

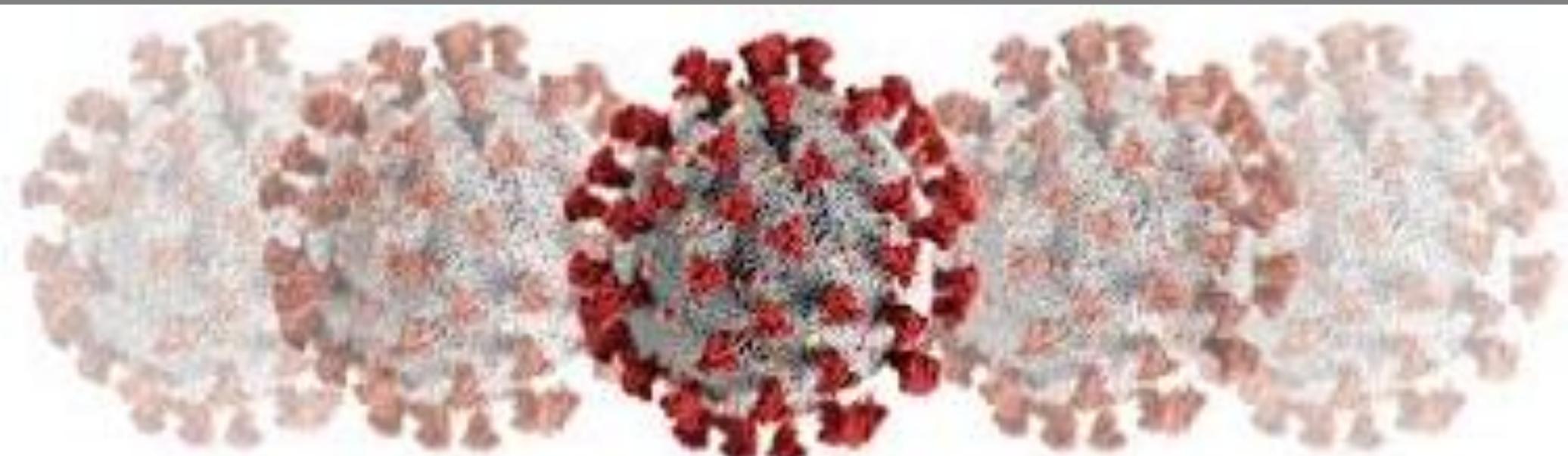


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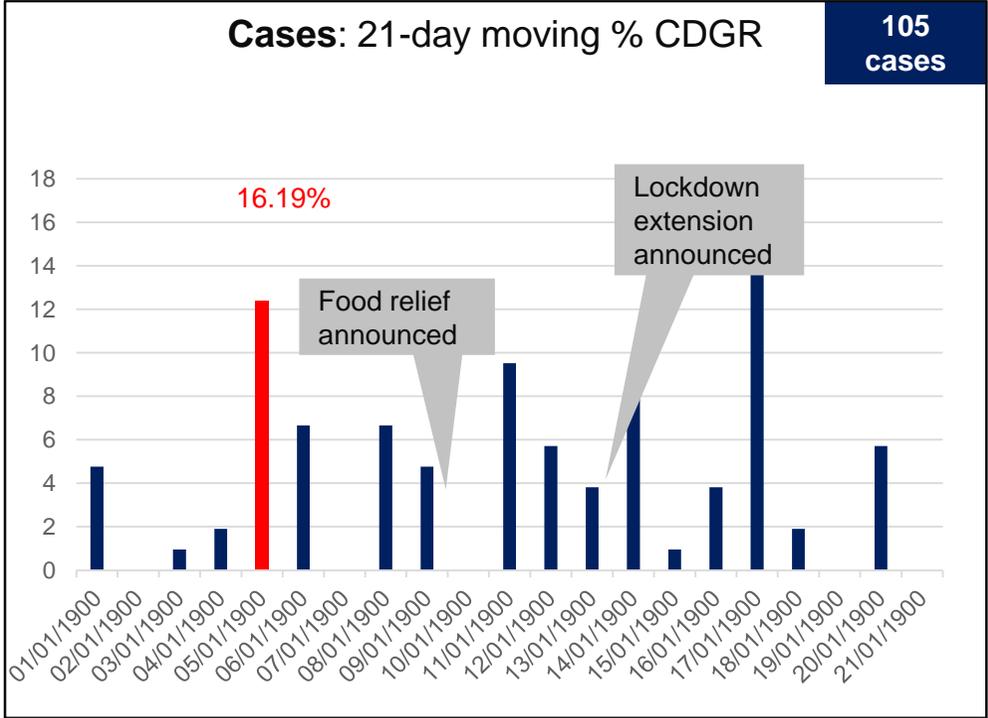
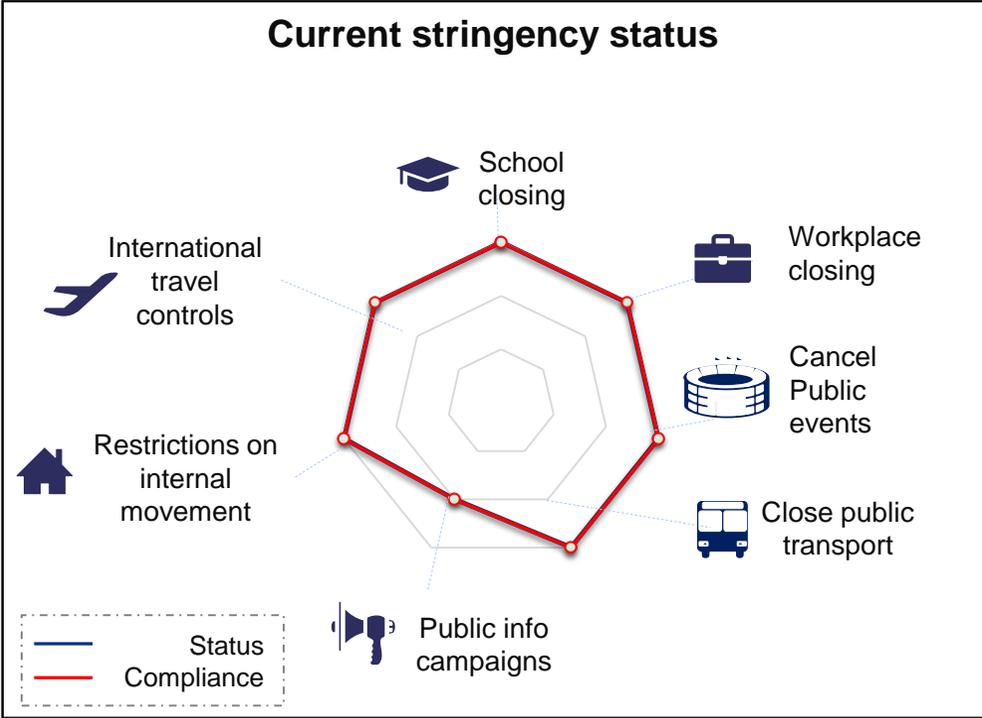
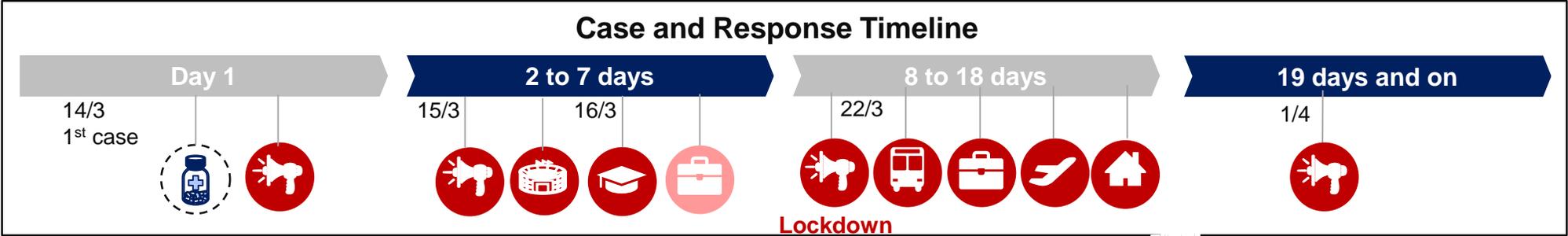
COVID-19:

