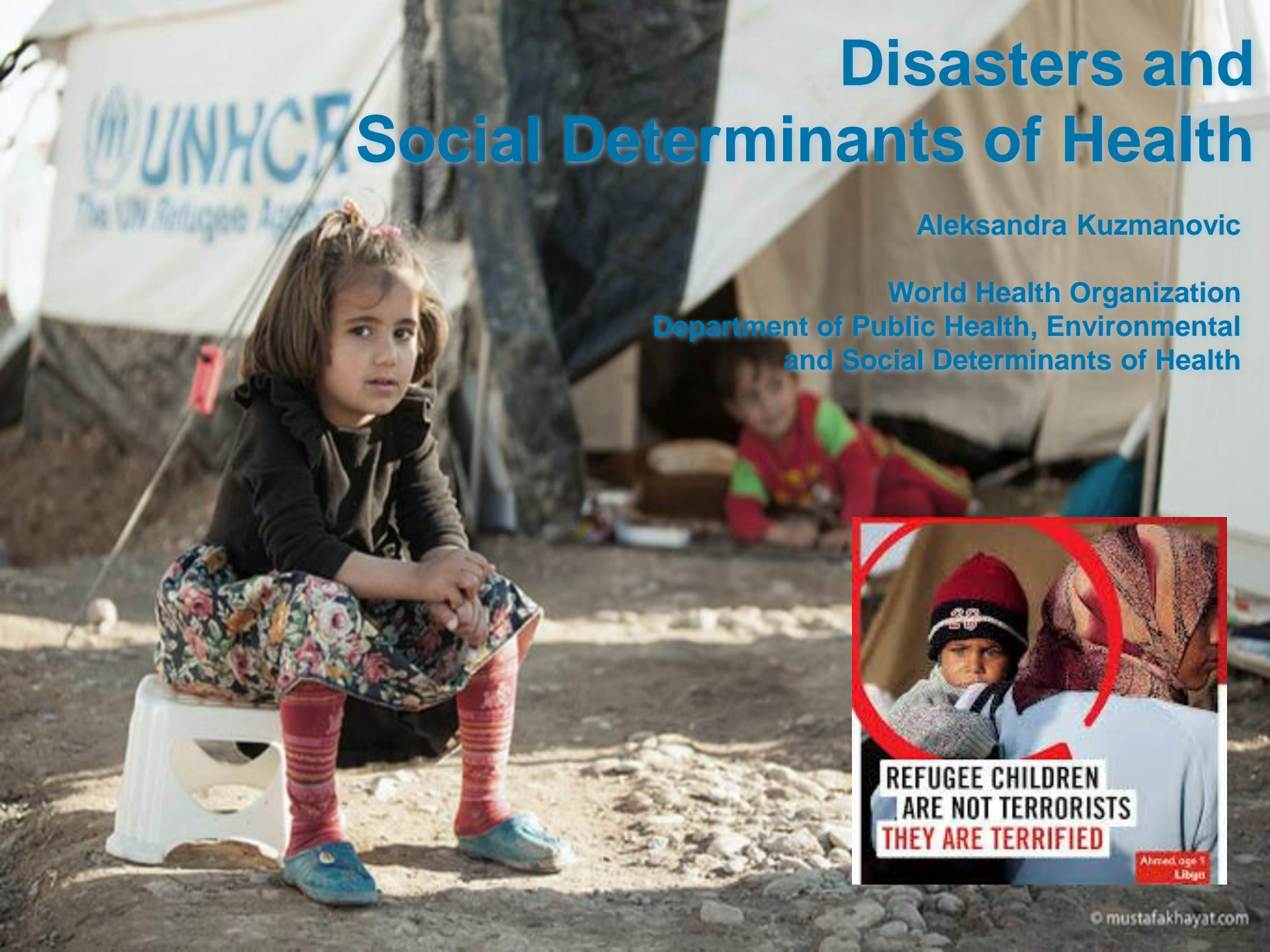


# Disasters and Social Determinants of Health


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**REFUGEE CHILDREN  
ARE NOT TERRORISTS  
THEY ARE TERRIFIED**

Ahmed, age 1  
Libya



The **social determinants of health (SDH)** are the conditions in which people are born, grow, work, live, and age, and the wider set of forces and systems shaping the conditions of daily life. These forces and systems include economic policies and systems, development agendas, social norms, social policies and political systems.

