

Tuberculosis Control in Migrant Populations

Guiding Principles and Proposed Actions



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WHO Library Cataloguing-in-Publication Data

Tuberculosis Control in Migrant Populations: Guiding Principles and Proposed Actions

1. Tuberculosis – prevention and control. 2. Transients and migrants. I. World Health Organization Regional Office for the Western Pacific.

ISBN 978 92 9061 775 4 (NLM Classification: WF 200)

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CONTENTS

Abbreviations.....	iv
Glossary of migration-related terms.....	v
1. Introduction.....	1
1.1 Migration: trends, health impacts and importance.....	1
1.2 Global consensus development on migrant health.....	2
1.3 Purpose and scope of document.....	3
1.4 Classification of migrant populations.....	5
2. Guiding principles and proposed actions.....	7
2.1 Monitoring migrant health.....	8
2.2 Policy and legal frameworks.....	10
2.3 Migrant sensitive health systems.....	13
2.4 Partnerships, networks and multi-country frameworks.....	17
References.....	20

ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS	acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
APEC	Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
GFMD	Global Forum on Migration and Development
HIV	human immunodeficiency virus
ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
IOM	International Organization for Migration
MDR-TB	multidrug-resistant tuberculosis
NTP	national TB control programme
TB	tuberculosis
WHO	World Health Organization

GLOSSARY OF MIGRATION-RELATED TERMS

International Organization for Migration (1)

Asylum seeker	A person who seeks safety from persecution or serious harm in a country other than his or her own and awaits a decision on the application for refugee status under relevant international and national instruments. In case of a negative decision, the person must leave the country and may be expelled, as may any non-national in an irregular or unlawful situation, unless permission to stay is provided on humanitarian or other related grounds.
Border control	A state's regulation of the entry and departure of people to and from its territory, in exercise of its sovereignty, whether this is conducted at the physical border or outside of the territory in an embassy or consulate.
Border crossing	The physical act of crossing a border either at an established checkpoint or elsewhere along the border.
Casual cross-border migrant	A person who moves informally across porous borders into neighbouring countries, usually over the span of days or weeks.
Circular migration	The fluid movement of people between countries, including temporary or long-term movement which may be beneficial to all involved, if occurring voluntarily and linked to the labour needs of countries of origin and destination.
Contractual labour	Labour supplied for a specific purpose over a fixed period of time by a contractor.
Country of destination	The country that is a destination for migratory flows (regular or irregular). See also <i>host country</i> , <i>receiving country</i> .
Country of origin	The country that is a source of migratory flows (regular or irregular). See also <i>sending country</i> .
Deportation	The act of a state in the exercise of its sovereignty in removing a non-national from its territory to his or her country of origin or third state after refusal of admission or termination of permission to remain.

Documented migrant	A migrant who entered a country lawfully and remains in the country in accordance with his or her admission criteria.
Foreigner	A person belonging to, or owing an allegiance to, another state.
Host country	See <i>country of destination, receiving country</i> .
Illegal migrant	See <i>irregular migrant, undocumented migrant</i> .
Immigration	A process by which non-nationals move into a country for the purpose of settlement.
Immigration status	Status of a migrant under the immigration law of the host country.
Internal migrant	A person who moves within the borders of a country, usually measured across regional, district or municipal boundaries, resulting in a change of usual place of residence.
Internal migration	A movement of people from one area of a country to another area of the same country for the purpose or with the effect of establishing a new residence. This migration may be temporary or permanent. Internal migrants move but remain within their country of origin (for example, rural to urban migration).
Internally displaced persons	People or groups of people who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized state border.

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