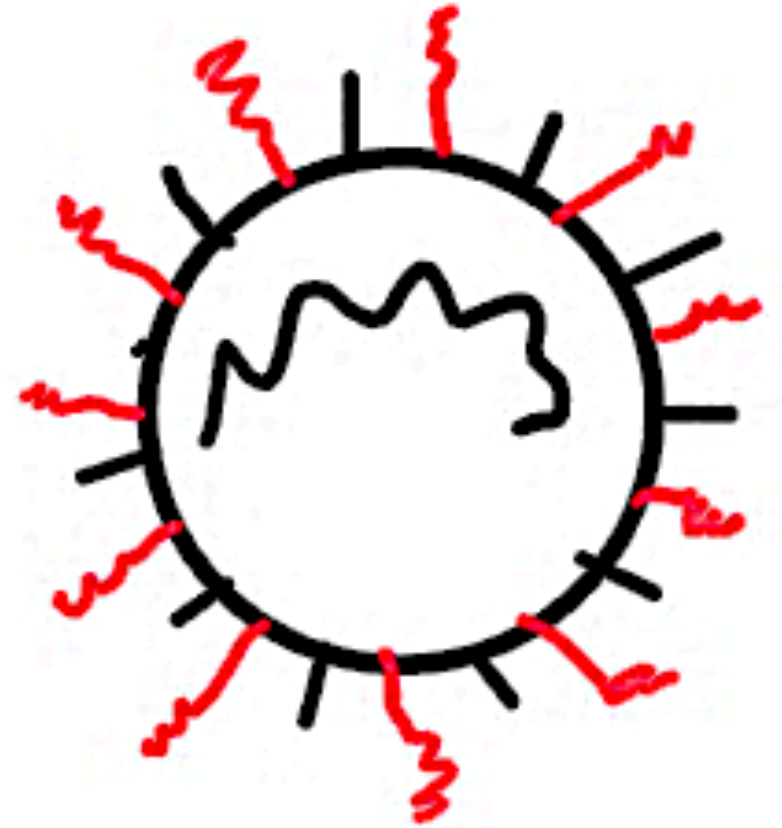


Coronavirus en el 2021

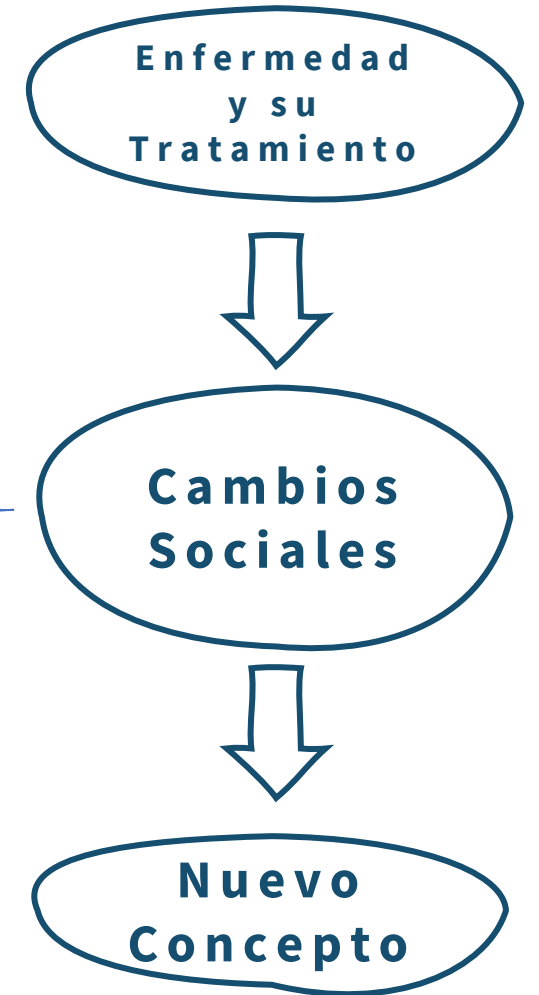
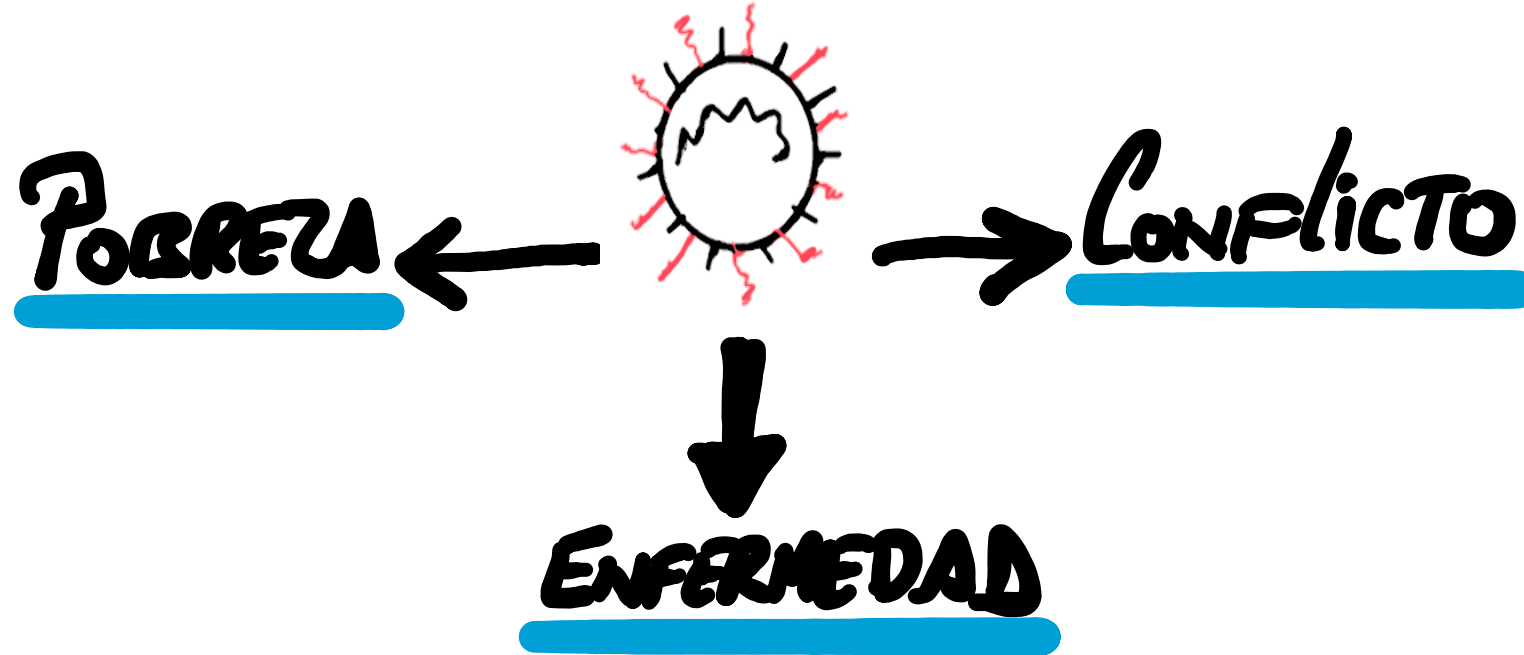
Carlos Javier Regazzoni



Pandemia > Interpretación >

Capas de Crisis

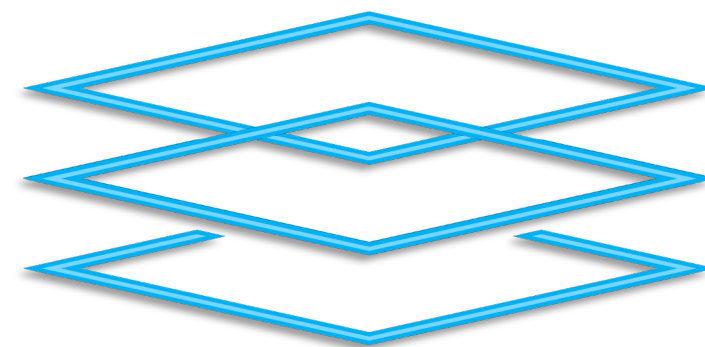
Grandes Cambios



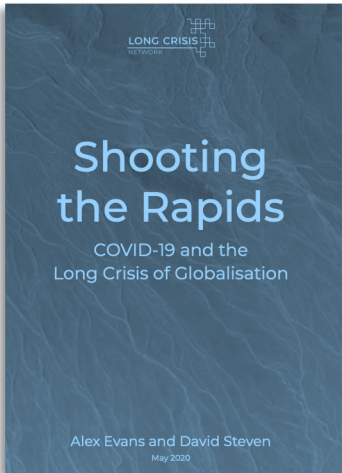
La pandemia causó:

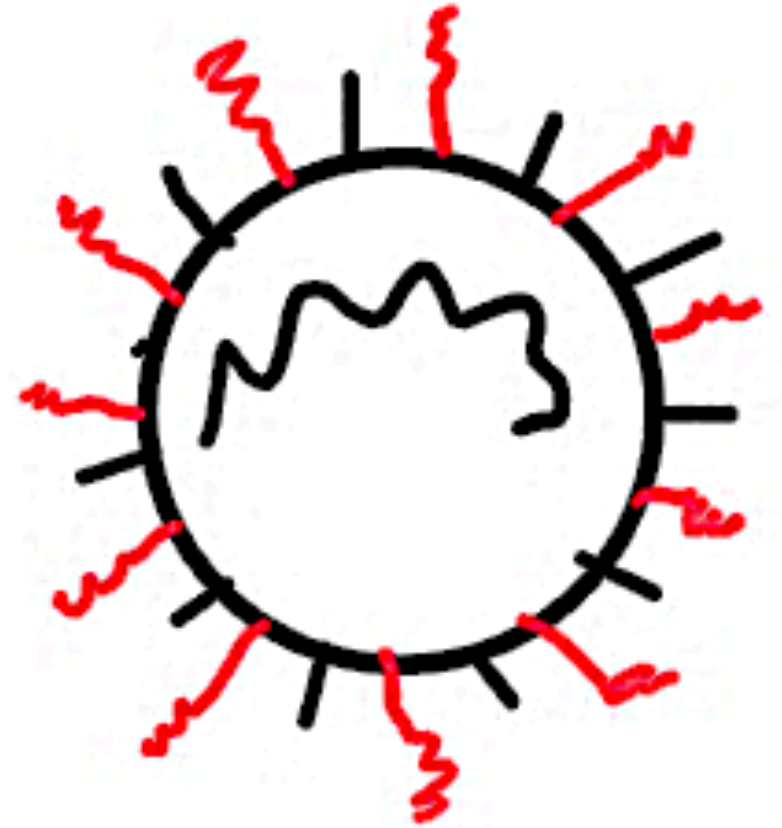
- Grandes **cambios sociales**.
- Los cambios sociales trajeron **cambios en las ideas**.
- Cambios sociales y de ideas traen cambios de **distribución del poder global**.

Evolución de la Crisis



Estratos de cambio



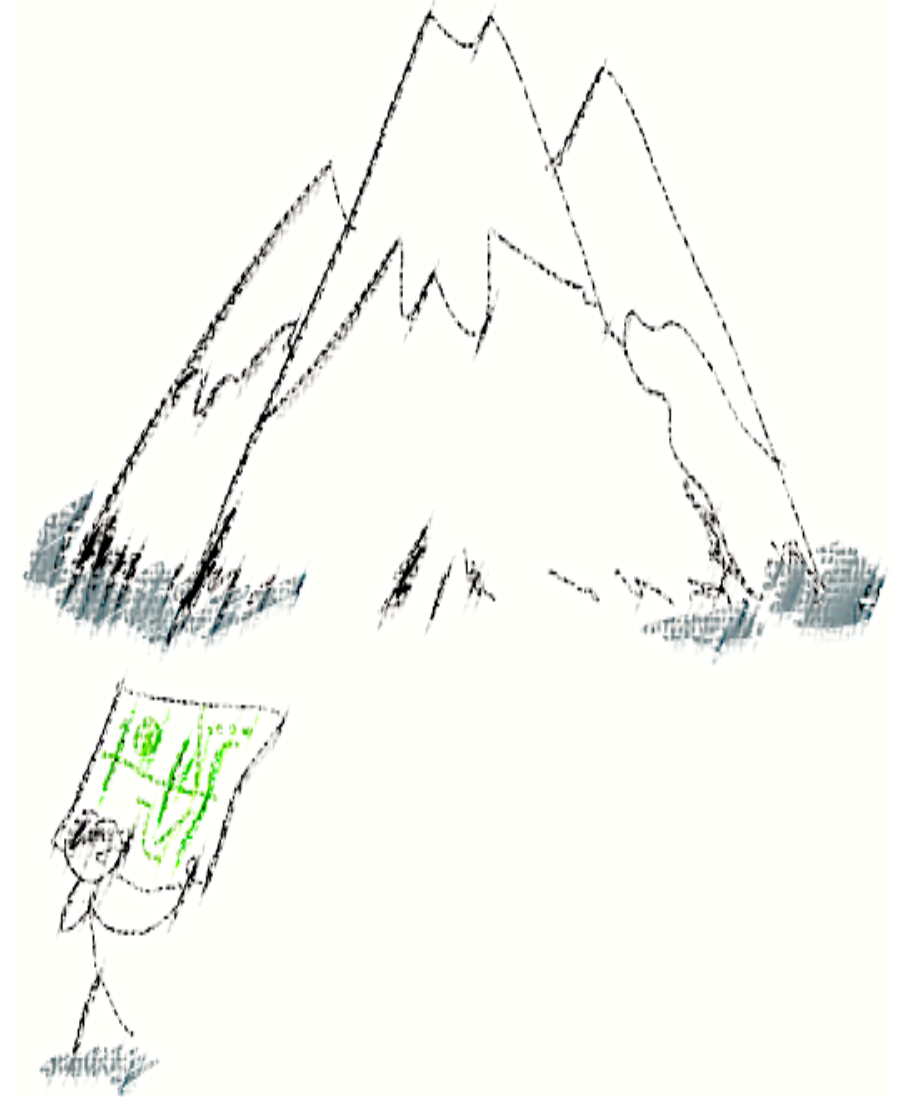


Pandemia > Capas de Crisis >

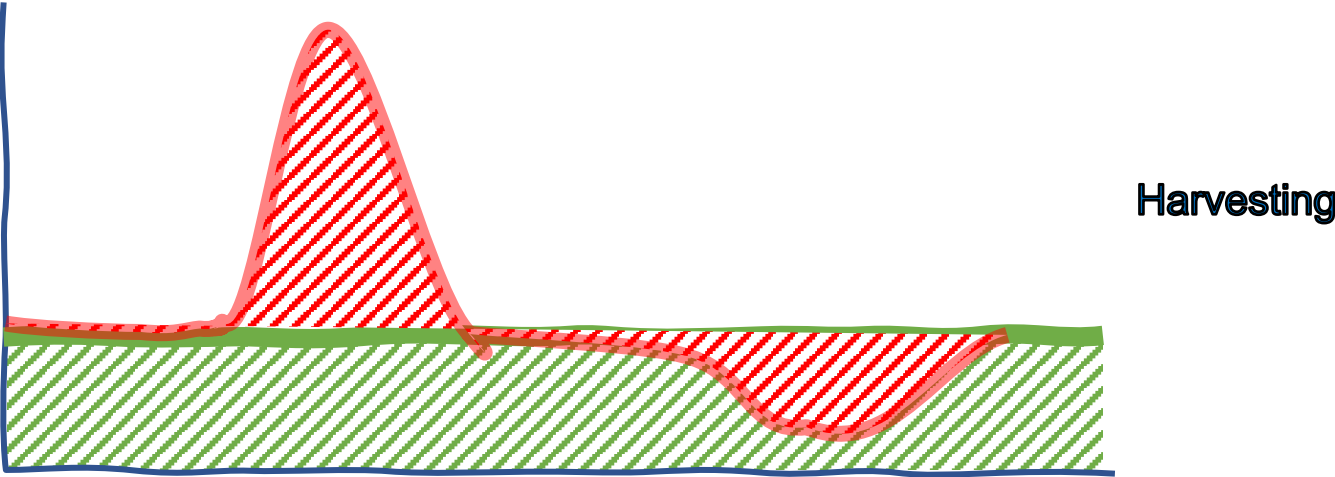
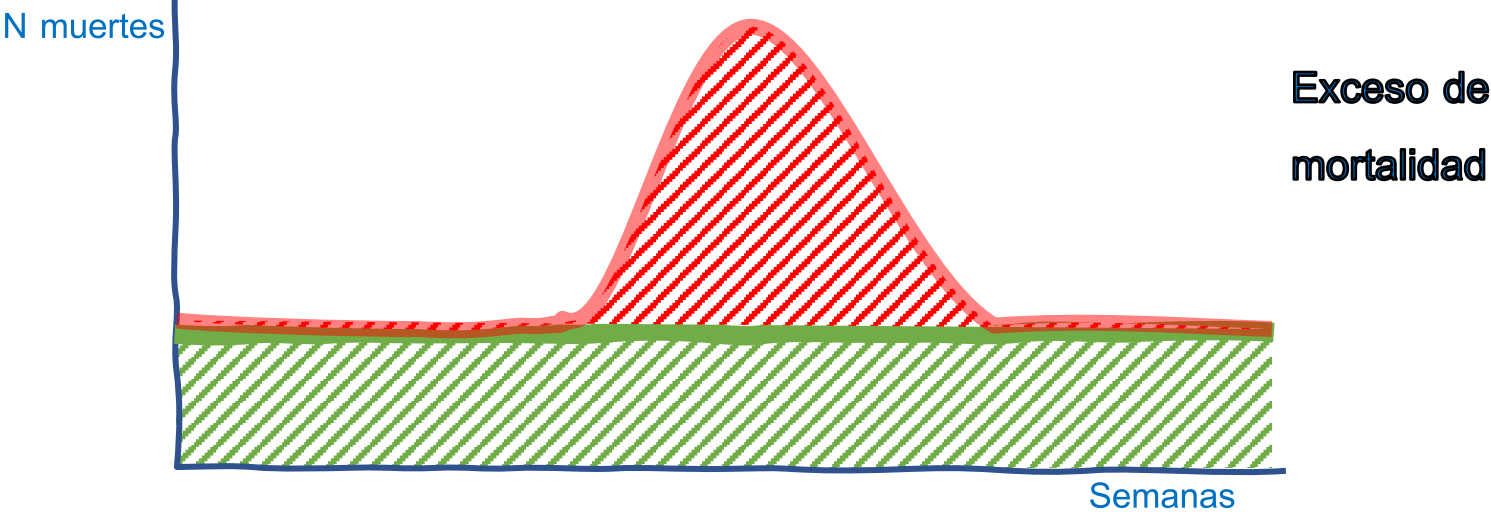
Crisis de Salud Pública

Riesgo Comparado

Actividad	Micromorts
Skiing	1
Skydiving	6-7
Running a marathon	9
Giving birth	175
Getting a colonoscopy	300
Cardiac catheterization	1.400
Ascending Matterhorn	2.800
Ascending Everest	39.000
Develop the symptoms of COVID-19	10.000
Increases with age and if you are over 80	200.000



Exceso de Mortalidad



Covid-19: One year on...

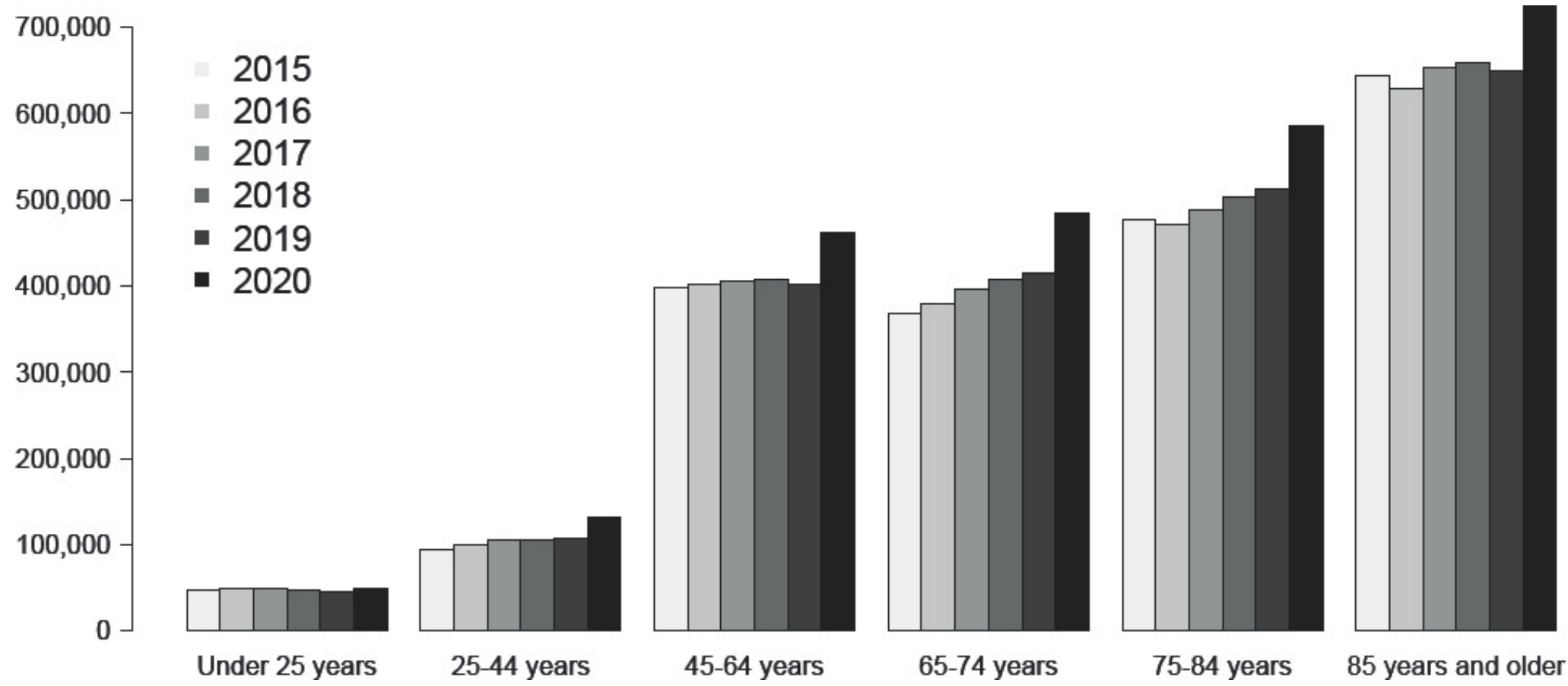


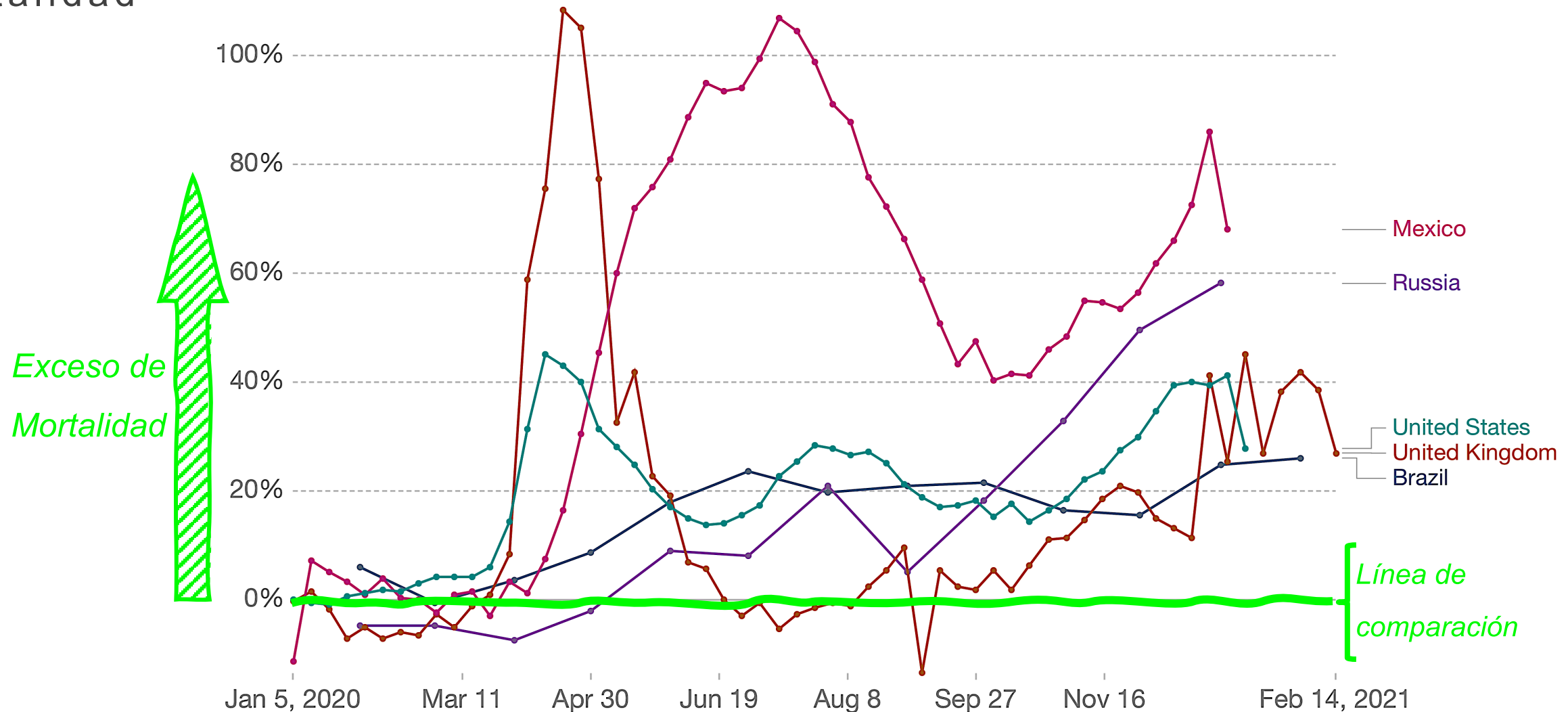
Table 1. Percentage change in 2020 mortality from 2019 by age category.

