



La risposta delle autorità africane per affrontare l'epidemia di Covid-19

25 Novembre 2020

Giovanni Putoto MD, DTM&H, MAHMPP

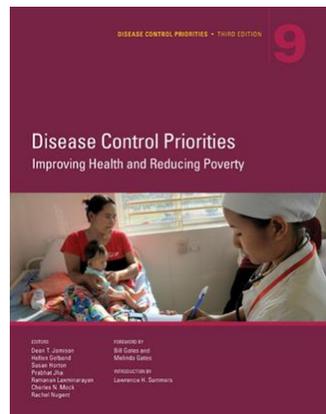
Responsabile della programmazione e della ricerca operativa

Medici con l'Africa CUAMM

«L'epidemia Covid 19 si è abbattuta
come **un missile telecomandato**
sulle fasce sociali più fragili e sulle popolazioni più
povere, esacerbando le disuguaglianze»

Outline

- **Preliminari sulle pandemie e sulla salute globale: *siamo pronti?***
- L'Epidemia di Covid in Africa: *una dicotomia tra occidente e Africa?*
- Effetti indiretti e a medio lungo termine: *più letali del virus?*
- Le politiche sanitarie: *one size fits for all?*
- Gli aiuti internazionali: *se non ora quando?*
- Un viaggio «virale»: flash back missione in Etiopia



Pandemics: Risks, Impacts, and Mitigation in Disease Control Priorities, WB, 2017

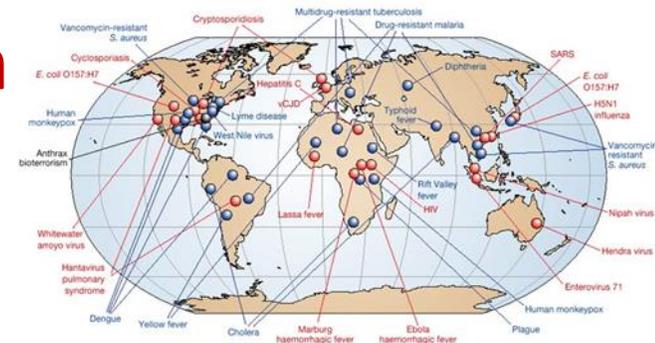


Table 17.1 Notable Epidemics and Pandemics since the Middle Ages

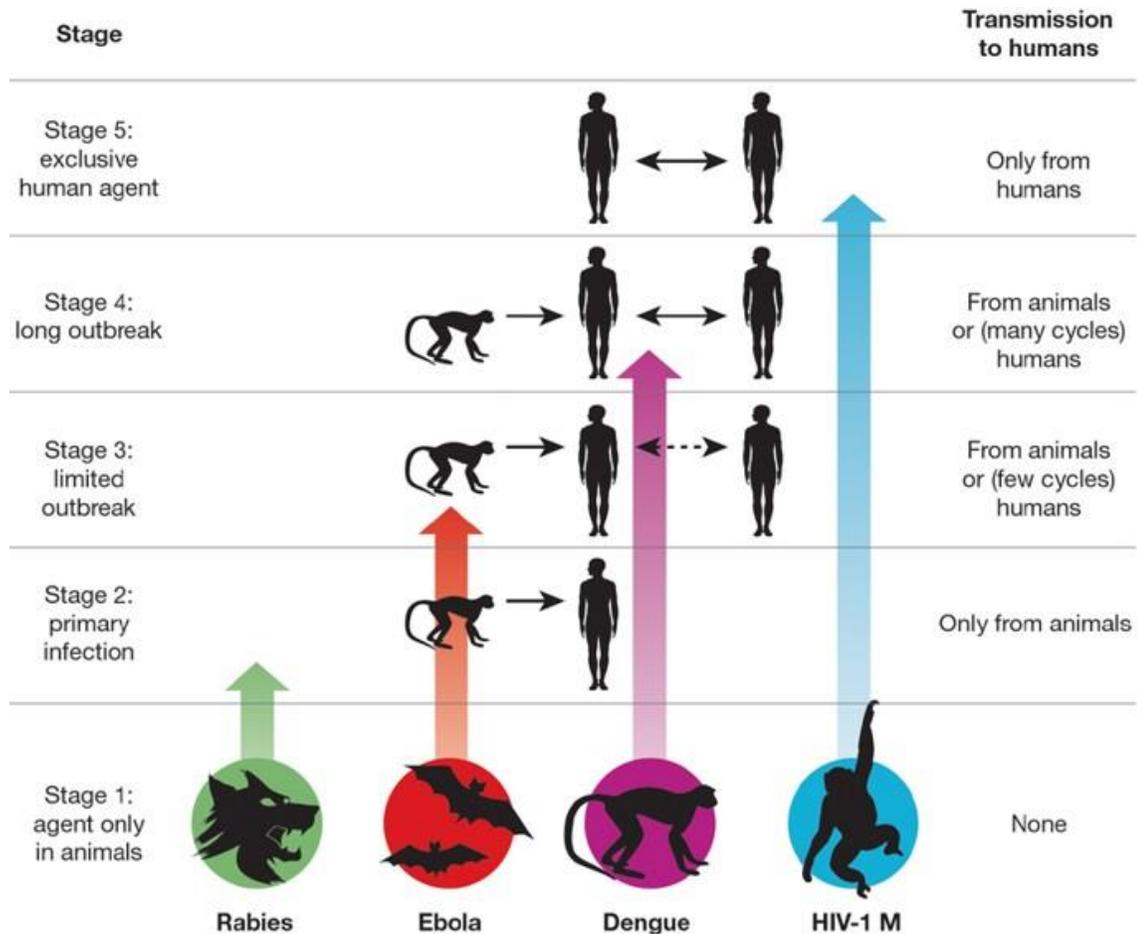
Starting year	Event	Geographic extent	Estimated direct morbidity or mortality	Estimated economic, social, or political impact
1347	Bubonic plague (Black Death) pandemic	Eurasia	30–50 percent mortality of the European population (DeWitte 2014)	Likely hastened end of the feudal system in Europe (Platt 2014)
Early 1500s	Introduction of smallpox	Americas	More than 50 percent mortality in some communities (Jones 2006)	Destroyed native societies, facilitating the hegemony of European countries (Diamond 2009)
1881	Fifth cholera pandemic	Global	More than 1.5 million deaths (9.7 per 10,000 persons) (Chisholm 1911)	Sparked attacks on Russian tsarist government and medical officials (Frieden 1977)
1918	Spanish flu influenza pandemic	Global	20 million–100 million deaths (111–555 deaths per 10,000 persons) (Johnson and Mueller 2002)	GDP loss of 3 percent in Australia, 15 percent in Canada, 17 percent in the United Kingdom, 11 percent in the United States (McKibbin and Sidorenko 2006)
1957	Asian flu influenza pandemic	Global	0.7 million–1.5 million deaths (2.4–5.1 deaths per 10,000 persons) (Viboud and others 2016)	GDP loss of 3 percent in Canada, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States (McKibbin and Sidorenko 2006)
1968	Hong Kong flu influenza pandemic	Global	1 million deaths (2.8 deaths per 10,000 persons) (Mathews and others 2009)	US\$23 billion–US\$26 billion direct and indirect costs in the United States (Kavet 1977)

Table 17.1 Notable Epidemics and Pandemics since the Middle Ages (continued)

