

Italy's response to COVID-19

Trends in pandemic spread in Italy

Figure 2 - Cumulative number for 14 days of COVID-19 cases per 100,000 pop. (Source: own elaboration on Ministry of Health data)

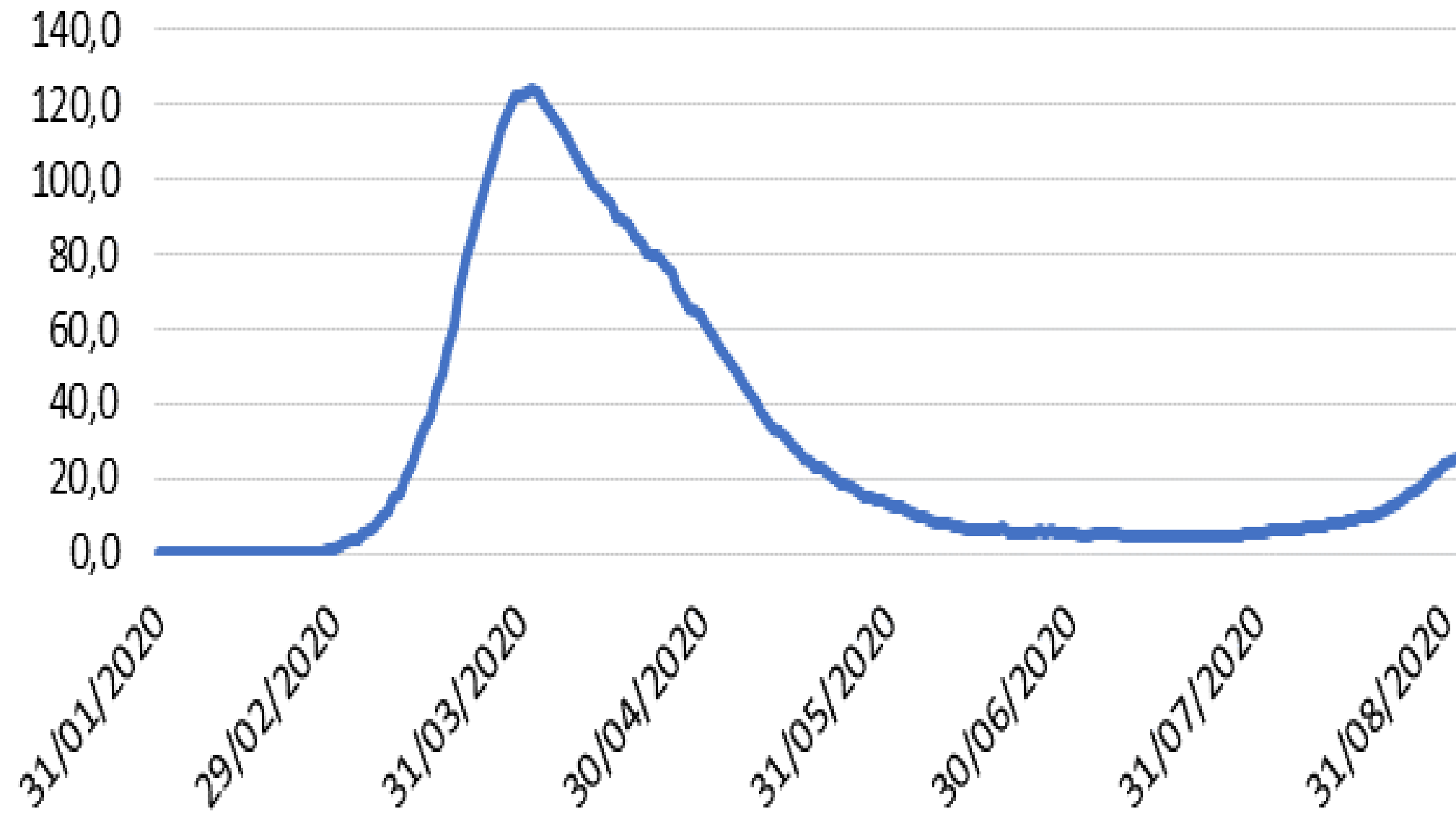
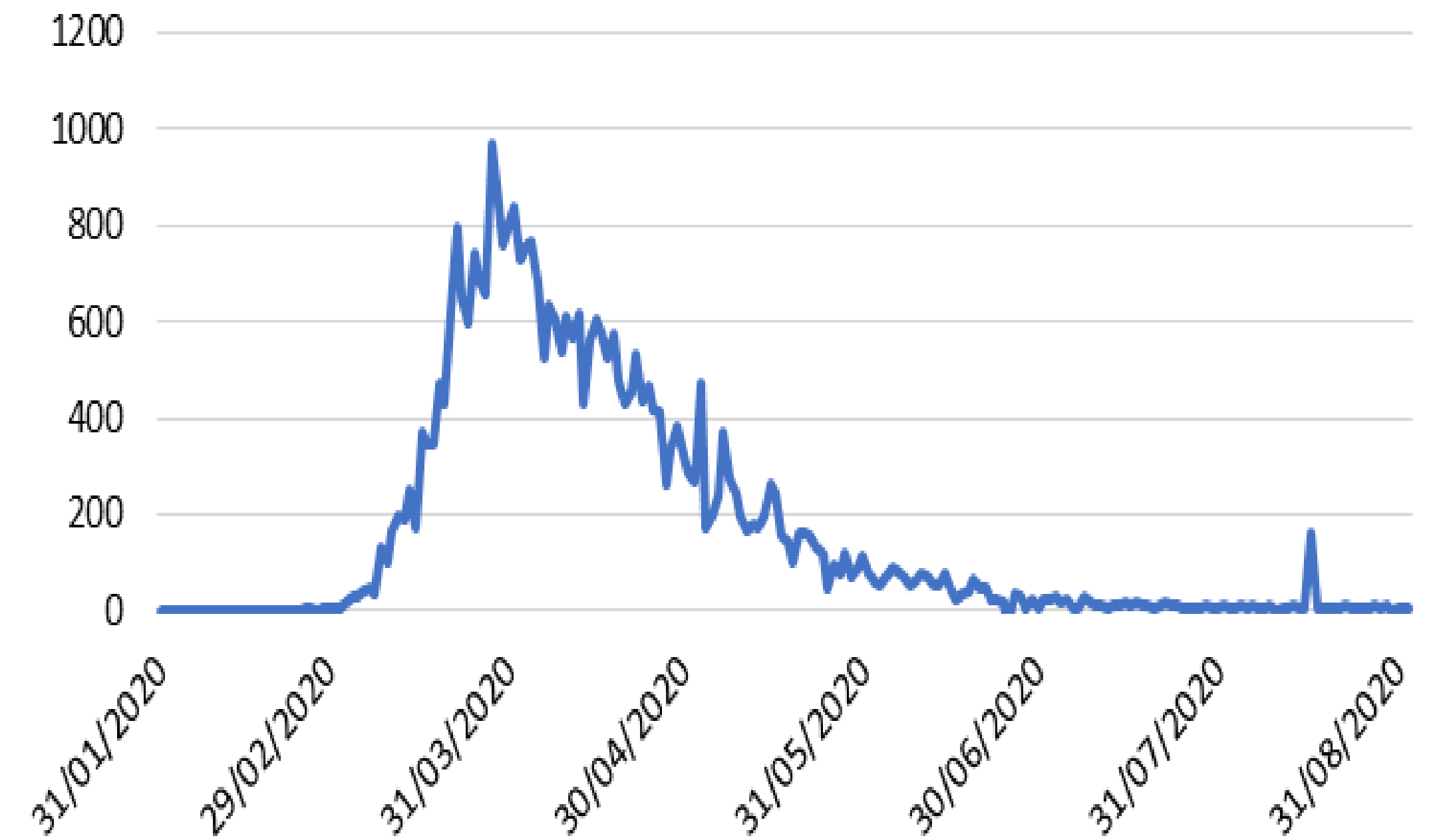