Under 25	25-44	45-64	65-74	75-84	85 plus
6.7%	23.4%	14.8%	16.7%	14.5%	11.7%

Excess mortality during COVID-19: Deaths from all causes compared to previous years, all ages

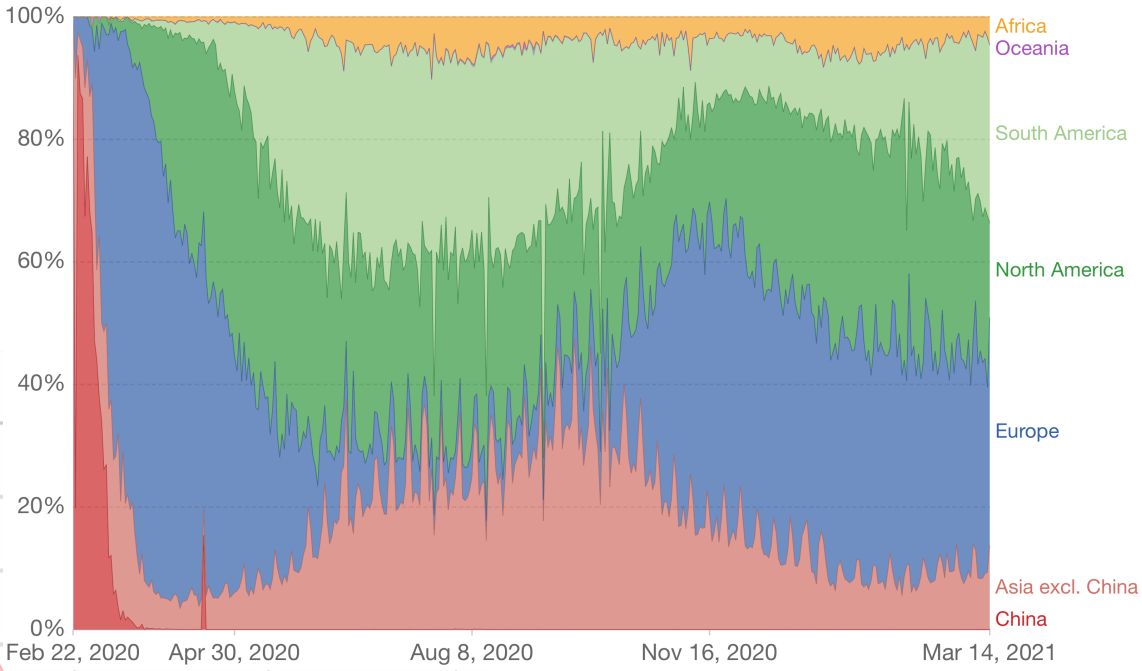
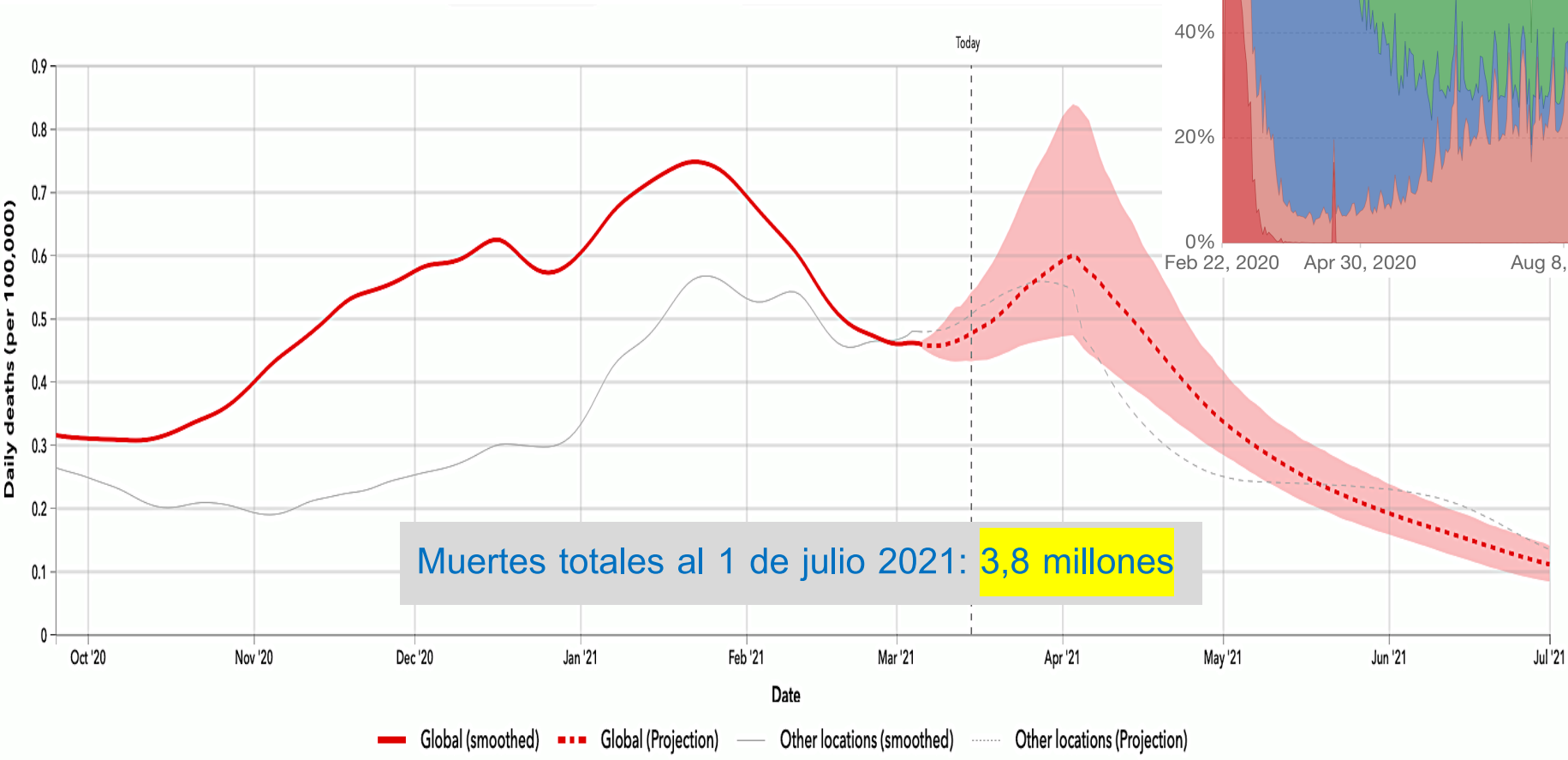
Shown is how the number of weekly or monthly deaths in 2020–2021 differs as a percentage from the average number of deaths in the same period over the years 2015–2019. This metric is called the P-score. The reported number of deaths might not count all deaths that occurred due to incomplete coverage and delays in death reporting.

Exceso de
Mortalidad

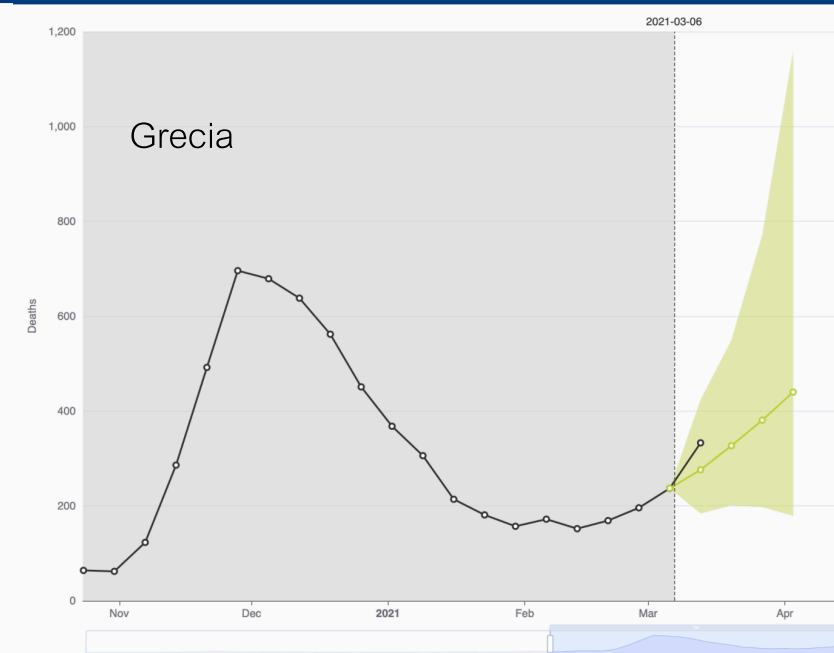
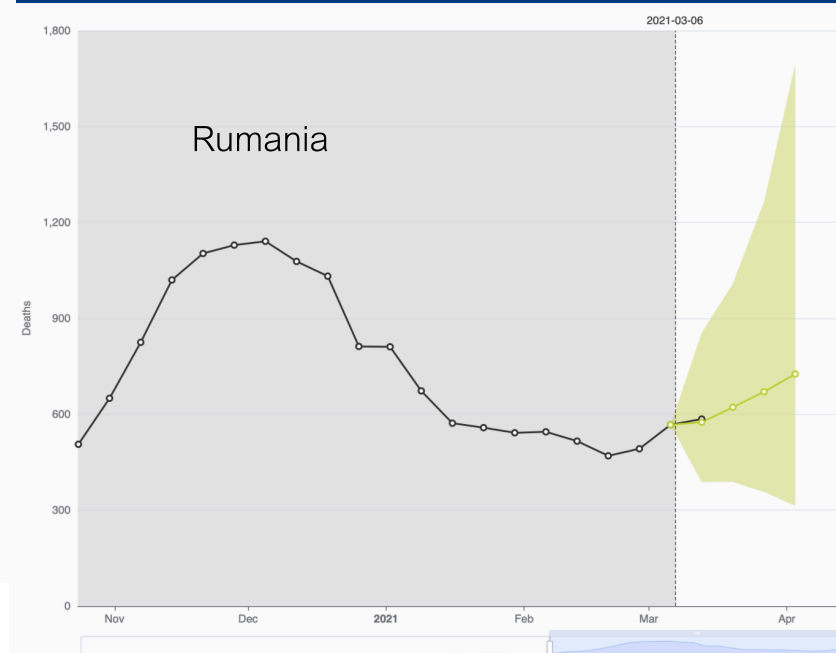
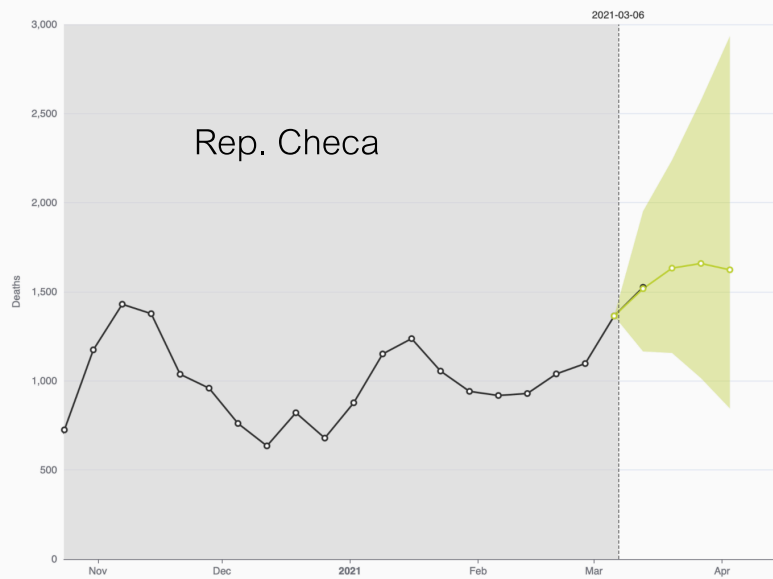


Evolución > Proyección Global

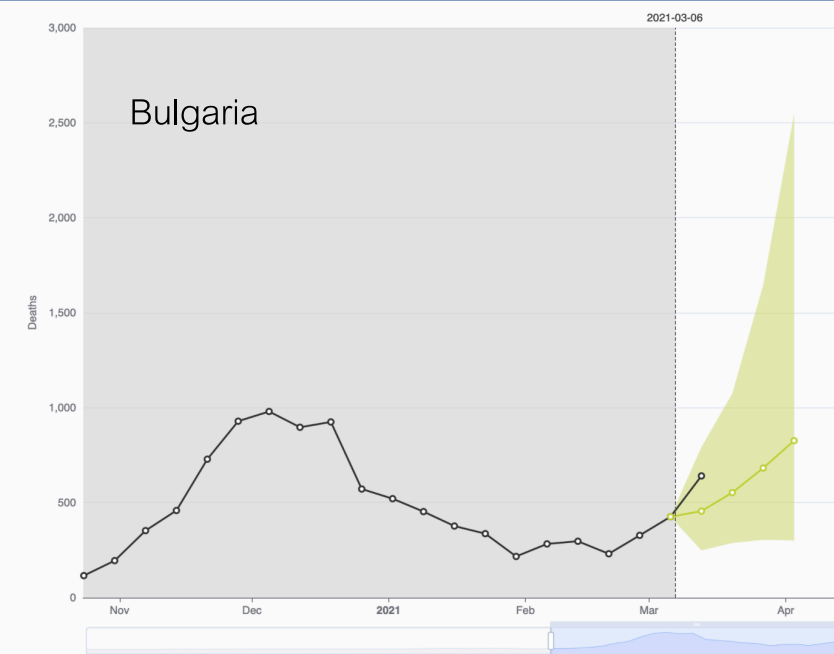
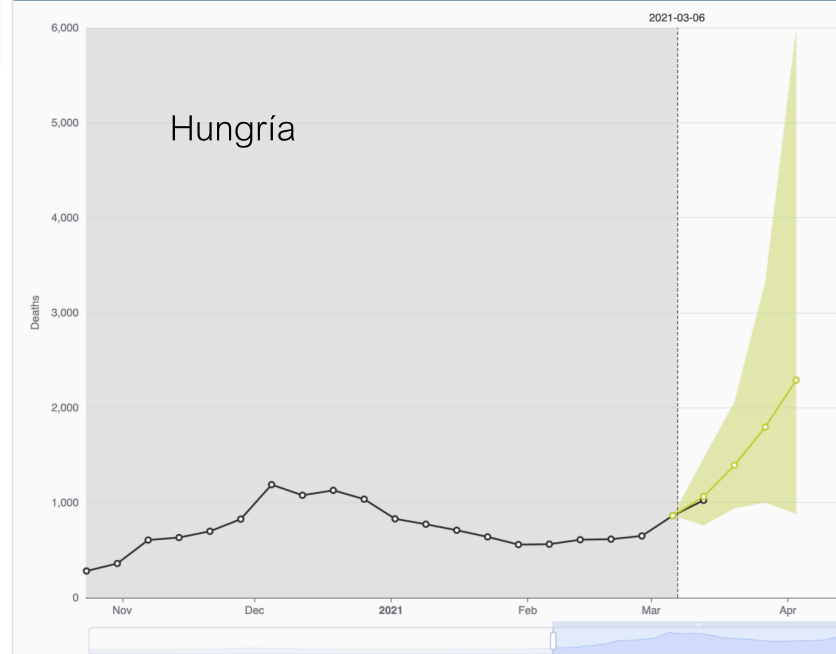
Daily confirmed COVID-19 deaths
Limited testing and challenges in the attribution of the cause of death means that the number of confirmed deaths may not be an accurate count of the true number of deaths from COVID-19.



All deaths specific to COVID-19 patients.
Shaded area indicates 95% uncertainty interval. ⓘ



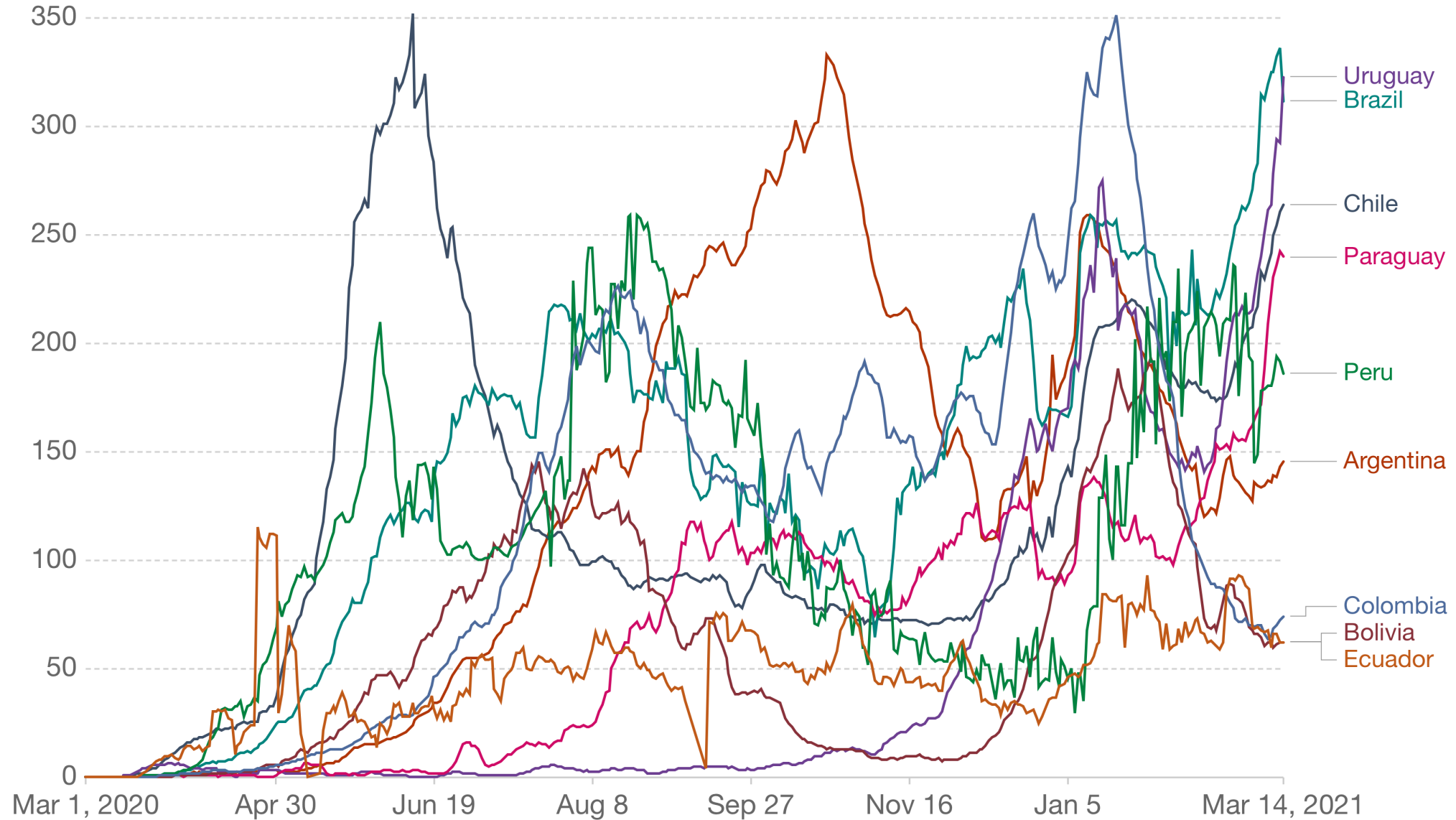
Evolución, Europa del Este



Daily new confirmed COVID-19 cases per million people

Shown is the rolling 7-day average. The number of confirmed cases is lower than the number of actual cases; the main reason for that is limited testing.