Starting year	Event	Geographic extent	Estimated direct morbidity or mortality	Estimated economic, social, or political impact
1981	HIV/AIDS pandemic	Global	More than 70 million infections, 36.7 million deaths (WHO Global Health Observatory data, http://www.who.int/gho/hiv/en/)	2–4 percent annual loss of GDP growth in Africa (Dixon, McDonald, and Roberts 2001) ^a
2003	SARS pandemic	4 continents, 37 countries	8,098 possible cases, 744 deaths (Wang and Jolly 2004)	GDP loss of US\$4 billion in Hong Kong SAR, China; US\$3 billion–US\$6 billion in Canada; and US\$5 billion in Singapore (Keogh-Brown and Smith 2008)
2009	Swine flu influenza pandemic	Global	151,700–575,500 deaths (0.2–0.8 per 10,000 persons) (Dawood and others 2012)	GDP loss of US\$1 billion in the Republic of Korea (Kim, Yoon, and Oh 2013)
2012	MERS epidemic	22 countries	1,879 symptomatic cases, 659 deaths (Arabi and others 2017)	US\$2 billion loss in the Republic of Korea, triggering US\$14 billion in government stimulus spending (Jun 2015; Park and Kim 2015)
2013 ^b	West Africa Ebola virus disease epidemic	10 countries	28,646 cases, 11,323 deaths (WHO 2016a)	US\$2 billion loss in Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone (World Bank 2014)
2015	Zika virus pandemic	76 countries	2,656 reported cases of microcephaly or central nervous system malformation (WHO 2017)	US\$7 billion–US\$18 billion loss in Latin America and the Caribbean (UNDP 2017)

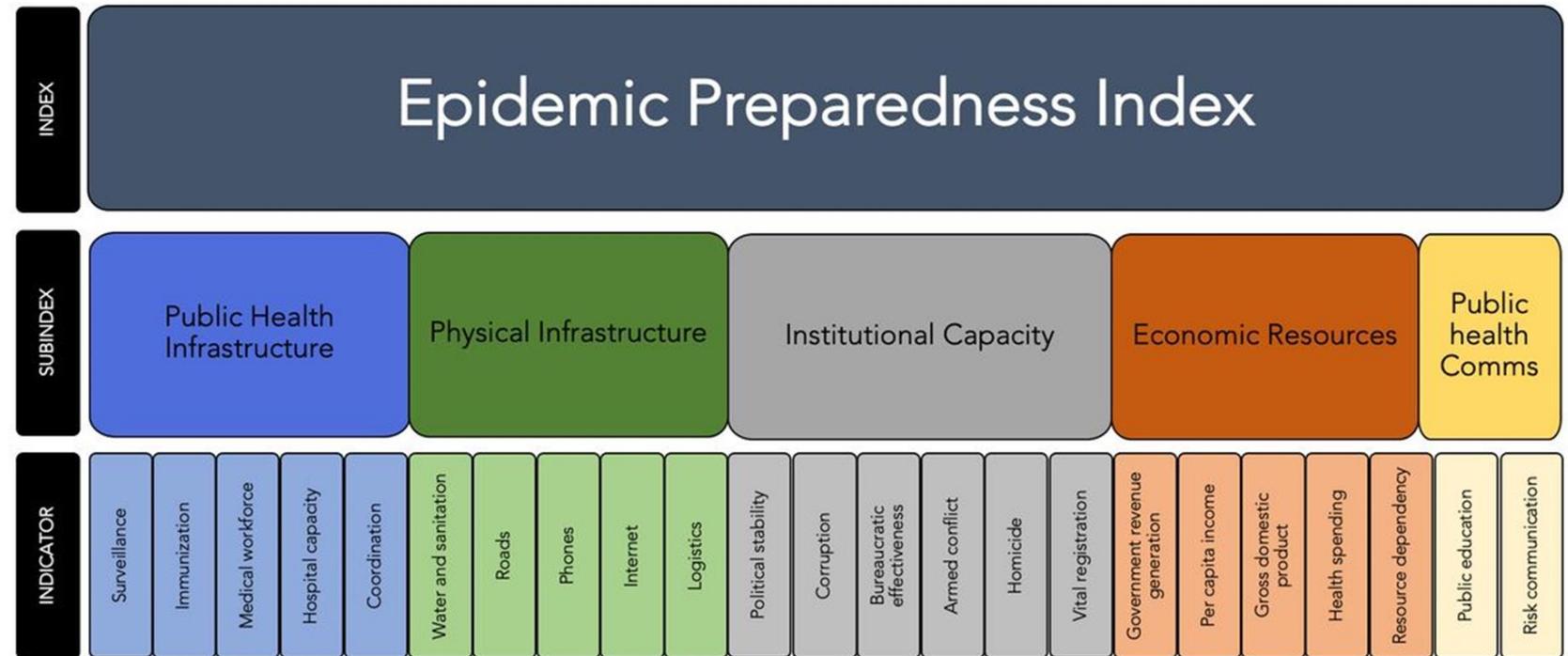
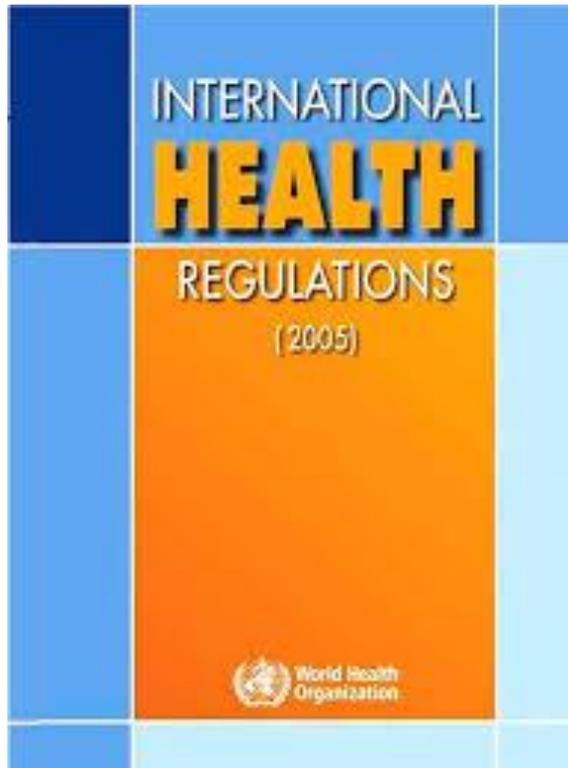
Salute Globale e pandemie: Virus, zoonosi e attività umana

Based on decades of expertise, an estimated **700,000 of virus** could pose a zoonotic risk (Livescience, April 2020)



COVID-19 Stimulus Measures Must Save Lives, Protect Livelihoods, and Safeguard Nature to Reduce the Risk of Future Pandemics
<https://ipbes.net/covid19stimulus>

Politiche sanitarie: International Health Regulation



Kumanan Wilson, John S Brownstein, David P Fidler, Strengthening the International Health Regulations: lessons from the H1N1 pandemic, *Health Policy and Planning*, Volume 25, Issue 6, November 2010, Pages 505–509, <https://doi.org/10.1093/heapol/czq026>

