

Refugee Situation in Europe

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“A refugee is a person who has fled their country of origin and is unable or unwilling to return because of a well-founded fear of being persecuted because of their race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion.”
(Amnesty International 2019)

Asylum seeker

An asylum seeker is an individual who is seeking international protection. In countries with individualised procedures, an asylum seeker is someone whose claim has not yet been finally decided on by the country in which he or she has submitted it. Not every asylum seeker will ultimately be recognised as a refugee, but every refugee is initially an asylum seeker.

Economic migrant

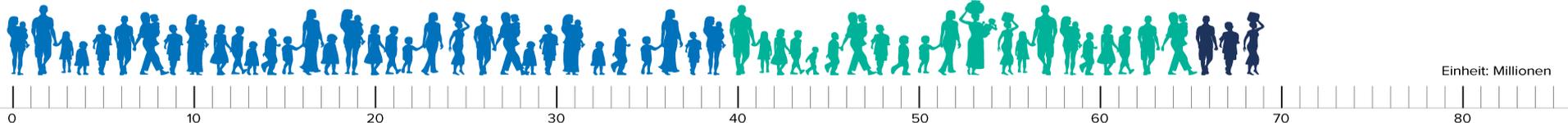
An economic migrant is someone who leaves his or her country of origin purely for financial and/or economic reasons. Economic migrants choose to move in order to find a better life and they do not flee because of persecution. Therefore they do not fall within the criteria for refugee status and are not entitled to receive international protection.

Resettlement

Resettlement is the transfer of refugees from the country in which they have sought refuge to another State that has agreed to admit them. The refugees will usually be granted asylum or some other form of long-term resident rights and, in many cases, will have the opportunity to become citizens. However, the number of resettlement places has decreased over the last couple of years, with a significant gap now existing between those identified by UNHCR in need of resettlement and the number of places being made available by states.

(Amnesty International 2019)

68,5 Millionen Menschen auf der Flucht



Binnenvertriebene
40 Millionen

Flüchtlinge
25,4 Millionen

Asylsuchende
3,1 Millionen

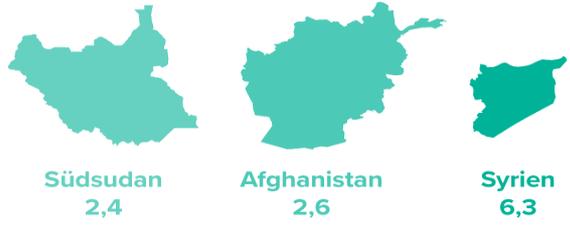
19,9 Millionen unter UNHCR-Mandat
5,4 Millionen palästinensische Flüchtlinge, die bei UNRWA registriert sind