Evolución, Sudamérica

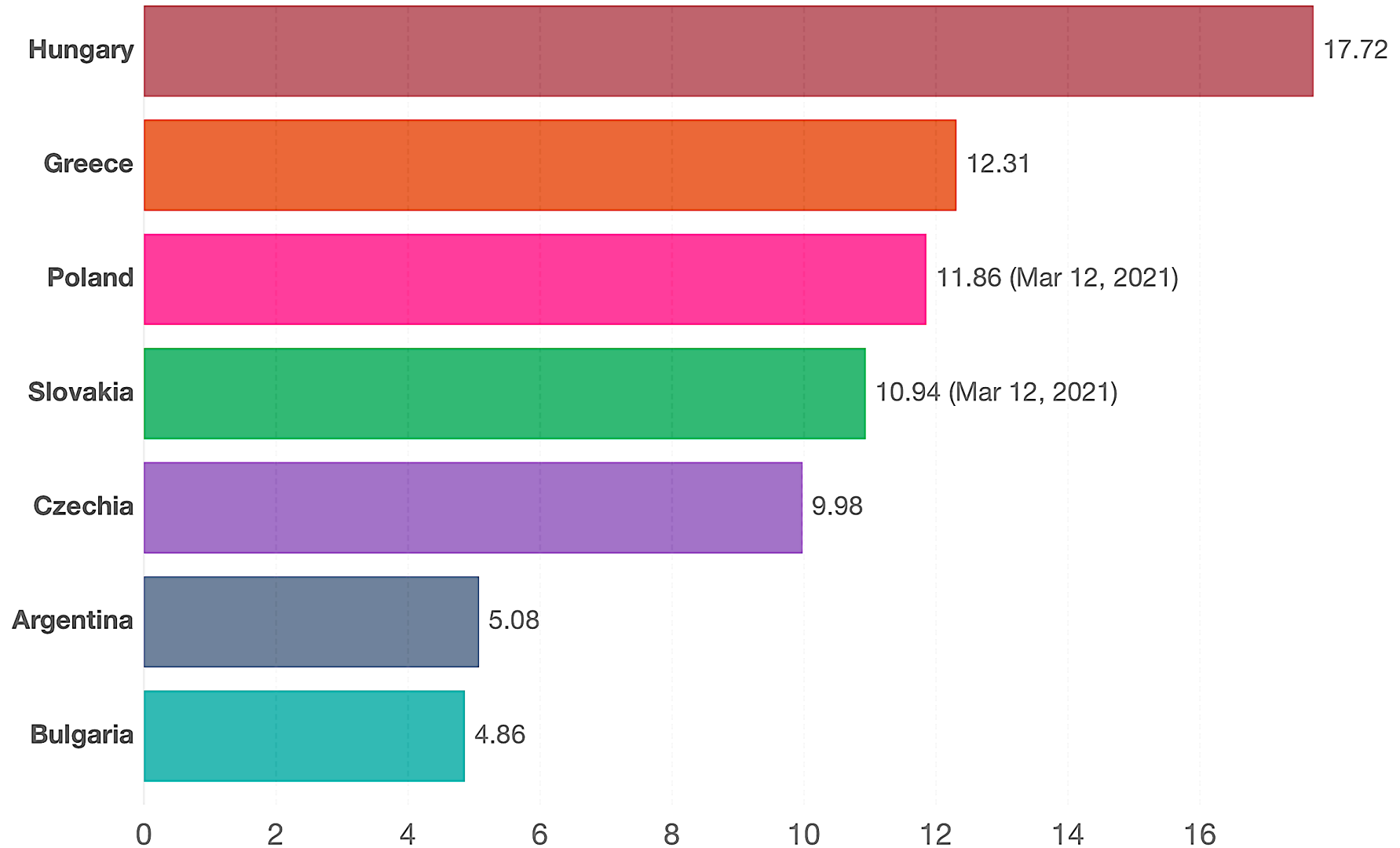


Source: Johns Hopkins University CSSE COVID-19 Data – Last updated 15 March, 11:03 (London time)

CC BY

Cumulative COVID-19 vaccination doses administered per 100 people, Mar 13, 2021

This is counted as a single dose, and may not equal the total number of people vaccinated, depending on the specific dose regime (e.g. people receive multiple doses).



Source: Official data collated by Our World in Data – Last updated 14 March, 10:14 (London time)

CC BY

Evolución,
Europa del
Este

Proyecciones para Argentina

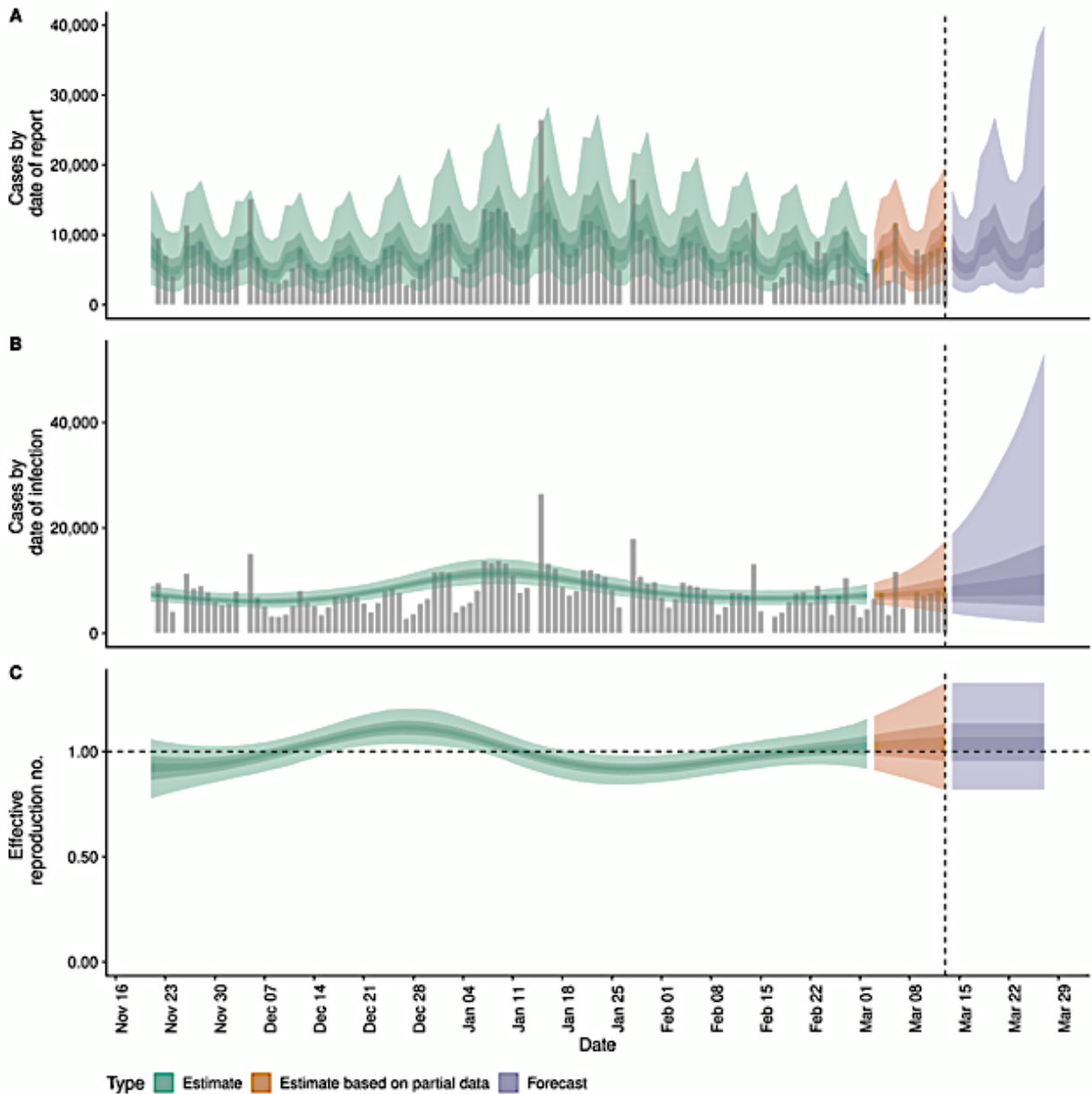
Summary (estimates as of the 2021-03-13)

Table 1: Latest estimates (as of the 2021-03-13) of the number of confirmed cases by date of infection, the expected change in daily confirmed cases, the effective reproduction number, the growth rate, and the doubling time (when negative this corresponds to the halving time). The median and 90% credible interval is shown for each numeric estimate.

	Estimate
New confirmed cases by infection date	7954 (3970 – 17402)
Expected change in daily cases	Likely increasing
Effective reproduction no.	1 (0.82 – 1.3)
Rate of growth	0.0093 (-0.05 – 0.086)
Doubling/halving time (days)	74 (8.1 – -14)

Figure 1: A.) Confirmed cases by date of report (bars) and their estimated date of report. B.) Confirmed cases by date of report (bars) and their estimated date of infection. C.) Time-varying estimate of the effective reproduction number (lightest ribbon = 90% credible interval; darker ribbon = the 50% credible interval, darkest ribbon = 20% credible interval). Estimates from existing data are shown up to the 2021-03-13 from when forecasts are shown. These should be considered indicative only. Estimates based on partial data have been adjusted for right truncation of infections. The vertical dashed line indicates the date of report generation. Uncertainty has been curtailed to a maximum of ten times the maximum number of reported cases for plotting purposes.

Confirmed cases, their estimated date of report, date of infection, and time-varying reproduction number estimates



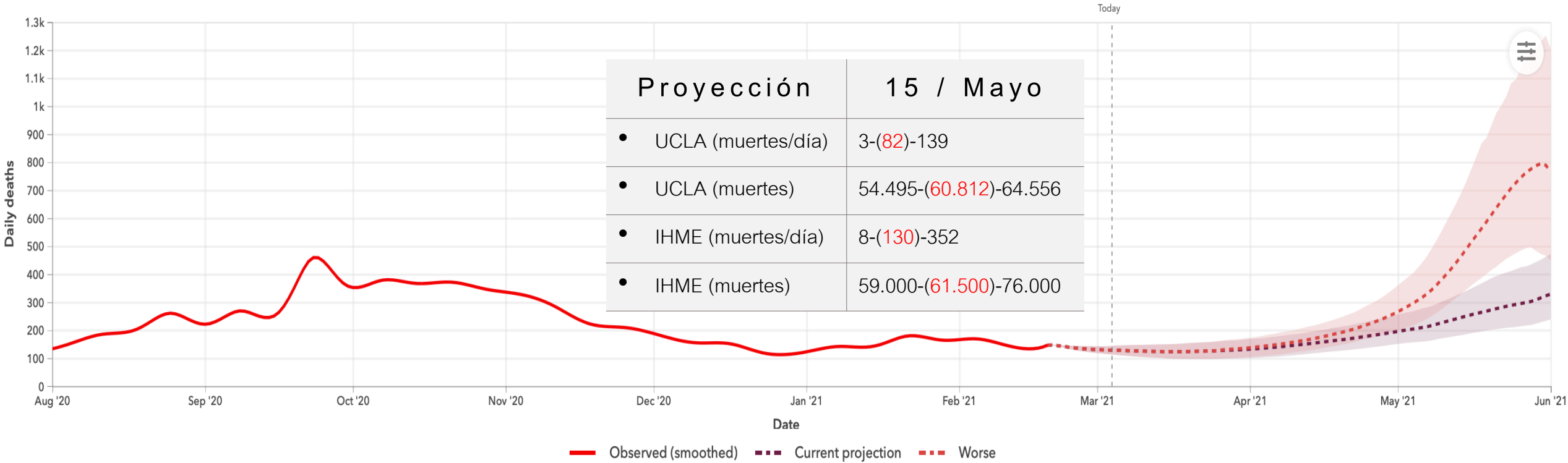
Proyecciones para Argentina

Daily deaths is the best indicator of the progression of the pandemic, although there is generally a 17-21 day lag between infection and deaths.

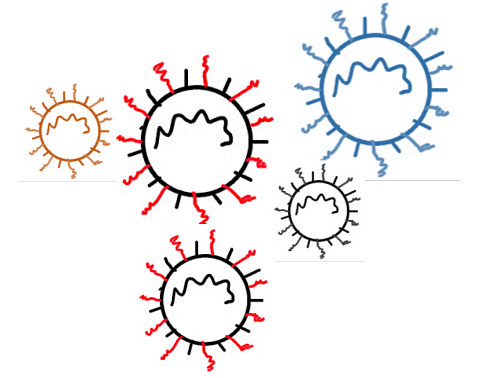
Scenario ⓘ

Projection X Worse X

▼



All deaths specific to COVID-19 patients.
Shaded areas indicate 95% uncertainty interval. ⓘ

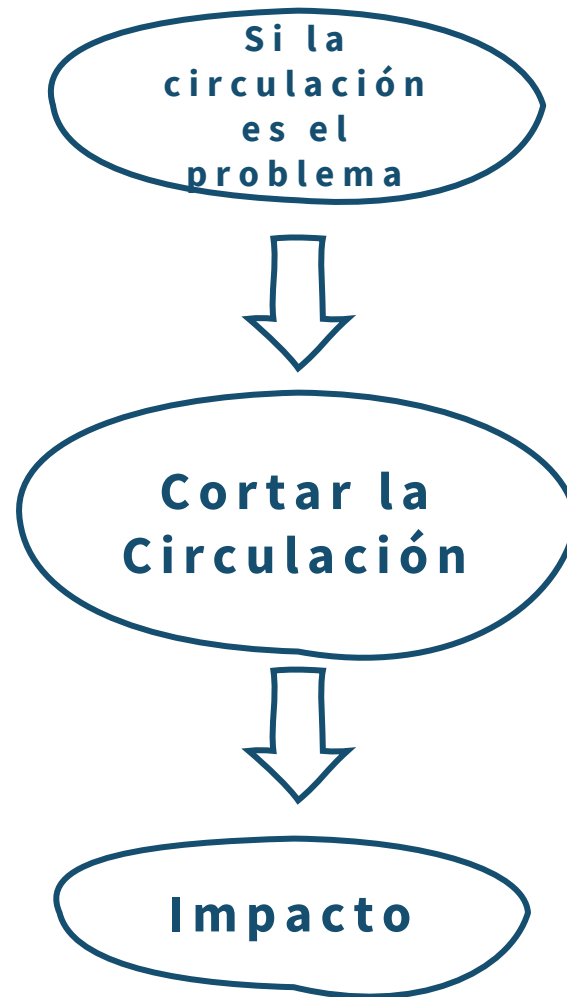


Pandemia > Capas de Crisis >

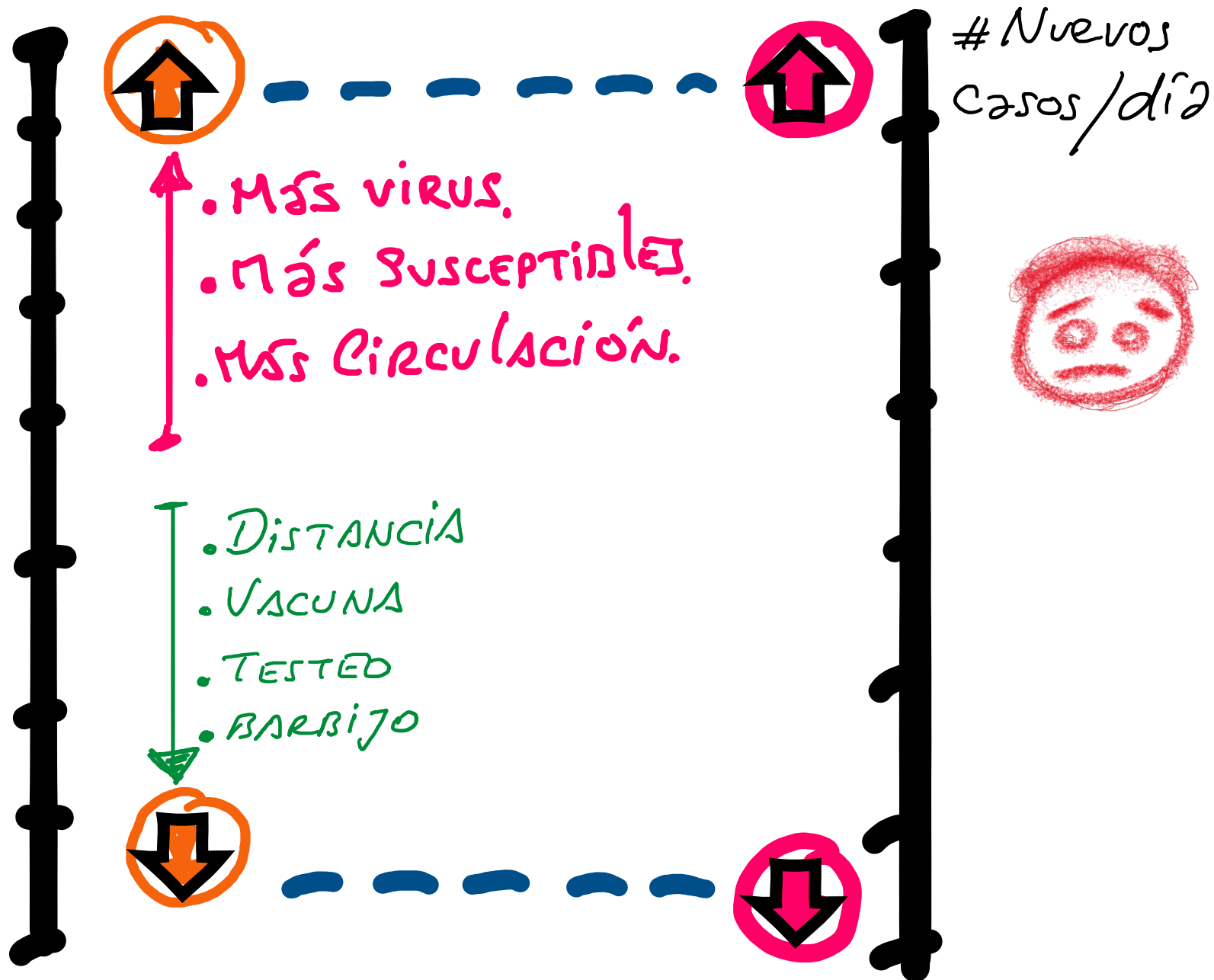
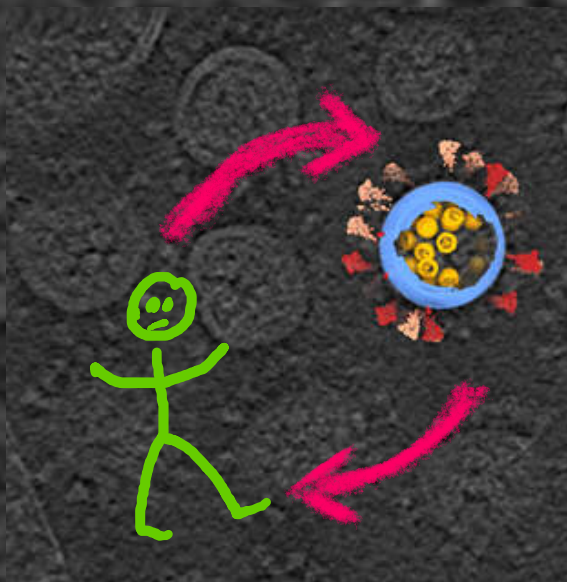
Crisis de Salud Pública >

