50 geographical areas, civil wars, sectarian violence, famine, religious persecutions and genocide have caused a major problem of population migration across borders, indirectly affecting health care in the countries and continents near them. The United Nations, the Council of the European Union and the World Health Organization have treaties, policies that address the issue and describe health services for migrants around the world. These policies help to have legal and peaceful help so that countries take into account that this issue is an obligation that they must take into account to help in medical administration, although medical care varies from one country to another.

However, conflicts in North Africa and Syria affect hospitals and migrants sites in Florence, Italy and Israel. The document aims to describe how hospitals in these particular places apply international laws, such as the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) and the Resolution of UN 18/2816 and describes the challenges. for staff, institutions and organizations that provide care to conflict-affected patients who are unable to access medical care in their country of origin.

In 2020, WHO established the Program on Health and Migration (PHM) to provide global leadership on health and migration issues, in the context of WHO's own Global Plan of Action: Promoting the health of refugees and migrants 2019-23.

Migrants have the right to health since it is a basic human right, since thanks to migrants they are the ones who help develop both in the host society of their countries of origin and that is why we must provide help to migrant people. Migrants must have access to quality health services since it is the best way to save lives and protect the health of citizens with and without residence.

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