Wo die meisten Flüchtlinge aufgenommen wurden

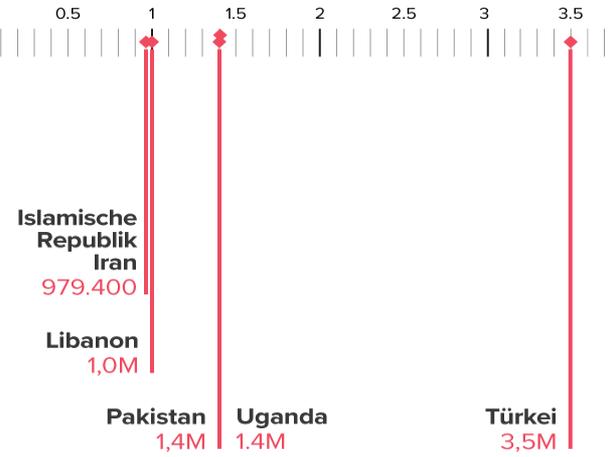


85 Prozent der Flüchtlinge weltweit leben in Entwicklungsländern

57% der Flüchtlinge weltweit kommen aus nur drei Ländern



Hauptaufnahmeländer



10 Millionen Staatenlose

102.800 Flüchtlinge neu angesiedelt

44.400 Menschen fliehen im Durchschnitt pro Tag aufgrund von Konflikten und Verfolgung

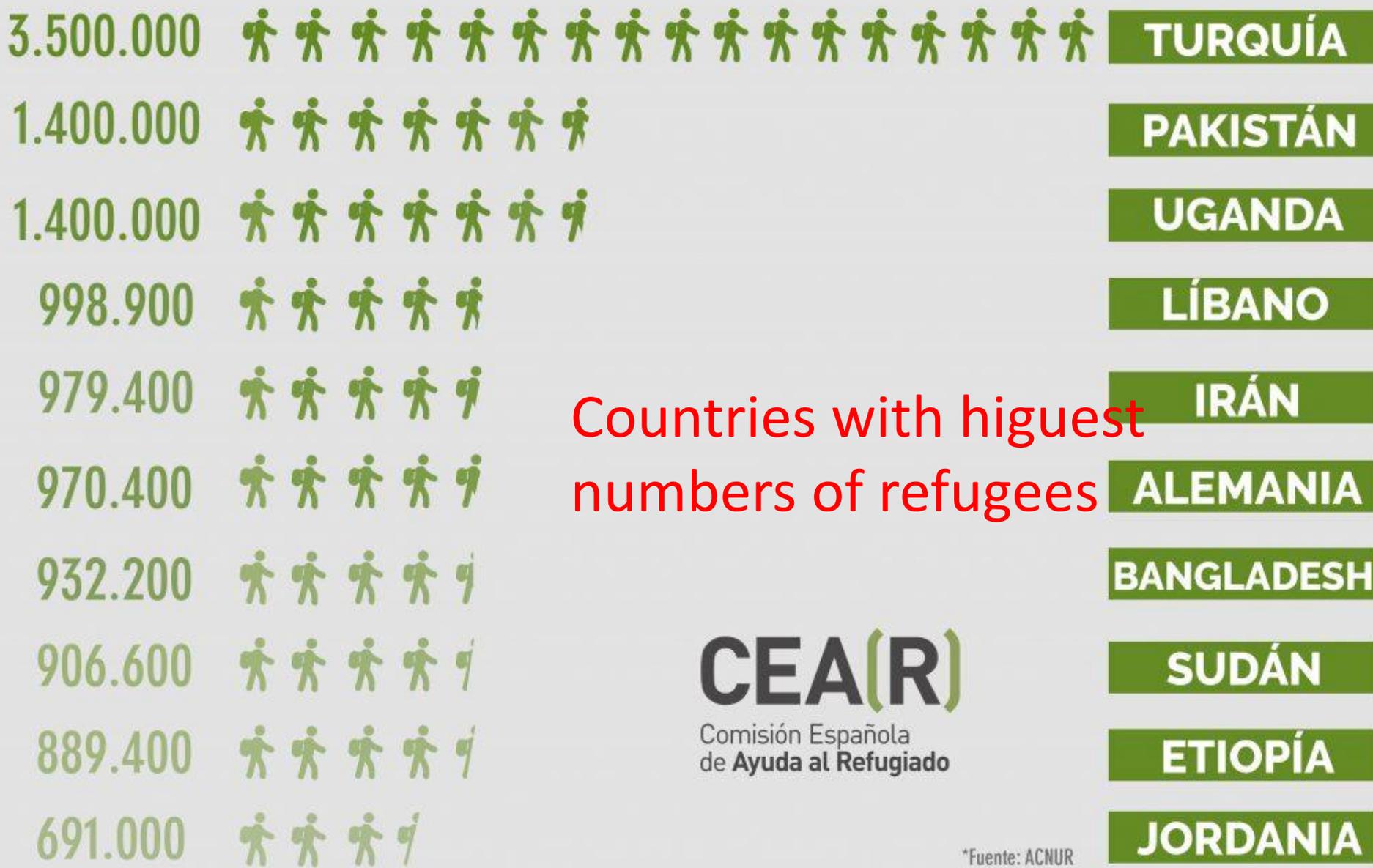
16.765 MitarbeiterInnen
UNHCR beschäftigt 16.765 MitarbeiterInnen weltweit (Stand 30. November 2018)

138 Länder
UNHCR ist in 138 Ländern aktiv (Stand 30. November 2018)

UNHCR finanziert sich fast ausschließlich durch freiwillige Beiträge, 87 Prozent davon von Regierungen und der EU sowie zehn Prozent von privaten Spendern