Impacto Socio-Económico

COVID19 = Circulaci^ón ➔ Contagios ➔ Casos ➔ Hospitalizaciones ➔ Muertes

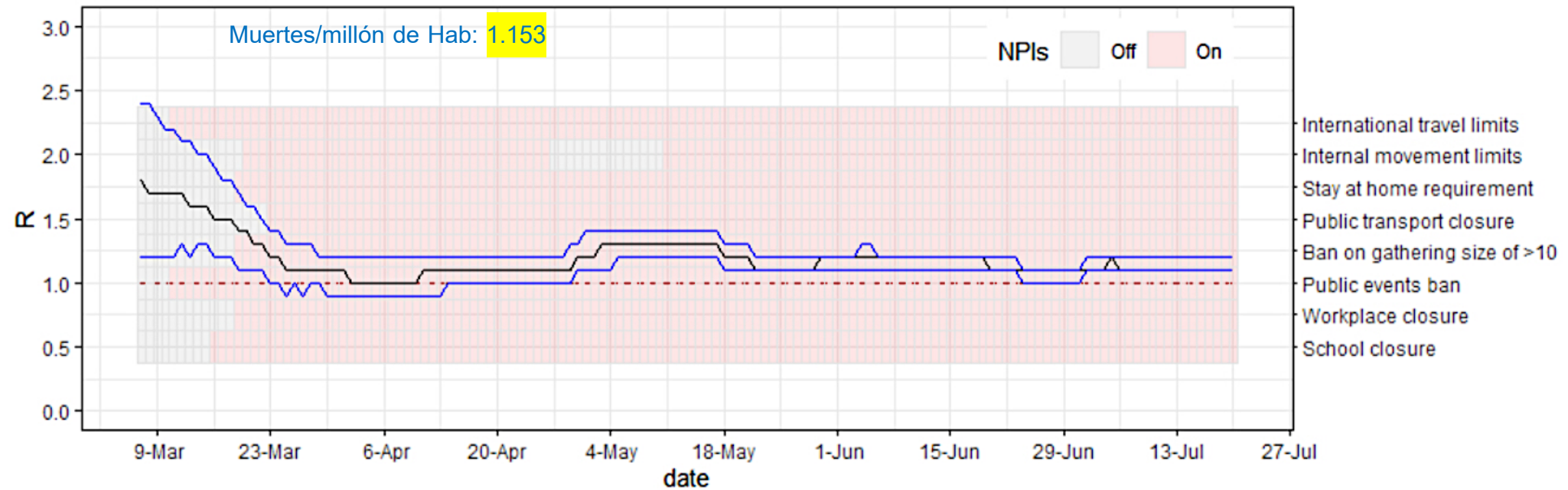


Nivel de Interacción
Susceptible - Virus

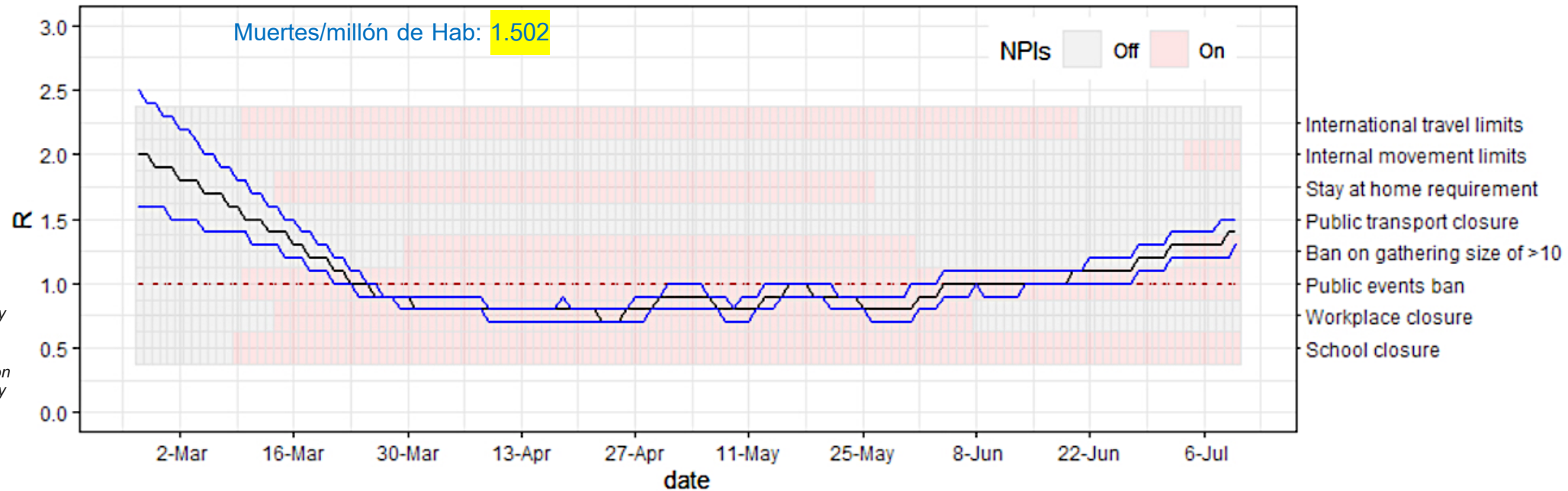


España y Argentina

Argentina



Spain

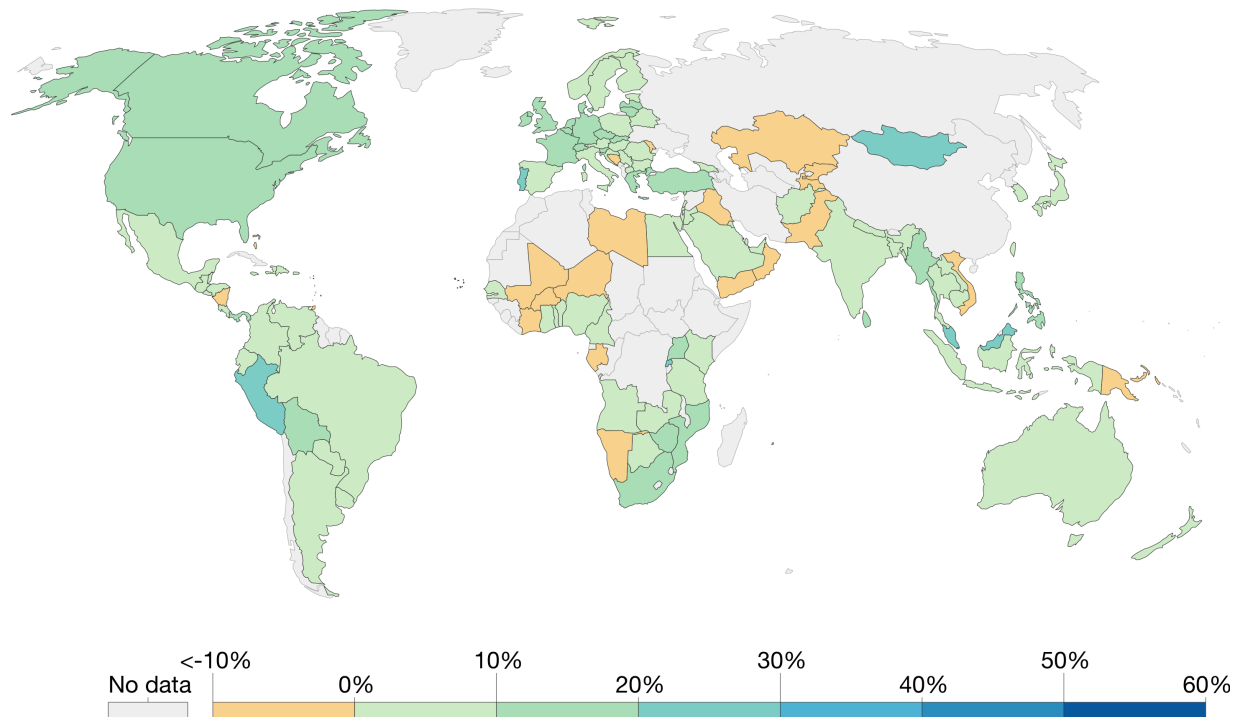


El mundo está hace un año parado

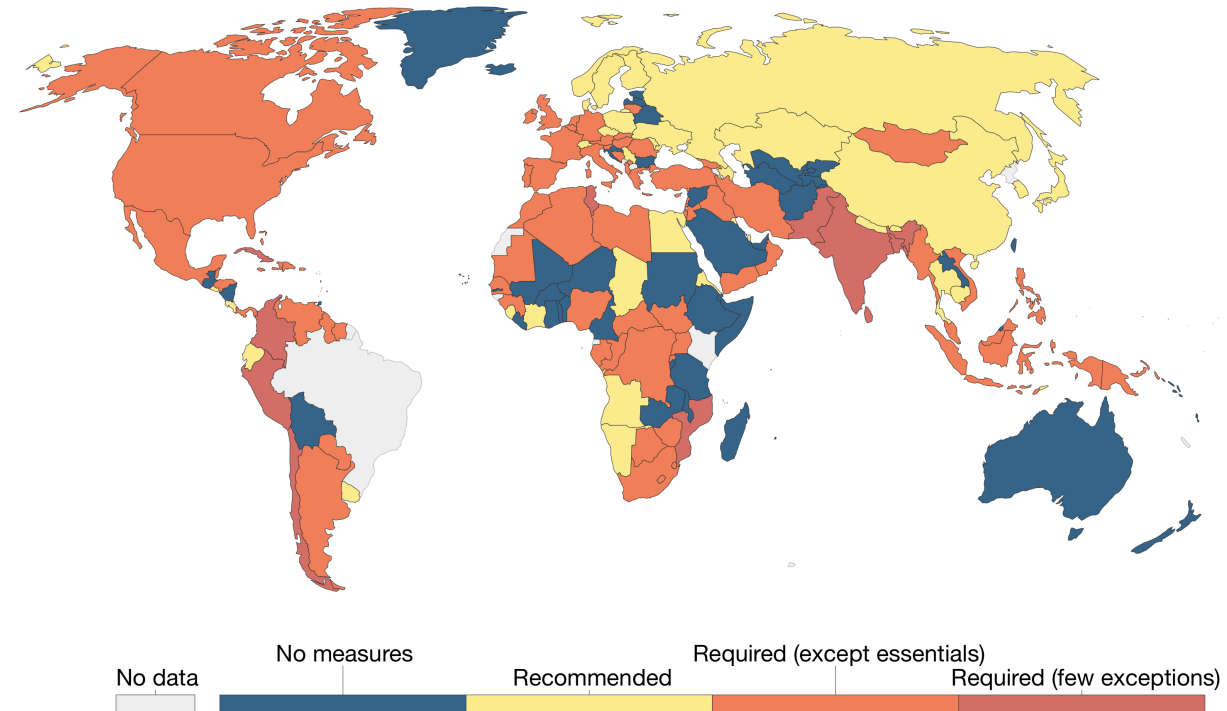
- mmm

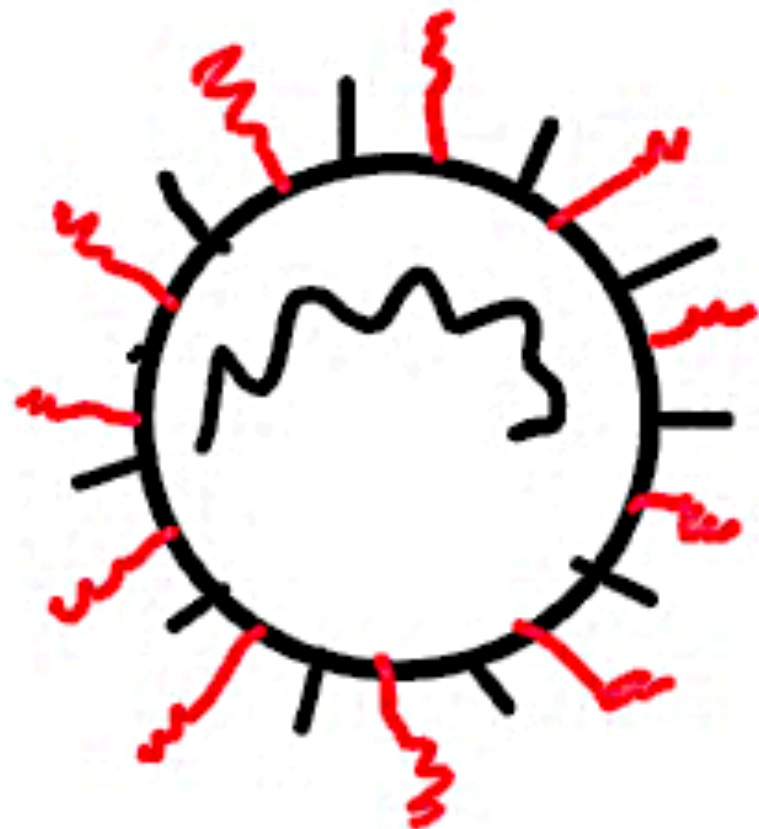
Residential areas: How did the time spent at home change since the beginning of the pandemic?, Feb 16, 2021

This data shows how the number of visitors to residential areas has changed relative to the period before the pandemic.



Stay-at-home requirements during the COVID-19 pandemic, Feb 28, 2021

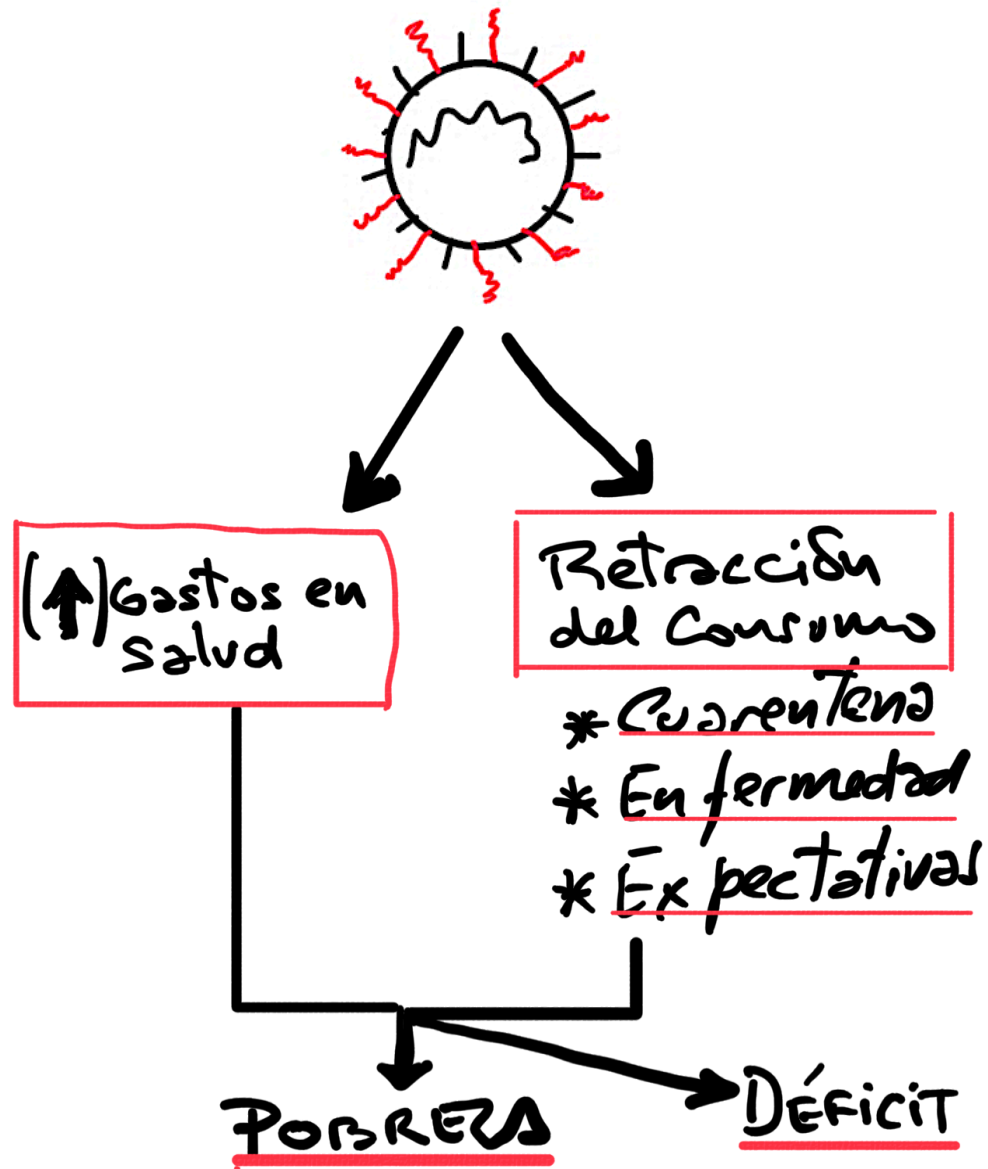




Pandemia > Capas de Crisis >
Crisis de Economía

Consecuencias

Económicas de la
pandemia



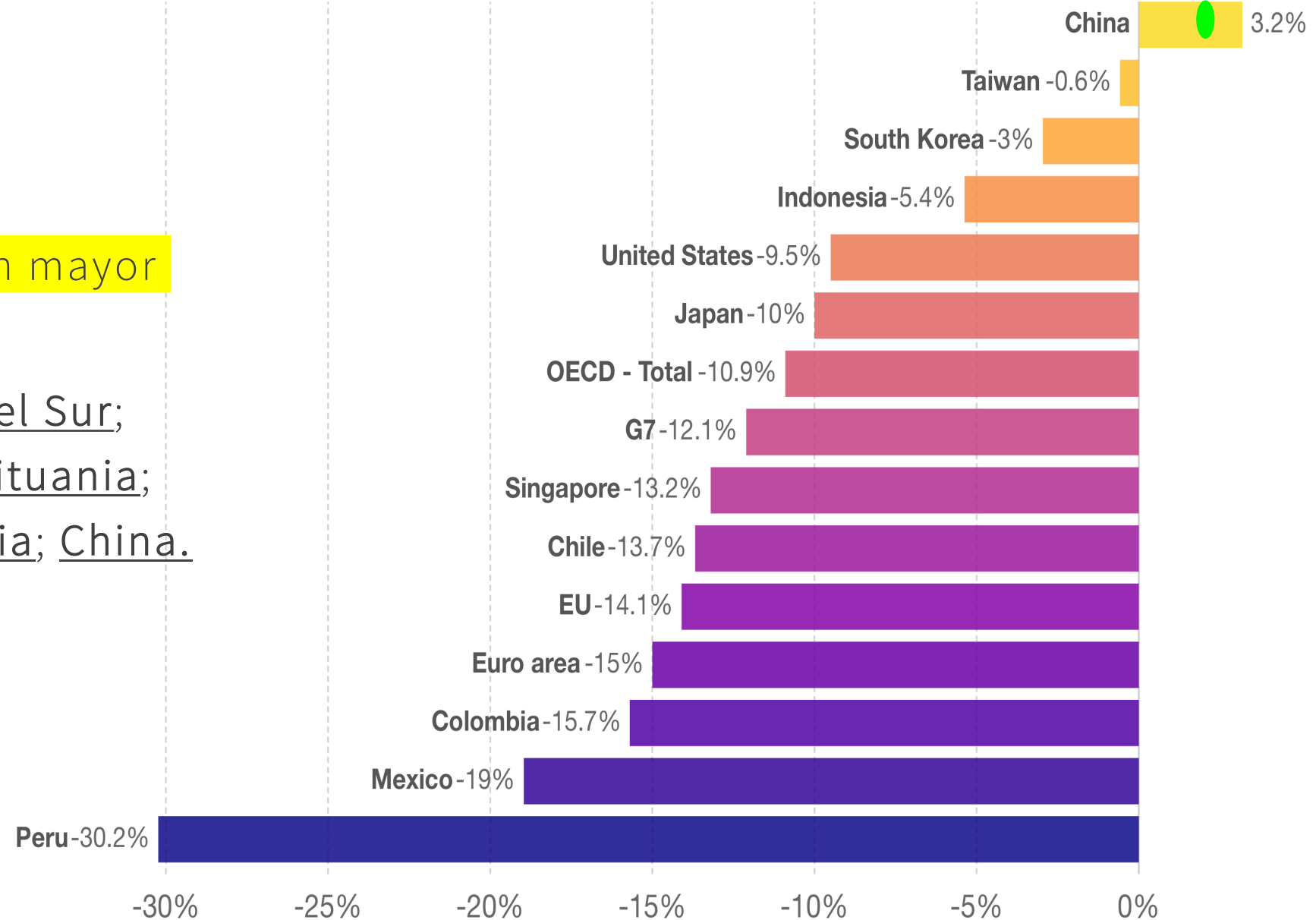
Economic decline in the second quarter of 2020

The percentage decline of GDP relative to the same quarter in 2019. It is adjusted for inflation.

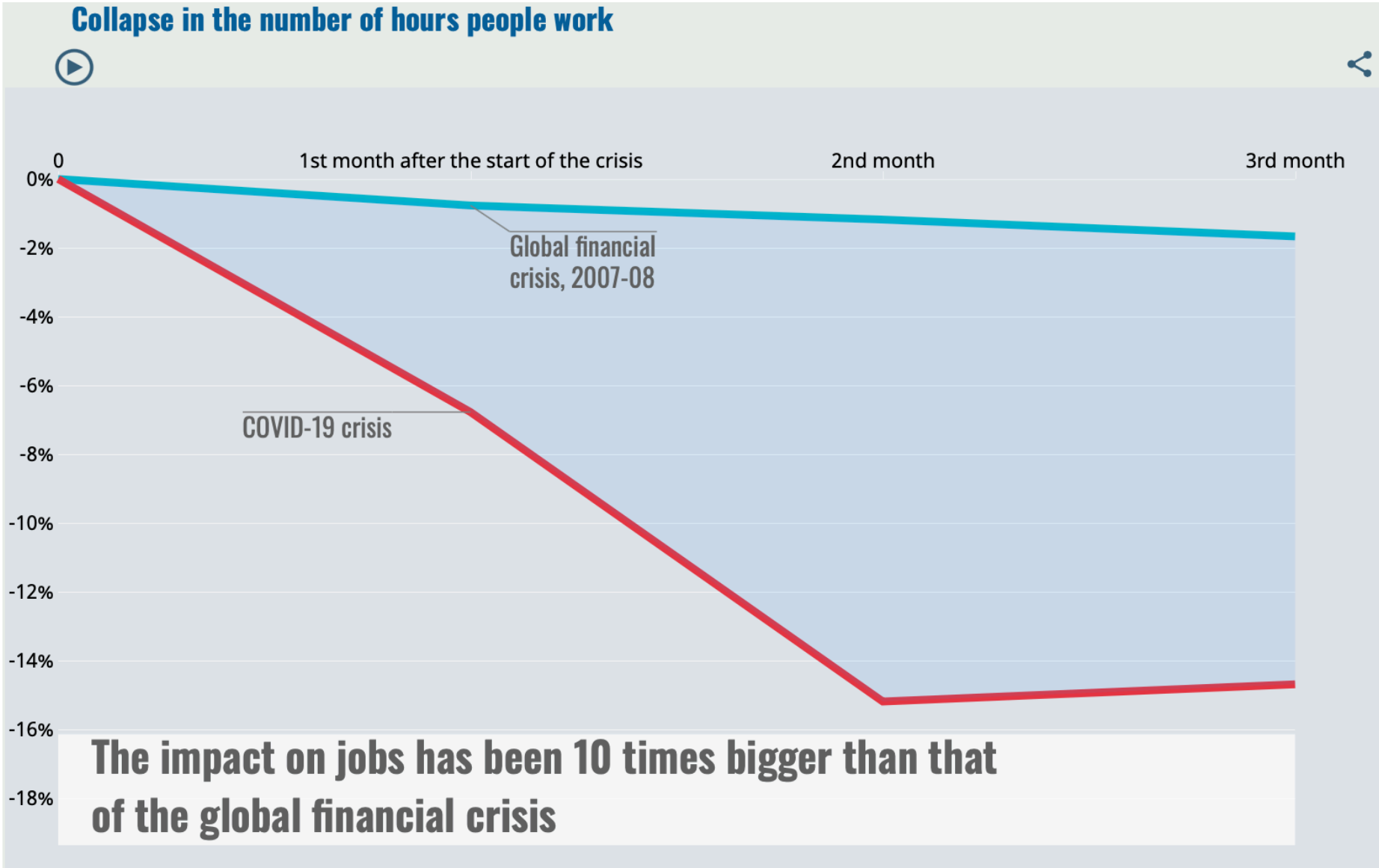
Economía

La economía:

- Cayó más en lugares con mayor mortalidad.
- El grupo mejor: Corea del Sur; Dinamarca; Finlandia; Lituania; Taiwán; Japón; Indonesia; China.