Preparati all'emergenza? I sistemi sanitari nazionali

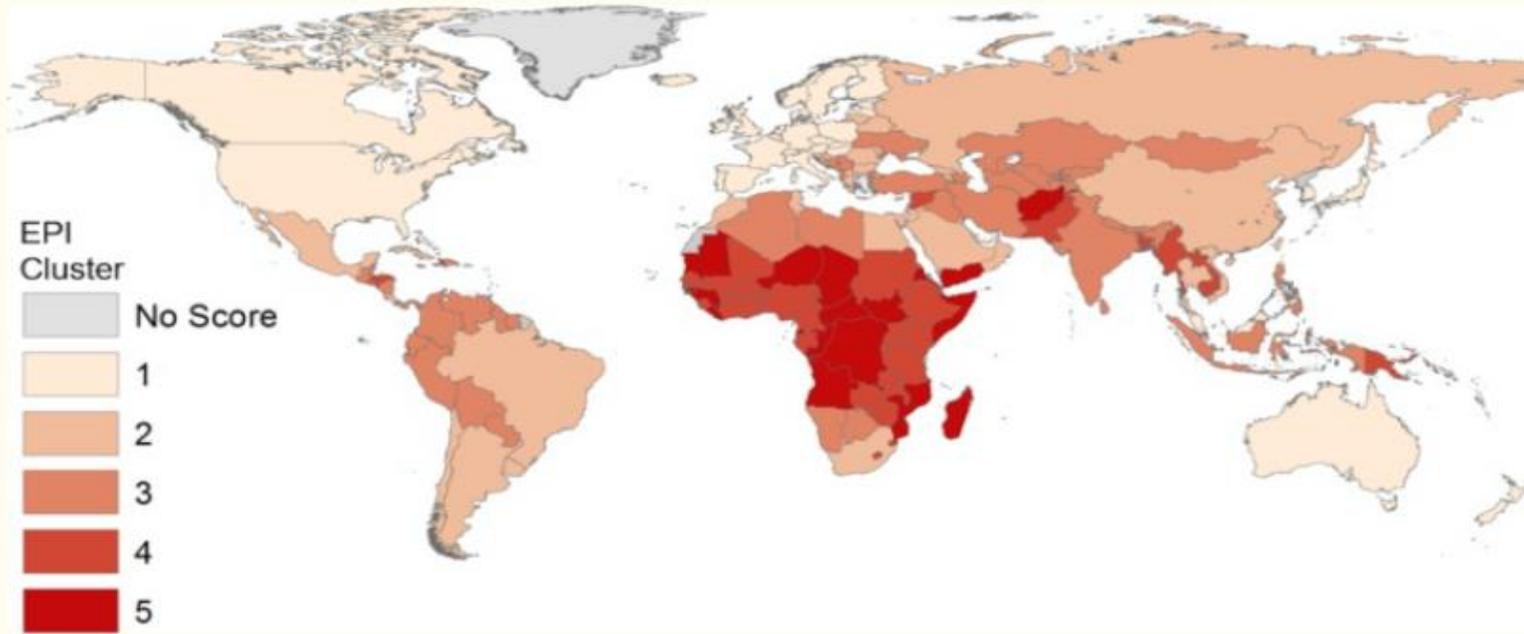


Figure 2

Global distribution of Epidemic Preparedness Index (EPI) scores, with countries binned by k-means clustering (1=most prepared, 5=least prepared).



[BMJ Glob Health](#). 2019; 4(1): e001157.

Published online 2019 Jan 29. doi: [10.1136/bmjgh-2018-001157](https://doi.org/10.1136/bmjgh-2018-001157)

PMCID: PMC6352812

PMID: [30775008](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/30775008/)

Assessing global preparedness for the next pandemic: development and application of an Epidemic Preparedness Index

[Ben Oppenheim](#)[✉], [Mark Gullivan](#), [Nita K Madhav](#), [Naor Brown](#), [Volodymyr Serhiyenko](#), [Nathan D Wolfe](#), and [Patrick Ayscue](#)

Africa and Covid-19:

> Public Health. 2020 May 23;185:60. doi: 10.1016/j.puhe.2020.05.030. Online ahead of print.

COVID-19 in Africa

G L Quaglio ¹, W Preiser ², G Putoto ³

Affiliations + expand

PMID: 32570146 PMCID: PMC7245311 DOI: 10.1016/j.puhe.2020.05.030



ISPI ISTITUTO PER GLI STUDI DI POLITICA INTERNAZIONALE



I confronti con il nostro paese sono impietosi:

- 0,2 medici x 100.000 persone (400 x100.000 in Italia)
- 6-13 tamponi x 1000 ab. (3-400 x 1000 in Italia);
- 1 posto letto di terapia intensiva per 1 milione di abitanti (8 x 100.000 in Italia);
- 70 dollari di spesa sanitaria pro capite all'anno (3.500 in Italia).

(Im)Preparati all'emergenza?

