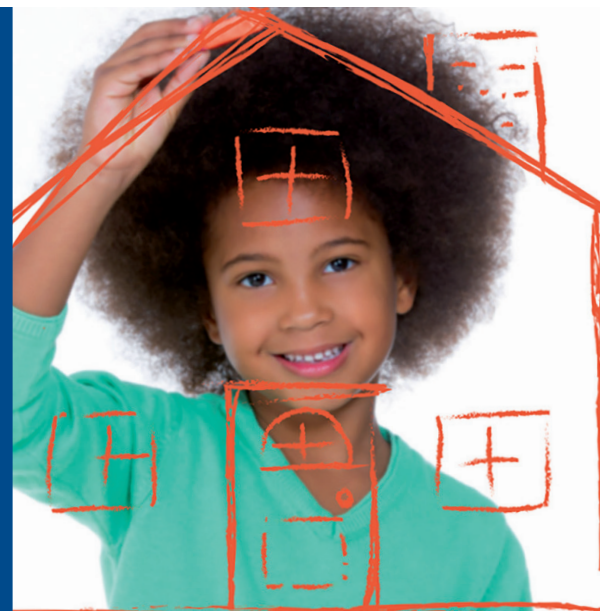


Supporting Migrants for Better Health and Life



EUR-OPA
EUR-OPA MAJOR HAZARDS AGREEMENT
ACCORD EUR-OPA RISQUES MAJEURS



Open partial agreement on the prevention of, protection against and organisation of relief in major natural and technological disasters



The European Centre
for Disaster Medicine
San Marino



ImMigRanT
Immediate Migrants Resources and Tools

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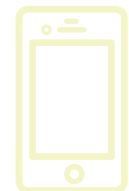
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FOREGROUND and RATIONALE

Migrant health issues: does anybody take care of them?

The European conversation on migration focuses, most of the times, exclusively on how the migrants arrived while neglecting some of the main issues related to their health and their consequences on both themselves and the host countries' public health.

Indeed, focusing exclusively on immigration status impacts negatively any progress on public health for all European residents, by moving the focus away from addressing the **health needs of individuals** within our borders. It also stalls the needed adjustments in our **rigid health care** systems which are largely unequipped to provide the right care for patients who may become mobile but still need care.



Progressing
on public health
for all European
residents



Emergency caregivers need to be aware of these additional health and well-being risks for migrant people



Diabetes, cardiovascular diseases, asthma and tuberculosis occur more frequently amongst migrant groups

ISSUES in MIGRANT HEALTH

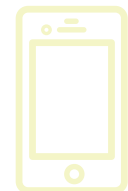
En-route health problems

When crossing borders or travelling within a country, migrants who are en-route to a new location may encounter a number of health risks such as heat or cold stress, dehydration, and exposure to diseases. Their increased vulnerability during mobility may increase the risk of human trafficking and exploitation.

Migrant groups face the same health care problems of the general population.

However, some of them such as diabetes, cardiovascular disease, and asthma, occur more frequently.

Tuberculosis represents a major problem amongst mobile populations.



ISSUES in MIGRANT HEALTH

Hygiene and Housing

Migrant housing is associated with exposure to pesticides, drinking unsafe water, overcrowding, using substandard and unsafe heating, cooking and electrical systems, inadequate hygiene habits and dilapidated structures.

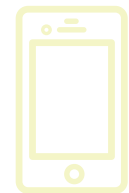
Emergency caregivers need to be aware of these additional health and well-being risks for migrant people.

Food related problems and risks

Migrants may face added food insecurity due to the lack of access to transportation, food storage, and cooking facilities. It is estimated that more than half of farm worker households are food insecure.



Migrants may
have a higher risk
of being exposed
to climate changes



ISSUES in MIGRANT HEALTH

Climate change

Climate change disproportionately affects poor people more than any other population.

“PEOPLE” living outdoor like migrants are particularly vulnerable. Climate change is estimated to affect migrants’ health with increased temperatures, more extreme weather, degraded air quality, and more vector borne diseases.

As a result of substandard housing (which may lack insulation and air conditioning) and outdoor work (resulting in increased heat stress and other heat-related illnesses), migrants may have a higher risk of being exposed to climate changes. They also may have fewer resources to help themselves adapt to these changes.



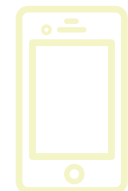


Progressing on
public health for all
European residents

OBJECTIVES

To provide migrants with **basic and easy to understand information** to help them **face the main issues** affecting their stay in a foreign country:

- Health issues and access to local health care systems
- Lack of clear communication and primary information
- Hygiene and Housing
- Food related problems and risks
- Climate change
- Legal issues
- Disasters



METHOD

To develop and promote both traditional (leaflet) and electronic (Smartphone App) tools aiming at improving migrants' quality of life.

- Word-free App designed to help migrants to:
 - Have access to the primary care provided by nurses and physicians
 - Learn about the social and healthcare resources available in the host countries
 - Take the right actions and decisions in case of emergencies
- Web site in English providing information related to the main issues and how to face them
- Promotional leaflet, to be distributed, in addition to a dedicated online campaign, by migrants' hospitality centres in each country participating in the *Open Partial Agreement on the Prevention of, Protection against and Organisation of Relief in Major Natural and Technological Disasters* to inform migrants about the **ImMigRanT** project, the digital tools provided and where to find them



First Aid tips

1. Medical emergency

- A** Do not panic
- B** Call 112 “Emergency Medical System”
- C** Explain what happened and follow instructions

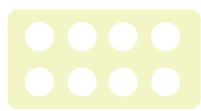
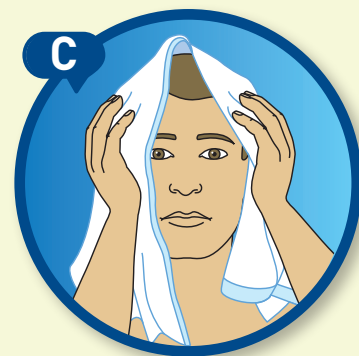
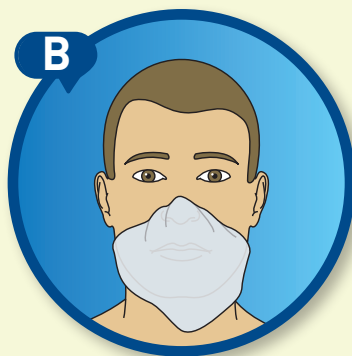
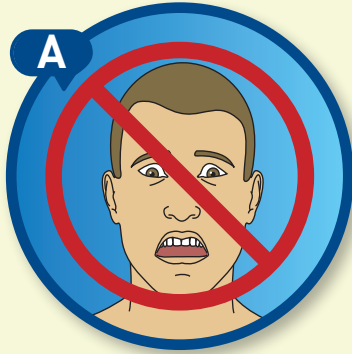
2. Cuts and wounds

- A** Stop the bleeding by applying direct pressure on the area
- B** Clean the area with warm water and gentle soap
- C** Put a sterile bandage on the area

3. Building Fire

- A** Call 112 (Fire brigades)
Evacuate without using the elevator
- B** Use a wet handkerchief or piece of fabric over nose and mouth to protect the airways
- C** Protect your head with a wet cloth







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