Governments of the Americas have acknowledged the need to integrate health needs and the vulnerability of migrant workers into their national plans, policies, and strategies.

**Policy response**

- **2001**: Heads of State in the Americas agreed to establish an inter-American program for promoting and protecting the human rights of all migrants.
- **2008**: 61st World Health Assembly endorsed the WHO Resolution on the “Health of Migrants”.
- **2013**: The UN General Assembly adopted the Declaration of the High-Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development.
- **2015**: The UN General Assembly adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, recognizing “the positive contribution of migrants for inclusive growth and sustainable development”.
- **2016**: The UN Secretary General presented his report, “In Safety and Dignity: Addressing Large Movements of Refugees and Migrants”.

**The future of migrant health in the Americas**

1. Ensuring inclusive health services.
2. Improving mechanisms to provide financial protection.
3. Adopting inclusive policy and legal frameworks.
4. Ensuring the standardization and comparability of data among countries.
5. Strengthening intersectoral action and development of partnerships, networks, and multicity frameworks.

**Social determinants of health of migrants in the Americas**

- Individual: Limited educational attainment, irregular status, xenophobia, discrimination, and stigma.
- Relational: Limited health and other social protection and discrimination.
- Community: Limited access to housing and basic services, limited health and other social protection, and socioeconomic conditions.
- Social: Xenophobia, discrimination, and stigma.

**Migrants' access to health services**

In several countries in the Americas, only emergency and limited private charity health services are available to these migrants.