La risposta internazionale e il caso Ebola



United Nations



New actor: China



Large media coverage



Army on the move



NGOs



Scientific mobilization

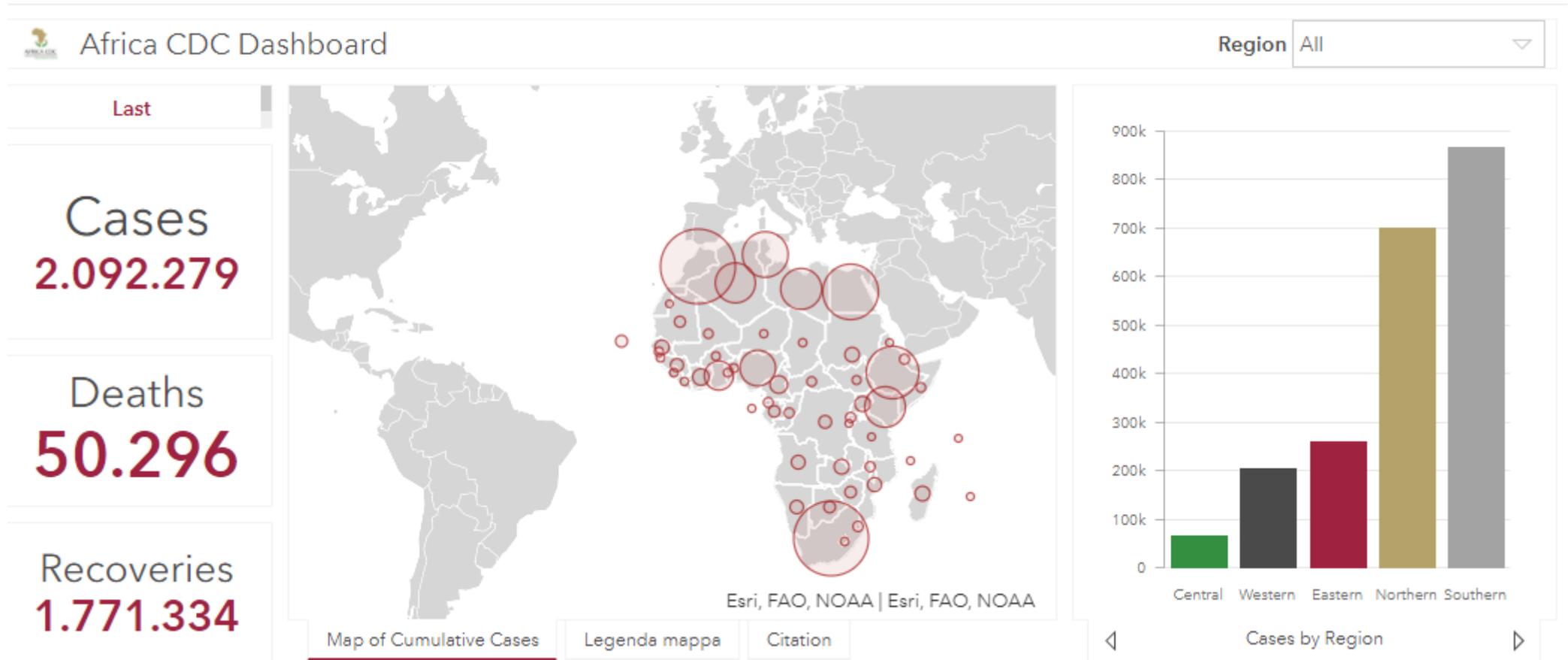


Funds for the vaccine

Outline

- Preliminari sulle pandemie e sulla salute globale: *siamo pronti?*
- **L'Epidemia di Covid in Africa: *una dicotomia tra occidente e Africa?***
- Effetti indiretti e a medio lungo termine: *più letali del virus?*
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- Un viaggio «virale»: flash back missione in Etiopia

I dati aggiornati al 25 Novembre 2020



Rapida adozione delle misure di contenimento e fattori socio-ecologici come possibili spiegazioni dell'attuale andamento del Covid-19 in Africa?



Quick adoption

Crucial in slowing the early spread of covid-19 was the swift introduction of containment measures. Most African countries implemented lockdowns far earlier than rich countries did. By the end of April at least 42 African countries had done so; 38 of these were in place for at least 21 days

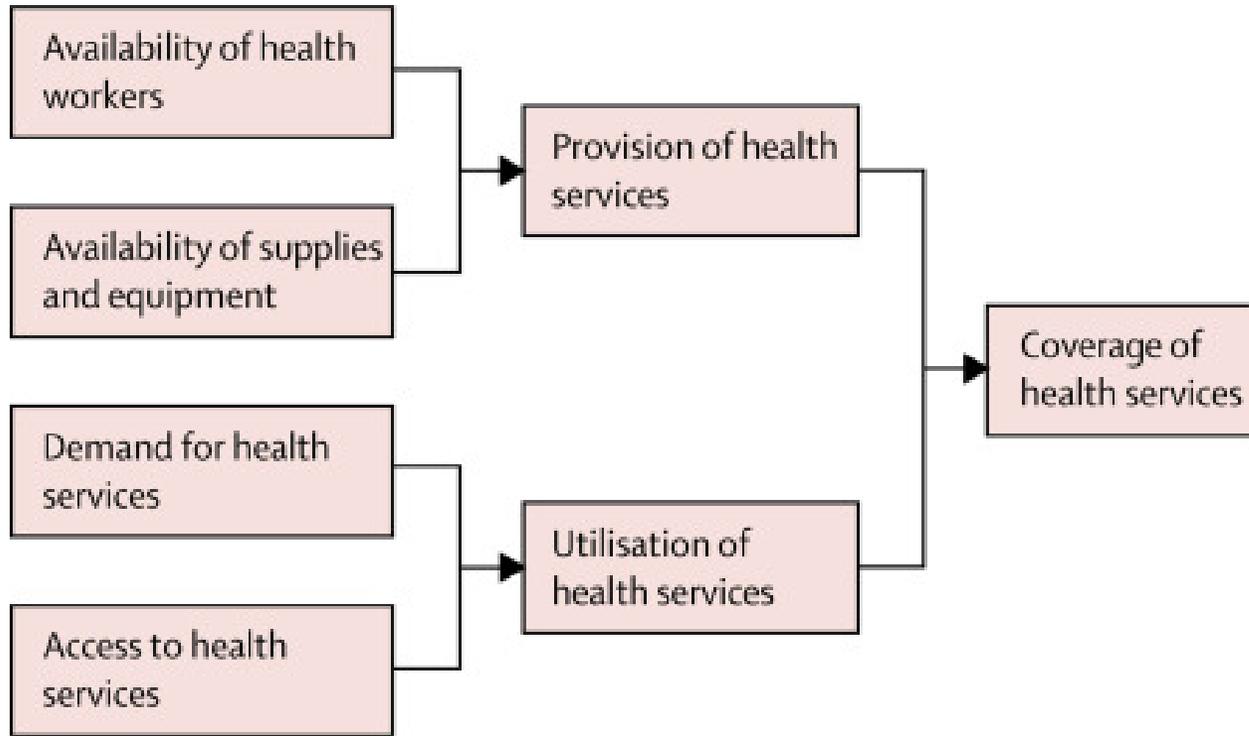
Socio-ecological factors:

Age structure? Population distribution (>>rural)? Weather? Innate Immunity?

Outline

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Effetti indiretti sul sistema sanitario: i meccanismi



- Riduzione della domanda di servizi (x paura, mancanza di informazioni)
- Riduzione dell'accesso (x motivi economici, di trasporto ecc.)
- Riduzione del personale sanitario (x malattia, trasporti ecc.)
- Riduzione dei consumabili, dei farmaci e dell'equipaggiamento (x motivi legati al lock down o al mercato internazionale ecc.)

Roberton T Carter ED Chou VB et al. Early estimates of the indirect effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on maternal and child mortality in low-income and middle-income countries: a modelling study. Lancet Glob Health. 2020; (published online May 12.)

Effetti indiretti: interruzione dei servizi sanitari di base

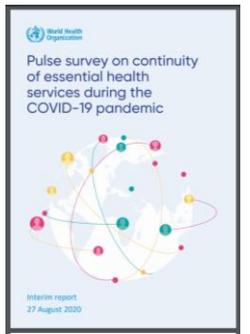
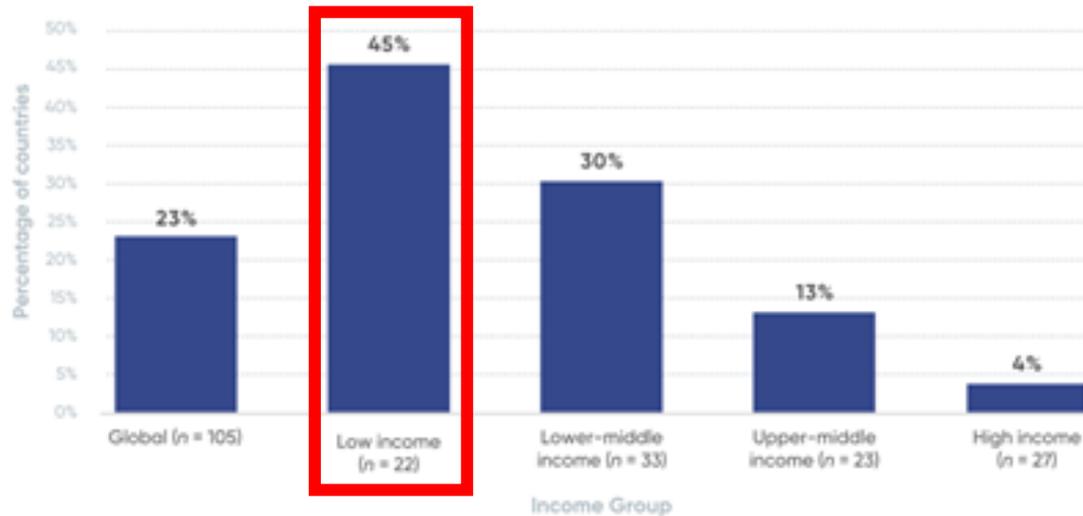


