

Understanding Gender in Animal Health Emergencies

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Gender & Health Emergencies

- Sex disaggregated data
- Healthcare workers
- Feminised sectors of the economy
- Unpaid care
- Sexual and Reproductive Health
- Gender Based Violence
- Women's Leadership



No mention
of any
woman
specific or
gender
sensitive
inclusion in:

- International Health Regulations (2005)
- Joint External Evaluation (JEE)
- Global Health Security Agenda (and country action packages)
- Biological Weapons Convention
- WHO Research and Development Blueprint
- United States Government Global Health Security Strategy

But starting to see change:

- UNSC 2177 (Ebola in West Africa)
- UNSC 2349 (Ebola in DRC)
- JEE (2022)
- WHO Health Emergencies Programme Gender Working Group
- Pandemic Fund
- Pandemic Treaty Zero Draft

How does this transpose to Animal Health Emergencies

What are the current trends, and what are the barriers to gender equality in animal health emergencies?

How does this vary between regions and countries? What are the influential factors?

What practices can be put into place to support gender equitable outcomes in the animal health emergencies?

Literature Review

- **Non-exhaustive targeted scoping review utilising matrix approach separated animal health emergencies into two major categories:**
 - humanitarian crises
 - natural disasters
 - climate change
 - man-made disasters
 - infectious disease events
 - natural emergence
 - laboratory or other accidental releases
 - deliberate events (including agroterrorism)
- **Six groups of relevant stakeholders:**
 - animal health professional
 - large-scale and commercial producers
 - small-scale or backyard producers
 - supply chain and transport workers
 - governmental entities and decision/policy-makers
 - Indigenous communities.
- **Broader socio-economic and/or community impacts**
- **Identified literature was examined for both explicit and potential implicit gender considerations and impacts:**
 - access to resources
 - labour and roles
 - power
 - norms and beliefs
 - laws and institutions.

Policy Review

- Identified key policy-making and standard-setting institutions with relevance to animal health, at global, regional and national levels.
- Major multilateral organizations of relevance:
 - WOAAH
 - Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
 - World Health Organization
- Regional Institutions:
 - European Union
 - Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)
 - African Union
- National Organisations:
 - UK
 - USA
 - Indonesia
 - Singapore
 - Uganda
- Prominent non-governmental organizations with a significant livestock or animal health mandate.
- Search of website and available document repositories for policy-oriented documents focused on emergency preparedness and response, and/or policy documents that might have implications for either gender or emergencies.
- Documents were then reviewed thematically for any explicit mentions of gender, particularly in the context of animal health emergencies. We also employed “snowballing” from reviewed texts and citations, to identify additional policy documents.
- The search strategy was deliberately targeted and non-exhaustive, with the aim of highlighting key policy, governance, and programmatic documents associated with animal health emergencies and assessing the extent to which, in general, animal health emergency policies from different levels of global governance explicitly take into account gender as a consideration.

Key Take-Aways

- Across the Animal Health Emergencies space (Literature and Policy) we see increasing incorporation of gender into research and policy planning (particularly in recent years)
- Differentials in consideration of gender – lots in Uganda (for example) and not much in UK. Development agenda rather than animal health agenda?
- Temporal Challenges - FMD outbreaks in 2001 & 2007 before gender was on agenda?
- The majority of this interaction between gender and animal health emergencies is in 2 areas:
 - Workforce (feminisation of the workforce)
 - Paid labour (women as backyard farmers)
- No consideration of the wider gendered impacts of animal health emergencies:
 - Unpaid care burden
 - Gender based violence
 - Power relationships
 - Participation of women

Can you
help?

- Avian Influenza in South-East Asia
 - African Swine Fever in Uganda
 - Foot-and-Mouth Disease in UK
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- Please contact us:
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 - Find us here!