Social Distancing Case Studies: Rwanda, Vietnam, Ghana, Nigeria, Senegal and Kenya

14 April 2020



Rwanda was the first country in Africa to implement a full lockdown, on 22 March, eight days after the first case was recorded in the country. Initially due to last two weeks, it was extended to 20 April in response to rising cases.



Source: European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control, Oxford University
 1. CDGR is Compound Daily Growth Rate, calculated as CDGR of total confirmed COVID cases over last 21-day period; 2. As of 7 April 2020

Required/Full Restrictions
 Advised/Partial Restriction



Rwanda's strong community structures play an important role. Arrangements to identify vulnerable families by their own communities has helped target relief during lockdown.

Wider Context

- The government has instituted **tracing and testing for all contacts of known cases**. All **those who test positive are taken to out-of-town isolation centres**, to break further transmission chains.
- Government announced food relief **for vulnerable families** (from the National Strategic Grain Reserve) particularly aimed at those on daily wages in urban areas. **Cabinet ministers and senior officials will forfeit their April salaries** in solidarity with those facing hardships at this time.
- **Arrangements for food distribution and caring for the vulnerable is using existing community arrangements**. Communities sign off on the list of those most in need (as they are aware of each other's circumstances) to ensure everyone can eat. There are community donations in addition to government food distribution.
- **Farming is classified as a permitted activity** (it accounts for Rwanda's main exports and approx. 70% of Rwandans subsistence farm). **Government is working on measures to** involve extension workers and field officers and **ensure input distribution and post-harvest handling can be done safely, with social distancing**.

Measures

	Schools/ Workplaces Closed
	Ban Public Events
	Close Public Transport
	Public Information
	Restrict Movement
	Int'l Travel Restrictions

What Rwanda is doing

Schools and business closed: Essential businesses allowed to continue operations (including subsistence farmers). Essential workers receive permits from local government/police allowing travel to and from work.

All public events are banned as of 15 March, including religious services. However, funerals are still permitted, with a maximum of ten attendees.