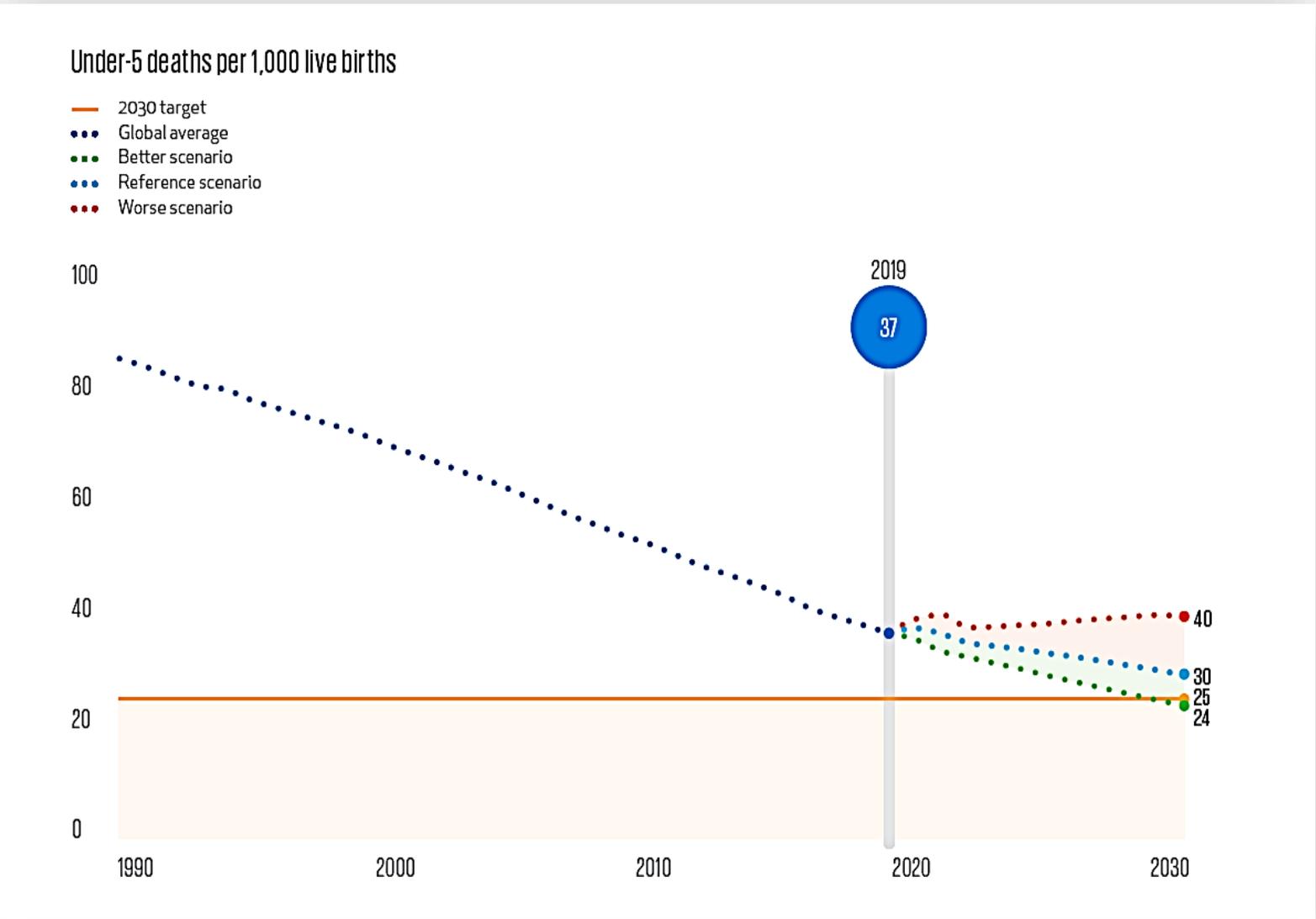
Fig. 3. Percentage of countries reporting at least partial disruption in at least 75% of services (n = 105)



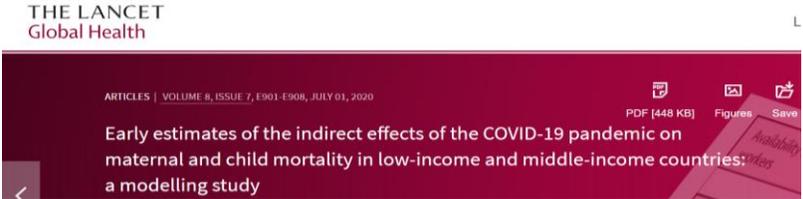
The most frequently disrupted services

- included routine **immunization services** – outreach services (70%) and facility-based services (61%) – **antenatal care** (56%)– **assisted deliveries** (30%)
- **Main infectious diseases**: HIV/AIDS, TB and Malaria
- **Non communicable disease** diagnosis and treatment (69%), family planning and contraception (68%),
- treatment for **mental health** disorders (61%), and **cancer diagnosis and treatment** (55%).

Effetti indiretti sulla mortalità: scenari



- Mortalità Materna: >60%
- Mortalità da HIV: >5-10%
- Mortalità da TB: >10-20%
- Mortalità da Malaria: >30%
- Malnutrizione (SAM): >23%



Lancet GH, WHO, WB, MBGF

L'impatto durerà a lungo

Global development

Staple food prices rise by 50% in Sudan amid economic strife, floods and Covid

Cost of sugar, bread and transport soar, while promised World Bank aid is yet to arrive

Global development is supported by

BILL & MELINDA GATES foundation

About this content

Zeinab Mohammed Salih

Thu 17 Sep 2020 10:43 BST



100



▲ Government forces cracked down on black market dollar trading as the Sudanese pound dropped in value. Photograph: Thomas Mukoya/Reuters

The Global Economy Will Never Be the Same

By Carmen Reinhart and Vincent Reinhart
September/October 2020



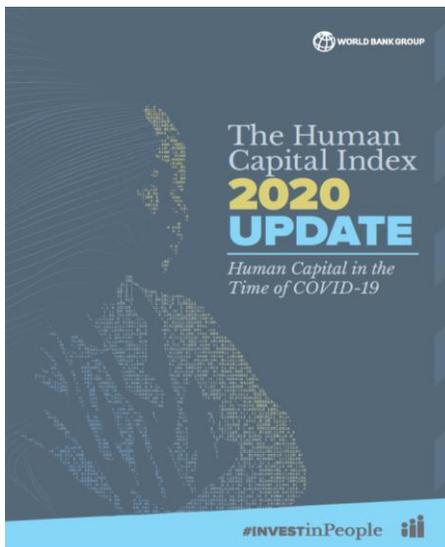
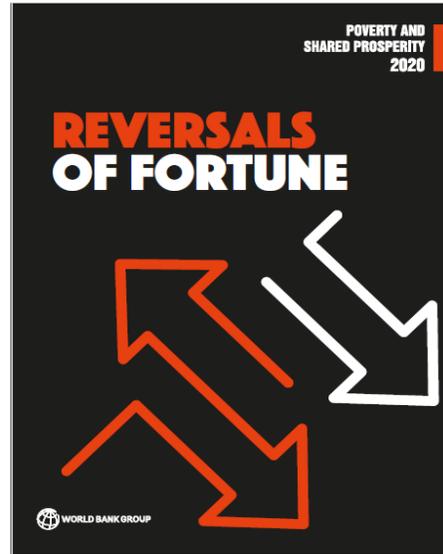
Standing in line at a soup kitchen in Cape Town, South Africa, June 2020
Dwayne Senior / Eyevine / Redux

