



Garantizando la protección en salud a personas migrantes internacionales en Chile: Avances y retos pendientes

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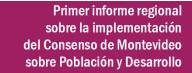






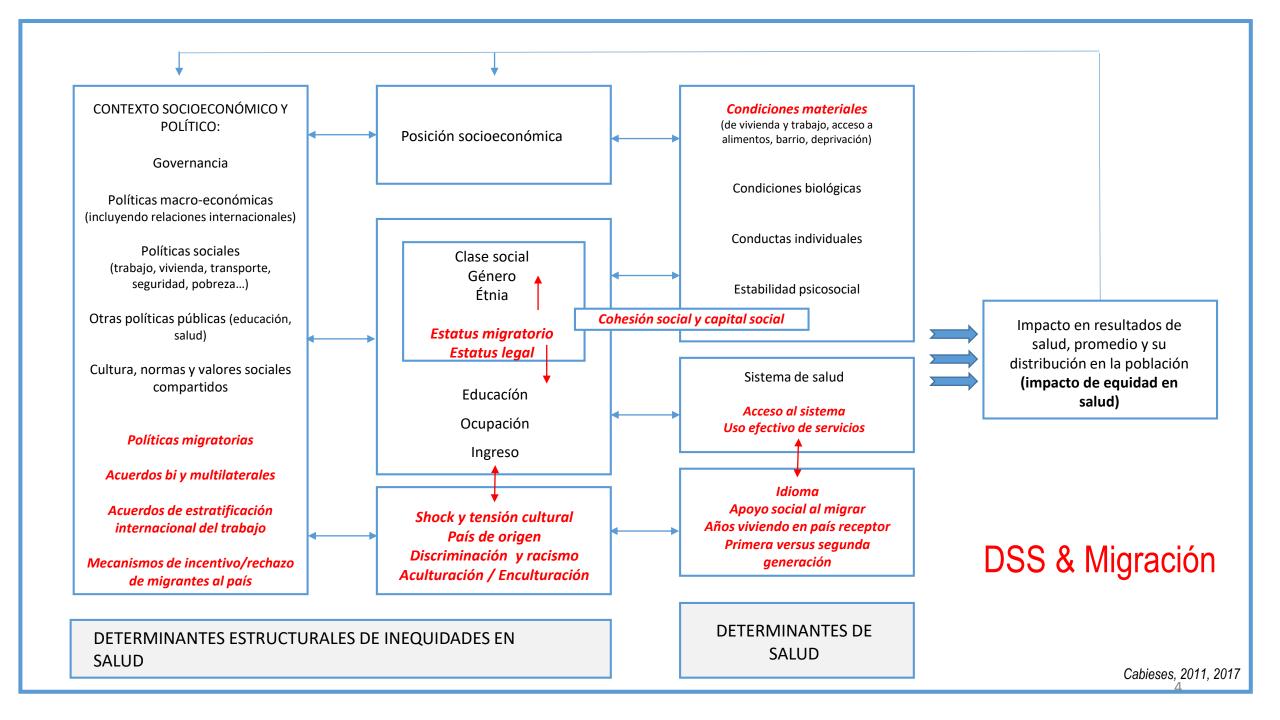






Abordando la salud como **proceso social**... Y la migración internacional como un **determinante social de la salud**







Pacto Global y Salud

Proposal for Action in Health EXPLICIT INCLUSION OF HEALTH IN THE GLOBAL COMPACT FOR SAFE, ORDERLY AND REGULAR MIGRATION

Migrants have the right to complete physical, mental and social well-being.

To ensure a comprehensive and humane approach to migration management, the inclusion of the health dimension is fundamental.

Migration contributes to the development of countries, both in communities of origin and destination. In the Americas, the number of people who migrated across international borders has increased by 36% throughout the last 15 years, reaching over 65 million people. A high proportion of these people neither have access to comprehensive health services, 'nor do they have financial protection for issues concerning their health. Often, structural and social barriers such as non-inclusive health policies and systems for migrant populations and high healthcare costs, make it challenging to access these services. This is also compounded by cultural differences, different languages, stigmatization and discrimination, as well as migrants' fear of arrest and deportation. The region is also experiencing a constant flow of people who are returned to their communities of origin, and who are subject to added vulnerabilities associated with the migration cycle², along with challenges in the reintegration process, a population in transit that has been exposed to emerging diseases, sexual abuse and violence, as well as complex social and psychosocial processes that affect family members who were left behind.