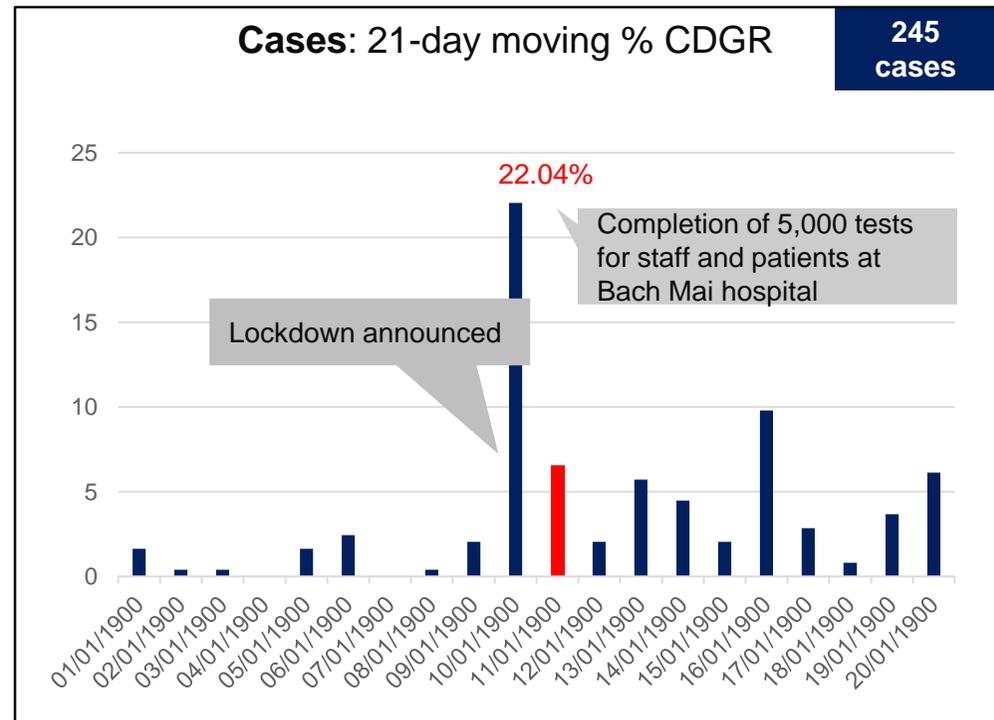
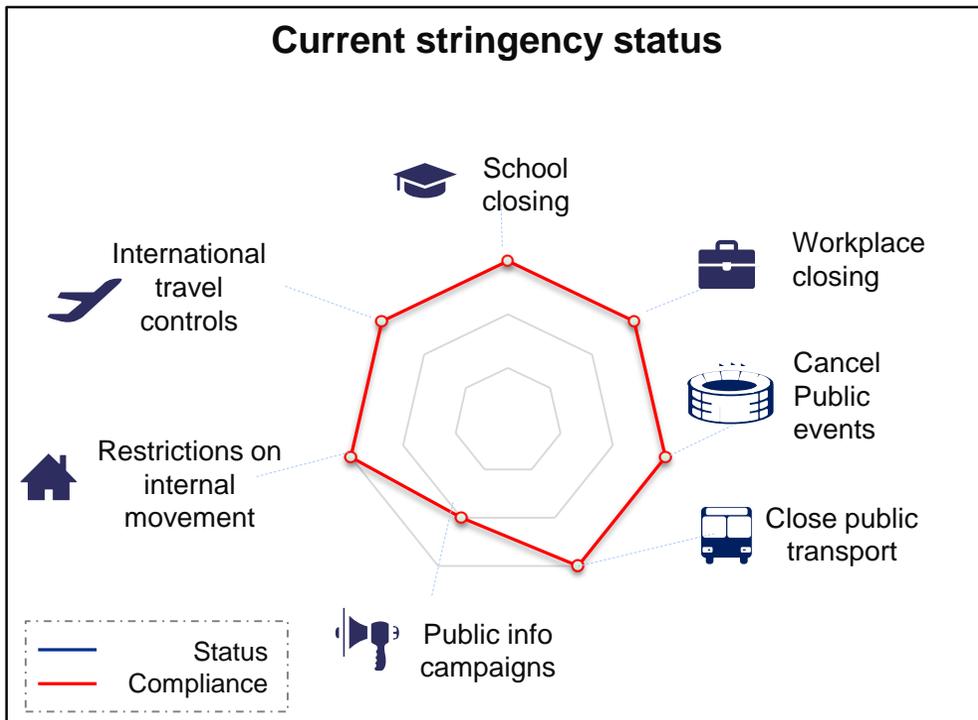
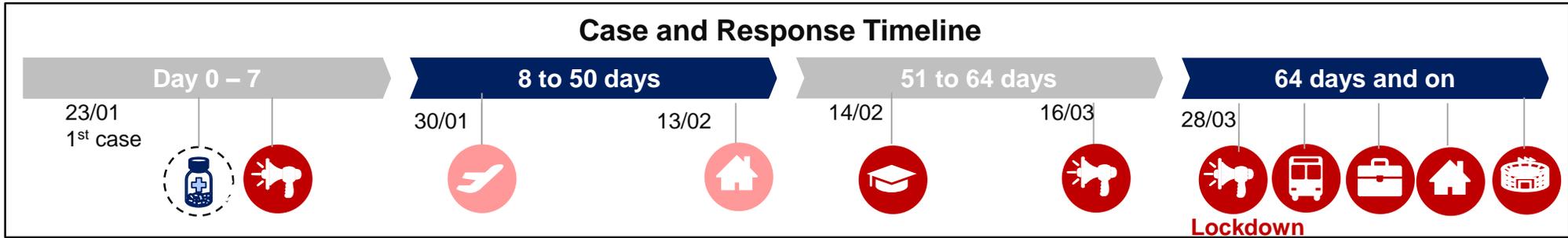
No public transport is permitted. Essential workers are required to travel to their place of work either on foot, or businesses are arranging their own transport for workers.

The president and health minister give regular briefings on Covid-19. Community structures are engaged in messaging and response. Government ministers announce wider support/response measures.

No-one to leave home, apart from buying food, medical or hygiene equipment. Police ensure enforcement. Communities are also informally taking responsibility to ensure advice is followed.

All borders are closed to international travel and flights have been grounded. Repatriated Rwandans are required to isolate for a mandatory 14-day period in appointed centres, though cargo can transit.

Vietnam's focus on isolating cases and tracing contacts is an example of focusing limited resources. Following a second wave of cases linked to a large hospital, however, a 15-day national lockdown was announced.



Source: European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control, Oxford University

1. CDGR is Compound Daily Growth Rate, calculated as CDGR of total confirmed COVID cases over last 21-day period;

2. As of 7 April 2020

Required/Full Restrictions
Advised/Partial Restriction



Vietnam set up the Emergency Epidemic Prevention Centre on its first case. Since then efforts have focused on track and trace. However, a recent upsurge led to a 15-day lockdown being imposed to curb transmission.

Wider Context

- **Experience of SARS has meant Vietnam was well prepared to respond quickly.** The Emergency Epidemic Preparation Centre was established on recording its first case. The response has focused primarily on tracing and testing contacts of known cases, rather than mass testing, to maximise limited resources.
- **Until lockdown, Vietnam's response had been localised, depending on the spread and density of cases.** When an outbreak occurred in an area close to Hanoi, authorities put the 10,000-strong population into quarantine in an attempt to stop widespread urban transmission.
- The **decision to introduce national lockdown came after a second wave of cases appeared**, including 12 cases in one of Hanoi's largest hospitals (receiving 8,000 patients a day). Government conducted mass testing of more than 5,000 hospital workers and patients in late March and is now testing a further 10,000 hospital visitors.
- **Government has restricting food exports**, including rice, to ensure domestic supplies. Businesses have responded to government requests with **local production of ventilators and increasing output of face mask production to 5 million per day.**

Measures

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	Int'l Travel Restrictions

What Vietnam is doing

Schools closed on 14 February. Non-essential business closed on 1 April for 14 days. Essential businesses must follow stringent distancing measures, implement strict hygiene and **all staff must wear masks.**

As of 28 March **all cultural, sports and entertainment activities have been cancelled (to 15 April).** No more than two people are permitted to be standing in the same vicinity. **Wearing masks in public is mandatory.**

