

WEEKLY FACTSHEET #10

COVID-19: WEEK 22 - 28 JUNE 2020

REGIONAL INDICATORS

SOUTH AFRICA

CONFIRMED 118 375
RECOVERED 59 974
DEATHS 2 292

ZAMBIA

CONFIRMED 1 497
RECOVERED 1 223
DEATHS 18

TANZANIA

CONFIRMED 509
RECOVERED 183
DEATHS 21

DRC

CONFIRMED 6 411
RECOVERED 885
DEATHS 142

IVORY COAST

CONFIRMED 8 334
RECOVERED 3 487
DEATHS 60

Source: app.powerbi.com

DID YOU KNOW?

There are still more than 214 million women and girls who want, but don't have access to modern contraception, and each year women face 98 million unintended pregnancies. At the current rate, an estimated 470 million women will continue to lack access to sexual and reproductive healthcare in 2030.

Since the South African lockdown was initiated, there have been complaints relating to the lack of availability and accessibility of

fertility planning services, including access to safe abortion services and access to contraceptive services. Sexual and reproductive health services, including access to abortion, is an essential medical service; and women need to access such services from the state during the lockdown in a manner that is safe, free from violence and discrimination, and free from stigma.

Source: [Public Services International \(PSI\) / Section27](#)

YOUTH VOICES

This pandemic is affecting all of us and it helps to reach out and share ideas, stories and concerns with one another about all things COVID-19. Please keep sharing your questions with us weekly, and we'll do our best to find you the most accurate and relevant answers.

OLWETHU (FORTE FM) - SOUTH AFRICA

QUESTION: "When a person dies, the news presenter says he or she died because of 'diseases related to coronavirus' not because of coronavirus. What are these coronavirus related diseases?"

RESPONSE: Prevention and treatment services for noncommunicable diseases (NCDs) become severely disrupted during a pandemic like COVID-19. People living with NCDs are at higher risk of severe COVID-19-related illness and death; these are people who have diseases like cancer, cardiovascular disease and diabetes. Because of

COVID-19, services for people with NCDs have been discontinued or reduced. There is also a decrease in public transport or a lack of health workers who are now assigned to support COVID-19. Where the services for treating NCDs are disrupted, this often results in an increase of the COVID-19 outbreak. Not only are people with NCDs more vulnerable to becoming seriously ill with the virus, but many are unable to access the treatment they need to manage their previous illnesses.

Source: [World Health Organization](#)

MBALI (COSAT FM) - SOUTH AFRICA

QUESTION: "Isn't the Department Of Education worried that grade 7 and 12 might catch this virus? Because if they were worried, they wouldn't let them open schools. Grade 7s and 12s are humans too just like us."

RESPONSE: The Minister of Basic Education, Angie Motshega gave a statement on the 4th of May, 2020 regarding the reopening of schools. The statement reads, "This is uncharted waters and that is why we have relied heavily on the advice of experts in the medical fraternity under the leadership of the Department of Health. There is a whole debate on the impact of COVID-19 on children and adults and we are following those debates and use them to guide us. In reopening of schools we have been guided by

three basic principles; to save lives. All learners, educators and support staff will receive orientation and training at the start of the school reopening commencing with Grade 7 and 12. The Basic Education Sector has psychologists and social workers who had prior training on counselling. They will be able to use their skills to support schools. We are mindful of the needs of learners with disabilities. We also urge parents to work closely with schools to ensure that learners with pre-existing illness are also assisted. The DBE is working with provinces to ensure that special schools are adequately provided for in all the plans we have put together."

Source: [Department of Basic Education](#)

BANOYOLO MANGQUKU (UCR FM) - SOUTH AFRICA

QUESTION: "How do I know if I'm immune and how long can immunity last?"

RESPONSE: Some governments have suggested that the detection of antibodies to the virus that causes COVID-19 could serve as the basis for an "immunity passport" or "risk-free certificate" that could allow individuals to travel or to return to work assuming that they are protected against re-infection. But

there is currently no evidence that people who have recovered from COVID-19 and have antibodies are protected from a second infection. People who assume that they are immune to a second infection because they have received a positive test result should not ignore public health advice. The use of such certificates may increase the risks of continued transmission.

Source: [World Health Organization](#)

CHISONI BANDA - (SUN FM NDOLA) - ZAMBIA

QUESTION: "How best can we make the victims of COVID-19 feel like they are not being discriminated against while we are reporting?"

RESPONSE: It is important to emphasise the correct messaging in your reporting to discourage discrimination towards people who become sick with COVID-19. Here are some important messages to communicate:

- People who are sick with COVID-19 have done nothing wrong, let's not treat them differently.

- Contracting COVID-19 doesn't mean someone has less value than another.
- Stigma and discrimination towards one person is a risk to all people.
- We are strong together in the fight against COVID -19 #SolidarityNotStigma

Source: [World Health Organization](#)

EDER MPIA (RADIO TELEMA) - DRC

QUESTION: "Why is it that so far in Africa there is very little death due to COVID-19, when it's said that the coronavirus infects Black and White people in the same way?"

RESPONSE: A WHO report states that, "Africa is the least-affected region globally in terms of the number of COVID-19 cases and deaths reported. The containment could be due to the great deal of experience garnered from tackling infectious diseases like polio, measles, Ebola,

yellow fever, influenza and many more." A lot of credit has also been given to the rapid response by the African Union, headed up by South Africa's President Cyril Ramaphosa. African governments were said to be quick to take action and slow the spread of the virus. In 28 cities, they accepted tough measures and were quick to comply with some of these challenging measures.

Source: [World Economic Forum](#)