

Refugee Statements

The refugee crisis and the role of the the International Primary Care Respiratory Group (IPCRG)

Since the formation in 1951 of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR), almost 55 million *persons of concern* have been registered as *displaced* worldwide up to the end of 2014. The numbershave doubled in the last 10 years[1]. Large numbers of people have been displaced from countries in Africa, South America, Asia and the Middle East. In 2015, an estimated 850,000 Syrian refugees sought to relocate to Europe.

Faced by the refugee crisis in Europe, Wonca Europe released a statement at its conference in Istanbul inOctober 2015[2]. The IPCRG, as a collaborating organisation with Wonca Europe, lent its support to that statement.

The IPCRG understands the risks to the health of people who are displaced from their homes and their workand often separated from their families. While the risk to public health from refugees moving into new countries is low[3], the impact on the physical[4] and mental health[5] of refugees is substantial.

Communicable diseases are the major cause of morbidity among refugees [6] ... the majority of these [being]respiratory tract infections, malaria and diarrhoea. The UNHCR however, warns that non-communicable diseases ... have increasingly become a public health burden for refugee communities. The UNHCR recognises the role of primary care in the delivery of cost effective care to people with non-communicable and mental health diseases.

As the global organisation of primary care health professionals with an interest and expertise in respiratorymedicine, the IPCRG calls on governments to acknowledge the differing health needs of refugees and to provide adequate support to primary care doctors and nurses to address these needs.

As a proven provider of Teach the Teacher programmes which deliver health education tailored to the needs of individual countries, the International Primary Care Respiratory Group is able and willing to support trainingfor primary care doctors in the management of people with respiratory diseases to alleviate the health impact on displaced persons.

Board of Directors

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[2] http://www.woncaeurope.org/content/wonca-europe-2015-istanbul-statement.

Accessed on 3rd December2015

[3] <u>Alfredo Morabia</u> and <u>Georges C. Benjamin</u> The Refugee Crisis in the Middle East and Public Health

Am J Public Health. 2015 December; 105(12): 2405–2406.

[4] Lam E, McCarthy A, Brennan M. Vaccine-preventable diseases in humanitarian emergencies amongrefugee and internally-displaced populations. Hum Vaccin Immunother. 2015 Nov 2;11(11):2627-36

[5] <u>Hirani K</u>, <u>Payne D</u>, <u>Mutch R</u>, <u>Cherian S</u>. Health of adolescent refugees resettling in high-incomecountries. <u>Arch Dis Child.</u> 2015 Oct 15

[6] Refugee public health, including HIV/AIDS.

Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme. Standing Committee 63rd meeting 3 June 2015