50% of inequalities in major NCDs are accounted by social inequalities in risk factors.

50 % of mortality reduction in child under-5 mortality between 1990 and 2010 was attributed to non-health sector investments.

Integrated social and medical services show up to 10-fold reductions in child mortality between treatment and control groups, as well as educational and employment co-benefits.

The background image shows a slum area with several small, dilapidated buildings. In the foreground, a group of people, including children, are sitting on a set of train tracks. A small shop with a blue awning is visible in the middle ground. The overall scene suggests a context of poverty and social inequality.

## Health equity:

The absence of unfair and avoidable or remediable differences in health among groups defined socially, economically, demographically or geographically.

## Population health interventions:

Aim to change the social context that influences health (Rose in Frohlich, 2014)

# HEALTH IN THE SDG ERA



# Conflicts

- The number of conflicts is decreasing but conflicts are getting more violent, affecting more people and lasting longer periods.
- *63 active conflicts in 2008 / 40 in 2014*
- *56 000 fatalities in 2008 / 180 000 in 2014*

*(International Institute for Strategic Studies)*

- Global impacts of conflicts in a globalized World :  
Migration and Global insecurity.



# The impact of conflict on social determinants of health

Devakumar et al. *Conflict and Health* (2015) 9:34  
DOI 10.1186/s13031-015-0061-6



CONFLICT AND HEALTH

Rujumba and Kwiringira *Conflict and Health* 2010, 4:18  
<http://www.conflictandhealth.com/content/4/1/18>



CONFLICT AND HEALTH

REVIEW

Open Access

## Child health in Syria: recognising the lasting effects of warfare on health

Delan Devakumar<sup>1\*</sup>, Marion Birch<sup>1</sup>, Leonard S. Rubenstein<sup>2</sup>, David Osrin<sup>1</sup>, Egbert Sondorp<sup>3</sup>  
and Jonathan C. K. Wells<sup>4</sup>



RESEARCH

Open Access

## Interface of culture, insecurity and HIV and AIDS: Lessons from displaced communities in Pader District, Northern Uganda

Joseph Rujumba<sup>1\*</sup>, Japheth Kwiringira<sup>2</sup>

# Examples of interventions



## **The Palestinian Medical Relief Society:**

- A comprehensive program to tackle malnutrition and anemia combined with job creation activities.
- Provide individuals with sheep and goats as source of milk and cheese for household and assist women to enter the job market.

*Source : Social determinants of health in countries in conflict  
A perspective from the Eastern Mediterranean Region – 2008*

## **Unconditional cash transfers**

- Studies in conflict countries have demonstrated that school fees and other indirect costs such as books and uniforms are a key expenditure priority when households receive income support.
- Increase in girls schooling by 40%.

*Source: The Role of Social Protection Programmes in Supporting Education in Conflict-Affected Situations- Rebecca Holmes 2010 UNESCO.*



# Suggestions for addressing the SDH in conflicts – the way forward

## Prevention

- Strengthen the health sector leadership in working with other sectors to tackle the social determinants of health and promote equity and social justice.

## During conflicts

- Strengthen international legislation to protect schools and medical structures to be targeted during conflicts.
- Identify violations of international humanitarian law.
- Implement equity analysis and reporting to better identify the key underlying factors which can reduce the impact of conflicts to the most vulnerable.
- Promote intersectoral action between humanitarian agencies.
- Enhance community engagement.

## Post conflict

- Promote an inclusive policy making process: post conflict as an opportunity to establish a more participatory model of governance.
- Reorient the health sector towards SDH and towards addressing health inequities.

# Conflicts in the context of the SDGs

## Game Changer

- Focusing on broad development and building fair communities and societies.

- Strengthening the rule of law and promoting human rights through the achievement of The SDG 16.



## Integration - Indivisibility

- The achievement of Goal 16 requires progress in all the SDGs.

- Achieving the targets of Goal 16 is crucial to the advancement of the other goals.

# Social Determinants of Health in Gaza

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<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9NGxZ-7Ic7w>

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# Thank you! Merci! Gracias!

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