

COVID-19 impact on zoonotic disease risk solutions in displaced populations

Cambridge Global Food Security Food for Thoughts Coffee Break Seminar

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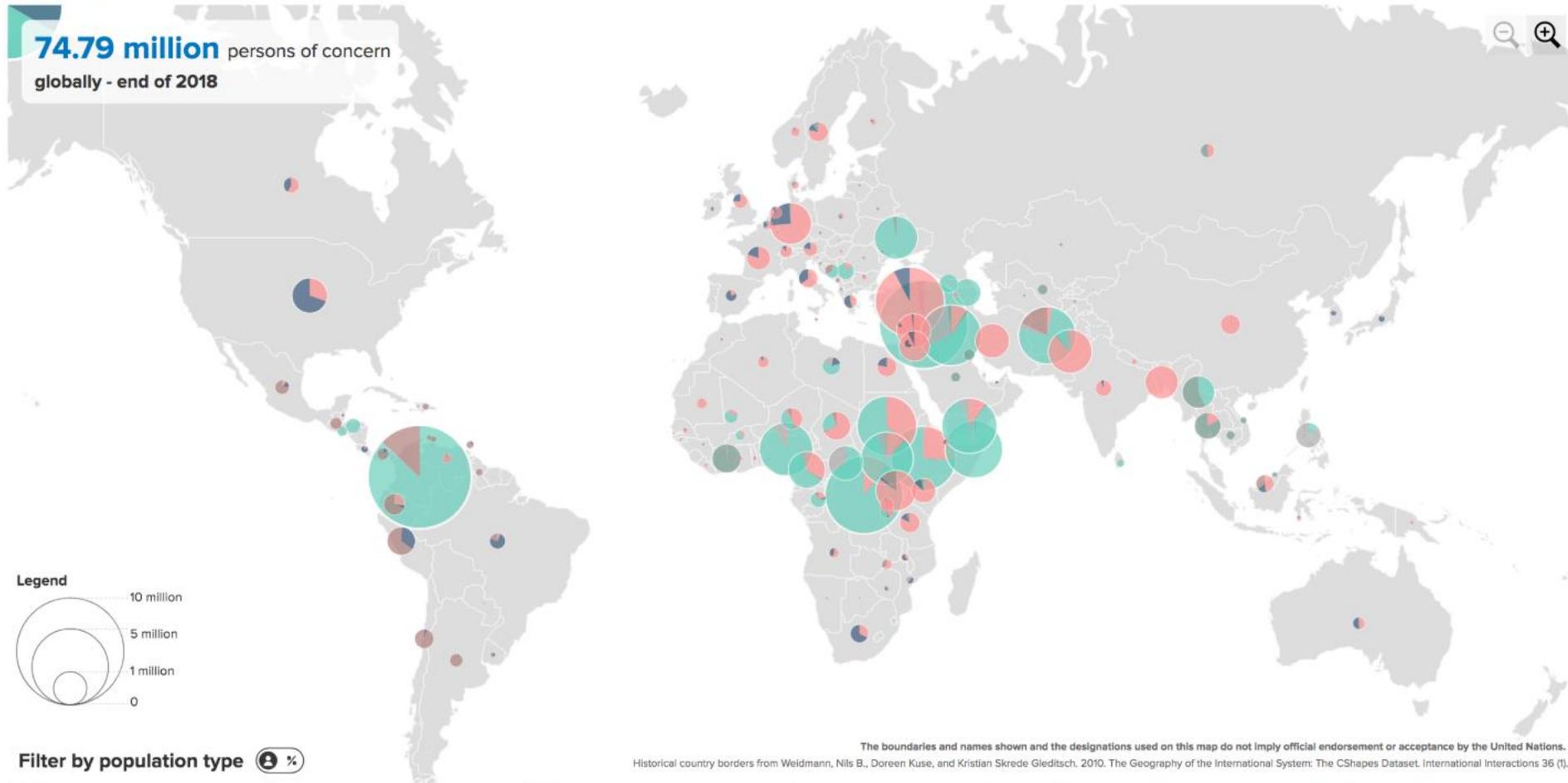
Displacement

UNHCR STATISTICS

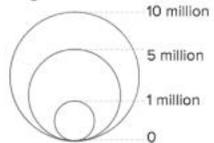
The World in Numbers

74.79 million persons of concern globally - end of 2018

HELP ?



