



**World Health  
Organization**

Representative Office  
for Viet Nam



# WHO APPROACH TO ADVANCING MIGRANT HEALTH IN VIET NAM

*Kick-off Workshop on Advancing  
Migrant Health in Vietnam  
Hanoi, 7<sup>th</sup> July, 2020*

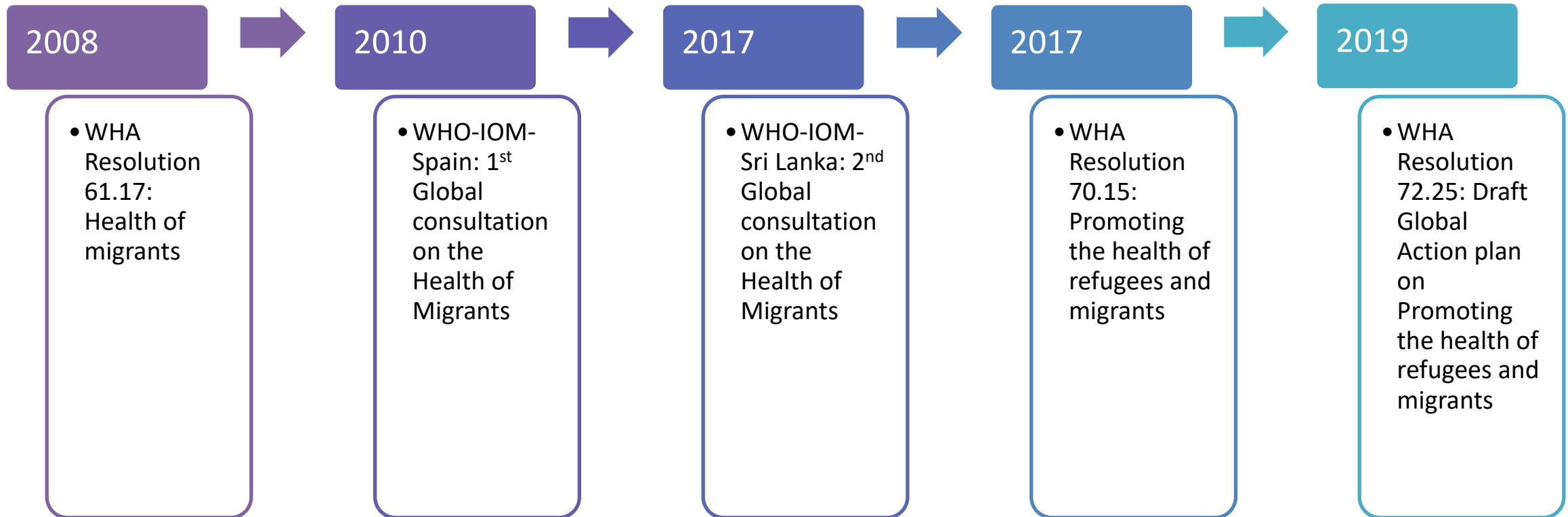
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**WHO Representative Office in Viet Nam**

# Universal health coverage through migrant health

- Universal health coverage – equitable access to health services for all
- Increasing mobility and complexities: 272 million international migrants (3.5% of world's population); 763 million internal migrants; 80 million displaced
- Health challenges of migrants
  - Right to health, access to health services, migrant-sensitive health systems, non-discrimination, social inclusion and participation



# Evolution of migrant health agenda at global level



# Madrid framework based on WHA Res 61.17

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**FIGURE 1. WHA RESOLUTION ON MIGRANT HEALTH, SELECTED ACTION POINTS**

## **Monitoring migrant health**

- Develop health information systems, collect and disseminate data
- Assess, analyse migrants' health
- Disaggregate information by relevant categories

## **Policy-legal frameworks**

- Promote migrant sensitive health policies
- Include migrant health in regional/national strategies
- Consider impact of policies of other sectors

## **Migrant sensitive health systems**

- Strengthen health systems; fill gaps in health service delivery
- Train health workforce on migrant health issues; raise cultural and gender sensitivities

## **Partnerships, networks and multi-country frameworks**

- Promote dialogue and cooperation among Member States, agencies and regions
- Encourage a multi-sectoral technical network