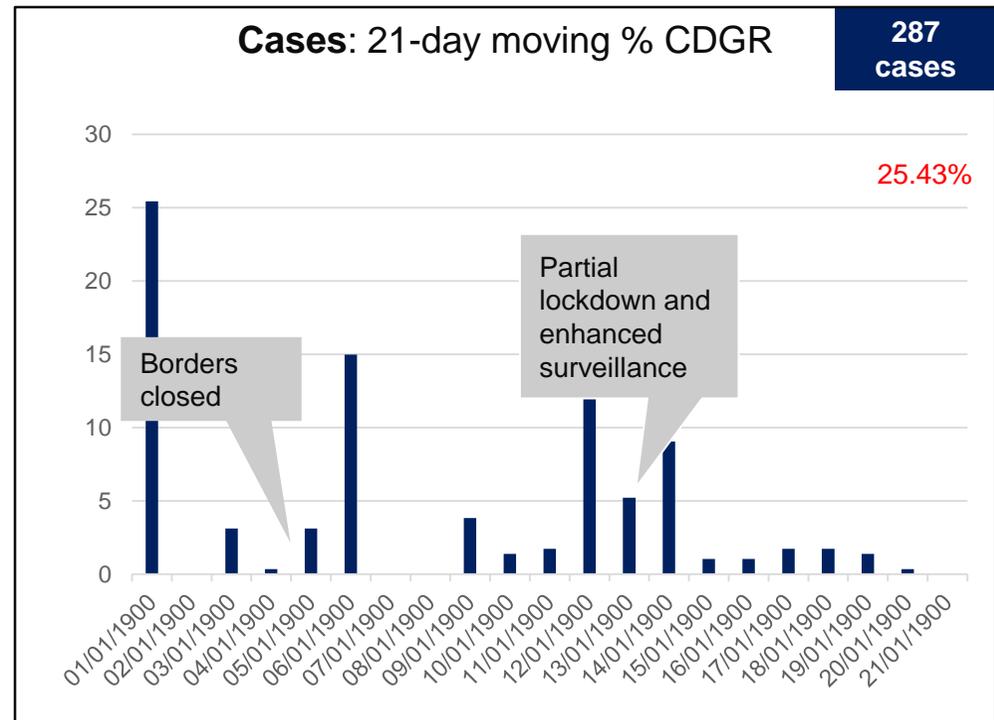
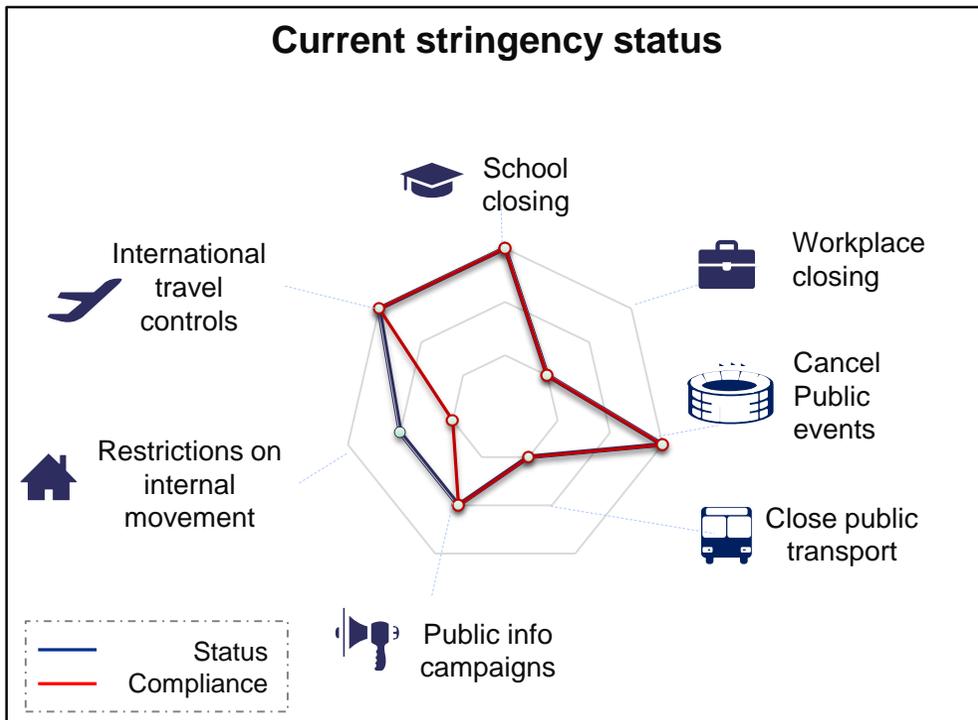
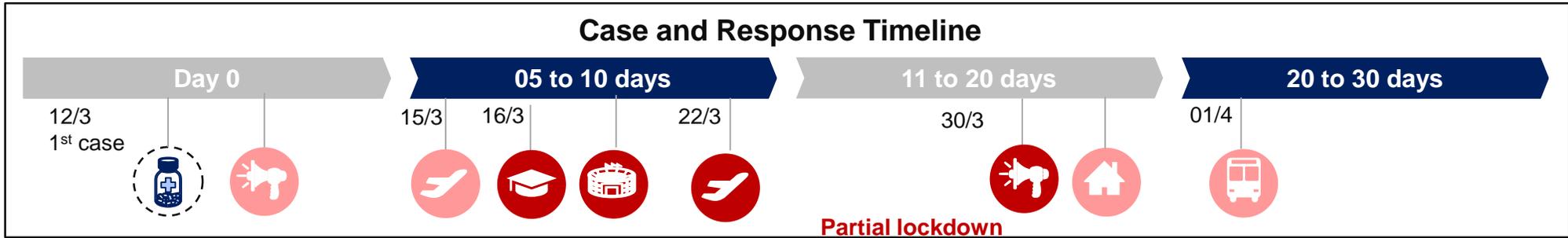
No public transport is permitted as of 28 March. Some areas have had temporary halts or restrictions, e.g. Ho Chi Min city anyone arriving by plane, bus, train or private vehicle may be tested for Covid-19 on arrival.

There have **been regular government comms, including prior the first case.** Recent surveys suggest the public understand the symptoms. More than 20k calls have been made to a toll-free advice line.

No-one to leave home, apart from buying food, medicine or accessing health services. Even before national lockdown (since mid February), authorities have used local quarantines to respond to transmission.

All borders are currently closed. Vietnam has instigated a series of flight restrictions since the first case to limit flights from affected areas – initially China (30 January) and then other affected areas.

Ghana, in an effort to keep the overall economy and livelihoods going while responding to peaks in transmission, focused on a track-and-test approach and introduced partial lockdowns in the “hotspots” of Accra and Kumasi.



Source: European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control, Oxford University

1. CDGR is Compound Daily Growth Rate, calculated as CDGR of total confirmed Covid-19 cases over last 21-day period; 2. As of 3 April 2020

Required/Full Restrictions
Advised/Partial Restriction

President Akufo-Addo closed Ghana's borders to prevent imported cases. There has been widespread contact tracing and testing to identify cases. The government is responding to hotspots with targeted lockdowns (Accra and Kumasi).



Wider Context

- The **Ghana Health Service** has tested more than 37,000 persons and **is conducting enhanced contact tracing**, testing all identified contacts and conducting wider community surveillance and testing.
- **Positive cases must isolate, but there is no policy of supervised isolation outside of government isolation centres.**
- **A new emergency law allows government to geo-track identified contacts** and to restrict movement of people if necessary.
- **Government is using anonymised aggregated mobile phone data to monitor** how movement patterns change, **whether people are conforming to restrictions** and to predict whether current restrictions are sufficient to control transmission.
- While there has been a lockdown in epicentres, including Accra and Kumasi, the **government's focus overall has been on trying to prevent transmission while permitting economic activity/protecting livelihoods**
- This means businesses and markets can open, with increased hygiene and social distancing protocols. **Government is paying for free water to be widely available** to support sanitation measures.

