COVID-19 Prepaeedness Plan for Nigeria

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CASE SUMMARY IN NIGERIA AS AT APRIL 8TH 2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Samples Tested</th>
<th>&gt; 5000</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Confirmed cases</td>
<td>276</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Death</td>
<td>6</td>
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Current Situation

Screen

- Airports & seaports
- NCDC’s Public Health Advisory

Identify & Track

- All COVID-19 patients are being treated for free in the isolation centers
- Externally: no international flights, collecting passenger manifest*
- Internally: Public spaces (e.g. schools, markets) are closed & Nationwide lock down

Monitor

Reduce stress and panic

- Delay in loan payments
- Direct conditional cash transfers for the most vulnerable populations

Financial

- Contingency funds of $2.7 million
- An additional N6.5 billion ($18 million) is planned.
- President H.E Muhammadu Buhari announced - 39 million US$

*Provenance: travel history (46%)
How prepared is Nigeria?

**Current Resources**
- 6 → 9 laboratories
- Ordered emergency stocks of the malaria drug chloroquine for treatment of COVID-19
- Trained staff to conduct contact tracing at the NCDC

**Unmet Resources**
- **Safety kits/PPE**
  - Hand Sanitizers
- **Patient Care**
  - Hospital beds
    - 0.8 per thousand populations
- Isolation centers
- Ventilators
  - Ekiti state has only 1 ventilator in its isolation center
- **COVID-19 test centers**

Health Systems:
How prepared is Nigeria?

General Concerns:

Testing:
- Follow up on asymptomatic cases

Tracing:
- Need to account for false reporting

Unintended consequences of law-enforcement:
- An increase in domestic violence, harassment
- An increase in tension between the military personnel and civilians
- National lock-down → limited access to food and daily wages to survive for some people

Heavy top-down approach:
- Missing the voices of medical personnel and the general public → may create more chaos and fear
Policy Interventions

Immediate
1. Limit Virus Transmission
2. Prepare the Healthcare System
3. Flatten the Curve

Long-Term
1. Vaccine Access
Immediate Policy Interventions
1. Limit Virus Transmission

Policy Actions

• Increase *stay-at-home* orders beyond Lagos and neighbouring states
• Control domestic travels between states
• Follow-up on passengers from Airlines (Manifests submitted to Port Health Authorities): a way to start contact tracing in case of both symptomatic and asymptomatic patients
• Strengthen International Health Regulations by posting public health nurses at ports of entry for screening & referral of individuals
2. Prepare Health System

- Existing Health Workers
- Expanding Health Workforce
- Health Processes

Health Workforce Mobilization
2. Prepare Health System

Service Delivery

Plan to mobilize resources if COVID-19 cannot be contained and more facilities & medical resources are needed

Facilities:

- Recommission old, abandoned public health facilities
- Repurpose old warehouses to increase bed availability
- Create pop-up tent locations for infected patient

Note: Facilities should have separate testing/screening areas and isolation/treatment areas for the clinically significant cases

Medical Equipment Access

- PPE & Ventilation Equipment
- Key: Government regulation

Import/ raw materials
Antitrust law; international trading.

Production
Incentives; ensure quality and quantity

Distribution
Guarantee the supply for health workers and most vulnerabilities.

Sale
Antitrust law
3. Flatten the Curve

**Communication: Aim to increase communication about COVID-19**

- Radio Ex. Broadcast about COVID every day 9am and 3pm (prevents unreliable information spreading)
- Facebook broadcasts a COVID-19 message every time the app is open - 53% of Nigerian mobile users accesses Facebook in March
- CHWs and community leaders (religious leaders) to dispense education
- Use the informal healthcare system - ask workers to call the NCDC Health hotline to report cases and or tell people to use this hotline to report their own symptoms

**Data tracking & transfer: Aim to create a way to track and to transfer COVID information to 1 database**

- SORMAS - Open source Software
  - Expand current use (in 400 districts, and at seaports and airports)
  - NCDC Hotline workers to use the SORMAS App to flag potential cases

**Screening: Aim to increase community screening if community spread increases**

- Repurpose schools or religious buildings into testing centers - In community with potential exposure
  - Determined by Airplane lists
  - SORMAS Strategy
Long-term Policy Interventions
1. Vaccine Access, Vaccination Program & Anti-Viral

**Development:**
- In progress
- Expected to be ready for full distribution in 18 months

**Vaccine Access:**
- Human Rights-Based Approach:
  - Governmental advocacy at international level for fair, equitable distribution of vaccines based off of population size
  - Urge UN intervention to ensure equitable distribution
- Marked-Based Approach:
  - Map supply chain
  - Obtain necessary equipment to support supply chain & vaccine distribution
  - Install & commission equipment

**Vaccination Program:**
- Nigerian GNI: $5,710/ capita
- Qualify for GAVI: No, unless standard changes for COVID-19 (IFFIm)
- Mobile vaccination units that both test for COVID-19 and vaccinate those who haven’t had the condition

**Financing Mechanisms**
- International Finance Facility for Immunisation (IFFIm) Vaccine Bonds
  - Pledges & bonds with competitive rate of return
  - Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness & Innovation
Financing Policy Interventions
How will these actions be funded?

- **The COVID-19 Basket Fund**: Nigerian National Emergency Fund
  - Coordinate mobilization and rapid deployment of assistance where it is needed the most
  - The one COVID-19 Financing and Investment Platform for diverse stakeholders
    - UN and other multilaterals, bilaterals, private sector, foundations, philanthropists

- **The crisis intervention fund**: to strengthen healthcare infrastructure
  - $1.39 billion fund to upgrade its healthcare facilities
  - Nigeria’s Central Bank launched a drive to raise 120 billion naira from the private sector

- **Global financial institutions**
  - Seeking to borrow $6.9bn from international lenders
    - The World Bank, the African Development Bank, IMF and the Islamic Development bank
  - Continue engagements to access concessional funding for the 2020 budget

- **Health specific Debt Relief Fund (DRF)**
  - Initiative: HIV/AIDS → COVID-19
  - Activity: High burden of out-of-pocket expenditure for treatment & testing
  - Executing: Federal Ministry of Health
Implementation: Mixed Approach

**Top-down:**

- Limit virus transmission
  - International collaboration: H8 and international agencies;
  - NCCD
- Prepare health system
  - MOH, Federal and state government
  - Industry (PPE)
- Long-term: vaccination
  - International Finance Facility for Immunisation (IFFIm) Vaccine Bonds
  - Industry (vaccine produce)

**Bottom-up:**

- Flatten the curve
- Industry (Sever and cell tower)
With this policy proposal, Nigeria will not become the next epicenter of this pandemic.

Thank you, Questions?
**Caller**
- NCDC Hotline
  - Uses the SORMAS app
  - Determines if high or low risk
  - If low risk, recommend self-quarantine and social distancing practices
  - High risk flag case

**Surveillance Supervisor**
- Reviews apps results that are flagged
- Determines hot pops of COVID
- Where contact officers will be sent the following day

**Contact Officer**
- Send out to ‘hot pop’
- Conduct screening
- Bring severe cases to healthcare facilities or special isolation units