Legend



Filter by population type

Refugees	20,360,562	Asylum-seekers	3,503,284	IDPs	41,425,147	Returnees	2,906,740	Stateless persons	2,820,348	Others	3,775,858
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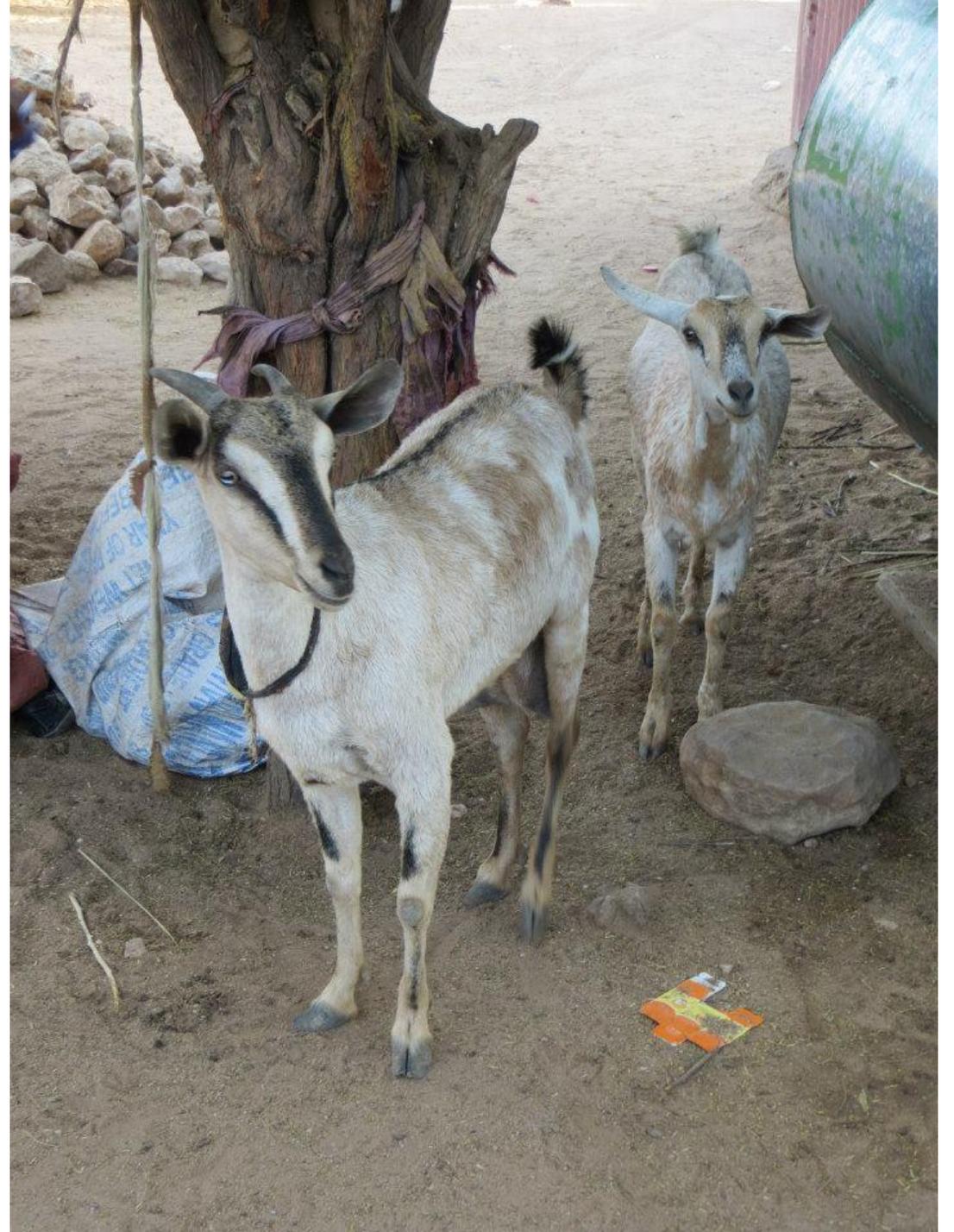
The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Historical country borders from Weidmann, Nils B., Doreen Kuse, and Kristian Skrede Giedtsch. 2010. The Geography of the International System: The CShapes Dataset. International Interactions 36 (1).