Measures

	Schools/ Workplaces Closed
	Ban Public Events
	Public Transport
	Public Information
	Restrict Movement
	Int'l Travel Restrictions

What Ghana is doing

Schools closed: Schools and universities are closed. **BECE/WASSCE** candidates are permitted to remain in school under social distancing protocols. **Businesses can open** but with social distancing/hygiene protocols.

All public gatherings banned, including conferences, workshops, festivals, political rallies, church activities and other related events. Funerals are permitted but limited to 25 attendees.

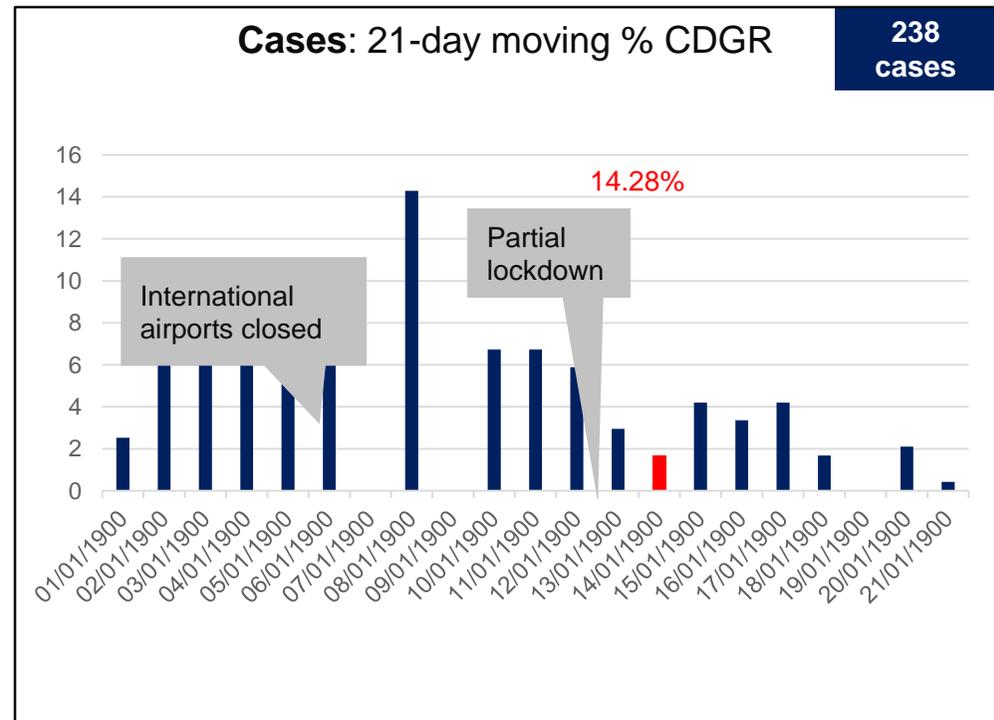
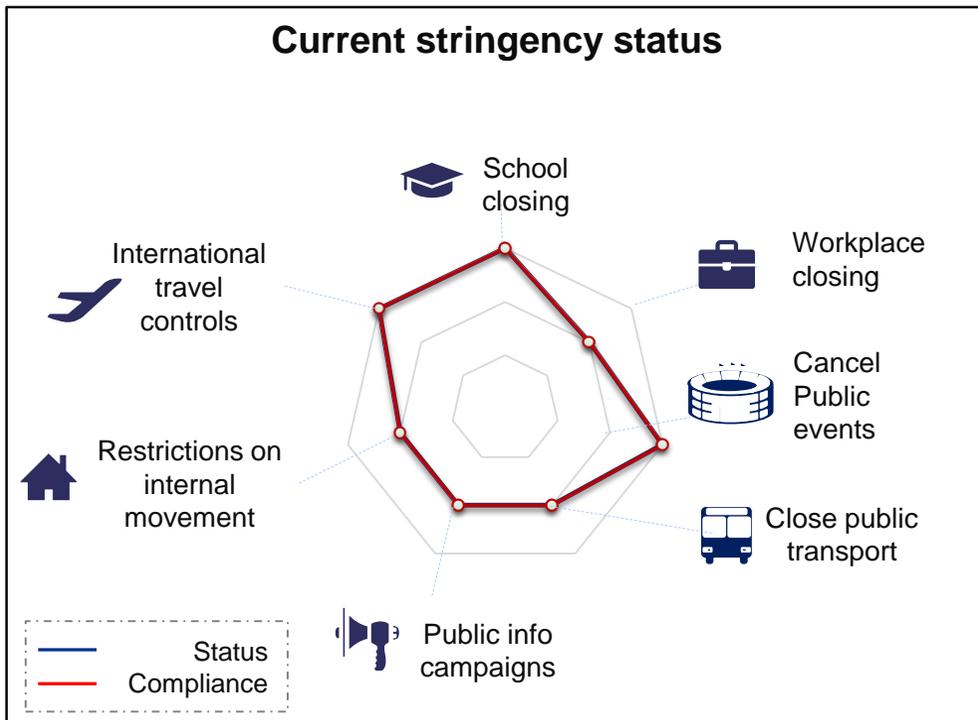
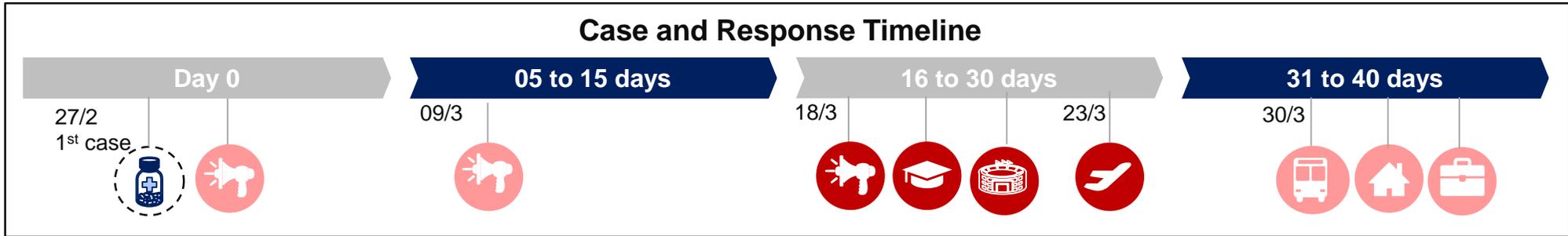
Public transport permitted: private and public transport operators are required to reduce their number of passengers and follow specific hygiene requirements for vehicles and terminals.