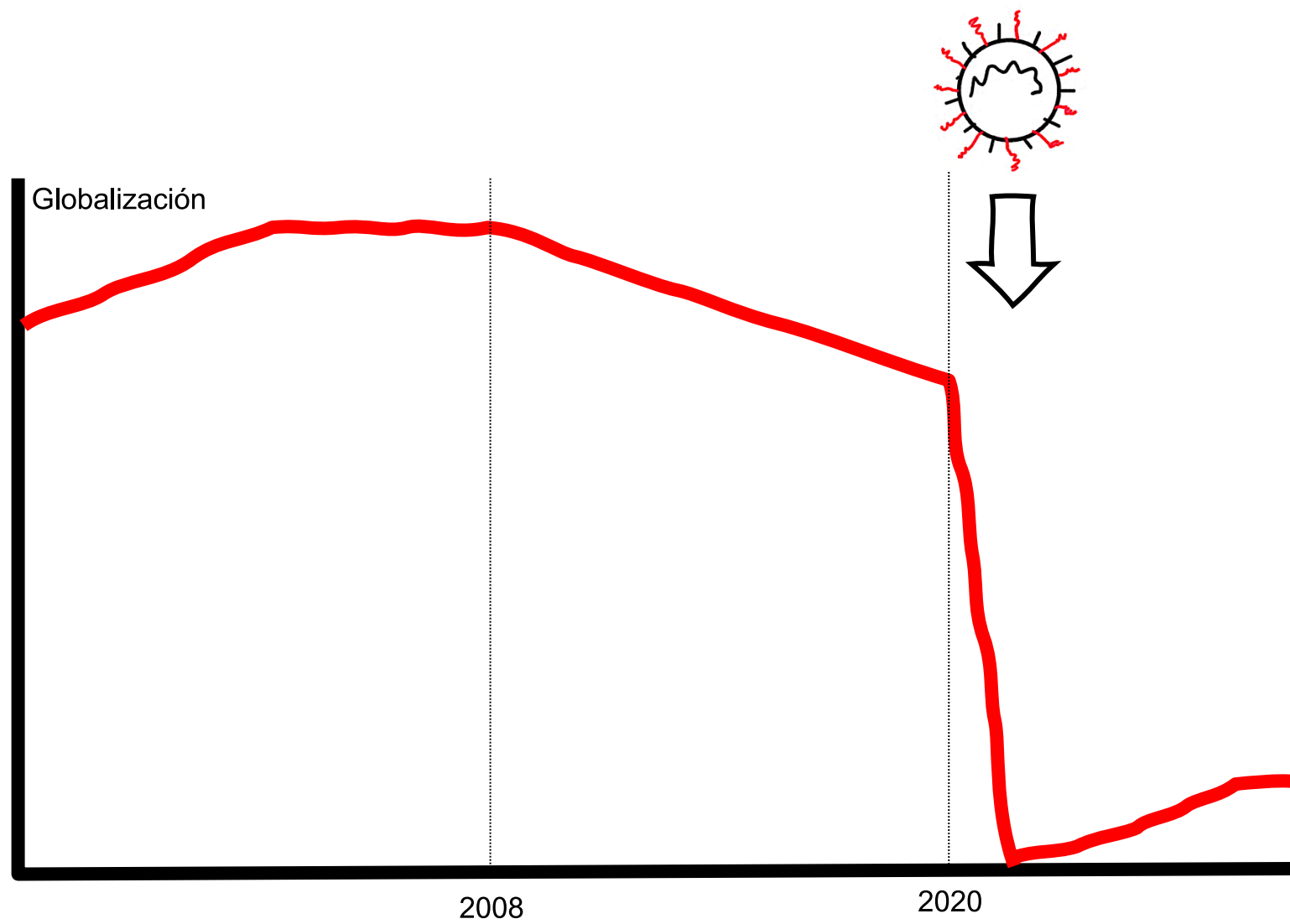
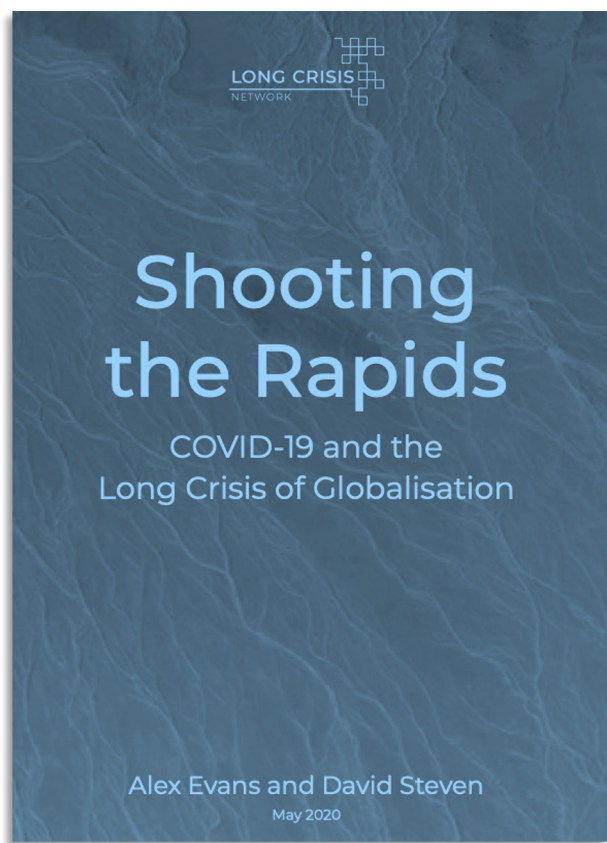


Economia



Source: OECD (2020), OECD Employment Outlook 2020: Worker Security and the COVID-19 Crisis, OECD Publishing, Paris.
Note: Average of selected countries: Australia, Canada, Japan, Korea, Sweden, US.

Larga Crisis de la Globalización

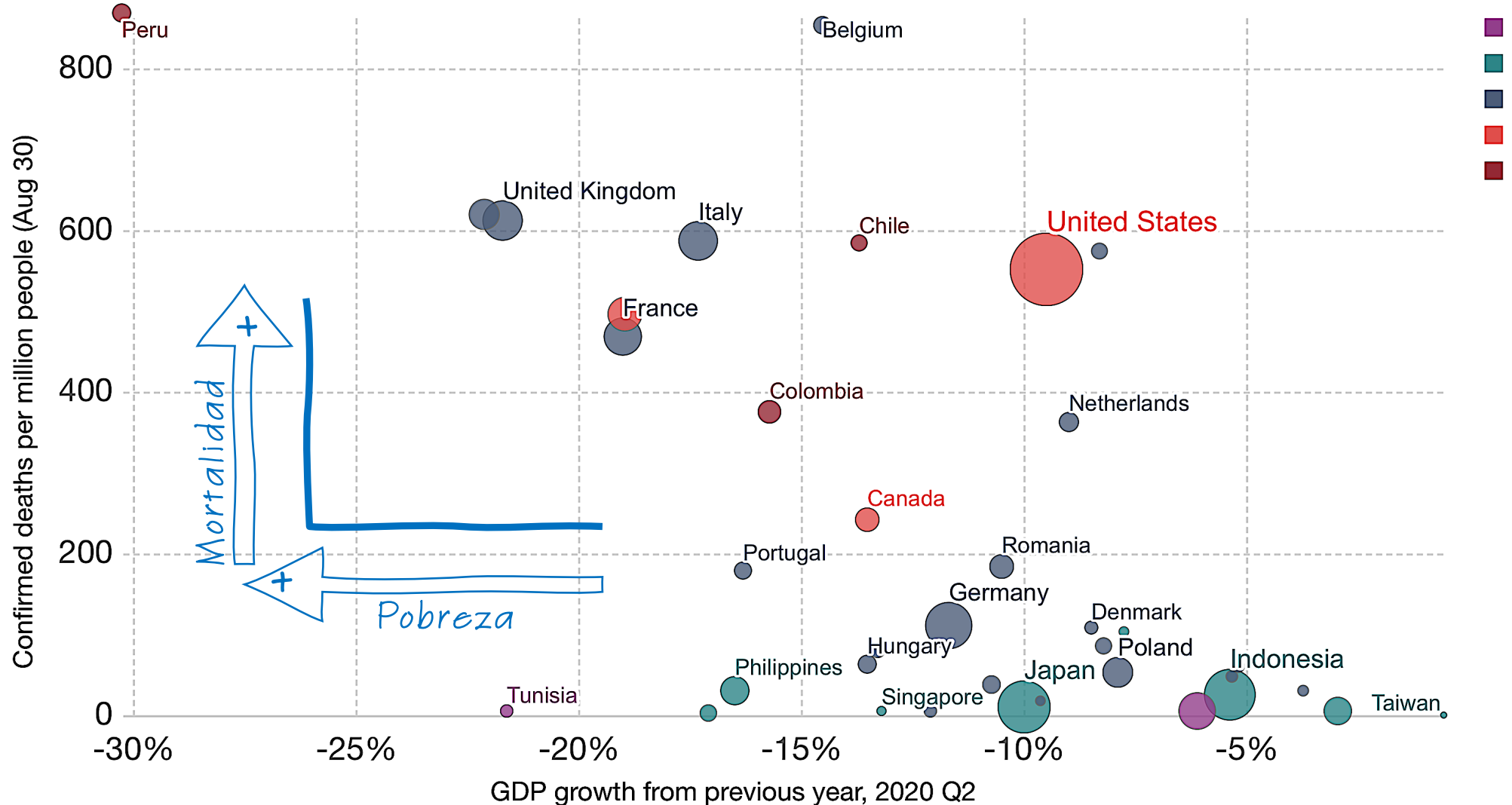


Alex Evans and David Steven. Shooting the Rapids. COVID-19 and the Long Crisis of Globalisation. Long Crisis Network, May 2020

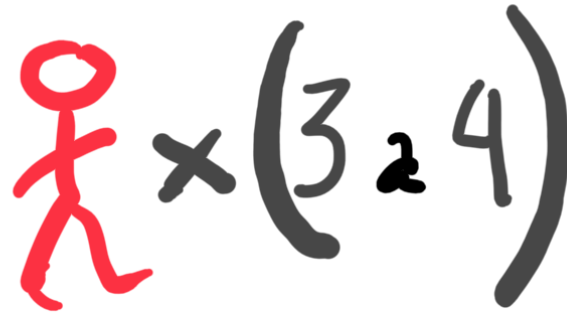
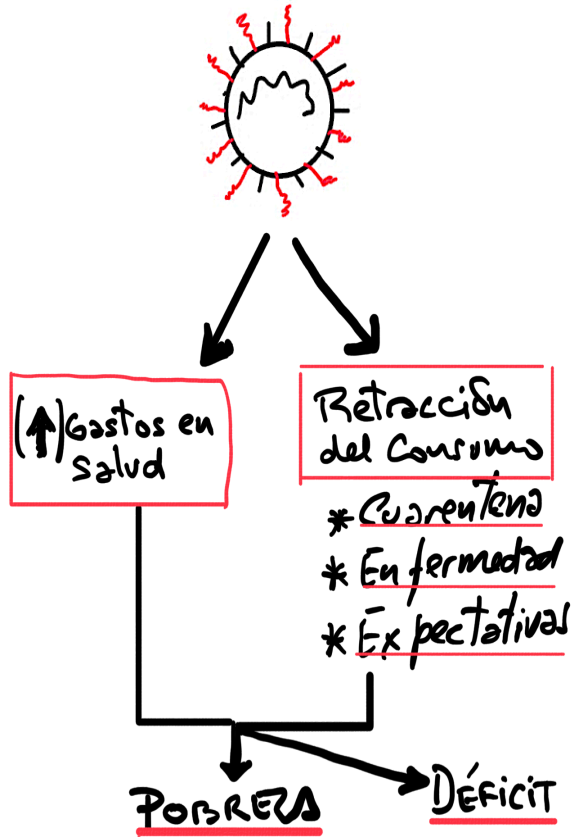
<https://www.globaldashboard.org/2020/05/18/shooting-the-rapids-covid-19-and-the-long-crisis-of-globalisation/#alexevas>

Economic decline in the second quarter of 2020 vs rate of confirmed deaths due to COVID-19

The vertical axis shows the number of COVID-19 deaths per million, as of August 30. The horizontal axis shows the percentage decline of GDP relative to the same quarter in 2019. It is adjusted for inflation.

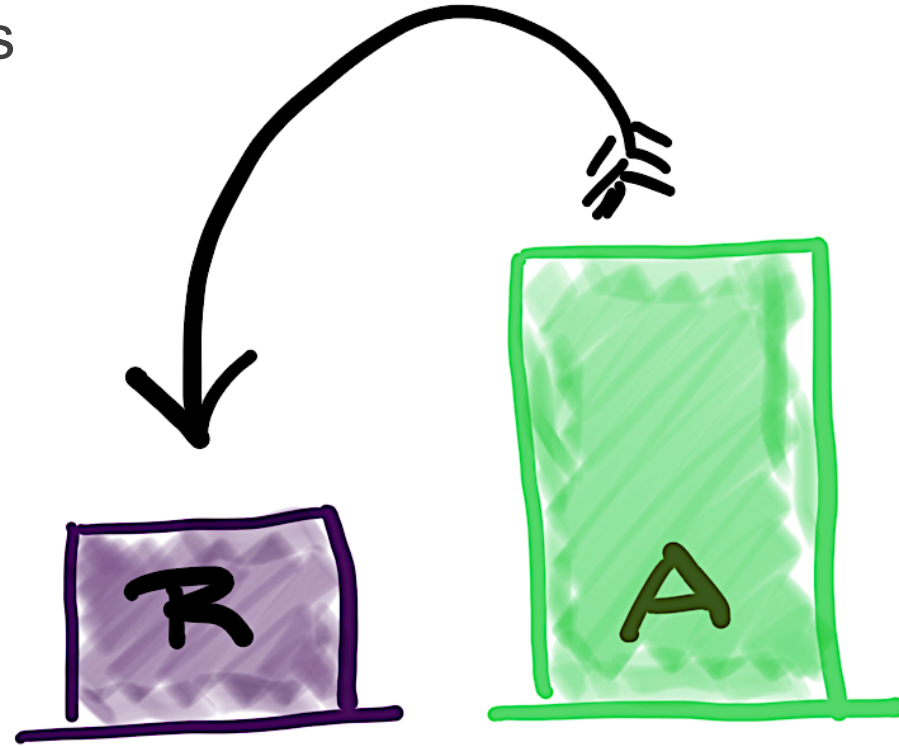


Pobreza



- POBRE
- Mayor de 60
- ENFERMO
- T. ESENCIAL

Una ventana donde asomarnos
al futuro inmediato



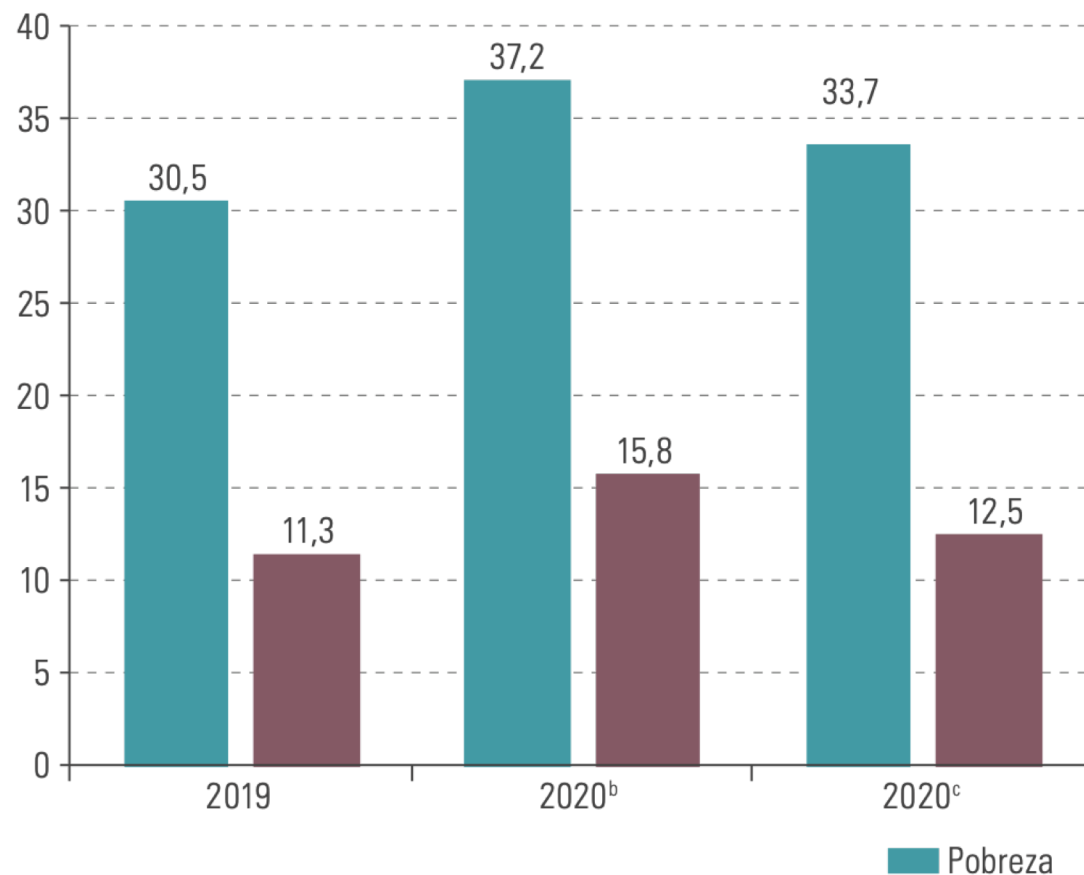
EN los TERRITORIOS, la
REALIDAD GENERAL SE
PARECE MÁS A los más
REUGADOS.

Gráfico I.19

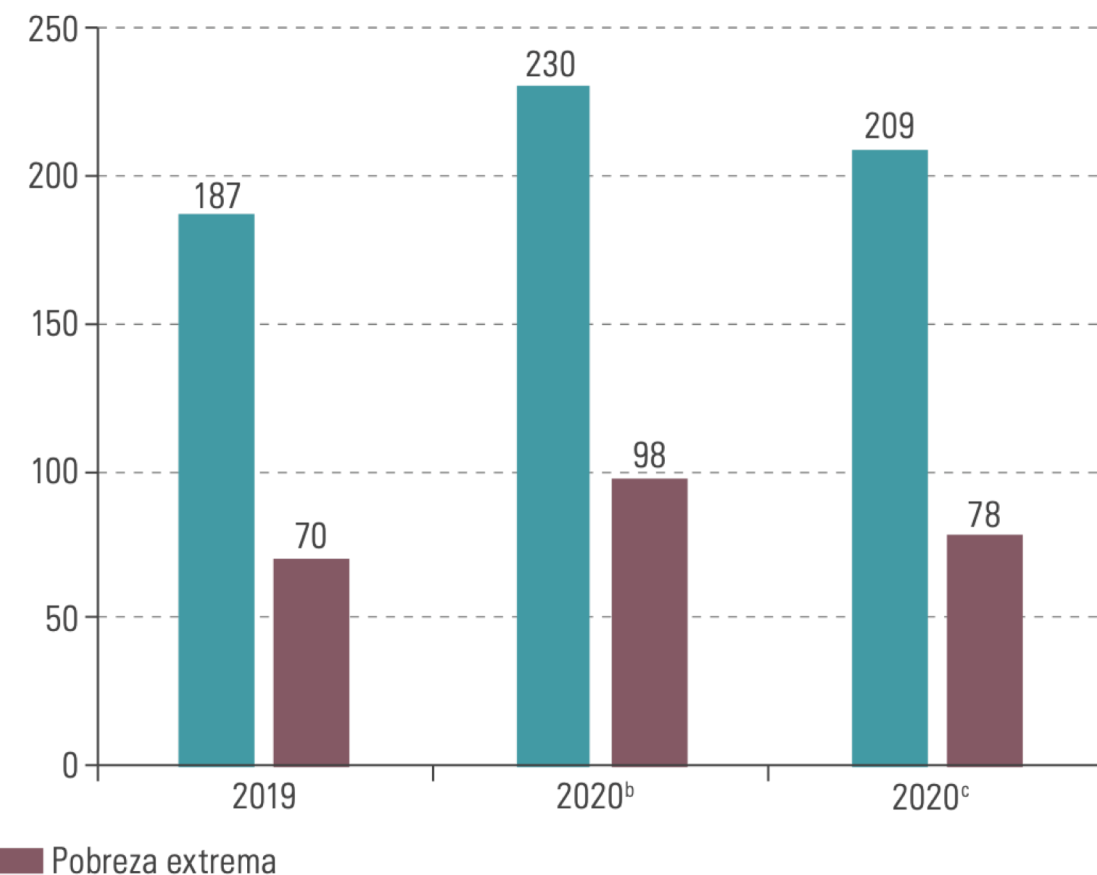
América Latina (18 países): tasas de pobreza y pobreza extrema y personas en situación de pobreza y pobreza extrema, 2019-2020^a
(En porcentajes y millones de personas)

Futuro en América Latina

A. Porcentajes



B. Millones de personas



Fuente: Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe (CEPAL), sobre la base de Banco de Datos de Encuestas de Hogares (BADEHOG).

^a Promedio ponderado de los siguientes países: Argentina, Bolivia (Estado Plurinacional de), Brasil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, México, Nicaragua, Panamá, Paraguay, Perú, República Dominicana, Uruguay y Venezuela (República Bolivariana de).

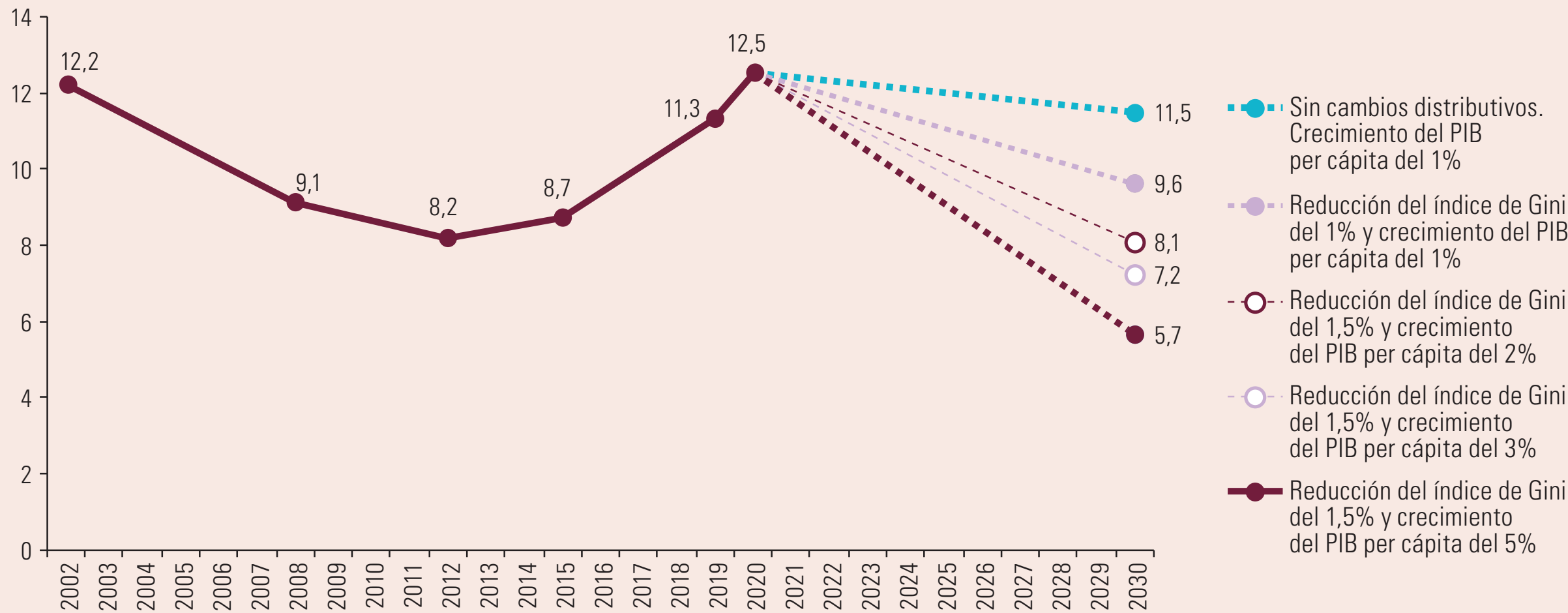
^b Los valores de 2020 corresponden a proyecciones que no tienen en cuenta el efecto de los programas de transferencias monetarias de emergencia.

^c Los valores de 2020 corresponden a proyecciones que consideran el efecto de los programas de transferencias monetarias de emergencia.