Map: UNHCR, 2019

Displacement





Zoonotic disease

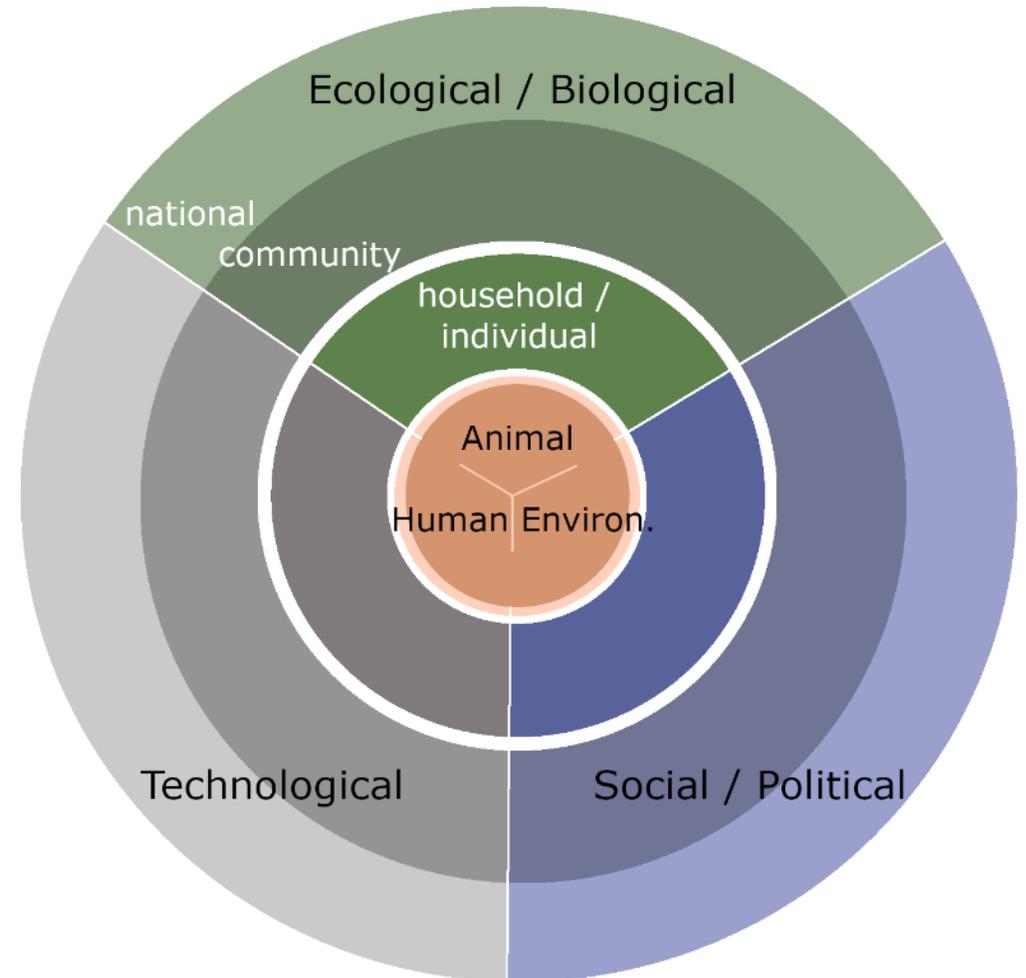
- Infectious diseases that spread between animals and humans
 - > 60% of emerging infectious diseases
 - COVID-19; Bovine Tuberculosis, Brucellosis
- Emergencies and health
 - respiratory
 - gastrointestinal
- Displacement increases risks
 - overcrowding
 - living conditions