Regular addresses from H.E. President Akufo-Addo to announce case spread and key govt measures. **Other regular briefings by the health minister.** **Community engagement commenced.**

Authorities have imposed lockdown in two regions (Accra and Kumasi) All individuals are to stay at home and will be only permitted to leave their homes for essential reasons (e.g. to buy food/get medicine).

All borders closed from 22 March. Travellers (foreign and Ghanaian) entering before border closures were subject to mandatory 14-day quarantine in requisitioned buildings and testing to identify imported cases.

While **Nigeria's** state governments have been largely responsible for overseeing individual measures, President Buhari locked down Abuja, Federal Capital Territory, Lagos and Ogun State on 30 March as the number of cases rose.



Source: European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control, Oxford University

1. CDGR is Compound Daily Growth Rate, calculated as CDGR of total confirmed Covid-19 cases over last 21-day period; 2. As of 7 April 2020

Required/Full Restrictions
Advised/Partial Restriction



The differing levels of responsibility between the federal government for national coordination and state governments overseeing individual approaches has meant a variety of measures are in place to respond to local contexts.

Wider Context

- **Nigeria's response to Covid-19 has been led at both Federal and State Government Level.** A presidential task force was established on 9 March to coordinate cross-federal government activities, while the Nigeria Centre for Disease Control (NCDC) leads the public health response and National Emergency Operations Centre.
- **State-level Emergency Operations Centres** have been activated in 22 states.
- A key part of the government's strategy has been to contact trace. Where cases are found, **treatment can only be secured within government isolation facilities**, to shield the rest of the health service. Isolation centres have been established in 20 states including FCT and specialist testing facilities are in eight states. More may be stood up as needed.
- While the federally-mandated lockdown only applies to Federal Capital Territory (FCT), Lagos, and Ogun State, **many other states have introduced their own restrictions.** These include: closing interstate land borders, including prohibiting movement in and out (except for essential materials); gatherings; markets; and curfews. Others, such as Bauchi State have instituted their own 14-day lockdown.

Measures

	Schools/ Workplaces Closed
	Ban Public Events
	Public Transport
	Public Information
	Restrict Movement
	Int'l Travel Restrictions

What Nigeria is doing

Federal government closed schools and universities from 19 March. **Businesses are open**, except where states or federal government have introduced lockdowns/restrictions.

All public gatherings limited. In most states public gatherings of more than 50 people are prohibited. Others have increased restrictions to 20 people. No gatherings in areas of lockdown.

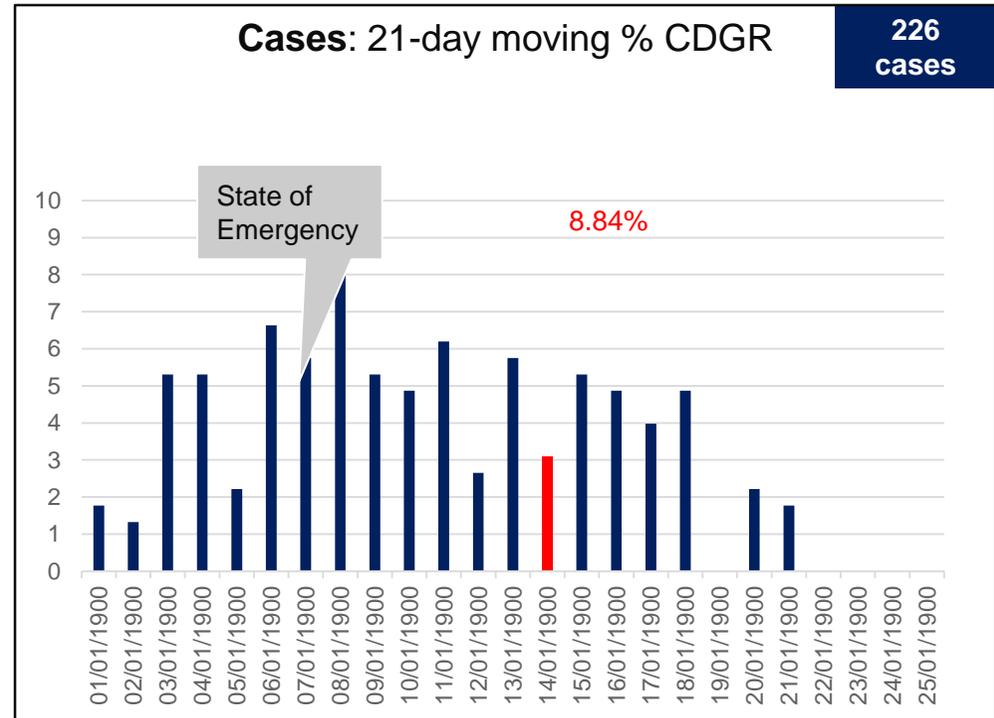
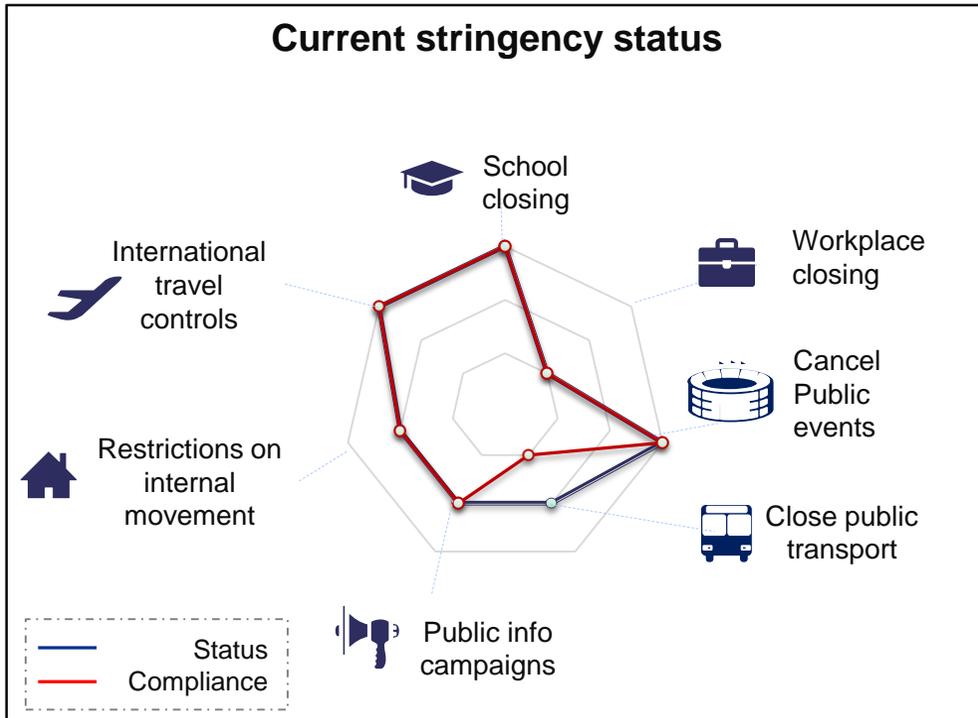
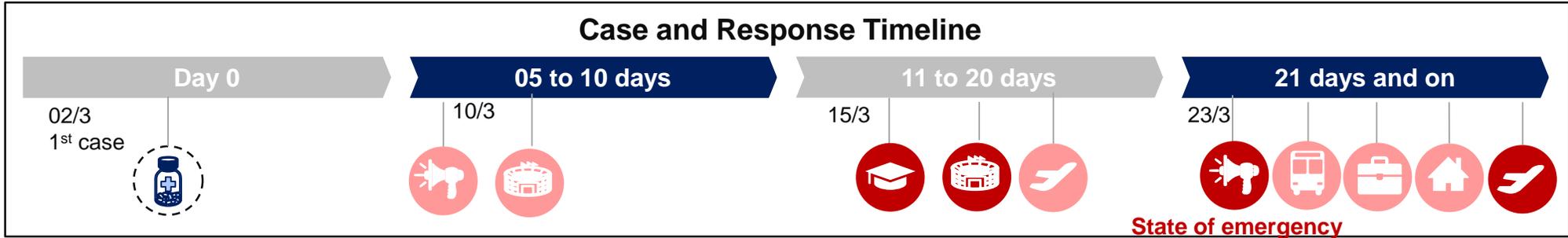
Public transport largely permitted, except in lockdown states. Elsewhere state governments can introduce individual measures – e.g. enhanced hygiene or sanitising vehicles. Nigeria Railway Corp ceased services on 23 March.