Figure 3 - New registered daily deaths due to COVID-19 in Italy (Source: own elaboration on Ministry of Health data)



Italian unpreparedness

- NHS regionally based Vs. Central strategy
- Financial cuts to NHS+ Incomplete reorganization
- Skepticism and inability to listen to experts

Three models approach

- Hospital-based model
- Territorial-based model
- Combined hospital-territorial model

Lombardy and Veneto: hospital-based vs. territorial based model

LOMBARDY

- 50% of diagnosed taken to hospitals
- low level of community testing

VENETO

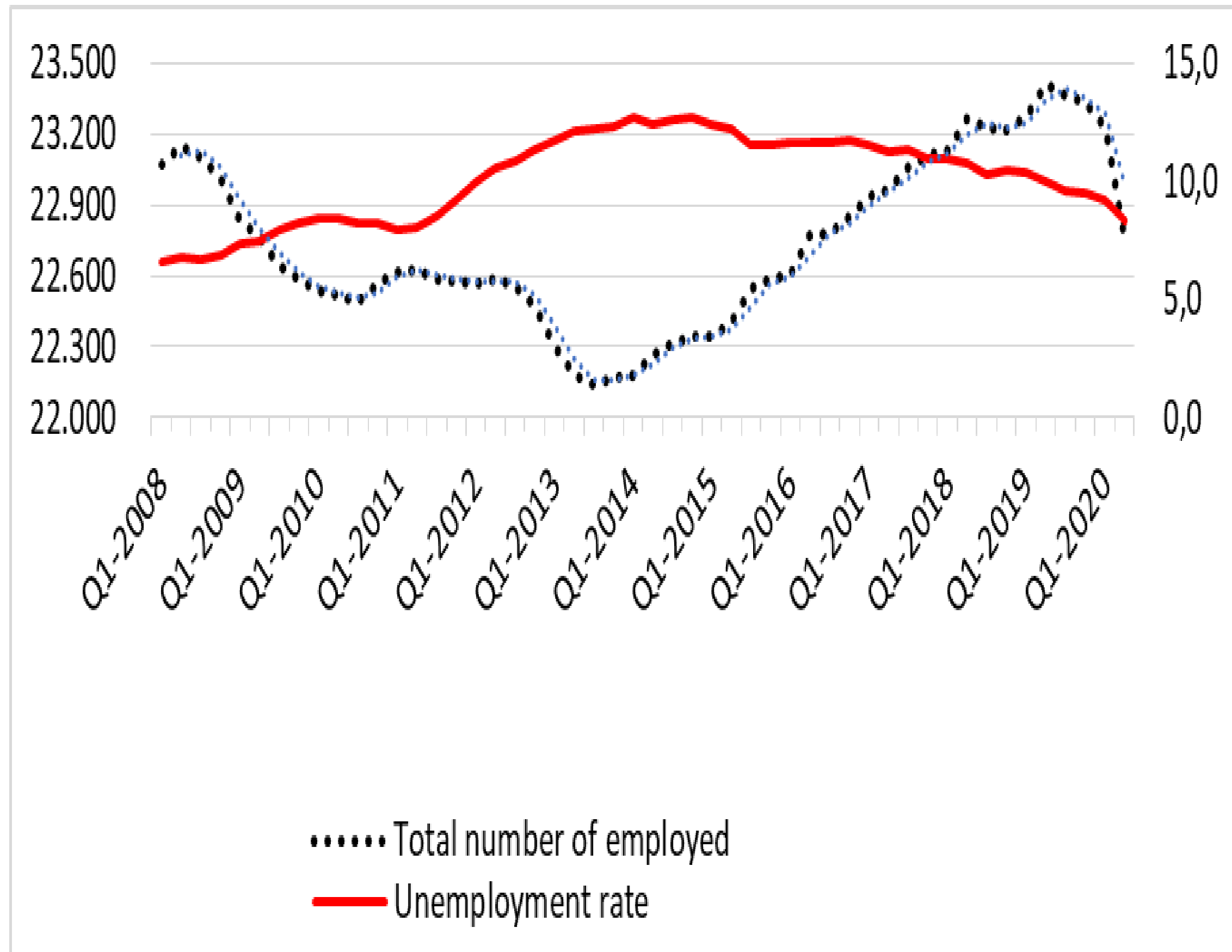
- Home care for mild cases
- Quarantine for asymptomatic and families
- Extensive testing & tracing