In May 2017, the World Health Assembly endorsed resolution WHA70.15 on **Erromoting** the Health of Refugees and Migrants Lurging the 194 Member States of the World Health Organization (WHO) to strengthen international cooperation in health of refugees and migrants in alignment with the 2016 **Elsew York Declaration** for Refugees and Migrants III 2001, Heads of State within the Organization of American States (QAS) agreed to establish an Inter-American Program for promoting and protecting the human rights of all migrants, regardless of their migratory status. In 2016, the 55th Directing Council of the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) endorsed resolution CD55.R13 on the **Elsealth** of **Migrants** Lurging Member States to generate policies and programs that address health inequities affecting migrants, and to promote actions on borders. Moreover, in November 2016 the Regional Conference on Migration (RCM) incorporated **Effigration and Health** as a Human Rights' thematic focus for the Regional Consultation Group on Migration. In April 2017, Ministers of Health of the Americas signed the **Effinisterial Declaration on Health and Migration in Mesoamerica** where, as Member States of the United Nations System and the Inter-American System, they recognize the commitments made to improve the health of migrants, based on the recommendations of international framework instruments.

To provide health inputs to draft zero of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM), PAHO and the International Organization for Migration (IOM), along with Member States, other United Nations Agencies and relevant stakeholders, have developed the "Proposed Health Component for the GCM?" In order to adapt this document to the Americas⁴, the Expert Group that conforms the Steering Committee of the Joint Initiative on the Health of Migrants developed this proposal for action, with technical support from IOM and PAHO/WHO. This proposal for action has been presented to partner organizations of the Joint Initiative, to the governments of countries in the Americas, and to different Regional Forums on health and migration, including the Council of Ministers of Health of Central America (COMISCA) and RCM.

GOAL: Explicit inclusion of the health dimension in the GCM

Proposed commitments in accordance with the six thematic consultations organized by the United Nations on the GCM.

Topic 1. Human rights of migrants

Effectively implement existing instruments, or develop harmonized local, national, binational and regional instruments, that facilitate the elimination of obstacles and generate evidence on the exercise of the right to health of migrants, such as standards, protocols, agreements and information systems, regardless of their migratory status.

Topic 2. Effects of irregular and regular migration

Develop national intersectoral mechanisms of healthcare and protection to ensure the rights of migrants in conditions of vulnerability, regardless of their migratory status and during all stages of the migration cycle, including the stages of return and social reintegration.

Topic 3. International cooperation and the governance of migration in all its dimensions

Develop a technical and financial international cooperation agenda on the health of migrants, that is prioritized and articulated, and that addresses all stages of the migration cycle.

Topic 4. Smuggling of migrants, trafficking in women, children and youth

Strengthen the capacities of the health sector to:

- detect, refer and provide comprehensive care, including psychosocial support, to victims of trafficking and other forms of slavery and kidnapping; and
- address the physical and emotional consequences linked to the smuggling/trafficking of migrants.

Topic 5: Contributions of migrants and diasporas in sustainable development

Promote mechanisms that enable diasporas to strengthen the health and social protection systems in the communities of origin, through mechanisms that facilitate the mobilization of human, technical and financial resources.

Topic 6: Migrations caused by the effects of climate change or crises contexts

Develop public policies that promote health equity in communities of origin, as response to factors that drive migration in vulnerable conditions.

Means of compliance and verification

The Ministries of Health are responsible for carrying out the necessary actions to fulfill any commitments agreed upon. IOM and WHO, in particular PAHO, would be responsible for promoting the implementation of these commitments in coordination with other Agencies of the United Nations System. These institutions are responsible for providing technical support, strengthening inter-institutional coordination and international collaboration mechanisms, providing advice to strengthen legal frameworks to ensure the exercise of the Right to Health, and facilitating the mobilization of human, technical, and financial resources to reinforce the social response in health for migrants and their families. Specific mechanisms should be created to monitor compliance with the goals and commitments adopted by the Ministries of Health, as well as to evaluate that the implemented actions have achieved the expected results. The proposed commitments should be implemented with the support of multilateral funds established in the context of the GCM.

¹Comprehensive health services are understood as individual and collective promotion, prevention, disease treatment, rehabilitation and palliative health services.

²The migration cycle is understood as the different stages during the migration process including communities of origin, transit, destination and return.