Futuro en América Latina

América Latina (18 países)^a: proyección de la tasa de pobreza extrema a 2030 con distintos escenarios de crecimiento del PIB per cápita y de cambios en la distribución del ingreso

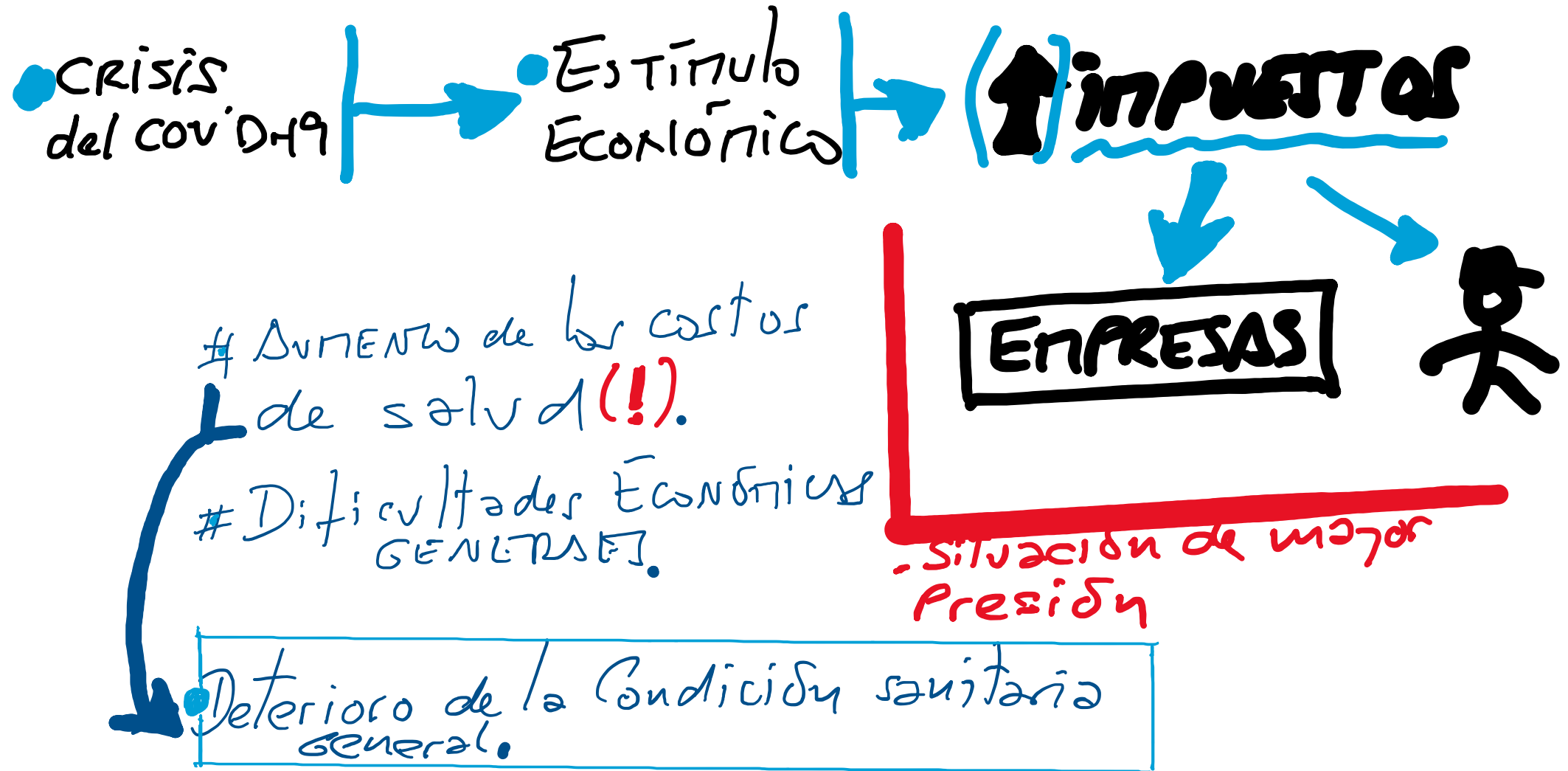
(En porcentajes)



Fuente: Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe (CEPAL), sobre la base de Banco de Datos de Encuestas de Hogares (BADEHOG).

^a Promedio ponderado de los siguientes países: Argentina, Bolivia (Estado Plurinacional de), Brasil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, México, Nicaragua, Panamá, Paraguay, Perú, República Dominicana, Uruguay y Venezuela (República Bolivariana de).

EFECTOS SOBRE LAS EMPRESAS > TOP RISKS 2020, EURASIA GROUP



Economía

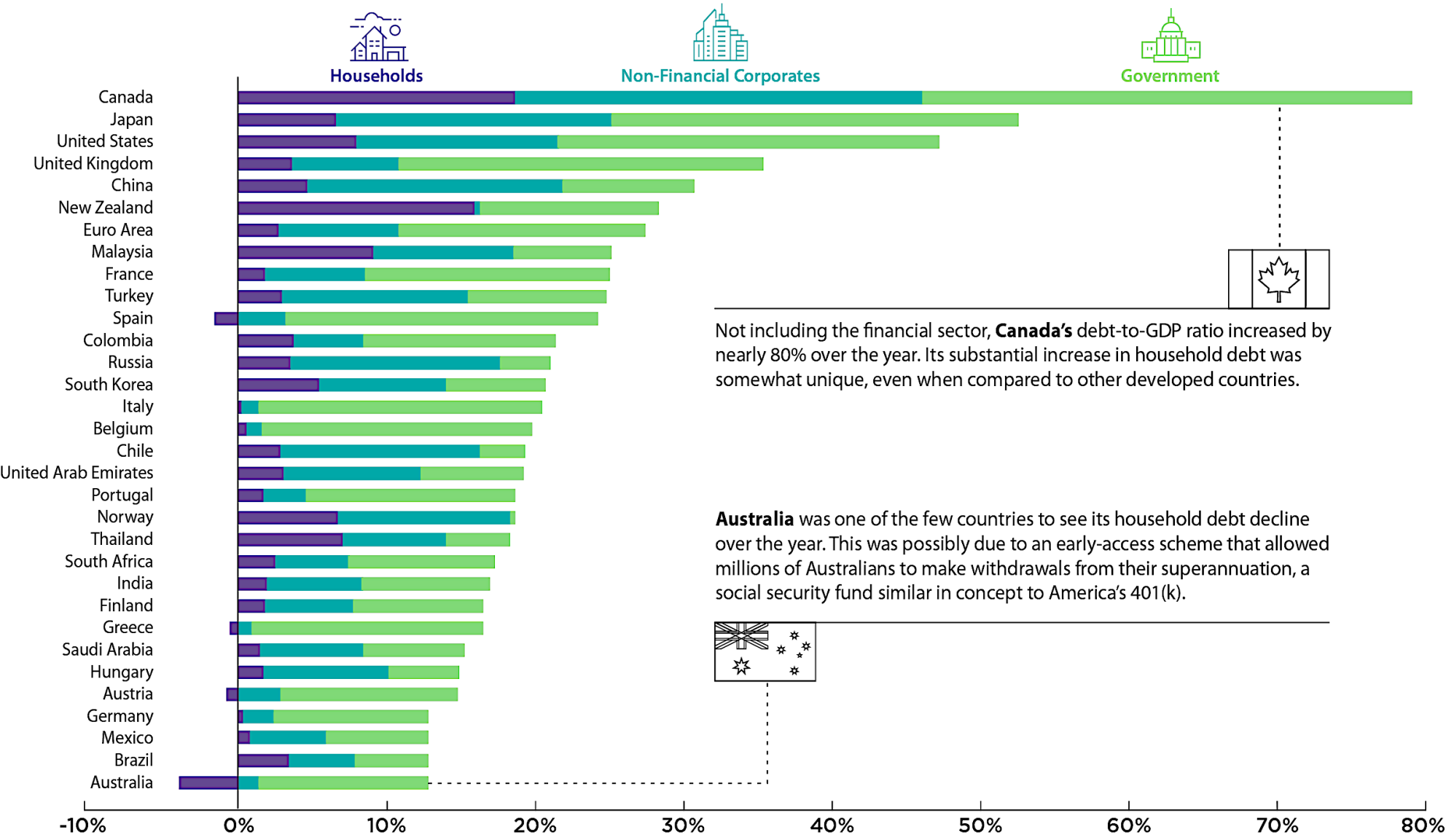
CHANGE IN DEBT-TO-GDP (Q42019-Q32020)

$Debt - to - GDP = \frac{Deuda\ Gubernamental\ (\$)}{PBI\ (\$)}$ En el tiempo

PBI

Deuda
x365%

Mundo



Not including the financial sector, **Canada's** debt-to-GDP ratio increased by nearly 80% over the year. Its substantial increase in household debt was somewhat unique, even when compared to other developed countries.

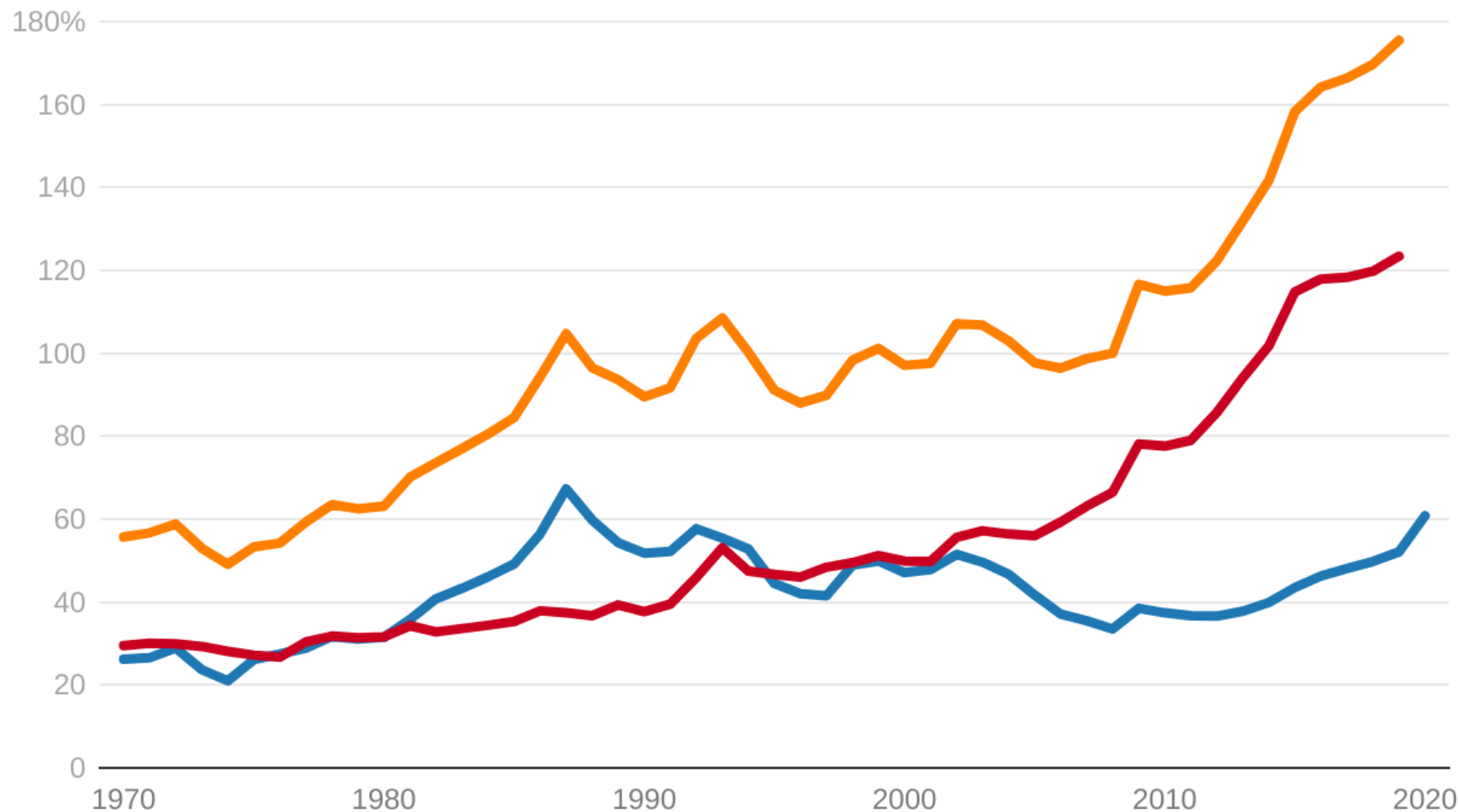
Australia was one of the few countries to see its household debt decline over the year. This was possibly due to an early-access scheme that allowed millions of Australians to make withdrawals from their superannuation, a social security fund similar in concept to America's 401(k).

Deuda I

Debt in emerging market and developing economies

Percent of GDP

Government Private Total



Aggregates are calculated using current GDP in U.S. dollars as a weight, based on data for up to 182 countries, including up to 145 EMDEs. Data for 2020 are estimates.

Source: International Monetary Fund; Kose et al. (2020); World Bank. • Download image

- La recesión global por el COVID-19 y la respuesta económica han provocado un aumento en los niveles de deuda en las economías de mercados emergentes y en desarrollo (EMDE).
- Sumado al aumento repentino de la deuda mundial desde 2010, esto crea nuevos riesgos.

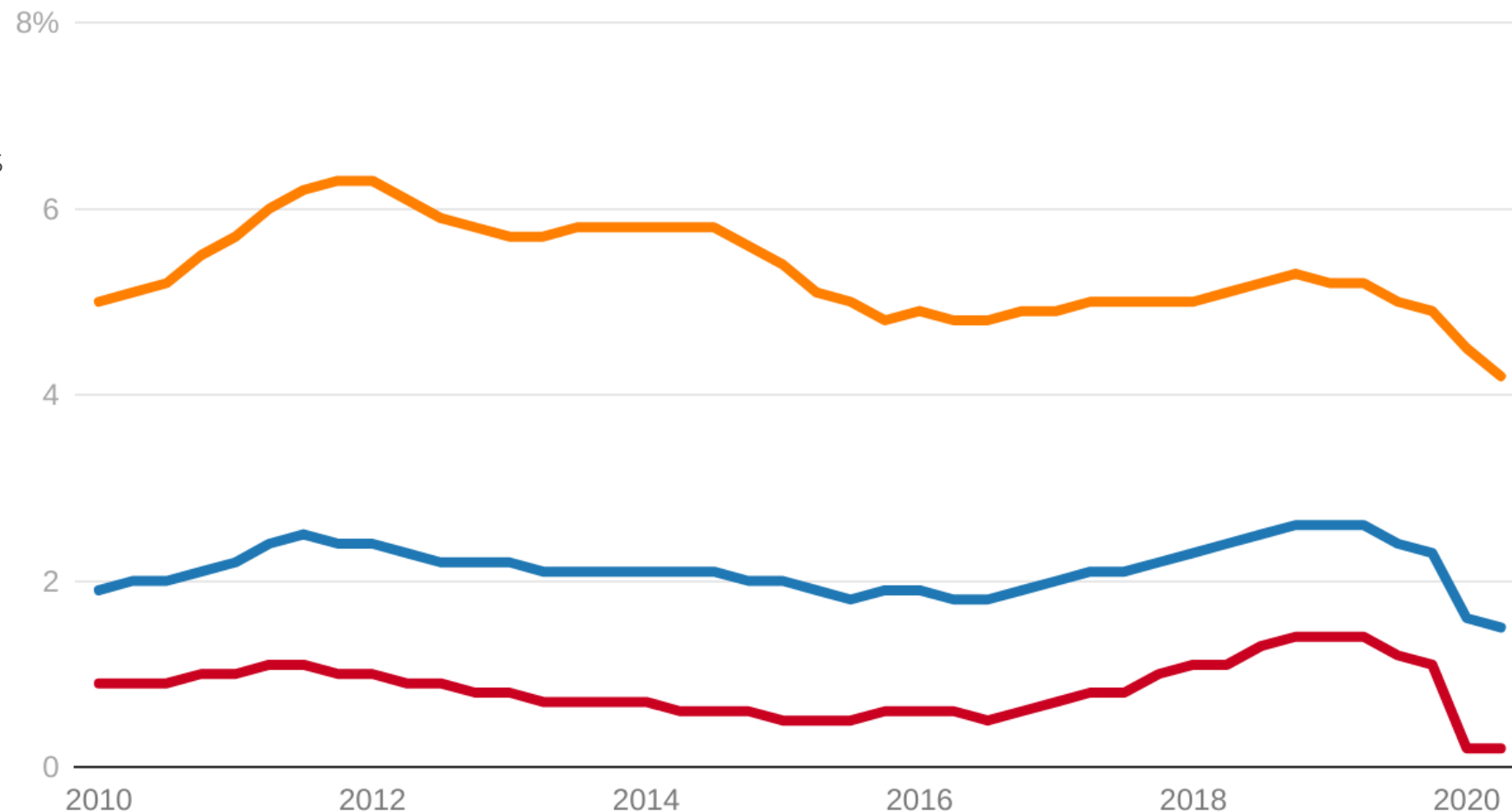
Deuda II

- Un estímulo fiscal sin precedentes significa que los riesgos de deuda han aumentado.
- Las tasas de interés bajas récord pueden mitigar algunos de los riesgos potenciales que plantean los niveles elevados de deuda, sólo hasta que comiencen a aumentar nuevamente o la confianza de los inversores cambie

Policy rates

Percent

— World — Advanced economies — Emerging market and developing economies



Quarterly nominal policy rates. Aggregates are calculated using real GDP in U.S. dollars as a weight. Sample includes 123 countries, consisting of 36 advanced economies and 87 emerging market and developing economies. Last observation is 2020Q2.

Source: Bank for International Settlements; Haver Analytics; National Sources; World Bank. • Download image

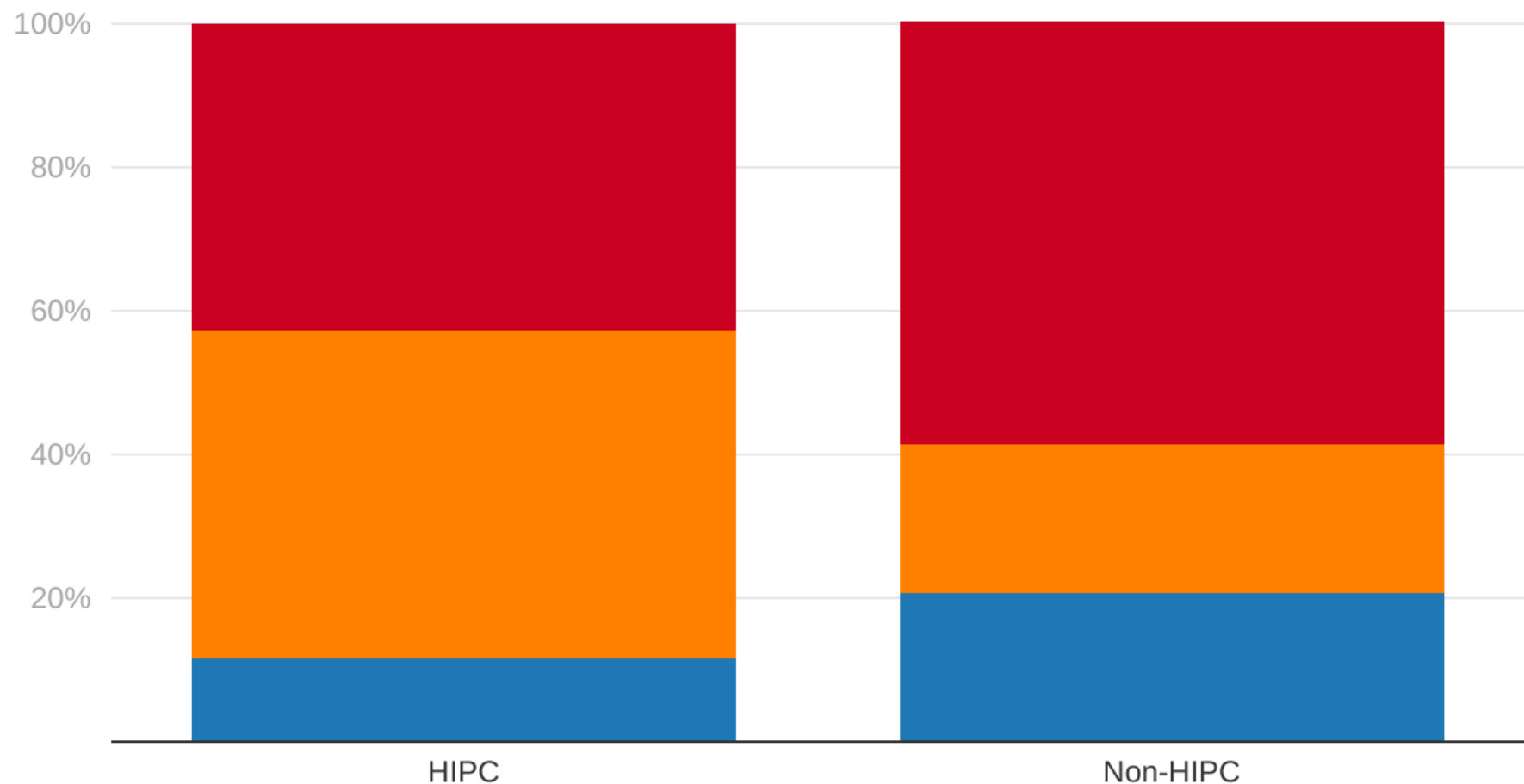
Deuda III

- Es posible que haya más incumplimientos y problemas de deuda.
- Varios países ya han incumplido el pago de su deuda, y varios otros países, en particular los países de bajos ingresos, corren un alto riesgo de sobreendeudamiento.

Risk of external debt distress in selected countries

Percent of countries

Low risk Moderate risk High risk



HIPC = Heavily Indebted Poor Countries. Defined as in IMF (2020). Based on a sample of 69 economies with available data, as of September 30, 2020.