Popolazioni e gruppi vulnerabili più esposti



The Sustainable Development Goals Report
2020

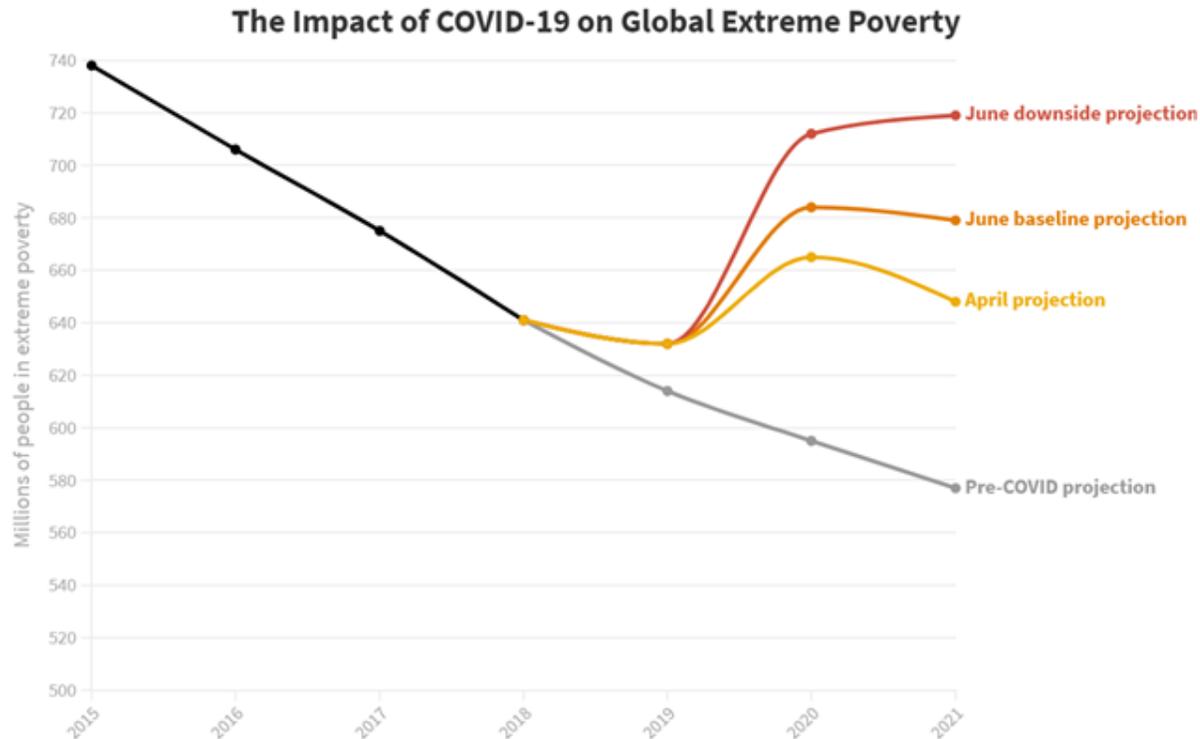
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“People who are already poor and vulnerable are bearing the brunt of the Covid-19 crisis»

Effetti a medio e lungo termine

*The impact of COVID-19 (Coronavirus) on global poverty:
Why Sub-Saharan Africa might be the region hardest hit
(WB, 2020)*



Source: Lakner et al (2020), PovcalNet, Global Economic Prospects, • Extreme poverty is measured as the number of people living on less than \$1.90 per day.

- **120-150 milioni** di persone a rischio di precipitare in uno stato di povertà estrema
- **250 milioni** di persone a rischio di precipitare in uno stato di fame
- **SDG**. Arretramento complessivo rispetto ai risultati e ai target

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Le politiche sanitarie: *one size fits for all?*



- Le misure di lockdown
- Distanziamento sociale
- Lavaggio delle mani
- Mascherina
- Test, Trace and Treat
- Isolamento sospetti e malati
- Protezione del personale sanitario e dei gruppi a rischio
- Coinvolgimento comunitario

<https://www.saluteinternazionale.info/2020/04/covid-19-in-africa-ripensare-la-lezione-di-ebola>

Politiche sanitarie adottate



E. Summary of travel restrictions implemented by Member States

Contents of this section include only publicly announced public health policies. Sources of this section include official government communique, embassy alerts and press search.



F. Summary of physical distancing measures taken by Member States

Contents of this section include only publicly announced public health policies. Sources of this section include official government communique and press search. (as of 07 June 2020)



<https://africacdc.org/download/covid-19-scientific-and-public-health-policy-update-9-june-2020/>

<https://www.bsg.ox.ac.uk/research/research-projects/coronavirus-government-response-tracker>

Policy e Politics e infodemia in AFRICA ai tempi di Covid-19

Coronavirus outbreak

Tanzanian president accused of covering up Covid-19 outbreak

John Magufuli has repeatedly played down the threat from the pandemic

Jason Burke
Africa correspondent
Wed 27 May 2020
17:43 BST



▲ President John Magufuli has encouraged the country's 56 million inhabitants to keep working and socialising.
Photograph: Khalfan Said/AP

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The Guardian

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NEWS

BBC NEWS | AFRICA

COVID-19 MISINFO HUB

Covid-19 in Africa: Fighting fake news about coronavirus

To combat what the World Health Organization has called an "infodemic" around Covid-19, BBC News Africa has launched a searchable library of fact-checks debunking popular myths and misinformation about coronavirus in Africa. Explore our top stories on this theme by using the arrows. Then search our library of fact-checks below.

Coronavirus: John Magufuli declares Tanzania free of Covid-19

8 June 2020

Coronavirus pandemic



John Magufuli praised worshippers for not wearing masks and gloves

TIME
INTERNATIONAL



«Per imporre le misure di lockdown si sono verificati abusi, violenze e persino uccisioni da parte delle forze dell'ordine di trasgressori o presunti tali in Kenya, Ruanda, Uganda, Tanzania, Sudafrica, Nigeria»

<https://www.saluteinternazionale.info/2020/11/covid-19-in-africa-2/>

Covid Organics, a herbal tea, touted by President Andry Rajoelina, Madagascar

Covid e Instabilità politica



Tigray crisis: Why there are fears of civil war in Ethiopia

By Desta Gebremedhin
BBC Tigrinya

<https://www.ispionline.it/it/pubblicazione/africas-thorny-horn-28197>

Militant Islamists 'behead more than 50' in Mozambique

9 November



Bobi Wine: Presidential rival's arrest sparks deadly Uganda protests

5 days ago



Traccia

- Preliminari sulle pandemie e sulla salute globale: *siamo pronti?*
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Global development

Zambia's default fuels fears of African 'debt tsunami' as Covid impact bites

Aid agencies say debts should be restructured or cancelled due to the pandemic and warn other countries could follow

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International edit

The Guardian



150-160 Miliardi dollari di aiuti internazionali sono necessari nei prossimi 15 mesi (WB, 2020)



Abhijit Banerjee ed Esther Duflo,
economisti, premi Nobel 2019

Noi ce la faremo, ora serve pensare ai paesi poveri

“There is a rough consensus among public-health experts and economists about what countries must do. **First**, avert a collapse of the health-care system during the epidemic’s peak. **Second**, support vulnerable citizens financially through unconditional and nearly universal cash transfers, to make the lockdown bearable (and feasible). **Third**, test enough people for the virus on a systematic basis to determine when and where reopening is possible”.

