

Survey

1) Please identify the main persistent manifestations of racism and related forms of discrimination caused by racism that may be prevalent in your country in the field of the right to health broadly including the underlying determinants of health, health outcomes and access to health care.

- There are no such manifestations in our country which is based on tolerance and coexistence in its policies and practices for all nationalities, races, ethnicities, religions, age groups, and genders where healthcare services are provided fairly with the principal of equity.

3) Under the right to health, states are obligated not to deny or limit equal access to preventive, curative and palliative health services for all persons, including members of minorities, asylum seekers and migrants, including irregular migrants; refraining from enforcing discriminatory practices as a state policy; and ensuring equal access to health care and health-related services provided by third parties. Please explain how this obligation is implemented in your country, what is working well and what is not well, and explain this in detailed data if possible.

- Providing world-class health care is one of the six pillars of the UAE's national agenda. The government is making continuous efforts to enhance the welfare and health care of the population, both citizens and residents.
- Moreover, National Health policies and legislations align with the UAE vision and values of Equality, equity, accessibility and availability of services of all groups of the society
- The indicators of the UAE National Agenda 2021 are in line with Goal 3 of the Global Agenda 2030, considering that health is one of the six national priorities of the UAE vision. The Ministry of Health and Prevention seeks to promote community health by providing innovative and equitable health care services for the population, both citizens and residents, in accordance with international standards, through an integrated health

legislative system, and in addition establishing one of the best health care systems in the world.

4) Please identify the effects of colonialism and the imposition of allopathic medicine on the availability of systems, medicine and practices based on traditional health knowledge, and on the right to health more broadly in your country. Please indicate whether in your country there are health services that give due consideration to, recognize or respectfully integrate systems, practices, preventive care, healing practices and medicines based on traditional/indigenous health knowledge. Please provide examples of these good practices.

- The health authorities in the UAE grant approval to practice the following branches of traditional, complementary and alternative medicine:
 - Chinese acupuncture
 - Indian traditional medicine (Ayurveda)
 - manual processing
 - cupping
 - Homeopathy
 - Natural treatment
 - Osteopathy treatment
 - Traditional Chinese medicine
- According to unified healthcare professional qualification requirements, TCAM (traditional complementary and alternative medicine) Healthcare Professionals applying for Licensure must fulfill the following requirements:
 - All applicants must demonstrate a current valid license/ registration to practice in home country or country of last employment (Where applicable).

- Physician must hold a valid Authorities license to practice as a physician relevant to the Authority he/she is applying to TCAM profession will be considered as an extended scope (Privilege) for the physician.
- All applicants must submit their complete transcripts that indicate the theory and clinical hours as applicable.
- Cupping shall be considered within the scope of Chinese medicine.
- Hijama shall be considered within the scope of Unani medicine.
- UAE nationals who wish to be licensed as Hijama Practitioner will be evaluated on case by case by the designated Authorities
- All TCAM practitioners must hold a valid BLS certificate.

5) Please provide examples of good legal and policy frameworks that address past and present effects of racism and related forms of racial discrimination, particularly with regard to access to basic ingredients as well as quality health care, goods, services and facilities, including sexual and reproductive health.

- The laws and policies of the UAE guarantee the provision of the best and most efficient health care services, while guaranteeing the rights of patients, both citizens and residents. Federal and local government agencies have developed policies in many health sectors such as health care, medicine, health facilities and others to achieve the objectives of the law and provide an integrated approach to health services in the UAE.
- Examples of Health Policies and laws that guarantee quality healthcare for the community:
 - National Mental Health Promotion policy for UAE
 - National policy for combatting communicable diseases in UAE
 - National Immunization Policy in UAE
 - Public Health Law

- The UAE offers health insurance that provides comprehensive medical coverage for all segments of society.
- Over the years, the UAE has launched many programs and campaigns to raise awareness of diseases and protect all segments of society, both citizens and residents, such as:
 - Free campaigns for early screening for breast cancer
 - Awareness campaign on the risks of chronic diseases and obesity
 - Mental health campaign
 - Cancer campaign
 - Early Diabetes Diagnosis Program

7) Please share good practices and examples regarding public health interventions that lead to adequate access (inside and outside the health sector), support the production of knowledge or implement programs that successfully address inequalities, in particular the impact of racism and related discrimination, as well as Other factors such as poverty or discrimination based on gender, gender identity and expression, sexual orientation, disability, and immigration status.

- The UAE is one of the most prominent countries in the world in caring for and protecting people, enhancing their health security and contributing to alleviating their suffering, not only at the local level, but also at the global level. This was evident during the Corona pandemic, as the UAE devoted its efforts to placing the human being at the top of its priorities since the beginning of the pandemic, and took the initiative to facilitate life **for citizens and residents without discrimination**, by adopting a number of policies, strategies and national plans to combat it, which included the provision of treatment and preventive services in accordance with the best specifications. It has launched many initiatives and

programs that have greatly contributed to the promotion and protection of human rights, including health and education rights and the promotion of food security.

8) Please share examples and good practices that create conditions for accountability in the public and private sectors that enable access to justice and reparation for victims of racism and discrimination on grounds such as colour, descent, national or ethnic origin, immigrant or refugee status in relation to the provision of health care, especially as it intersects with other factors such as poverty or discrimination based on age, gender, gender identity and expression, sexual orientation, disability, immigration status, health status such as HIV, albinism, etc. and rural-urban disparities.

- The UAE has given a high priority to the values of respect for human rights, deriving this from its cultural heritage, its constitution that guarantees civil liberties for all, and its legislative system that promotes the principles of justice, equality, tolerance, and respect for rights, in line with the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
- The UAE has also established the National Human Rights Commission, created a Ministry for Tolerance and Coexistence, and developed policies and laws to combat discrimination, allowing the person affected by discrimination to file a complaint with the judicial authorities under anti-discrimination laws and policies.

9) Please provide information on the sources of health financing in your country, the quantity and quality of said financing, as well as any assistance or financing terms, any global economic policies, and any austerity or other measures required or encouraged by international financial institutions, agencies or multilateral donors, which negatively affect health systems and people's access to health services in your country.

Please refer to the below link and search for the national health account report

<https://mohap.gov.ae/en/open-data/mohap-open-data>

11) Please also share good practices and provide examples regarding reparations for racial discrimination related to violations and abuses related to the right to health.

The following are legislations enforced in UAE in order to ensure no discrimination at all in all perspectives to the community:

- The Constitution of the United Arab Emirates
- Federal Law No. (3) of 2016 Concerning the Child Rights Law "Wadeema,"
- Federal Law No. (29) of 2006 regarding the rights of the disabled.
- Federal Decree-Law No. (33) of 2020 regulating labor relations
- Federal Law No. (13) of 2020 regarding public health.
- Federal Decree-Law No. (4) of 2016 regarding medical liability
- And Federal Decree-Law No. (5) of 2016 regulating the transfer and transplantation of human organs and tissues
- Cabinet Resolution No. 47 of 2018 adopting unified national standards for hospitals.
- Ministerial Resolution No. (14) for the year 2021 AD regarding the adoption of the Charter of Patient Rights and Duties