Source: International Monetary Fund; World Bank • Download image

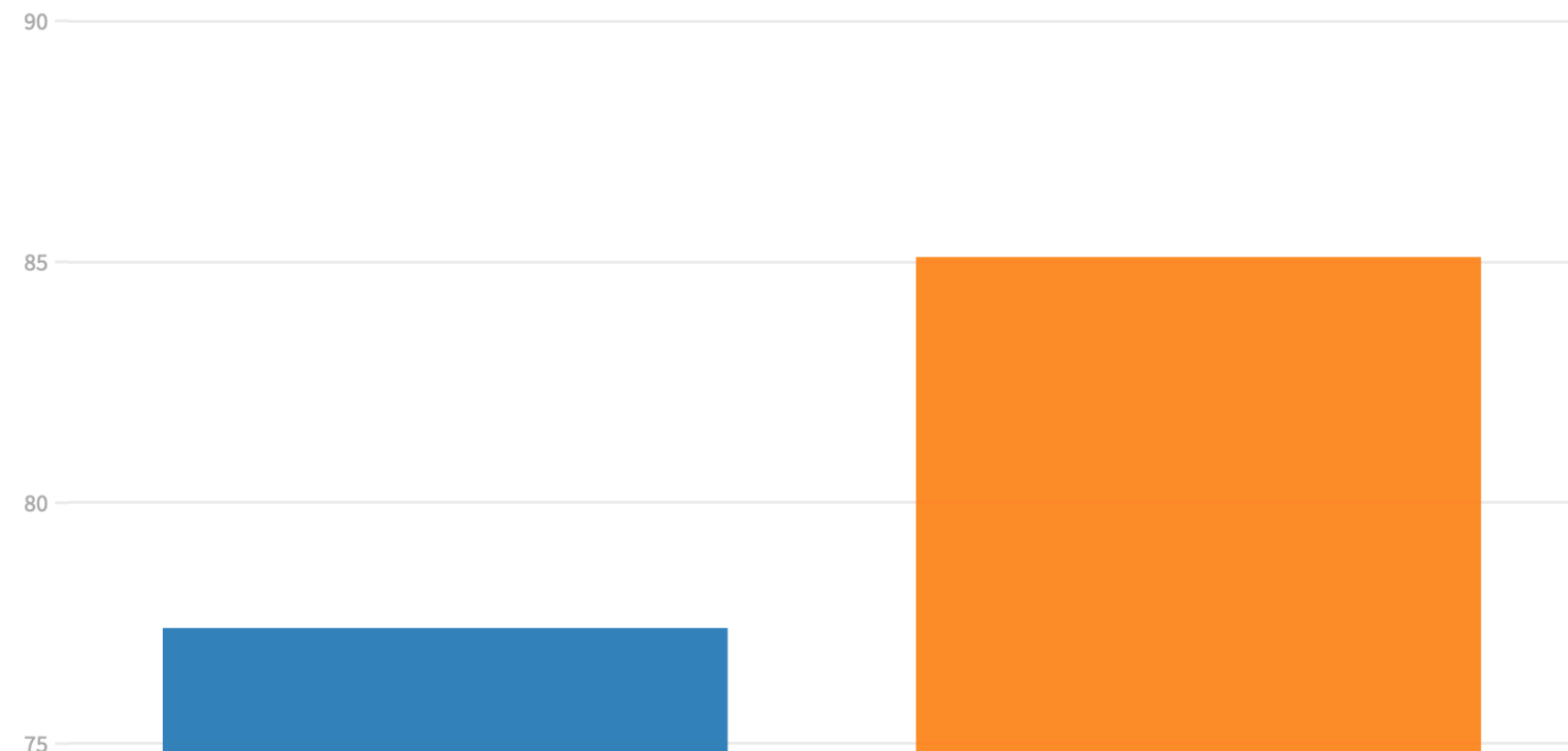
Deuda IV

- A medida que la deuda se vuelve más compleja y menos transparente, la resolución se volverá más complicada
- La proporción de deuda no concesionaria en las EMED ha aumentado a medida que ha aumentado la importancia de los prestamistas que no pertenecen al Club de París, lo que podría complicar la resolución de la deuda si fuera necesario.

Nonconcessional debt in emerging market and developing economies

Percent of government debt

■ 2005-09 ■ 2015-19



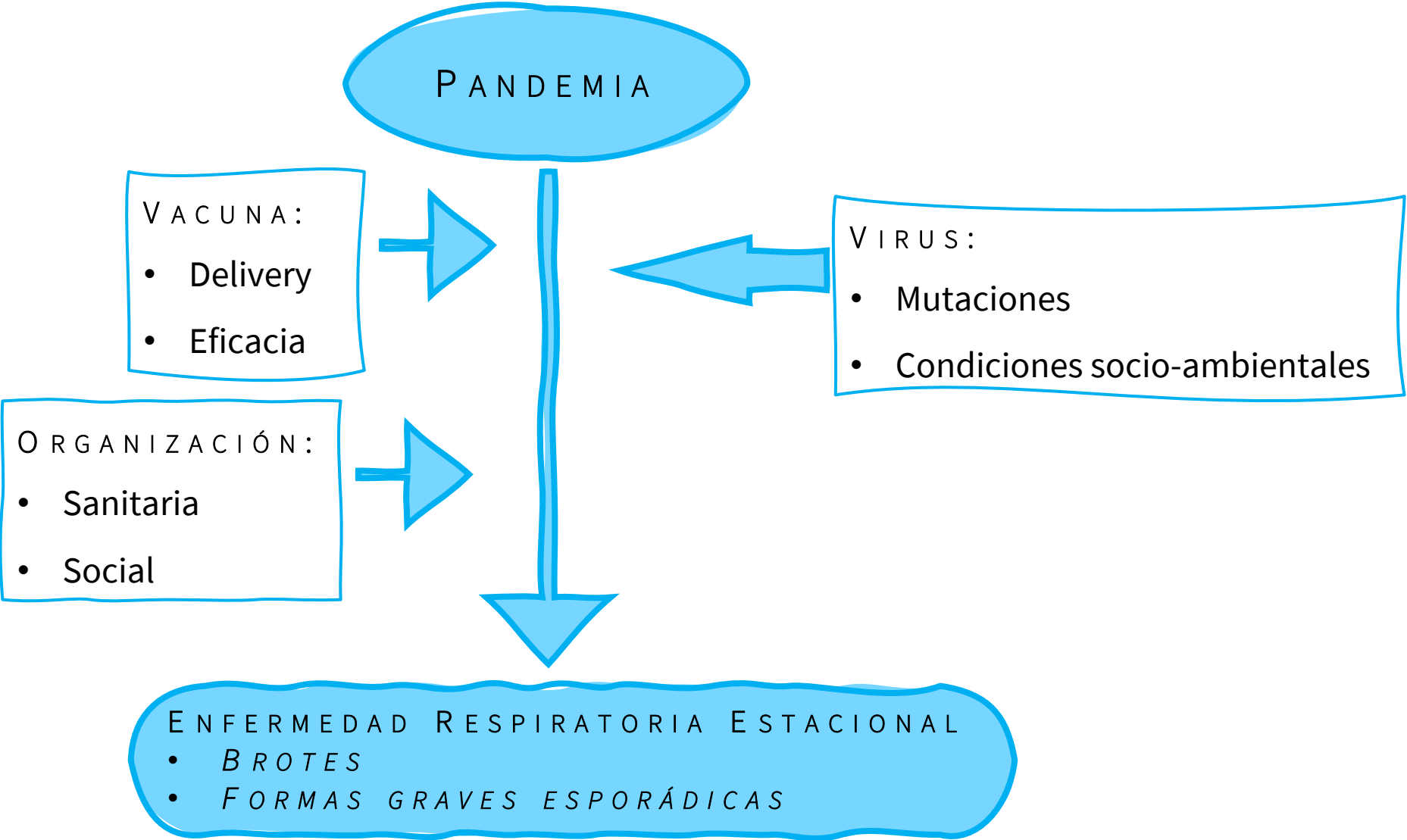
Non-concessional external debt as a share of general government debt. Averages over the denoted periods on the horizontal axis. Median of up to 120 EMDEs, with a smaller sample size for earlier years.

Source: International Monetary Fund; World Bank

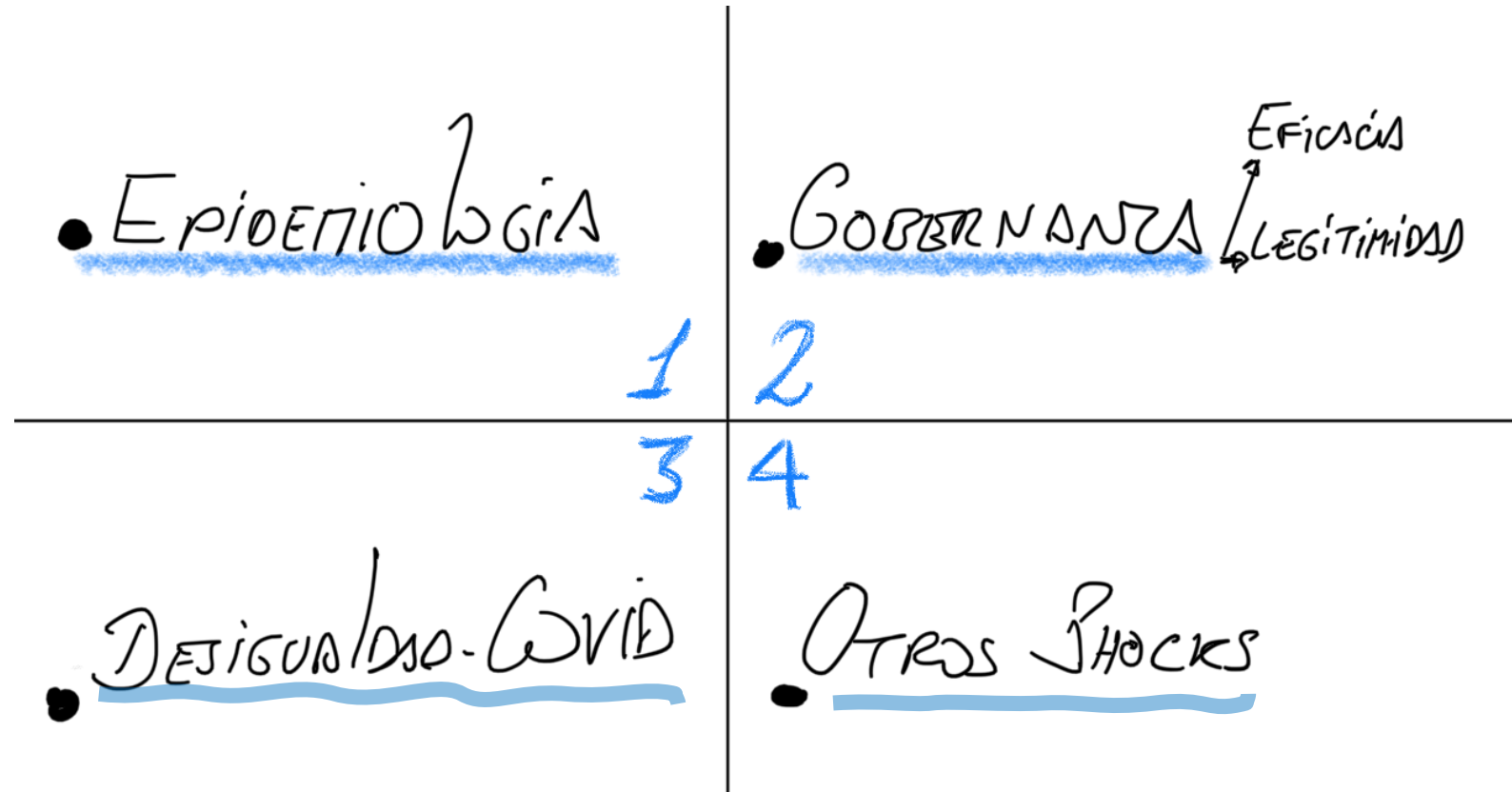
Pandemia > Futuro



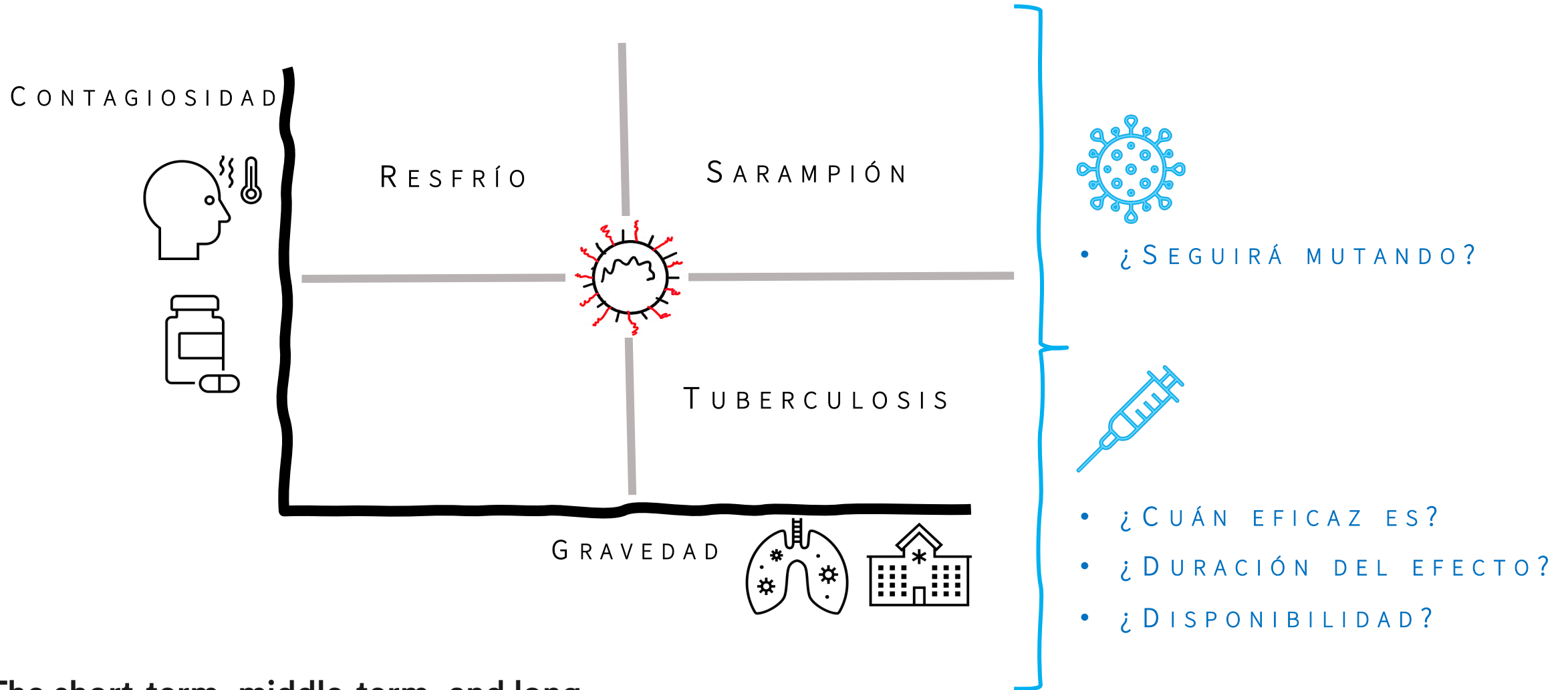
Evolución de la Enfermedad



Evolución de la Crisis de Salud



Evolución Esperable > Virus



The short-term, middle-term, and long-term future of the coronavirus



By [Andrew Joseph](#) and [Helen Branswell](#) March 4, 2021

https://www.statnews.com/2021/03/04/the-short-term-middle-term-and-long-term-future-of-the-coronavirus/?utm_source=STAT+Newsletters&utm_campaign=36d00871d8-MR_COPY_14&utm_medium=email&utm_term=0_8cab1d7961-36d00871d8-152221230

Evolución Esperable

Vacunas:

- ¿Cuál es la mejor?
- ¿Previenen la enfermedad y la transmisión?
- ¿Cómo abordar a quienes no desean vacunarse?
- ¿Cuál es la vida "normal" de las personas vacunadas?
- ¿Cómo afecta la vacunación las nuevas variantes?
- ¿Cada cuánto hay que dar refuerzo?
- ¿Se pueden combinar las vacunas?
- ¿Se volverá el COVID-19 endémico?

3 Annex 3 – COVID-19 Vaccine Supply Capacity by manufacturer

CURRENT AS OF JANUARY 28, 2021

NON-EXHAUSTIVE

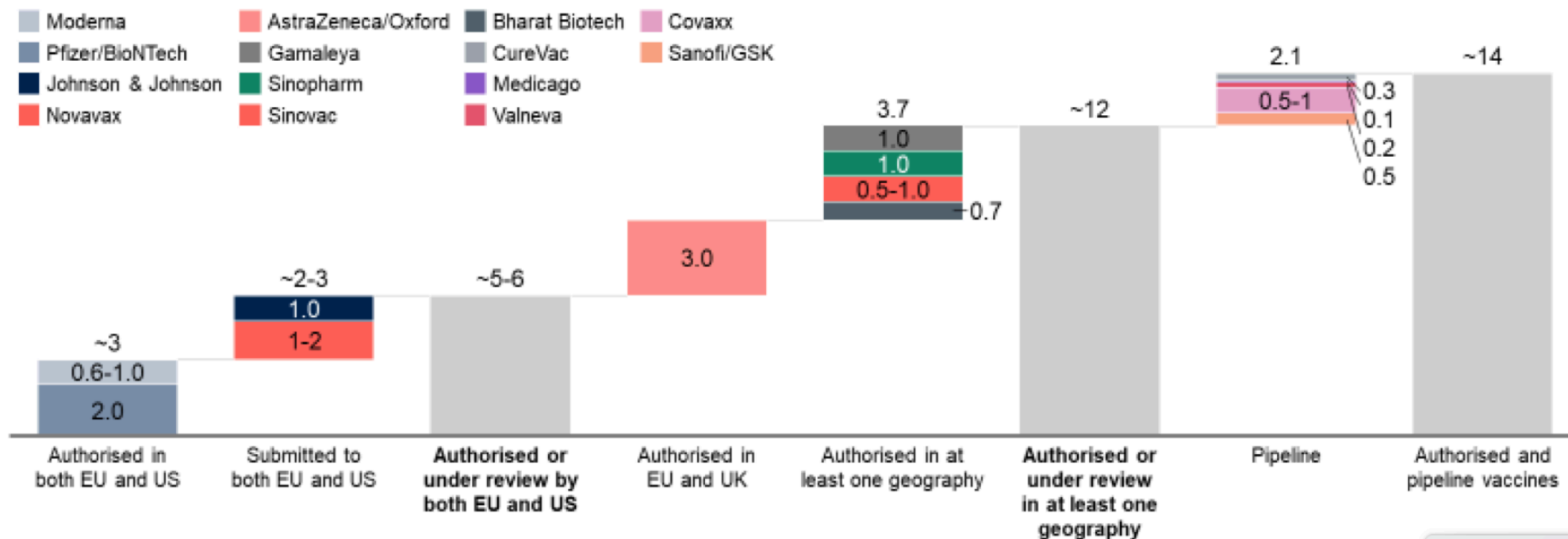
EXAMPLES FOR ILLUSTRATION PURPOSES ONLY

PRELIMINARY

Potential global capacity scenarios

Billion doses

Announced 2021 manufacturing capacity targets (billions of vaccine doses)

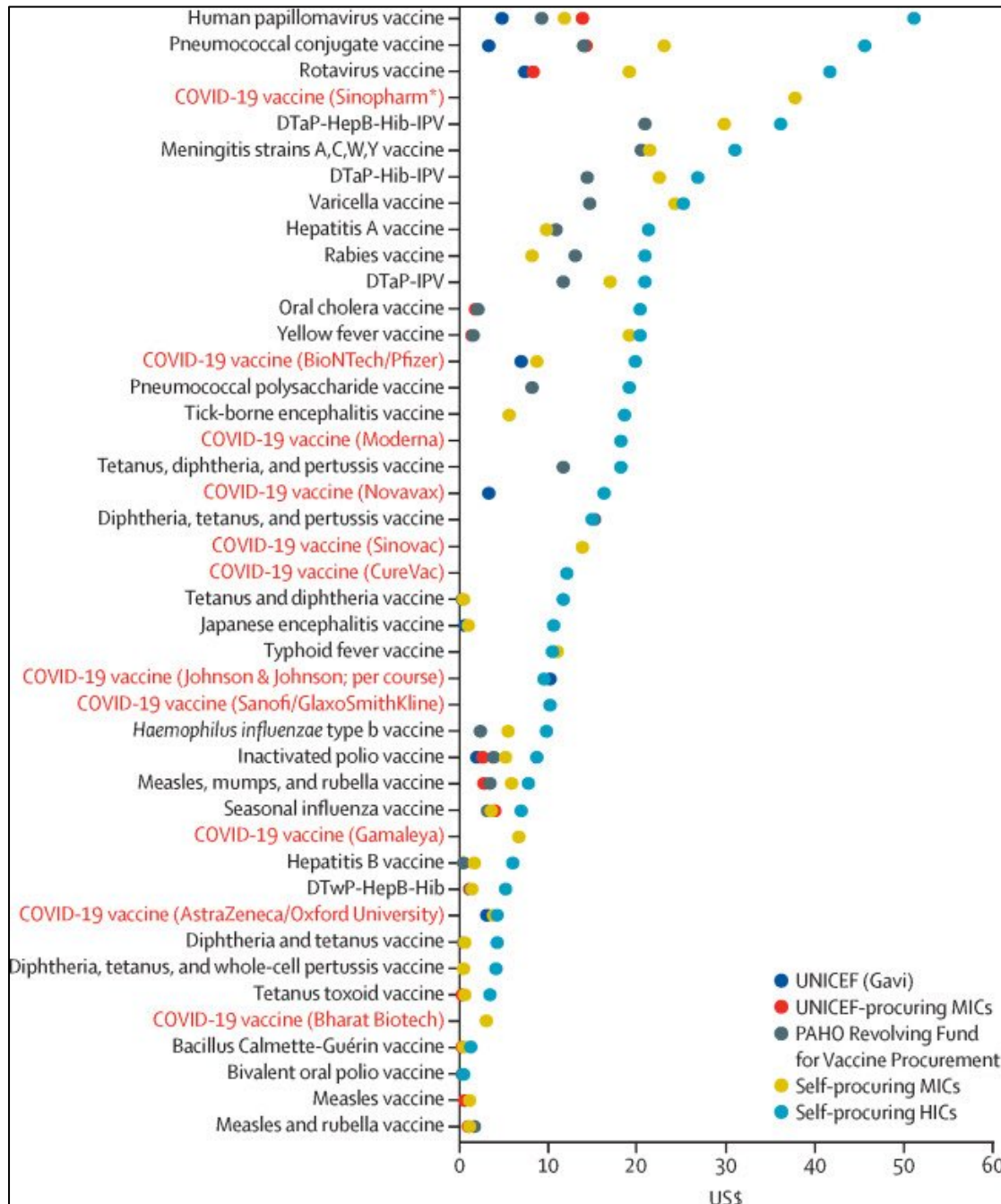


1. Assumes that each vaccine requires two doses for a full regimen, except for Johnson & Johnson's vaccine (assume one dose for full regimen)

Source: Public disclosures by manufacturers and manufacturing partners

DOCUMENT INTENDED TO PROVIDE INSIGHT BASED ON CURRENTLY AVAILABLE INFORMATION FOR CONSIDERATION AND NOT SPECIFIC ADVICE. REFERENCES TO SPECIFIC ORGANISATIONS ARE SOLELY FOR INFORMATIONAL PURPOSES AND DO NOT CONSTITUTE ANY ENDORSEMENT OR RECOMMENDATION

Costo Global de Vacunas



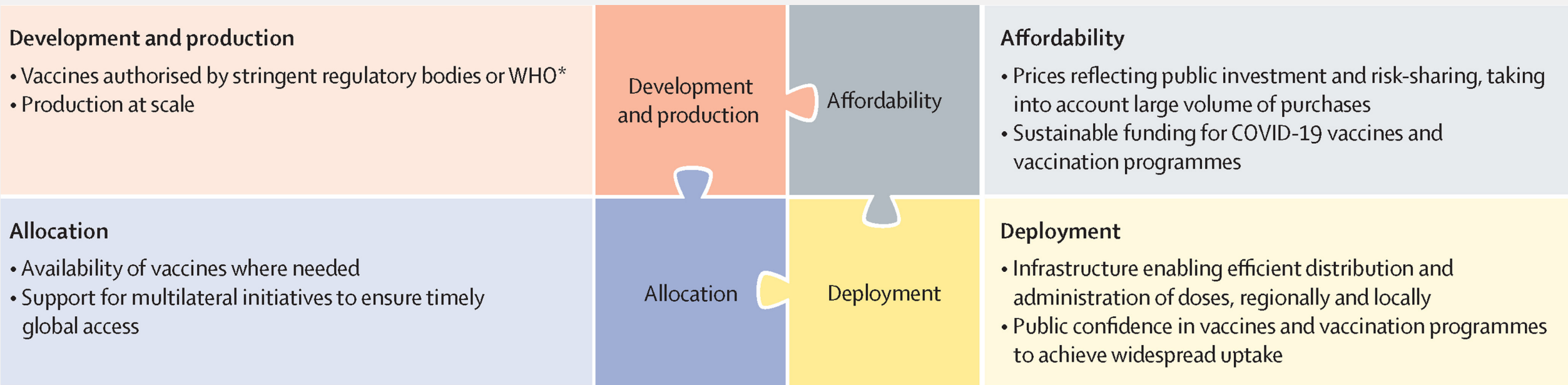
- Promedio/dosis = U\$S 15
 - Dosis requeridas = $14 \cdot 10^9$
-
- Total due = U\$S $140 \cdot 10^9$