³ See attached document in English "Proposed Health Component for the GCM"

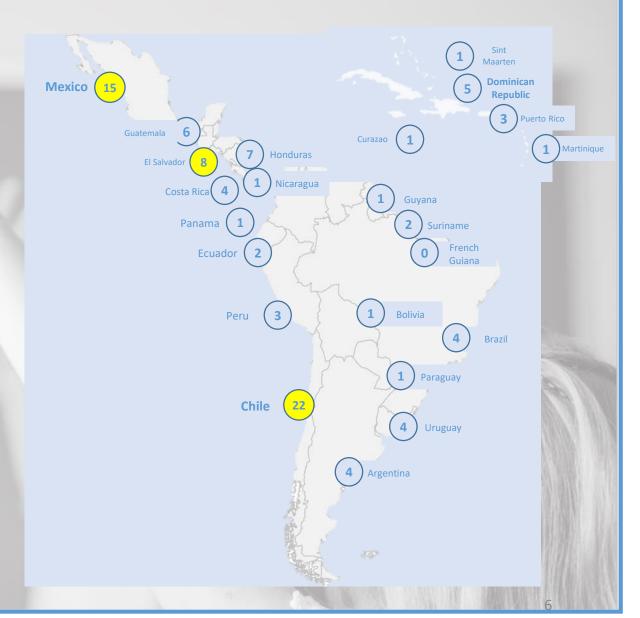
⁴Details on the development process of this proposal are available at www.saludymigración.org

Políticas de salud hacia migrantes en LAC

Revisión de Web gubernamentales: 104 iniciativas

5 conceptos para análisis de estas políticas, programas o intervenciones en la region:

- 1. Derechos Humanos (casi todos)
- 2. Proceso Migratorio (la mayoría)
- 3. Interculturalidad en salud (n=6)
- 4. Bien superior del niño (n=18)
- 5. Intersectorialidad y SeTPs (n=8)



En Chile, la política sanitaria y la migración internacional

1984: Regulación Presidencial N°597 Inmigrantes pueden obtener visa/RUT

2007: Protección social y de salud a refugiados en Chile

2015-2017: Diseño y ejecución del Piloto Nacional de Salud Inmigrantes
MINSAL

2017: Evaluación del Piloto Nacional Oct 2017: Lanzamiento de la Política Nacional de Salud de Inmigrantes

2006: Mujeres inmigrantes embarazadas pueden acceder a atención prenatal gratuita

2009: Atención de emergencia a migrantes internacionales

El Consejo Nacional de Política Migratoria fue creado 2016: Decreto 67
y Circular Numero
4 de acceso a
salud pública para
inmigrantes sin
RUT

2018: Plan de Acción de la Política





COBERTURA: ¿Qué tipo de previsión de salud tienen personas migrantes internacionales en Chile (autoreporte) según la encuesta CASEN?

| | CASEN 2013 | | CASEN 2015 | | CASEN 2017 | |
|------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|----------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| | Población local | Población | Población local | Población inmigrante | Población local | Población |
| | Proporción | inmigrante | Proporción | Proporción | Proporción | inmigrante |
| | IC al 95% | Proporción | IC al 95% | IC al 95% | IC al 95% | Proporción |
| | | IC al 95% | | | | IC al 95% |
| No sabe/No tiene | 2,5 (2,3-2,8) | 8,9 (7,3-10,8)* | 4,4 (4,2-4,6) | 17,5 (14,4-21,1)* | 4,2 (3,9-4,3) | 18,6 (16,2-21,3)* |
| | | | | | | |
| Público (FONASA) | 78,6 (77,7-79,4) | 68,7 (63,9-73,1)* | 77,7 (76,8-78,5) | 62,0 (57,5-66,4)* | 78,7 (77,8-79,5) | 65,1 (61,4-68,8)* |
| | | | | | | |
| Privado (ISAPRE) | 14,1 (13,4-14,9) | 18,1 (14,7-21,9)* | 15,0 (14,3-15,8) | 17,6 (14,4-21,2)* | 14,4 (13,6-15,1) | 14,7 (12,1-17,6)* |
| | | | | | | |
| Otro | 2,9 (2,8-3,2) | 2,3 (1,5 – 3,5)* | 2,9 (2,7-3,2) | 2,9 (1,8-4,7)* | 2,8 (2,5-3,1) | 1,6 (1,1-2,3)* |
| | | | | | | |

^{*}Denota diferencias estadísticamente significativas al 95% al comparar para cada año población inmigrante y población local.