Three lessons from the Italian case

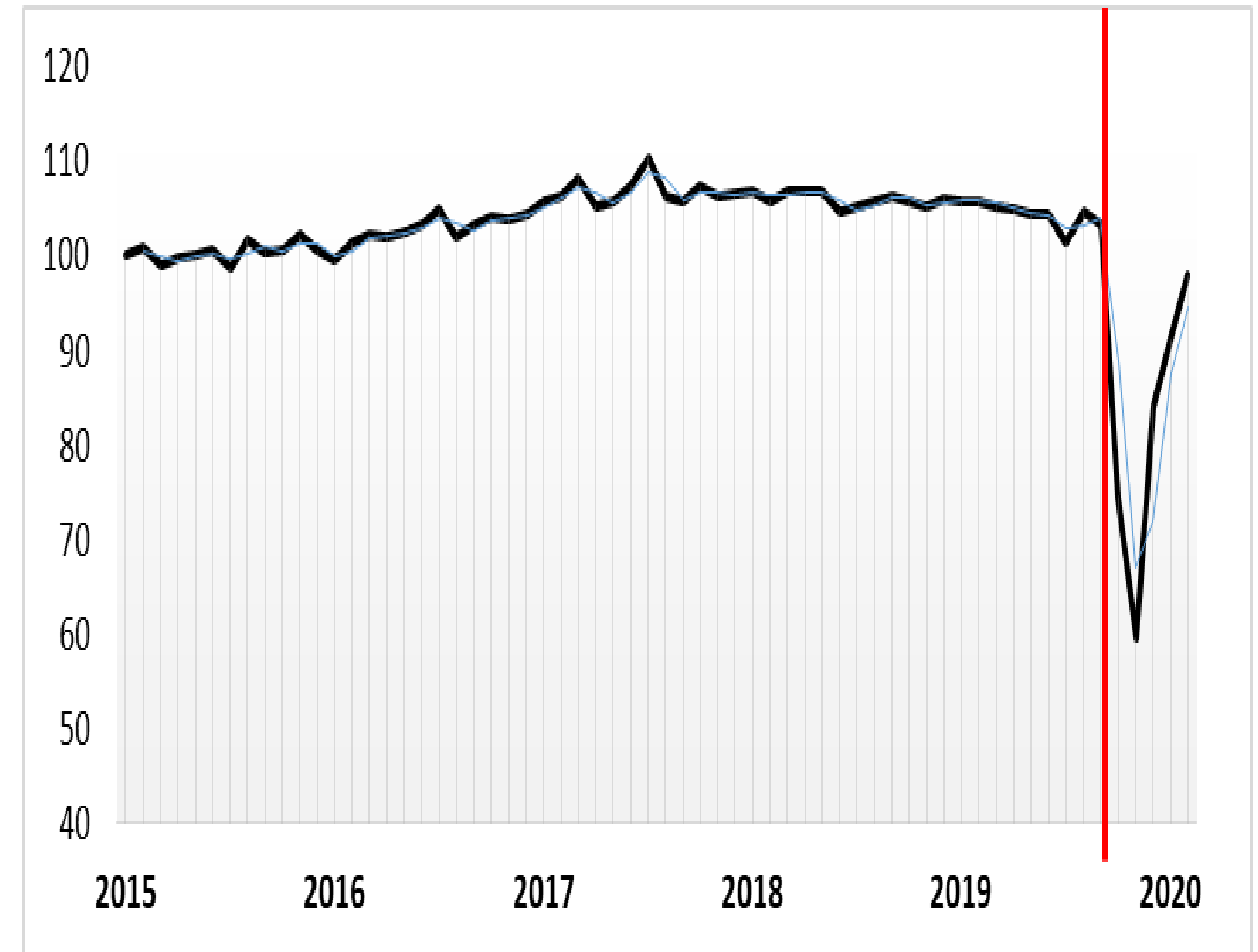
- Importance of systematic approaches
- Learning is critical
- Proactivity and data collection are fundamental

The economic impact of Covid-19

Labor



Ind. Production Index



The Decrees response

- “Cure Italy” Decree = 25 billion euro
- “Liquidità” Decree = 400 billion euro
- “Rilancio” Decreto = 55 billion euro



480 BILLION EURO
STIMULUS

The Government's strategy

- Increasing the financial capacity of the National Health System
- Supporting employment and workers income
- Stimulating financial credit and loans + central guarantee fund

Scenario remains uncertain

- Success in job retention and financial support to workers
- Slow and insufficient response on the supply side
- Lack of pro-innovation and education measures
- Struggles within EU for solidarity
- Over-concentration of powers in the hand of Government (no democratic control)

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