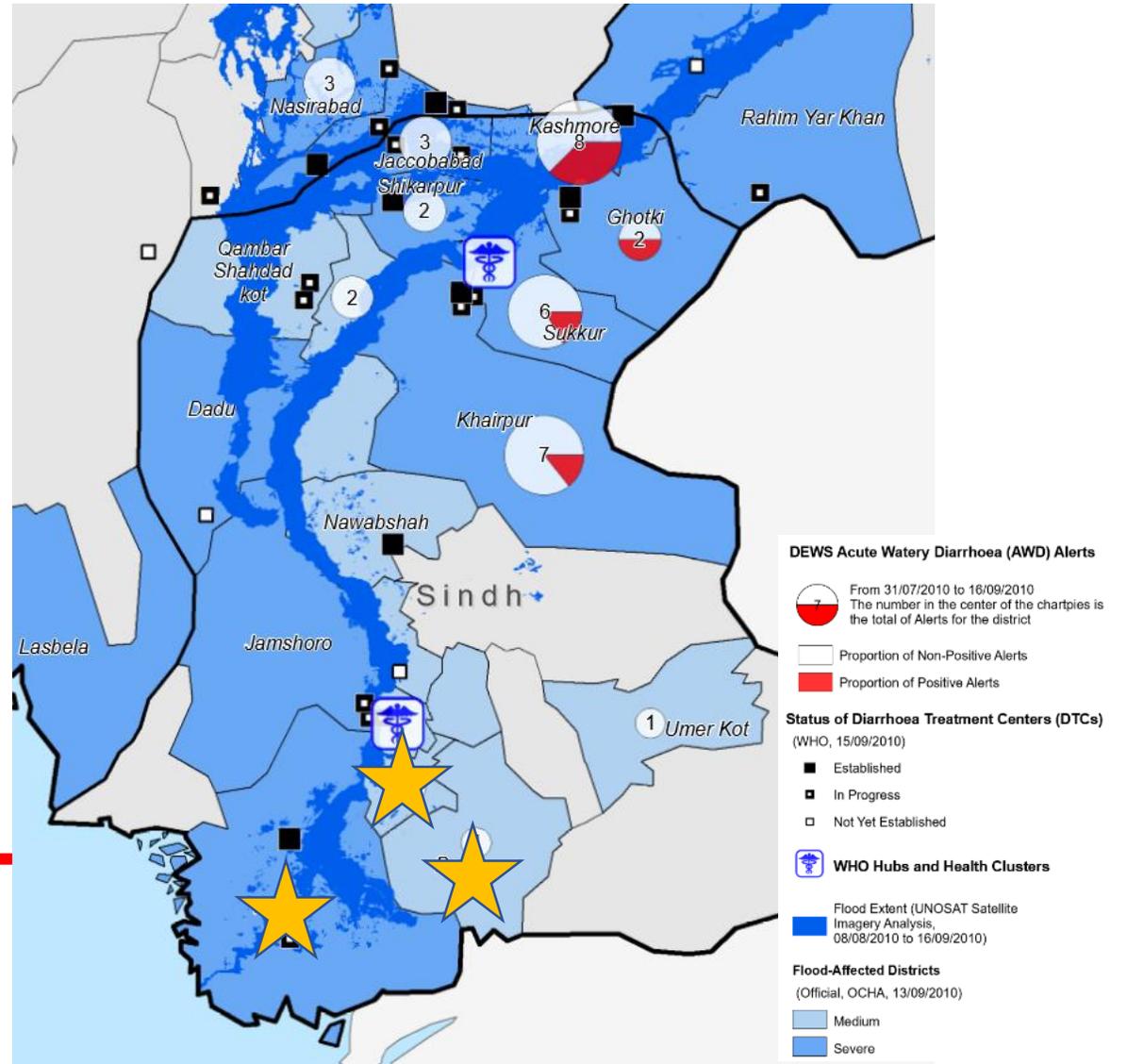
Risk factors

- Disease risk during disasters & conflict
- Health in displacement
- Ecosocial theory (Krieger, 1994)