Addresses from H.E. President Buhari to announce key government measures, e.g. lockdown. Since 29 February, the NCDC has provided daily situation reports on the outbreak and a daily media briefing

Authorities imposed state-wide lockdown in Lagos, Ogun State and FCT (until 13 April). This was extended for 14 days from 13 April. Only essential businesses, e.g. selling food/medicines, may operate. Some curfews/restrictions in other states

A travel ban was instituted on 18 March, with all airports closed to all international commercial flights from 23 March. Federal government closed land borders from 24 March for four weeks.

In **Senegal**, President Macky Sall took action to restrict gatherings ahead of two major religious festivals that had prompted anxiety about potential transmission risks.



Source: European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control, Oxford University

1. CDGR is Compound Daily Growth Rate, calculated as CDGR of total confirmed Covid-19 cases over last 21-day period; 2. As of 7 April 2020

Required/Full Restrictions
Advised/Partial Restriction



As case numbers rose sharply, President Sall declared a State of Emergency on 23 March. This has introduced restrictions on movement, including through curfew, but has not involved a full lockdown.

Wider Context

- Following a sharp rise in cases the **government took several measures to improve the health response**. Seven specialist facilities have been identified to respond to Covid-19 cases requiring care. 4,500 beds, mainly in requisitioned hotels, have been identified for quarantine or isolation.
- **Government is increasing capacity for contact tracing and testing**. Before the closure of borders, all passengers from Covid-19 affected countries were required to pass a mandatory 25 days of quarantine, in special facilities, before entering the country.
- In order to limit the economic impact of this health crisis, a response and solidarity fund, **Force-Covid-19**, has been created by the government and will be endowed with **1000 billion CFA** (approx. **US\$1,648M**). **Food aid** (totaling approx. **US\$113M**) **will be provided to approx. 1 million households (8 million people)**, in time for the period of Ramadan.
- The Pasteur Institute in Dakar is partnering with Mologic on production of a **ten-minute, \$1 PCR Covid-19 tests** which, if successful, means tests could be mass produced in Dakar.

Measures



**Schools/
Workplaces
Closed**



**Ban
Public
Events**



**Public
Transport**



**Public
Information**



**Restrict
Movement**



**Int'l Travel
Restrictions**

What Senegal is doing

All schools and universities closed from 16 March. **Businesses are open, but many have adjusted hours** to reduce crowding on transport and respond to curfew requirements.

All public gatherings banned. Sporting, cultural and religious events are banned for one month. The country's independence celebration on 4 April was cancelled.

