

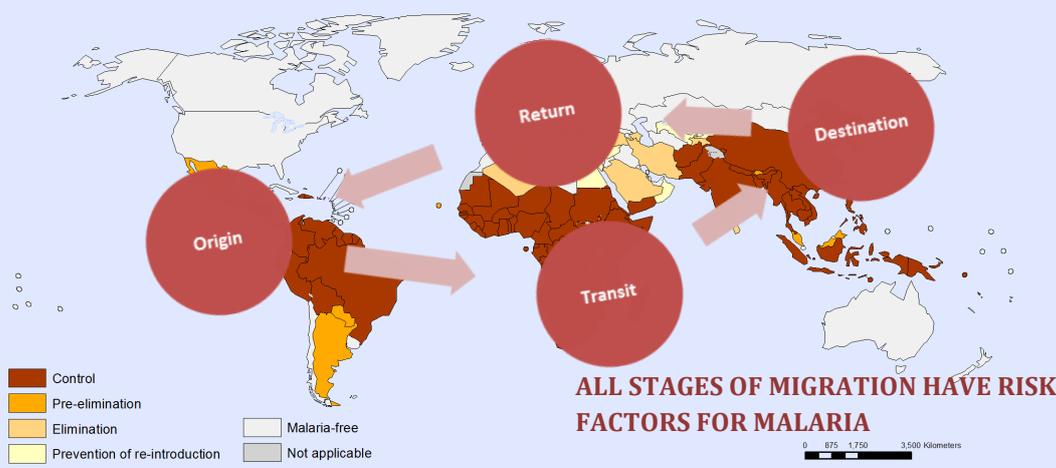
MIGRATION, HUMAN MOBILITY & MALARIA:

Migrants are at high risk of malaria infection due to travel from non-endemic to endemic areas, increased health stressors, low access to health services, poverty, poor living and working conditions and lack of awareness about health issues and using preventative measures. The potential spread of resistance to artemisinin-based combination therapies (ACT) along migration routes, the reintroduction of malaria in elimination zones as a result of migration, and the massive economic and human health effects of malaria make prevention and control in the migrant population using a multi-sector approach a top priority.



Classification of countries by stage of malaria elimination, as of December 2013

Malaria Throughout The Migration Process



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Health Organization concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted and dashed lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement.

Data Source: World Health Organization
Map Production: Health Statistics and Information Systems (HSI)
World Health Organization



INDIVIDUAL FACTORS

- ◆ Socio-economic status
- ◆ Lack of Immunity
- ◆ Awareness and ability to use preventive measures

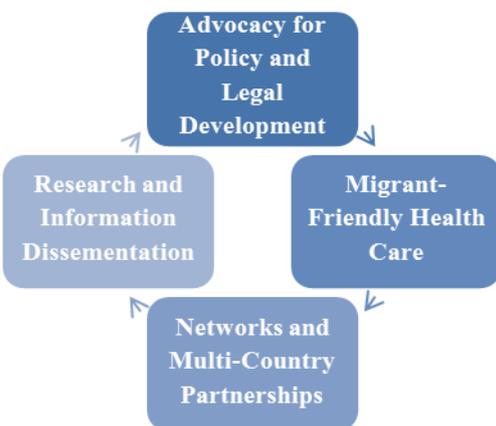
SOCIAL BARRIERS

- ◆ Language; education
- ◆ Stigma-related fear
- ◆ Lack of documentation
- ◆ Lack of information
- ◆ Discriminatory health systems and immigration policies

ECONOMIC BURDEN

- ◆ At household level for migrants and their families
- ◆ At societal level due to loss of productivity and revenue
- ◆ At national level through burden on health system

Responding to Malaria Along The Four Pillars of Migrant Health

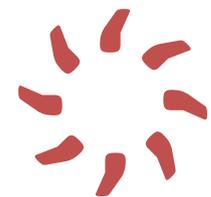


- Focusing malaria control and elimination efforts on addressing the socio-economic causes for malaria spread will prevent reemergence.
- Collecting accurate data regarding malaria and human mobility is essential for policy development and effective advocacy.
- Creating laws and policies that allow access of migrants to health care and legal status greatly strengthen malaria prevention and control.
- Multi-sector (health, social services, environment, transportation, immigration, labour and private sector) and multi-country partnerships allow malaria to be addressed across borders and services.

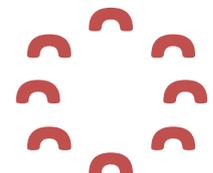
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July 2014

\$ 12 Billion
dollars per year lost in Africa from production alone due to malaria



207 Million
malaria cases worldwide



627,000

malaria deaths annually

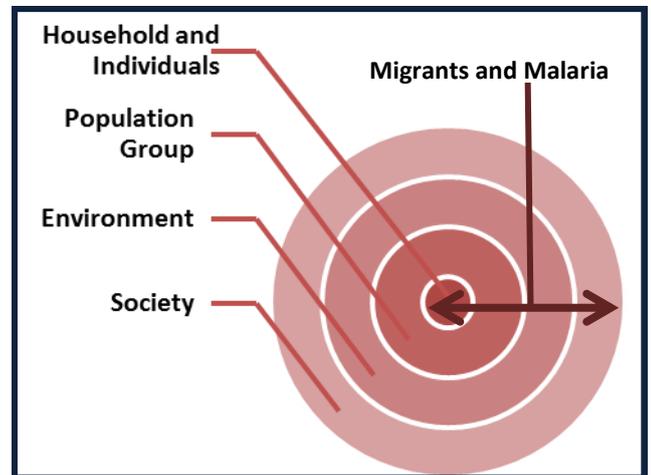
5 countries confirming ACT resistance



IOM's Approach: Moving Forward

“ We live in an era of unprecedented human mobility. Malaria is preventable and treatable, but the reality is that malaria remains a fatal disease that neither knows nor respects borders. As the world prepares for the post 2015 development agenda, it is imperative that migration and human mobility are included in the post 2015 health outcomes if we are to sustain our current achievements,”

-IOM Director General, William Lacy Swing.



Migrant health and malaria are impacted by and impact every level of organization

2015 and Beyond

⇒ The Victoria Falls Declaration was adopted in July, 2014 by Cote d'Ivoire, Gabon, Sudan, Zambia, Zimbabwe, South Africa, Mozambique, Swaziland, and Kenya. It recognizes that malaria continues to be an obstacle to economic progress, especially to the poorest of the poor around the world, and because migrants still face barriers to access malaria treatment at different stages of the migration process, if the status quo remains, gains in malaria control and elimination at national level will be unsustainable. In addition, the ministers acknowledged that lack of data and poor health systems pose a challenge to malaria control in the region and the need for cross-border collaboration. In response to these issues, The Victoria Falls Declaration includes a ten-point action plan to put in place measures to sustain the good work on malaria control and elimination until all targets are met.

⇒ IOM is working with Roll Back Malaria Partnership and the global community to include mobile and migrant populations in the second generation Global Malaria Action Plan (GMAP2) in 2015.

IOM's Global Response to Malaria: Country Projects