	Ecological/ Biological	Technological	Social/Political
National/regional	Prevalent animal diseases	Available services	Policies Conflict
Community Changes in:	Land Wildlife interactions Host interaction Vectors Endemic disease	Urban planning Water and sanitation Health services Veterinary services	Community structure Knowledge
Household/individual Changes in:	Available hosts Immunity Stress	Housing/ shelter Animal husbandry Malnutrition	Socio-economic status Animal handling Slaughter practices



Case study I: Sindh



Environmental displacement

- Movement
 - Formal vs informal (relatives)
 - Transportation
- Livestock
 - Loss: disaster, accidents, theft
 - Disease at destination and return
- Responses
 - (lack of) policies
 - Animals away from formal camps: fodder, health



Seasonal migration



Coastal erosion



Superfloods 2010



Case study: Mafraq



Conflict displacement

- Since 2011
 - Protests > conflict
 - Forced migration until 2015
- Livestock
 - Internal displacement (sales, theft)
 - Smuggling
- Refugees
 - 1.1 million in Jordan
 - >80% outside refugee camps



Refugees

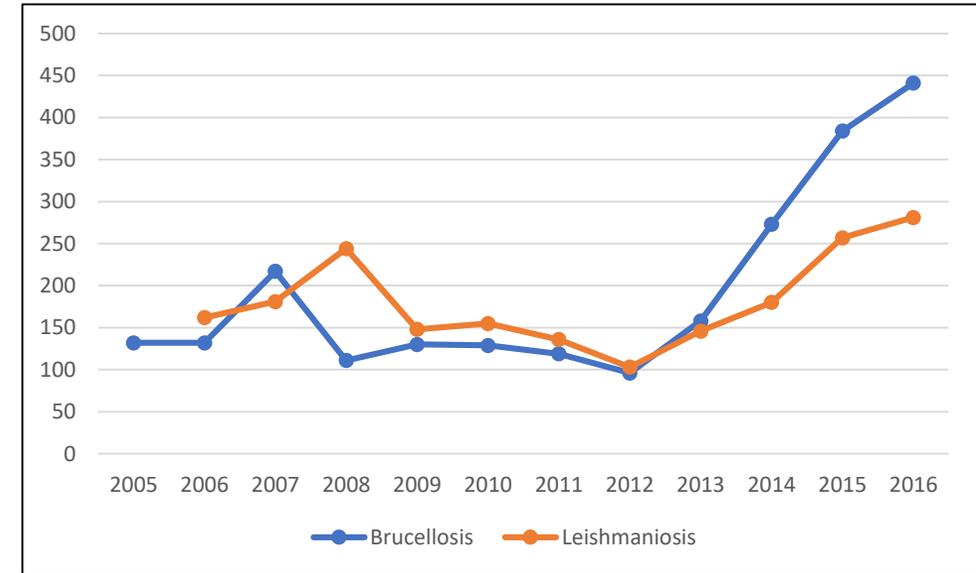


Seasonal migrants -> refugees



Preliminary findings

- Displacement
 - Policies; refugee/ IDP status
 - Animal loss: sales, conflict, accidents, theft
 - Smuggling
- Animal diseases
 - Regional endemic diseases
 - At destination and return
- Human health complaints
 - Respiratory, gastrointestinal, fever, skin
 - Zoonoses: occupational hazard
- Responses
 - Compound hazards multiply or equalize
 - Public vs private sector
 - Formal (fodder, health) vs informal/ traditional responses; restocking



COVID-19

- Impact

- National policies
- Movement restrictions
- Lockdowns, curfews

- Food supply

- Seasonal (labour) migration
- Market closures

- Responses

- Localized
- Innovation
- Transdisciplinary: multidimensional, integrated and participatory



14-05-2020 | Latest News , Africa , Health Care in Danger
South Sudan: Tens of thousands of people at-risk as COVID-19 reaches crowded Juba displacement camp

Using innovation to deliver in Somalia despite COVID

Source: [FAO](#) • Posted: 28 May 2020 • Originally published: 28 May 2020 • Origin: [View original](#)



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