# Migration as a determinant of health in Viet Nam

## Mental health

- Mothers who stayed behind while their partner worked overseas were more likely to experience poor mental health

## HIV

- Vietnamese migrants in sex work sector in Cambodia face a high risk of HIV due to their irregular migration status, unsafe working and living conditions, policies that may confine migrants to a specific location, and stigma and discrimination

## Malaria

- Living and working in forest areas is an important risk factor for exposure to malaria

## Low health service utilization

- Among internal migrants in Hanoi, seasonal migrants using services the least, followed by migrants working in private small enterprises and migrants in industrial zones

# Challenges related to migrant health in Viet Nam

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Lack of migrant-inclusive laws & policies

Restrictive laws on access to health services for migrants (Law of Residency and Health Insurance)

Insufficient collaboration across ministries/depts on migrant related issues

Inadequate support to inform migrants of their health rights and how to access to health care services

Inadequate monitoring system of migrant populations

Low health insurance coverage among migrant population (especially for undocumented migrants)

# WHO work to advance migrant health in Viet Nam

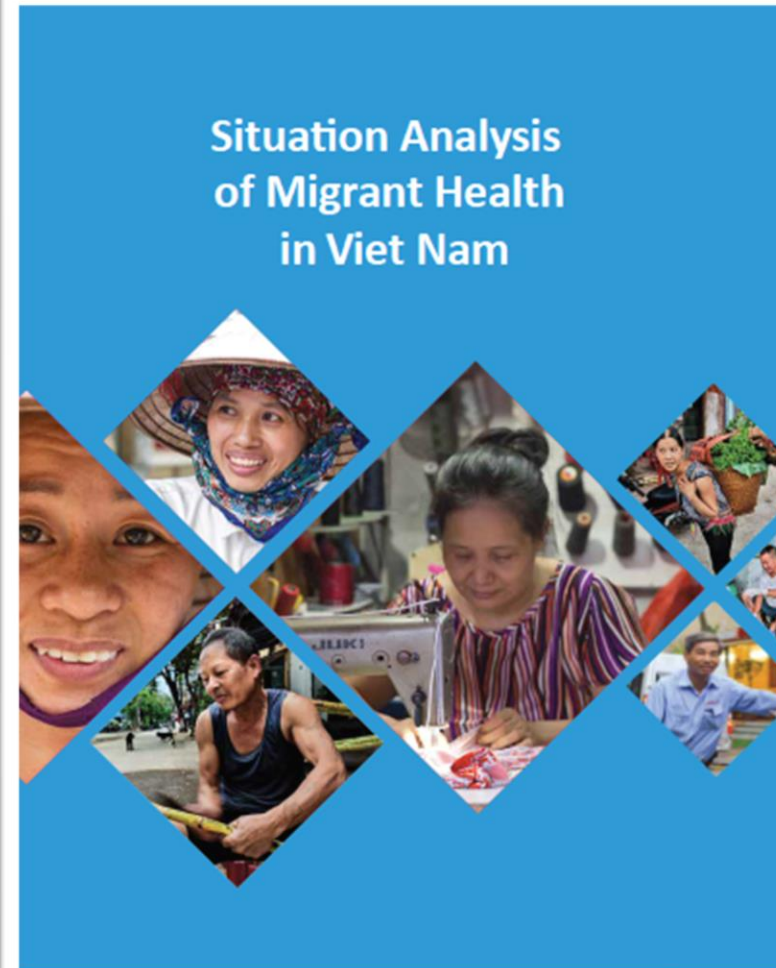


# Recent WHO engagement on migrant health in Viet Nam

## POPULATION MOBILITY AND MALARIA



Review of International, Regional and National Policies and Legal Frameworks that Promote Migrants and Mobile Populations' Access to Health and Malaria Services in the Greater Mekong Subregion (Cambodia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar, Thailand and Viet Nam)





# Summary

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- **No universal health coverage without the health of migrants**
- Complex challenges require complex solutions
- Whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach through advocacy and actions at all levels and relevant sectors
- Improvement of health insurance coverage and knowledge of benefits for migrants
- No one country can manage it alone



# Xin cảm ơn!



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