

Two years as Gender Equality Rapporteur

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Public Declaration of transparency/interests*

The view and opinions expressed in this presentation are those of the individual presenter and should not be attributed to AIFA

Interests in pharmaceutical industry	NO	Current	From 0 to 3 previous years	Over 3 preavious years
DIRECT INTERESTS:				
1.1 Employment with a company: pharmaceutical company in an executive role	✓			☐ mandatory
1.2 Employment with a company: in a lead role in the development of a medicinal product	✓			☐ mandatory
1.3 Employment with a company: other activities	✓			optional
2. Consultancy for a company	✓			☐ optional
3. Strategic advisory role for a company	✓			optional
4. Financial interests	✓			☐ optional
5. Ownership of a patent	✓			optional
INDIRECT INTERESTS:				
6. Principal investigator	✓			optional
7. Investigator	✓			optional
8. Grant or other funding	✓			optional
9. Family members interests	✓			☐ optional

^{*}Emanuele Cesta, in accordance with the Conflict of Interest Regulations approved by AIFA Board of Directors (25.03.2015) and published on the Official Journal of 15.05.2015 according to EMA policy /626261/2014 on the handling of the conflicts of interest for scientific committee members and experts.



Gender equality/inequality

For the Council of Europe, Gender Equality means:

"an equal visibility, empowerment and participation of both sexes in all spheres of public and private life."

Gender equality is the opposite of gender <u>inequality</u>, <u>not of gender difference</u>,

and aims to promote the full participation of women and men in society.



Gender inequality

Gender inequality is not about biological differences but about the unequal position of women and men in society.

It is about structural, material, social and cultural differences between women and men in all areas of life, including decision making, paid and unpaid work, income, property, education, health, norms, habits, culture or roles attributed to women and men in society.



Discrimination by good intention

In pharmaceutical care, gender differences should not be removed or fictitiously ignored in tribute to a misunderstood sense of protection



Frances Oldham Kesley, FDA pharmacology, awarded in 1962 by John F. Kennedy for opposing to the marketing of Thalidomid in the USA.



In 2012 the Council of Europe launched its first Transversal Programme on Gender Equality with the aim of increasing the impact and visibility of gender equality instruments and supporting their implementation in MSs and within the Organization itself.

The Programme mobilizes all CoE's institutions, sectors, intergovernmental structures, monitoring mechanisms and partial agreements as well as its external partners. The CoE Gender Equality Commission (GEC) is at the centre of this effort.



The Gender Equality Strategy 2014-2017 set five priority areas:

- 1) combating gender stereotypes and sexism;
- 2) preventing and combating violence against women;
- 3) guaranteeing equal access of women to justice;
- 4) achieving balanced participation of women and men in political and public decision-making;
- 5) achieving gender mainstreaming in all policies and measures.

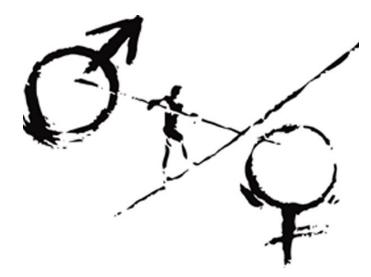


Another important element of the GE Strategy 2014-2017 was to build and strengthen strategic partnerships with other regional and international organizations, as well as with civil society, aimed at ensuring synergies, strengthening impact and increasing effectiveness, outreach and visibility.



Women = men

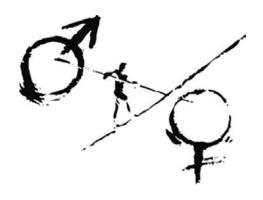
Both woman and man are subject to gender bias.



Gender medicine should aim at investigating the differences based on the gender, without focusing exclusively on the female gender.



Women = men



Gender-based medicine therefore has to deal with health issues in both women and men.

As such, gender-based medicine is not about creating a new medical discipline but rather:

- > introducing new perspectives, and
- creating a nexus between genders



Sex/gender key indicators

SEX male and female

Sex refers to biological differences



GENDER masculine and feminine

"gender" describes the characteristics and behaviours that a society or culture attributes to the sexes as masculine or feminine.



The focus for the period 2018-2023 will be on six strategic areas:

- 1) Prevent and combat gender stereotypes and sexism.
- 2) Prevent and combat violence against women and domestic violence.
- 3) Ensure the equal access of women to justice.
- 4) Achieve a balanced participation of women and men in political and public decision-making.
- 5) Protect the rights of migrant, refugee and asylum-seeking women and girls.
- 6) Achieve gender mainstreaming in all policies and measures.



Strategic objective 5: Protect the rights of migrant, refugee and asylum-seeking women and girls

The growing number of migrant, refugee and asylum-seeking women, and the precarious situation in which they are, raise concerns about their personal, physical and sexual safety and security – especially when they travel on their own, are pregnant, with small children, or are subject to intersectional discrimination.



Strategic objective 5: Protect the rights of migrant, refugee and asylum-seeking women and girls

Due consideration should be given to their needs and circumstances and gender-responsive measures should be adopted to prevent discrimination and other forms of exploitation and abuse – including in times of crisis and natural disasters.



Strategic objective 5: Protect the rights of migrant, refugee and asylum-seeking women and girls

In addition, measures need to be taken to ensure that migrant, refugee and asylum-seeking women have access to their human and social rights in relation, among others, to health, social protection and welfare where applicable; and access to information about their rights and the services available.



Mainstreaming gender equality in all integration measures make both migrant women and men aware of the need to respect and uphold gender equality law and policy

support member States in the preparation and dissemination of information documents in different languages

Among the natural partners in the implementation of the Gender Equality Strategy include professional networks (in particular in the fields of health and social services)





Promoting clinical appropriateness and favoring timely access for all citizens to efficient services are the targets of a Health System which, in a period of scarce financial resources, seeks to globally satisfy the needs for healthcare.



The Pharmaceutical Care Resolution Project

The «gender equality dimension» will be taken into consideration in the Pharmaceutical Care Resolution Project (coordinated by the CD-P-PH/PC). Particularly, the resolution currently under preparation will specifically refer to the importance of adapting the support to the patient on the basis of his/her effective needs.



Roles and responsibilities

All members of the CD-P-PH are responsible for gender equality

Integrating a gender perspective in the committee is, in fact, the responsibility of the committee as a whole.

The GER is not supposed to work alone in this matter, but to raise the awareness of all colleagues from the committee.



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