<https://www.economist.com/by-invitation/2020/05/26/abhijit-banerjee-and-esther-duflo-on-how-economies-can-rebound>

Alcune note positive

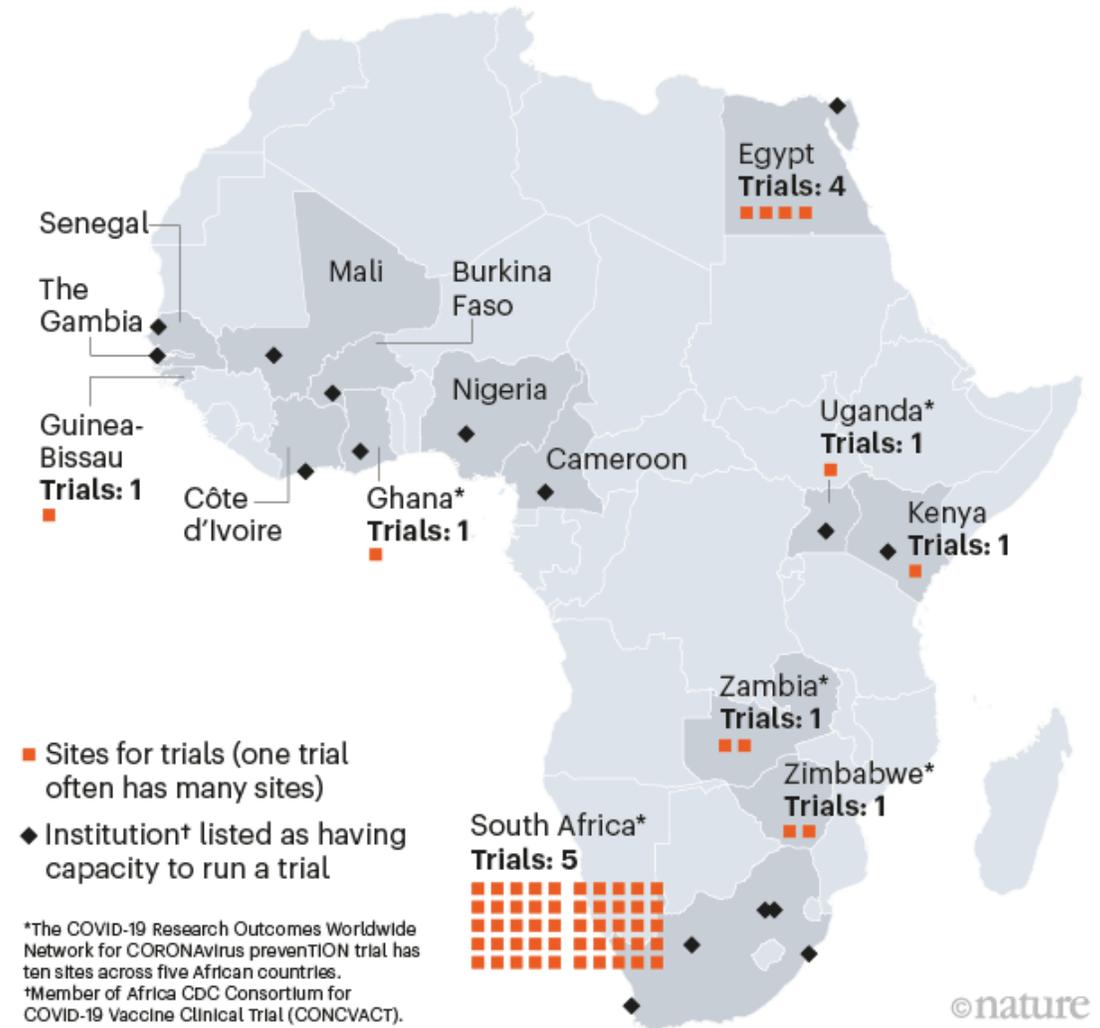


COVID-19 vaccines: how to ensure Africa has access (es. Covax Initiative)

<https://www.nature.com/articles/d41586-020-02774-8>

TESTING COVID-19 VACCINES IN AFRICA

Clinical trials are under way in many places on the continent; other sites have capacity or are developing it. These trials can help to ensure that vaccines are effective in African populations.



Alcune riflessioni

- La crisi sanitaria globale è diventata crisi sociale, economica e politica
- Disuguaglianze: uscire dal silenzio e tenere accesa l'attenzione sull'Africa e sui gruppi a rischio
- Dare spazio alle testimonianze sul terreno ma inquadrandole in un contesto di prospettive globali: proteggere le popolazioni e la loro salute
- Essere concreti nelle iniziative e visionari nelle prospettive della cooperazione internazionale (salute, preparedness dei sistemi sanitari, risorse umane-capitale sociale-centralità della formazione)

RESPONDING TO COVID19 IN SUB SAHARAN AFRICA

- **Protezione** personale e malati 23 ospedali
- **Distribuzione** dispositivi di protezione
- **Formazione**
- **Raccolta dati**
- **Coinvolgimento** delle comunità
- **Mantenimento** dei servizi sanitari essenziali