(PAÍSES CON MAYOR NÚMERO DE REFUGIADOS)

2017



Countries with highest numbers of refugees

CEA(R)

Comisión Española de Ayuda al Refugiado

*Fuente: ACNUR

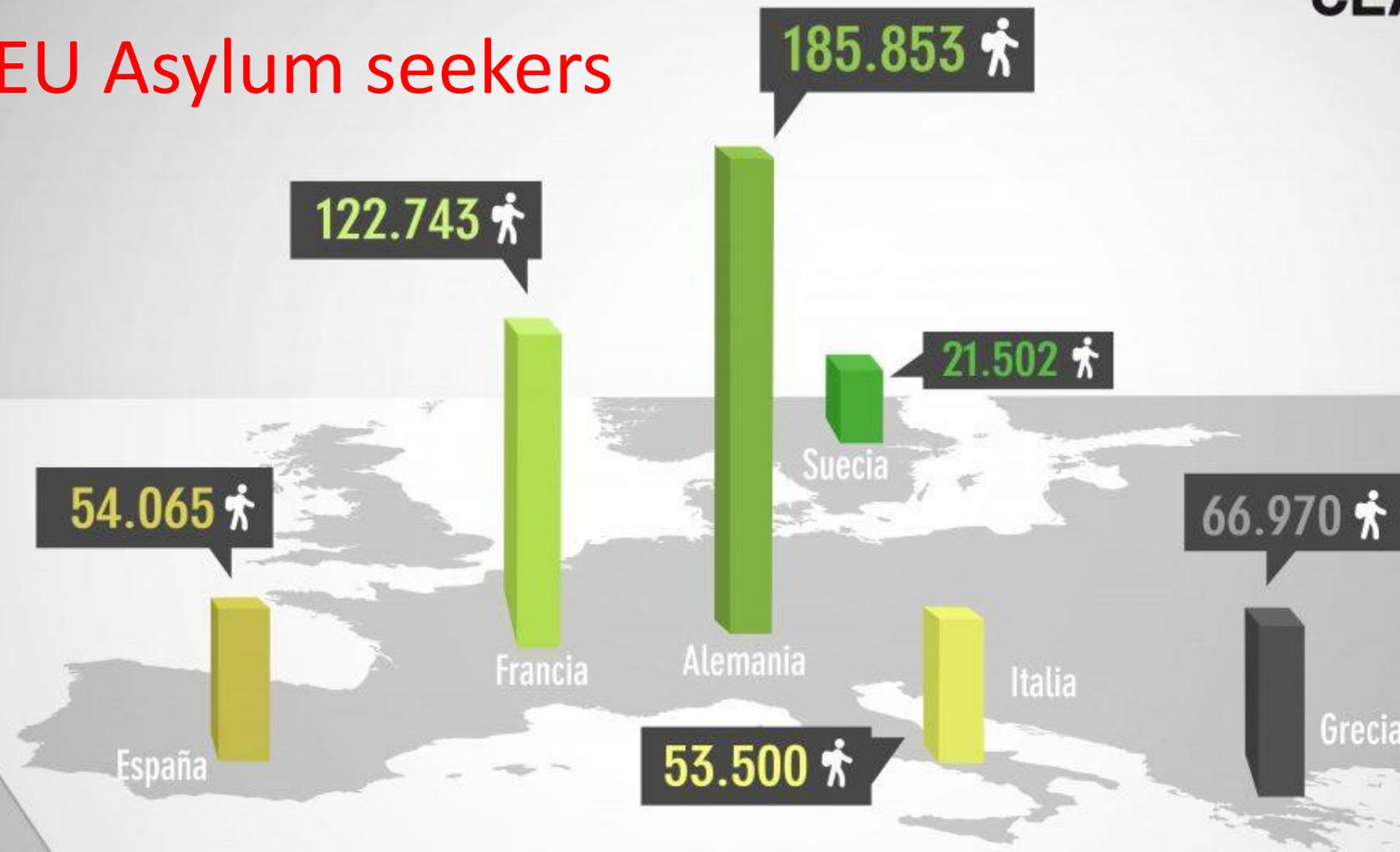


Total entradas **123.461**

FUENTE: ACNUR



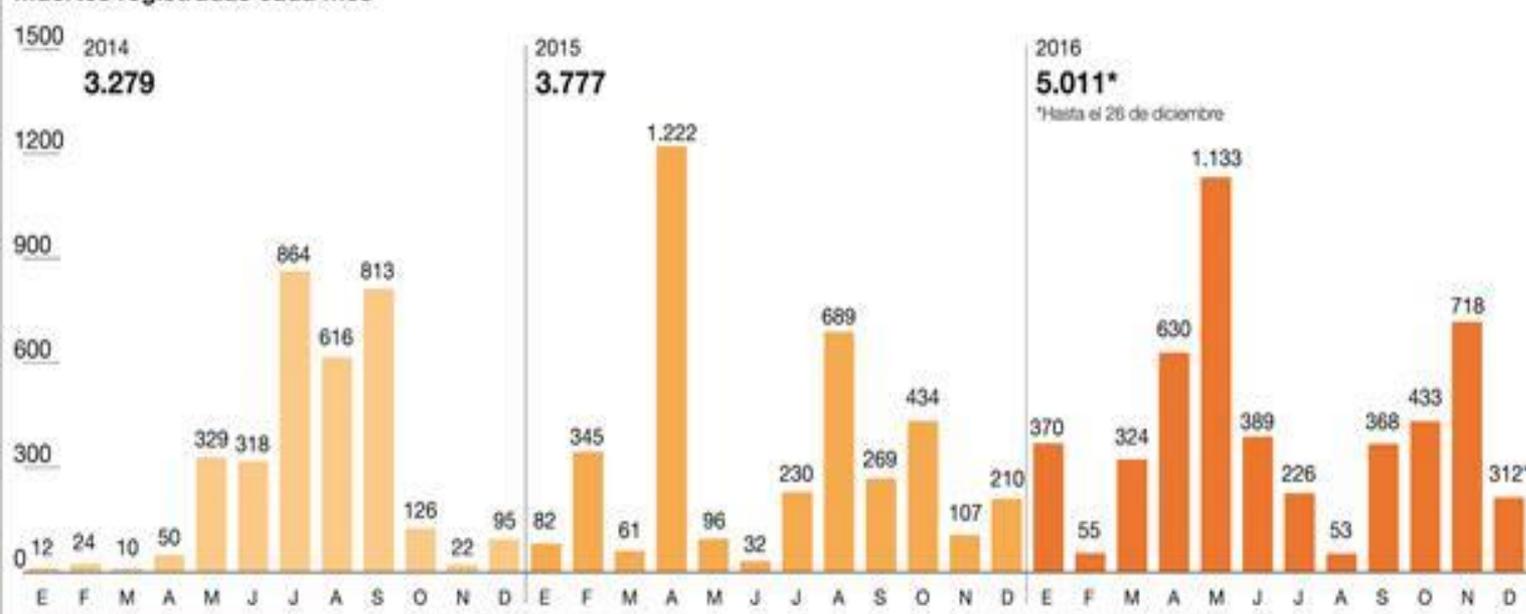
EU Asylum seekers



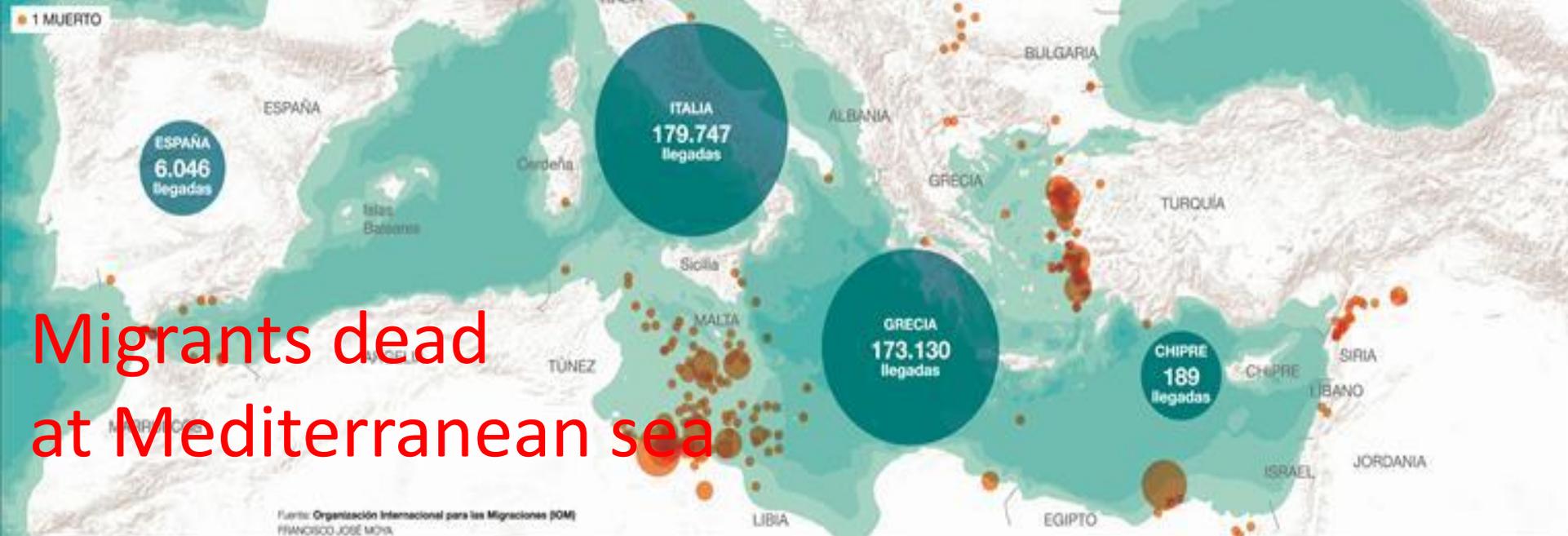
FUENTE: Eurostat y ECRE

MIGRANTES FALLECIDOS EN EL MEDITERRÁNEO

Muertes registradas cada mes



Fallecidos por zonas en el 2016



Migrants dead at Mediterranean sea

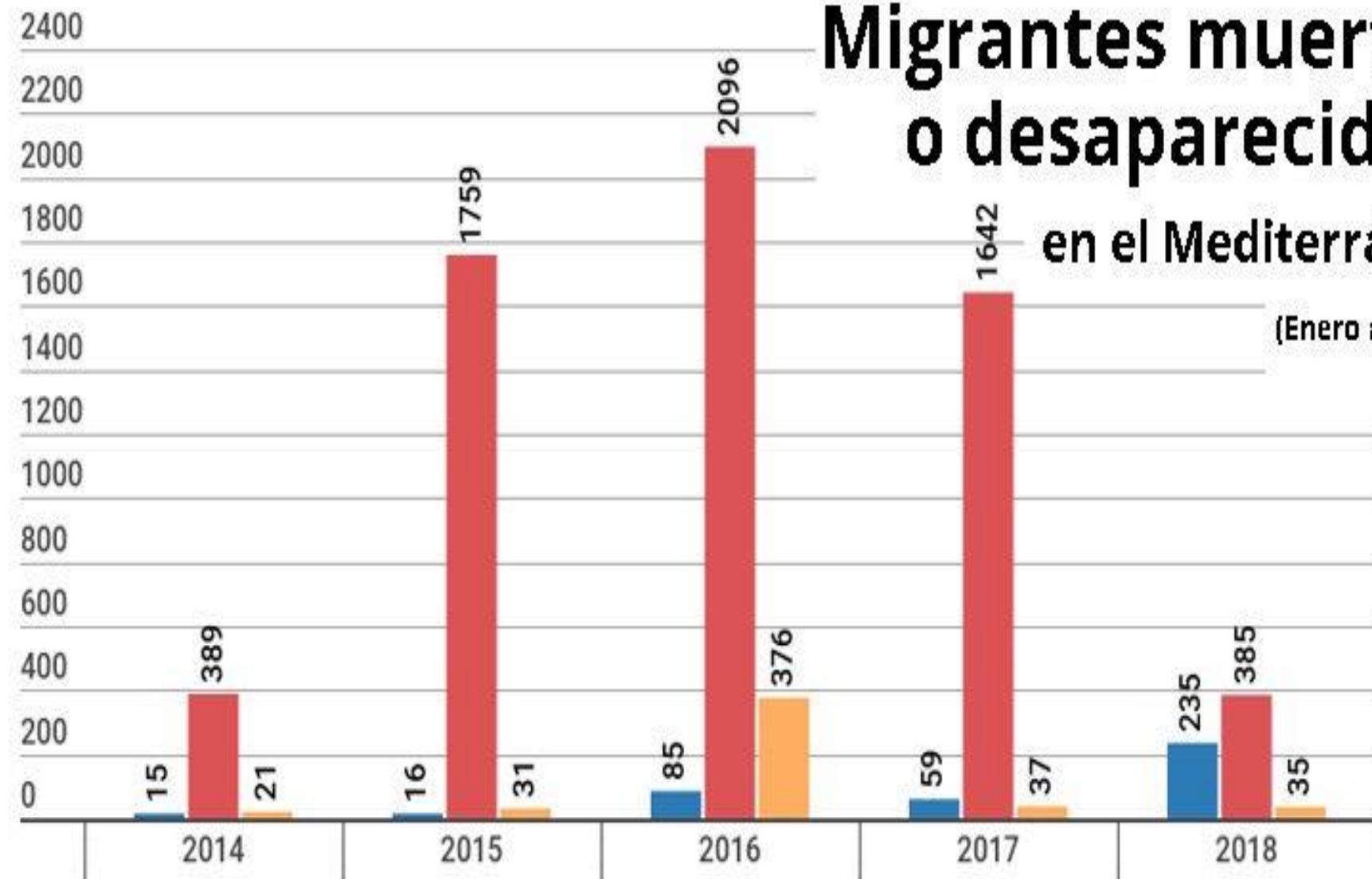
Fuente: Organización Internacional para las Migraciones (OIM)
FRANCISCO JOSÉ MOYA

Migrantes muertos o desaparecidos en el Mediterráneo

(Enero a mayo)

(Enero a mayo)

europapress.es



● La ruta del oeste ● La ruta central ● La ruta del este