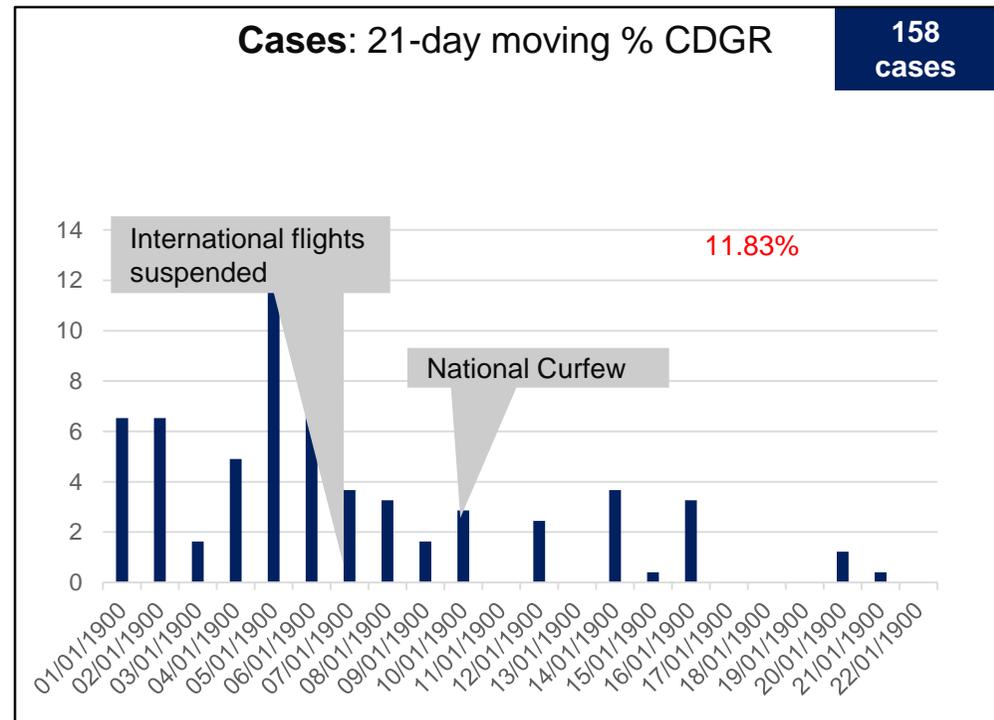
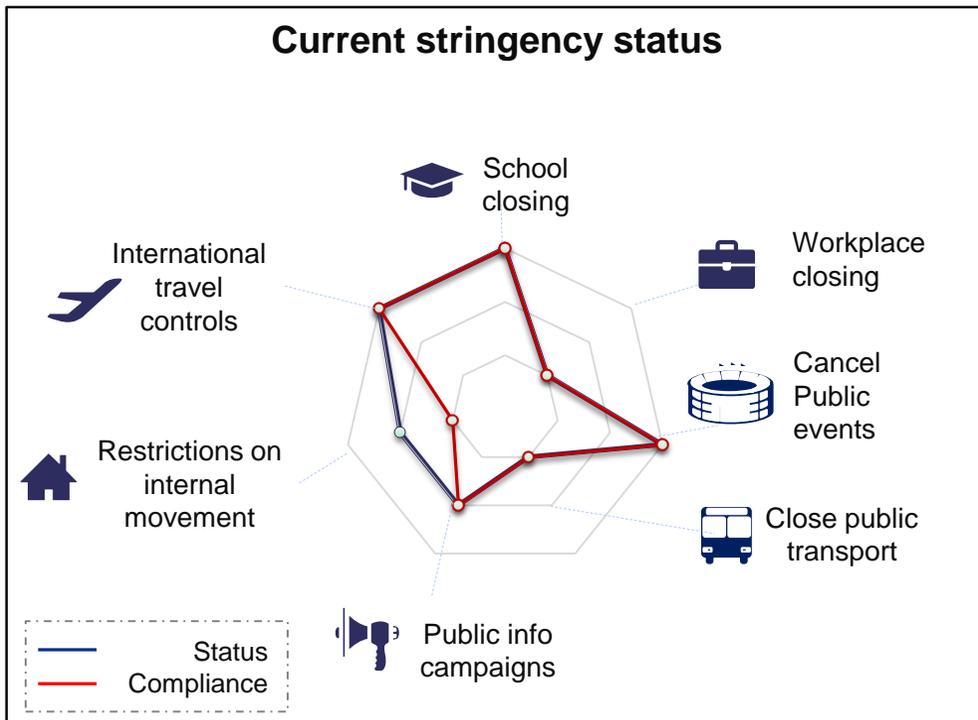
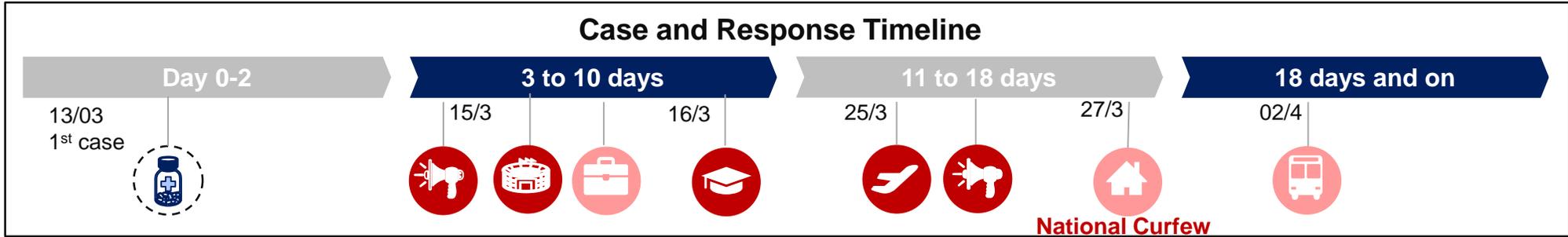
Public transport banned: Public and private passenger transport from region to region banned and intra-urban public transport limited to necessary journeys only.

Regular addresses from President Sall and key instructions to ministers for measures implementation.

National curfews have been implemented with restrictions on outside movement between 20:00–06:00 daily. There are some restrictions on movements between states.

As of 20 March **all international flights are suspended** (until 17/04). **Land borders are closed with Mauritania, Guinea Bissau and The Gambia.**

Kenya moved fast to limit mass gatherings and mobilise public awareness as soon as its first case was recorded.



Source: European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control, Oxford University

1. CDGR is Compound Daily Growth Rate, calculated as CDGR of total confirmed Covid-19 cases over last 21-day period; 2. As of 7 April 2020

Required/Full Restrictions
 Advised/Partial Restriction

Kenyan President Uhuru Kenyatta moved swiftly to respond to the country's first case of Covid-19. However, the moves to enforce curfews by some police led to violent outbursts for which Government has apologised.



Wider Context

- **Government acted swiftly in response to the first case on 13 March.** Within two days President Kenyatta announced a range of measures to restrict gatherings, suspend travel and minimise crowding in public areas.
- The **introduction of a 'dusk to dawn' curfew has led to widespread criticism** due to its implementation. In Nairobi a 13-year-old boy was shot on a balcony as police fired to signal people to move inside. In Mombasa tear gas was used to disperse passengers on a ferry. President Kenyatta has since addressed the nation to apologise and police are directed to be proportionate.
- Government's direction that the **physical exchange of money should be limited**, to slow transmission, has led to the biggest telco, Safaricom, waiving mobile money transfer fees via M-Pesa to encourage more use of mobile money.
- **Food distribution is being organised for vulnerable families**, particularly those whose livelihoods have been impacted by the restriction on work caused by the curfews. Initial logistical issues with distribution led to government mandating it should be coordinated centrally. Some **consideration is being given to cash transfers** and a pilot is being developed.

Measures

	Schools/ Workplaces Closed
	Ban Public Events
	Public Transport
	Public Information
	Restrict Movement
	Int'l Travel Restrictions

What Kenya is doing

Schools closed: schools closed on 16 March and Universities 18 March. **Businesses are open.** Those who can are encouraged to work at home. **A dusk till dawn curfew has curtailed opening hours.**

All mass gatherings banned, including sporting events, religious services and events of 'a huge public nature', introduced the day after the first confirmed case. **15 person limit for funerals/weddings.**

Public transport is permitted, outside of curfew hours. Boda boda, matatu and tuk-tuk drivers and passengers must wear face masks (distributed through associations) and carry passengers at half usual capacity.

Regular addresses from the president and relevant cabinet ministers. Social media is being used to spread public awareness messaging.

National curfews have been implemented with restrictions on outside movement 19:00–05:00 daily. Only essential movement permitted between counties. Wearing masks is now mandated in public.

Int'l flights suspended from 25 March. Visitors since 22 March must enter quarantine in government facilities, or designated private facilities at their own expense. Land border with Uganda closed, apart from cargo.