

# Zoonotic disease risk to refugee livelihoods

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# Zoonotic disease risks in displacement

- Infectious diseases transmitted between animals and humans
  - > 60% of emerging infectious diseases
  - Endemic zoonoses affect lives and livelihoods
- Risk factors
  - Pathogens: animal – human interaction
  - Compound hazards during displacement
  - Complex interactions based on context
    - individual: socio-economic; length displacement
    - policies and institutions (formal status, livestock support)



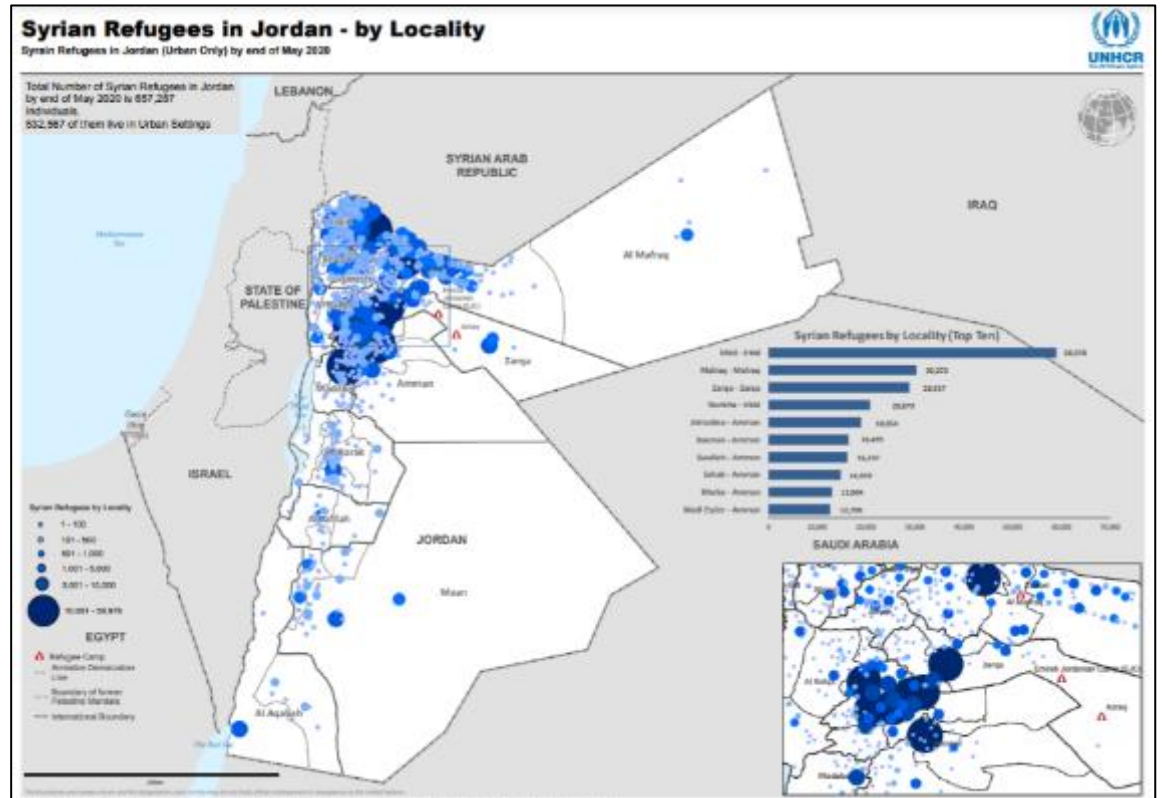


# (No) Animals in Displacement



# Refugees in Jordan

- ~1.1 million
  - >80% outside formal camp setting
- Access to services
  - Location
  - Status
- Access to livelihoods
  - Work/ travel permits
  - Ownership



















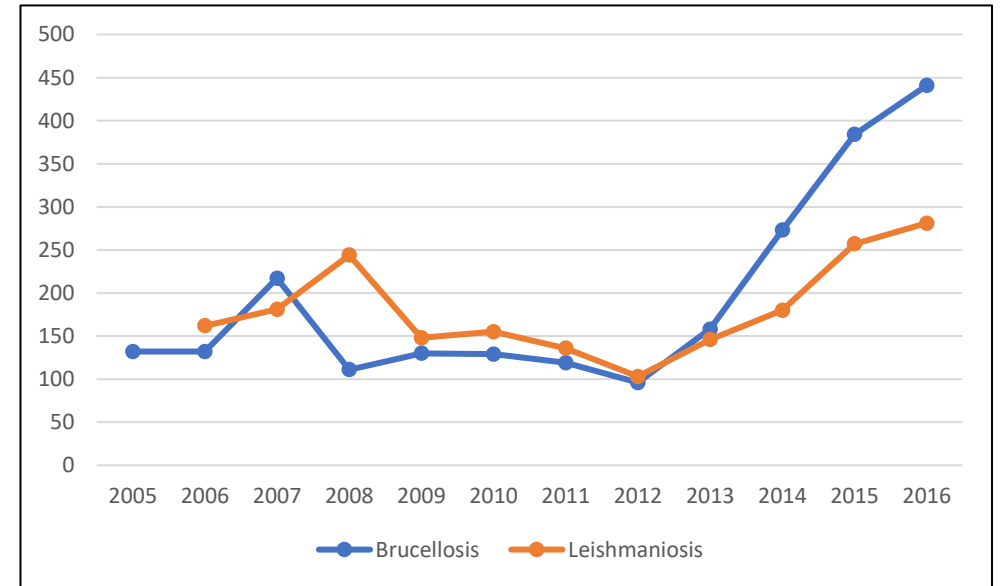






# Disease burden

- Zoonoses increased: smuggling
- Untreated NCDs



Non-Communicable Disease (NCD)	Infectious disease
Heart	Respiratory (Tuberculosis)
Diabetes	Gastrointestinal (cholera)
Cancer	Measles
Malnutrition	Vector-borne (leishmaniasis)
Mental health: trauma, stress	Zoonoses



# Main findings

- Displacement
  - Environment
    - pathogens,
    - shelter, sanitation
  - Livelihood
  - Status: access to services, ownership
- Responses
  - Pre-existing networks
  - Public vs private sector





# COVID-19

- Impact
  - Closure of registration, work permits
  - Movement restrictions
  - Camp lockdowns, curfews
- Livelihoods
  - Seasonal (labour) migration
  - Market closures
- Responses
  - Localized





# Implications

- Transdisciplinary, multilevel approach
- Comprehensive and inclusive
- Localization