Wouters OJ, Shadlen KC, Salcher-Konrad M, Pollard AJ, Larson HJ, Teerawattananon Y, Jit M. Challenges in ensuring global access to COVID-19 vaccines: production, affordability, allocation, and deployment. *The Lancet* 2021; 397(10278): 1023-1034. DOI: 10.1016/S0140-6736(21)00306-8

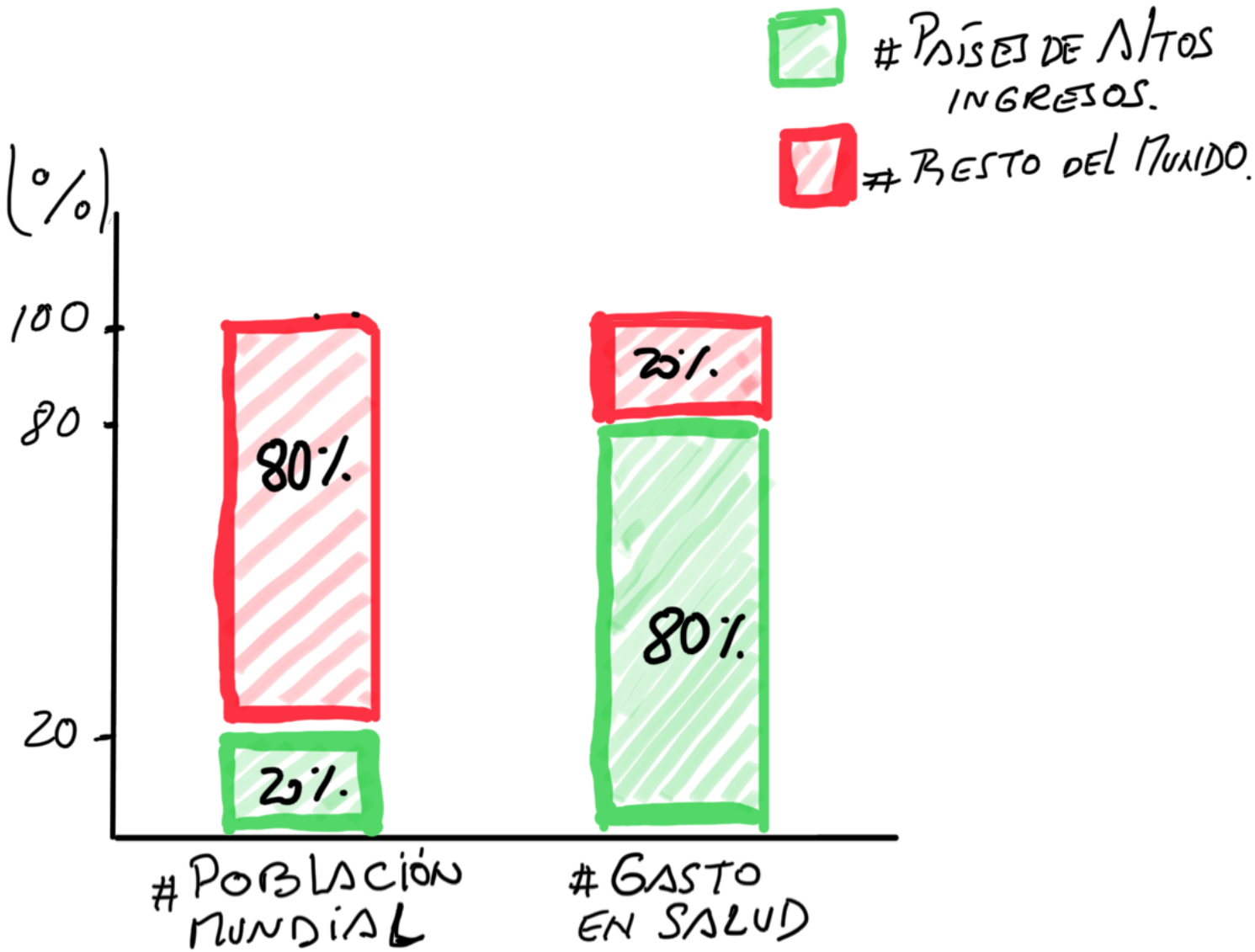
Challenges in ensuring global access to COVID-19 vaccines: production, affordability, allocation, and deployment

Olivier J Wouters, PhD, Prof Kenneth C Shadlen, PhD, Maximilian Salcher-Konrad, MSc, Prof Andrew J Pollard, FMedSci, Prof Heidi J Larson, PhD, Yot Teerawattananon, PhD, Prof Mark Jit, PhD

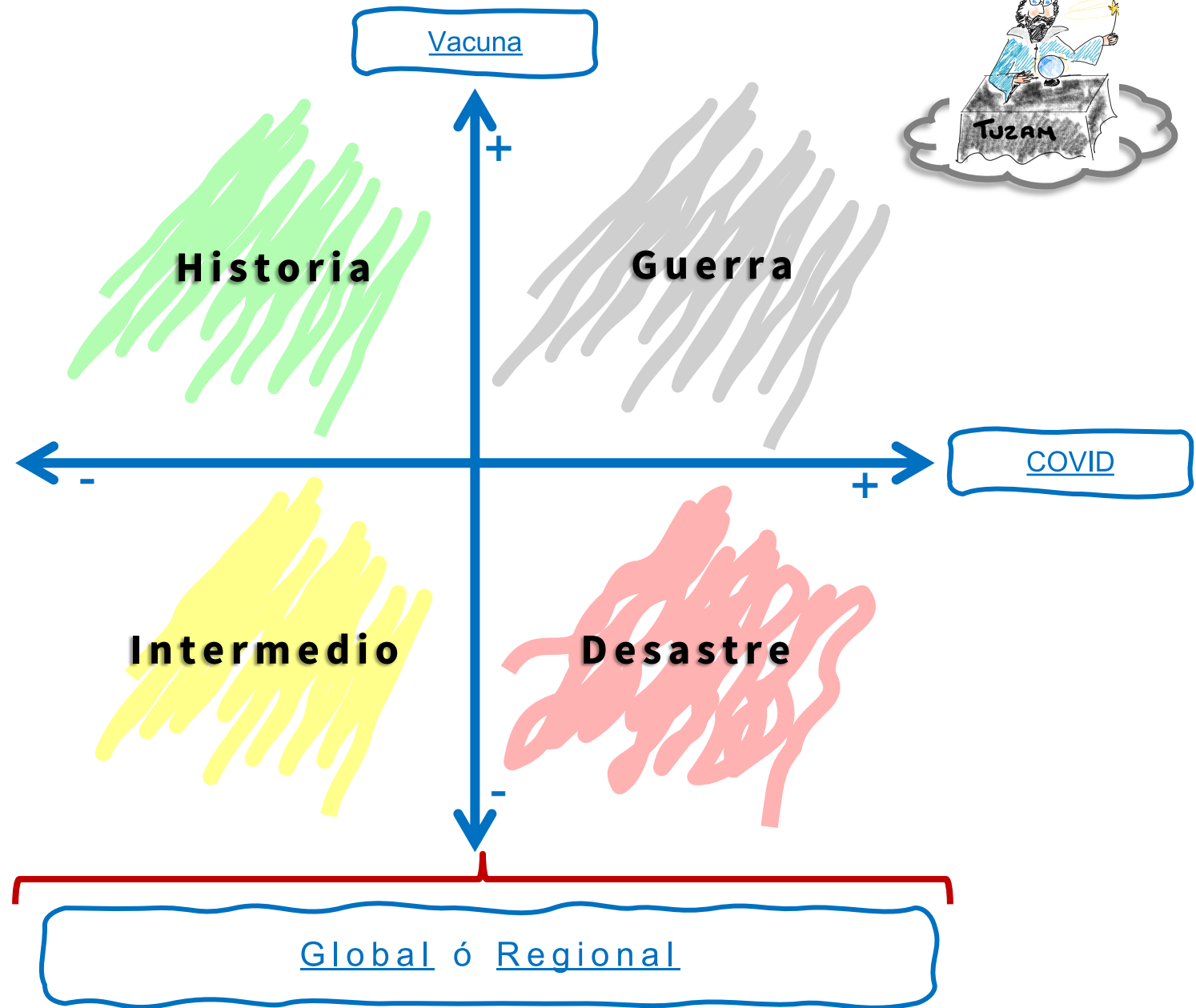
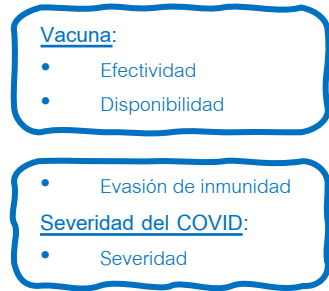
The Lancet
Volume 397 Issue 10278 Pages 1023-1034 (March 2021)
DOI: 10.1016/S0140-6736(21)00306-8



Recursos en Salud



Futuro

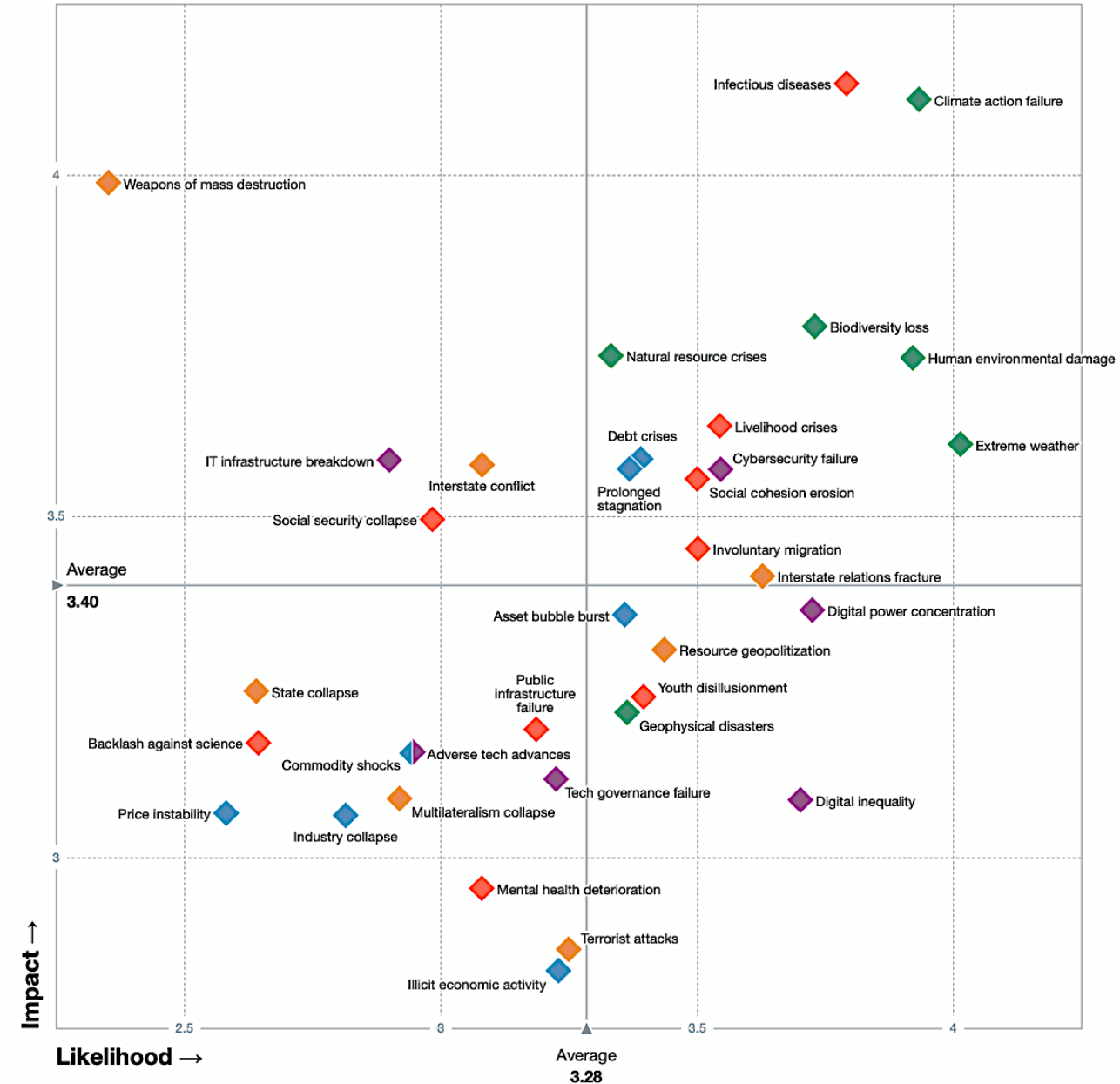


Futuro

- Enfermedades Infecciosas
- Inacción contra el cambio climático
- Crisis climáticas y ambientales
- Crisis de deuda y/o recesión
- Erosión de la cohesión social
- Fallas de ciberseguridad
- Conflictos internacionales

Global Risks Landscape

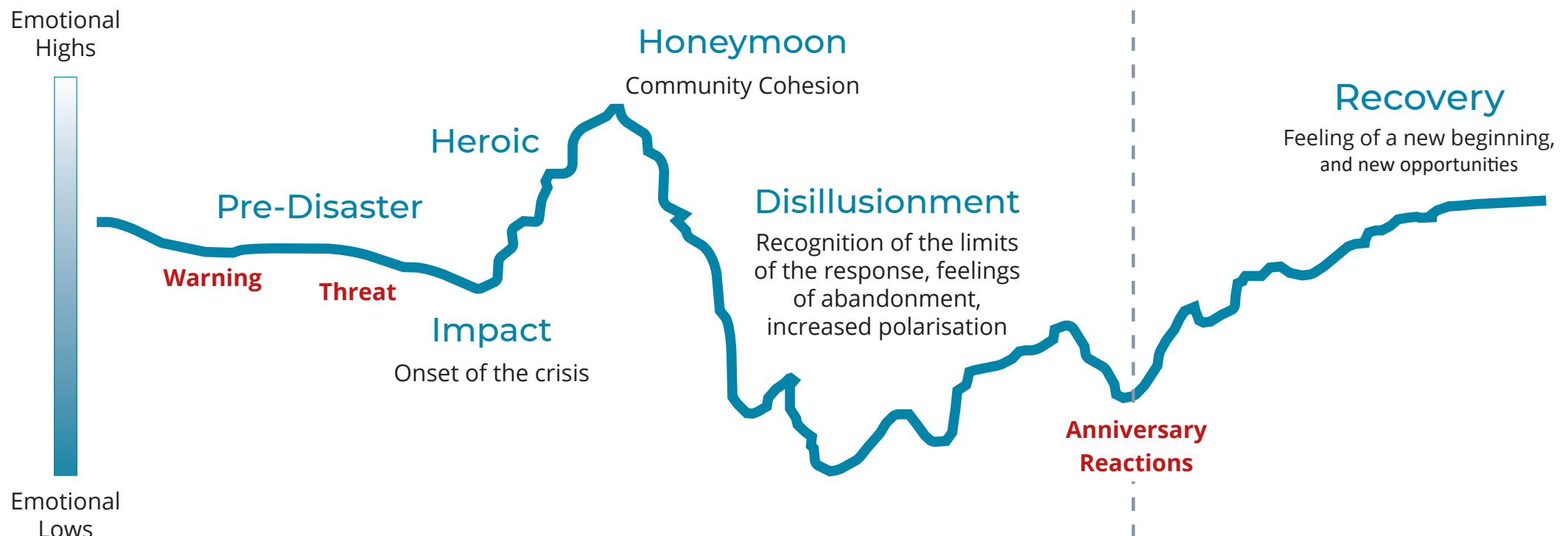
How do respondents perceive the impact ↑ and likelihood → of global risks?

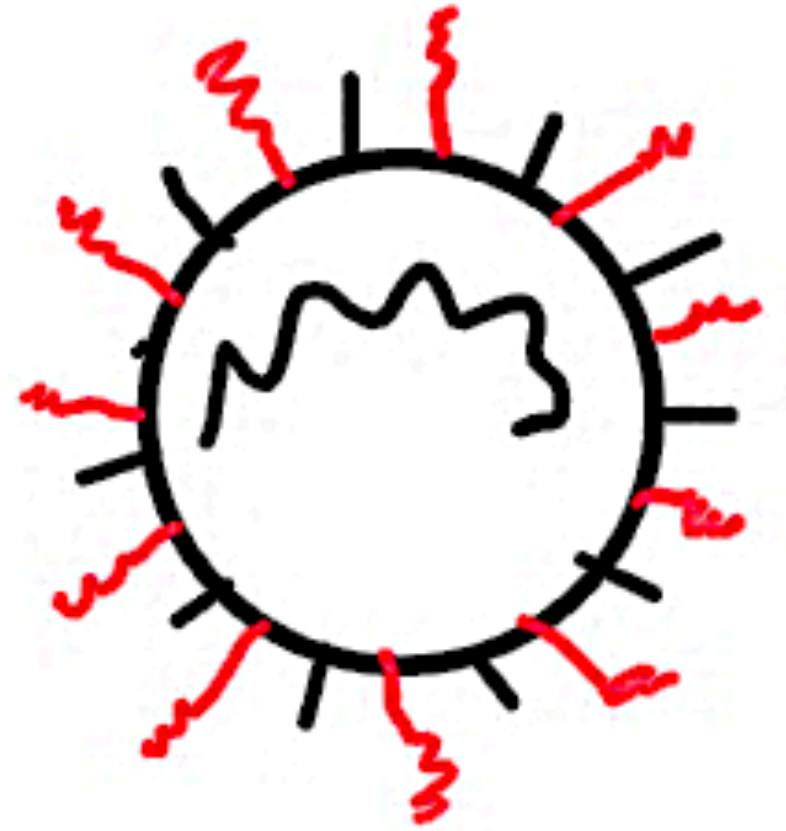


Polarización e Inseguridad

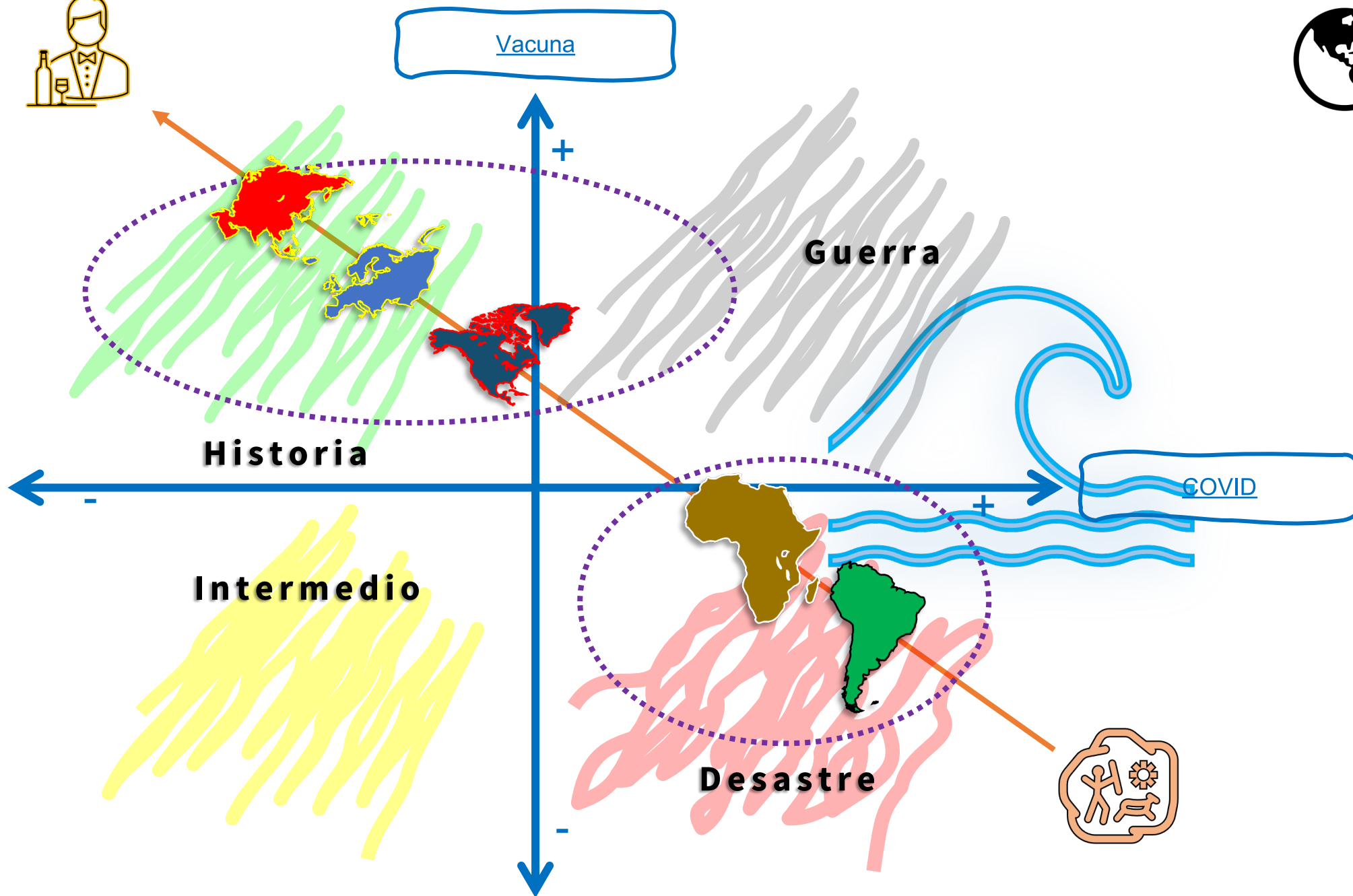
Box 1: Phases of Disaster

The field of disaster sociology, which studies how people feel and behave in the aftermath of major shocks, points to well-identified phases of how people think and feel in the wake of disasters.¹⁷⁰ Action is needed to sustain cohesion, agency, and optimism as exhaustion sets in and people, communities, and whole countries start to feel abandoned, resentful, and under impossible stress.





Pandemia > Capas de Crisis >
Polarización e Inseguridad



Vacuna

+

Guerra

Historia

-

Intermedio

COVID

+

Desastre

-