

**Agenda Item 23.2 . Global strategies and plans of action that are scheduled to expire within one year - WHO global action plan on promoting the health of refugees and migrants, 2019–2023**

*Migrants and refugees should ideally be included in national health systems . Given the protracted nature of many refugee situations this is preferable to dependence on humanitarian assistance.*

*This approach aligns with the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR) commitment to improve the transition between humanitarian and development assistance. Including refugees in national development planning is key to leveraging development capacities and resources in support of country-level refugee responses.*

*This is also consistent with the Global Compact for Migration (GCM), which calls for the incorporation of the health needs of migrants into local and national health-care policies and plans. Key to this is the understanding that migrants may have unique health needs.*

*The UK's health policies take account of refugees and migrants. The UK has a proud history of providing protection to those who need it, and our health services play a key part in their integration. Our 'Migrant Health Guide' contains sections about entitlements to the UK's national health services, health topics , guidance on health assessments for new migrant patients and over 100 country pages. New guidance is published for new groups of migrants arriving in the United Kingdom. A range of health services are free of charge in the UK for all irrespective of migration status, including accident and emergency services, diagnosis and treatment of communicable diseases, and services for treating a physical or mental condition caused by the likes of torture, female genital mutilation and domestic or sexual violence. Beyond this, refugees, asylum seekers are able to access the full range of health services including secondary care free of charge.*