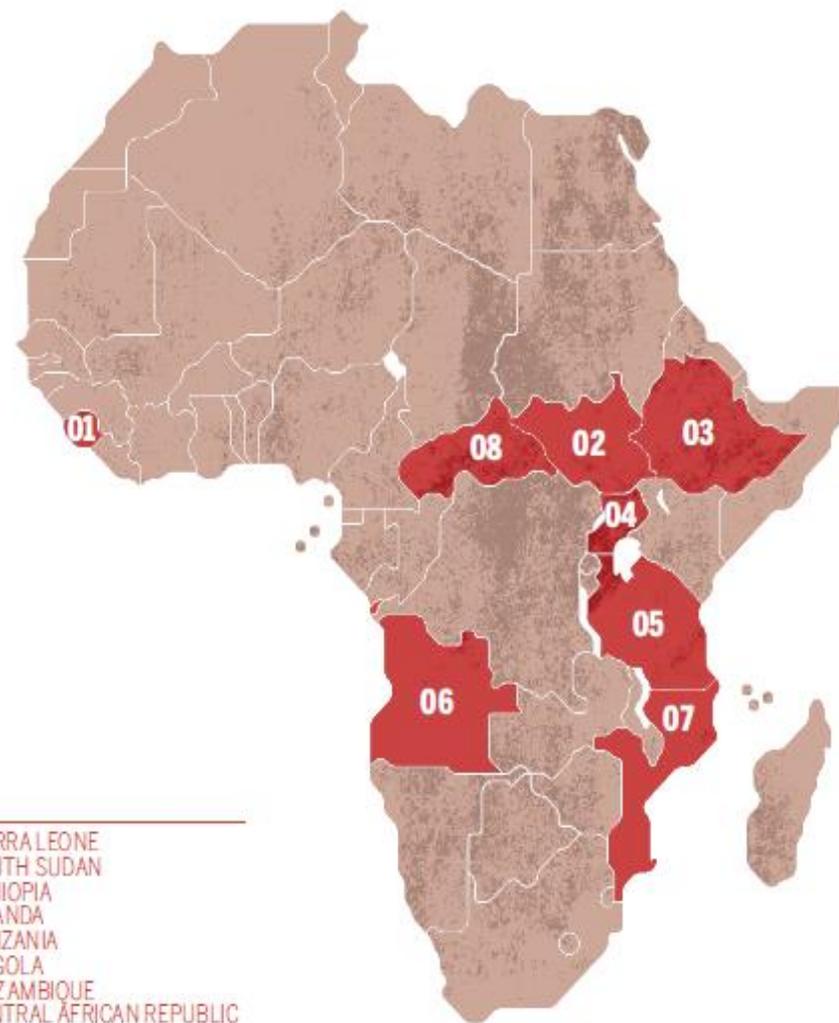
DOCTORS WITH AFRICA CUAMM

8
COUNTRIES

23
HOSPITALS

855
HEALTH
FACILITIES

01 SIERRA LEONE
02 SOUTH SUDAN
03 ETHIOPIA
04 UGANDA
05 TANZANIA
06 ANGOLA
07 MOZAMBIQUE
08 CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC



ROUTES OF CARGO FLIGHTS



SUPPLIERS
10
coming from
all over the world



TOTAL PACKAGE VOLUME
102 CUBIC METRES



TOTAL WEIGHT OF THE GOODS
13.730 KG



TOTAL VALUE OF THE GOODS
629.000 USD



TOTAL VALUE OF THE FLIGHTS
135.000 USD



CARGO FLIGHTS
16



HUMANITARIAN PERSONNEL
36

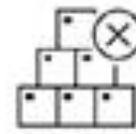


LA LOGISTICA

OPERATIONAL PROCESS



INTERNATIONAL PROCUREMENT



CREATION OF THE STOCK



HUMANITARIAN FLIGHT



LOCAL LOGISTIC



DELIVERY TO THE BENEFICIARIES

1950-2020
70



**MEDICI
CON L'AFRICA
CUAMM**



Stoccaggio e distribuzione di dispositivi di protezione personale a Juba, capitale del Sud Sudan



Triage Repubblica Centro Africana



Segnali distanziamento sulle panche



Rumbek Hospital (Sud Sudan)



Rumbek Hospital (Sud Sudan)



Rumbek Hospital (Sud Sudan)



Rumbek Hospital (Sud Sudan)

Addis Abeba: deportati etiopi dall'Arabia Saudita



Gambella: primi allestimenti



Gambella: Centri di isolamento e trattamento Covid



Formazione del personale: tracciamenti e PPE



Campo profughi di Nguenyiel



Doctors with Africa CUAMM

COVID-19 PUBLIC HEALTH INTERVENTIONS IN THE REFUGEES CAMP:

LISTEN TO COMMUNITY

Ricerca per UNICEF



1950-2020
70

**MEDICI
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CUAMM**



Triage al Chiulo Hospital, Angola



Triage al Freetown Hospital, Sierra Leone



Triage e controllo della temperatura al Wolisso Hospital, Etiopia

1950-2020
70



**MEDICI
CON L'AFRICA
CUAMM**



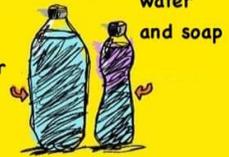
Lavoro quotidiano con dispositivi di protezione, Wolisso Hospital in Etiopia

HELP THOSE WITHOUT WATER TO PROTECT THEMSELVES

HYGIENE KITS

- 1 SORT AND CLEAN THE PLASTIC BOTTLES**

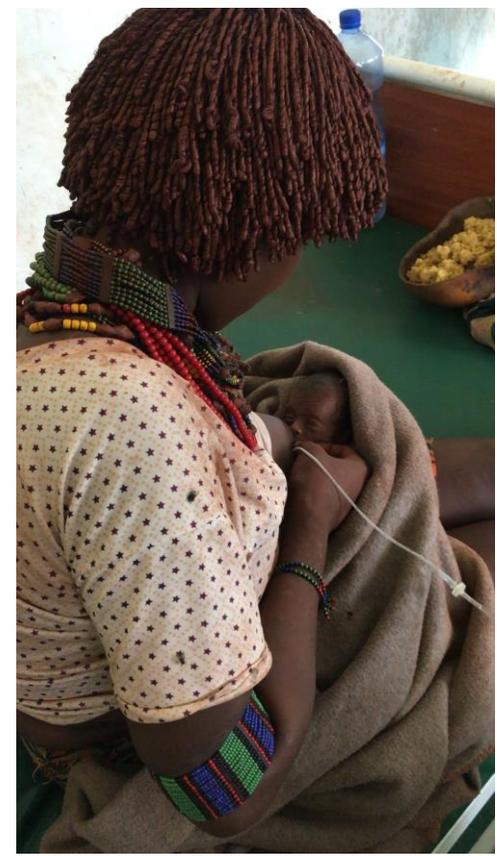
- 2 MAKE A HOLE IN THE LIDS**

- 3 FILL THEM UP IN PAIRS**
only water water and soap

- 4 IDENTIFY THE CONTENTS**

- 5 CONNECT BOTTLES WITH A STRING**

- 6 HAND IT OUT OR HANG IT IN PUBLIC SPACES**


@NONNADUESADIA



Turmi: Washing hands nelle popolazioni pastorali

1950-2020
70



**MEDICI
CON L'AFRICA
CUAMM**



Attività di formazione per le comunità all'utilizzo di misure di protezione in Shynianga, Tanzania



Attività di formazione e informazione

L'importanza di lavarsi le mani

Il controllo della temperatura

Bangui Hospital – Repubblica del Centro Africa

1950-2020
70



**MEDICI
CON L'AFRICA
CUAMM**



L'importanza del distanziamento sociale,
Oyam district - Uganda

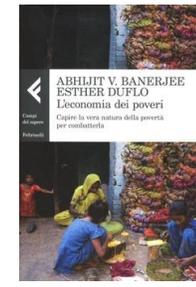
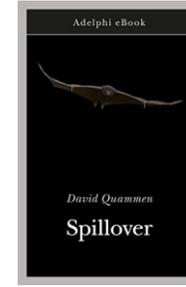


Distribuzione di dispositivi di protezione
personale, Oyam district - Uganda



Attività di informazione alle comunità ai rischi connessi al virus COVID19 in Beira - Mozambico

Buone letture



- «1918. L'influenza spagnola. La pandemia che cambiò il mondo» di Laura Spinney, Feltrinelli
- “ La spagnola in Italia” di Eugenia Tognotti, Franco Angeli
- «Spillover» di David Quammen, Adelphi
- «L'algoritmo e l'oracolo» di Alessandro Vespignani, Il Saggiatore
- «L'Economia dei poveri» di Abhijit Banerjee ed Esther Duflo, Feltrinelli

Con l'Africa: attraverso e oltre Covid



GRAZIE!!!

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Kb4jhSnBrsE&feature=youtu.be>