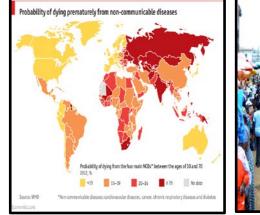
Lessons from Africa: Building Resilient Community-Based Health Systems

Dr Uzma Alam, Senior Programme Officer | DELTAS Africa, AESA 8th October 2020 Wilson Centre



COVID-19: Accelerating and Mitigating Factors in Africa









High disease burden

Informal food markets

Extreme poverty

Large informal settlements



Week health system



Rural-urban

AES





High youthful Demographic Dividend

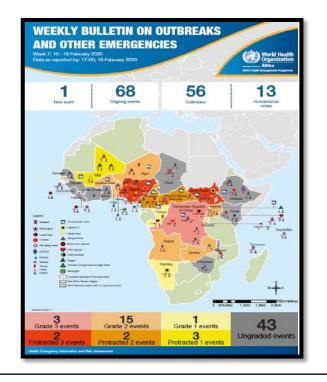


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Unfolding Across Africa Were another 69 Public Health Emergencies





	18 million displaced people
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AUDA-NEPAD

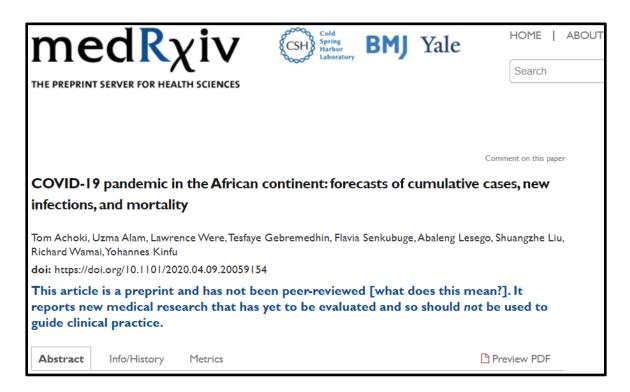
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	Cases	Deaths
Measles (CAR)	5724	83
Measles (Chad)	5810	28
Cholera (DRC)	2651	43
Ebola (DRC)	3432	2253

https://www.afro.who.int/

Research in Africa in the Context of COVID-19

Modelling COVID-19 in Africa



Several models existed (US and Europe)

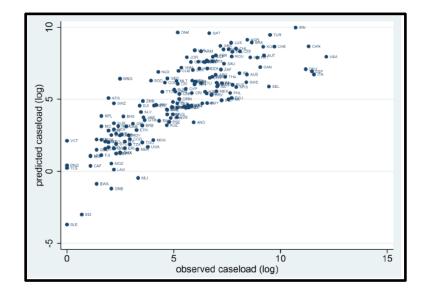
These are of little value to decision makers in Africa- missed the context

Africa Data Initiative produced the first estimates for Africa

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A COVID-19 Contextualized Model Accounted for Realties

Understanding the epidemiological dynamics of COVID-19 within the local context is fundamental



- Connectivity would be the main driver though Africa has a low mobility index
- Population level prevalence of COVID-19 will be low (< 1.5%)
- Under a very high infection scenario, infection rates are unlikely to reach more than a quarter of the continent's population



Africa Balanced Interventions With The Need of Maintaining Livelihoods and Social Cohesion



Adapting physical distancing measures

Ref: AAS DFID Report – Rapid Review of Physical Distancing in Africa

AUDA-NEPAD

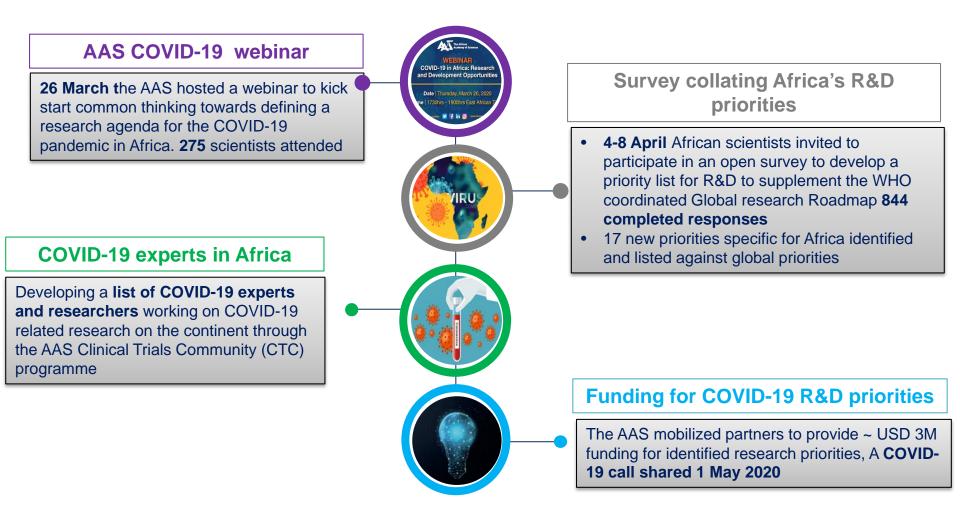
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The African

Physical distancing adaptations	Examples of Countries that have implemented the adaptation
Imposing of dusk to dawn curfews or partial lockdowns rather than full lock downs	Kenya, Senegal
Staggered introduction of physical distancing measures	Kenya, Senegal
Risk based movement restrictions rather than blanket restrictions across the country. For instance, in Kenya, movement restrictions have been imposed in transmission hotspots - Nairobi, and coastal counties, and a residential neighbourhood in Nairobi and Mombasa, rather than the entire country (2)	Kenya, Ghana, Nigeria
Keeping the informal economy operational – allowing food markets and small-scale traders to operate with measures to reduce physical distance such as reducing the number of traders and customers, relocating traders to decongest markets, and hygiene	Kenya, South Africa
"Temporal distancing"(3) – opening markets on specific days and times of the week, and closing them on other days and times. For instance, in Nigeria, markets are open on specific days of the week, and for a shorter time on the open days	Nigeria
Allowing public transport to operate with guidelines reduce carrying capacity, space out seating, and hand hygiene	Ghana, Nigeria, Kenya, Senegal

How Has COVID-19 Changed Research in Africa

Epidemic preparedness and global health security





Lessons From Africa in Building Resilient Health Systems

Data and communities make powerful partners

- Health systems need to be resilient, agile and equitable
- Current model of health care is broken
- Data complimented with local knowledge drives cost effective choices
- Community-driven initiatives need to be leveraged



Investing in research and innovation

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Open access health data networks



Framework based on transparency and mutual accountability



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