

Indigenous peoples and COVID-19 FAO's approach

by

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The COVID-19 crisis

- The COVID-19 pandemic is jeopardizing human health and disrupting the food systems that are the foundations of health.
- FAO identified seven key areas of action needed to ensure rapid and continued support to the most vulnerable while anticipating the secondary repercussions of the virus.



FAO COVID-19 Response and Recovery Programme

The #COVID19 pandemic is disrupting livelihoods, food supply chains, and people's access to food and basic services.



FAO COVID-19 Response and Recovery Programme

Global humanitarian response plan



Data for decision-making



Economic inclusion and social protection to reduce poverty



Trade and food safety



Boosting smallholder agriculture



Preventing the next zoonotic disease



Food systems



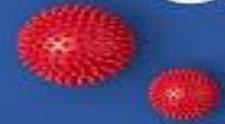
Indigenous peoples and pandemics

Consensus among scientists that many indigenous peoples were/are at higher risk for emerging infectious diseases compared to other populations.

THE SPANISH FLU (1918)



COVID-19



During the **1918 Spanish Influenza** pandemic, Māori died at a rate of seven times that of the European population (Summers, Baker, & Wilson, [2018](#)).

In the **2009 H1N1 influenza pandemic**, American Indian and Alaska Natives, and Aboriginal people in central Australia experienced rates four-five times higher than the nonindigenous population (CDC, [2009](#); Mousseau, [2013](#)).

- The number of positive cases of **COVID-19** among indigenous peoples across the world is increasing. Indigenous organizations are reporting the positive cases in their communities (ONIC, 2020; OHCHR, 2009).
- The little data available show that indigenous peoples are disproportionately affected, both in number of persons contracting the virus and in death outcomes (FAO, 2020).



FAO policy brief on COVID-19 and indigenous peoples



Series of recommendations to governments on how to face COVID-19 impacts on indigenous peoples

- The pre-existing socio-economic conditions: A crisis within a crisis.
- Indigenous peoples' livelihoods and food security at risk.
- Lack of access to health services and health disparities.
- Territorial-governance, self-determined development and Free Prior and Informed Consent.
- Indigenous traditional knowledge and ancestral practices,
- Indigenous women and indigenous youth.



FAO web page dedicated to indigenous peoples

<http://www.fao.org/indigenous-peoples/en/>

E-mail:

Indigenous-Peoples@fao.org

Indigenous peoples

- Home
- Pillars
- Data
- Indigenous Women
- Food Systems
- Global-hub
- Arctic
- News
- Publications
- Videos
- COVID-19
- FAQ



For updates on novel coronavirus disease (COVID-19) and details on human health, please refer to the World Health Organization (WHO).

- UN Mechanisms on Indigenous Peoples Statements
- Messages and Response Efforts by Indigenous Organizations
- Government Policies and Actions
- FAO Resources, Publications and News
- Relevant News and Articles
- Media and Resources

Indigenous leaders, FAO and Governments discussed indigenous territories main challenges in the face of COVID-19

Webinar available online.



COVID-19 Policy Briefs Collection

UN Mechanisms on Indigenous Peoples

- United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues
- Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
- Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples





Thank You