Fuente: B Cabieses, M Chepo, A Obach, M Espinoza. 2019. Towards universal coverage for international migrants in Chile: accessibility and acceptability indicators from a multi-methods study. Medical Research Archives 7 (1)

USO EFECTIVO: ¿Cuál es la chance de inmigrantes de no satisfacer sus necesidades de salud comparado con chilenos? CASEN 2017

| | Necesidades a corto plazo | | | | |
|------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|--|--|
| | Demanda | Necesidad | Barreras | | |
| | no expresada | no satisfecha | de acceso | | |
| | OR IC95% | OR IC95% | OR IC95% | | |
| Inmigrante | 1,73 1,22 - 2,47 * | 3,12 1,31 - 7,44 * | 1,17 0,75 - 1,84 | | |

| Necesidades a largo plazo | | | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| No cobertura | Necesidad | | | | |
| AUGE-GES | no satisfecha | | | | |
| OR IC95% | OR IC95% | | | | |
| 2,71 1,97 - 3,73 * | 3,3 1,89 - 5,7 * | | | | |

Chileno= 1 (ref)

Modelo ajustado por sexo, edad, etnia, educación, ingreso, tipo de previsión.

^{*}Denota diferencias estadísticamente significativas al 95% al comparar para cada año población inmigrante y población local. Fuente: M Oyarte & B Cabieses 2019. Rev Saude Publica (en revisión).

Ministerio de Salud: PLAN DE ACCION 2019:

LINEAMIENTOS ESTRATÉGICOS

- 1. Armonización y adecuación del marco normativo
- 2. Sistema sensible a las personas migrantes: accesibilidad y aceptabilidad en el derecho a la salud
- 3. Abordaje integral de la salud de migrantes internacionales: sectorial e intersectorial
- Transversalización de la salud de los migrantes internacionales en los programas e intervenciones de salud
- 5. Monitoreo, seguimiento e información de salud
- 6. Trabajo, ambiente, salud y migración
- Comunicación y desarrollo de acciones en contra la discriminación xenofobia y estigmatización de las personas migrantes

MIGRACIÓN & INFANCIA

- 1. Gestante migrante: mayor riesgo biopsicosocial que chilenas e inicio tardío control prenatal (Cabieses et al 2018 Rev Chilena Pediatria)
- 2. Más partos normales que chilenas, ligera mayor hospitalización respiratoria perinatal que chilenos (Cabieses et al 2018 Rev Chilena Pediatria)
- 3. Niños migrantes: menor acceso a sistemas de salud en todo el mundo y en Chile (Markkulla, Cabieses et al 2018 Globalization & Health; Chepo & Cabieses 2018 CMS)
- 4. Niños vulnerables: mayor accidentabilidad 1-6 años, mayor riesgo de rezago psicomotor y mayor riesgo de violencia que niños chilenos (Bernales, Cabieses et al 2018. Salud Püblica Mex)
- 5. La invisibilidad de los adolescentes y jóvenes migrantes (Obach & Cabieses 2018 CMS)



- 1. Adulto mayor migrante: menor proporción de chilenos
- 2. Menor proporción casados y convivientes que chilenos
- Mayor proporción trabajando que chilenos (57% versus 34% en 60-79 años, CASEN 2015)
- Menor proporción en tratamiento médico AUGE/GES que chilenos (40% versus 52% en 60-79 años, CASEN 2015)

Cabieses 2018. Congreso de geriatría y gerontología de Chile. Sin publicar.

Al cierre...

En concordancia con lo presentado hoy y documentos relacionados que aquí se discuten,

- Los derechos -en salud- de las personas migrantes constituyen una prioridad en todas las iniciativas en torno a la cooperación sobre migración en la región (Consenso Montevideo sobre Población y Desarrollo).
- 2. Se debe aumentar la disponibilidad de datos oportunos, fiables y de calidad desglosados por diversas variables incluyendo estatus migratorio (ODS17.18).
- 3. Es fundamental la vigilancia y evaluación de toda estrategia diseñada e implementada en salud para población migrante internacional (Plan de Acción Minsal 2019).
- 4. Se está al debe sobre un verdadero abordaje intercultural de la salud (Consenso Montevideo sobre Población y Desarrollo y Plan de Acción Minsal 2019).
- 5. Debe aumentar la investigación científica y la colaboración entre el sector salud, la academia, la sociedad civil y organismos internacionales (Plan de Acción Minsal 2019).











La migración internacional como determinante social de la salud en Chile:

evidencia y propuestas para políticas públicas

Cabieses B / Bernales M / McIntyre AM



















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