Fuente: Missing Migrants de la OIM

Health Policy framework for refugees



United Nations (2015) The Global Goals for sustainable development

World Health Organisation

- in January 2017, the Executive Board requested to develop a framework of priorities and guiding principles to promote the health of refugees and migrants
- resolution urges Member States to strengthen international cooperation regarding the health of refugees and migrants in line with the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants
- providing the necessary health-related assistance through bilateral and international cooperation to those countries hosting and receiving large populations of refugees and migrants, as well as using the Framework of priorities and guiding principles at all levels
- resolution requested to conduct **a situation analysis and identify best practices, experiences** and lessons learned in order to contribute to the development of a global action plan for the Seventy-second World Health Assembly in 2019.
 - <https://www.who.int/migrants/publications/situation-analysis-reports/en/>

Situation in Europe

- 90 Million Migrants live in Europe (almost 10% of the population in the Region)
 - 5,2 Million refugees and 1,4 Million asylum seekers
- Access to health services:
 - In theory everyone has the right to access health services (EU Charter of fundamental rights)
 - In practice accessings with public health systems depends on the status of the individual migrant

„In General, refugees and asylum seekers have suboptimal access to primary health care services in the WHO European Region, which results in over-reliance on emergency services.“ (WHO 2018)

Challenges for Health Care Systems in Europe

Social determinants of health

- Socioeconomic, cultural, environmental
- Lifestyle factors

Migration is a social determinant in and of itself

Key Determinants for health but also responsible for inequalities and inequities.

Disease burden

- Communicable diseases
 - Perception of an association between migration and the importation of infectious diseases
- Non-communicable diseases
 - Chronic diseases
 - Psychological health problems

Literature

Amnesty International (2019): Do you know the difference between a refugee and an asylum seeker? The most common refugee terminology explained. Under. <https://www.amnesty.org.au/refugee-and-an-asylum-seeker-difference/> Access at 04.05.2019

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