

1965



1965



1973





1983





2003 Polo della Facoltà di Medicina Governativa di Gulu





RAR Fine





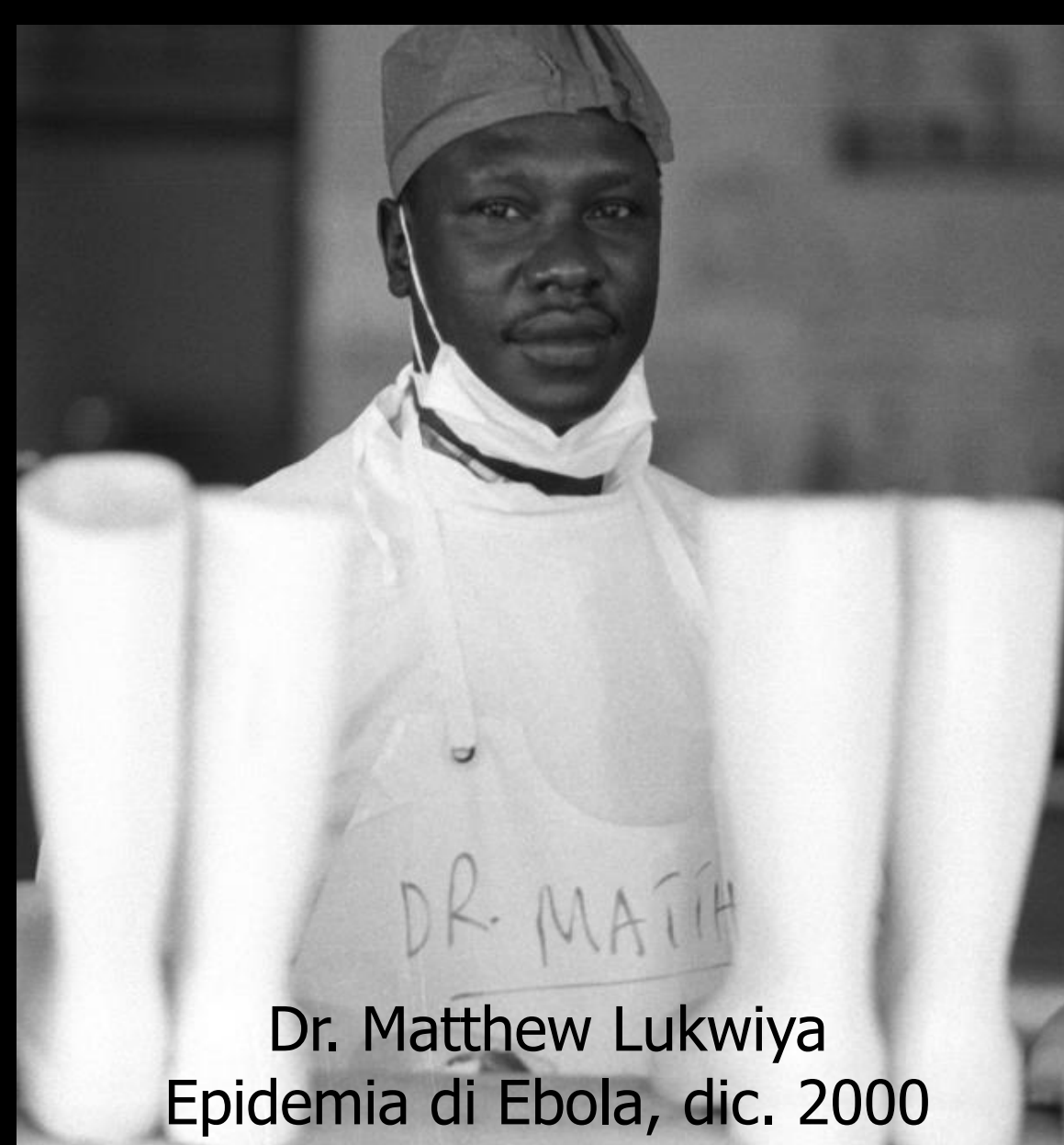












Dr. Matthew Lukwiya  
Epidemia di Ebola, dic. 2000



# Epidemia di Ebola



# *Nord Uganda: il bisogno a cui diamo risposta*

**67% della popolazione vive in povertà e non può permettersi spese mediche**

**Il 14% dei bambini malnutriti**

**1 bambino / 11 muore prima dei 5 anni di età**

«malattie della povertà»  
malaria, polmonite, anemia, diarree infettive...



**438 donne / 100,000 muoiono di parto:**

**< 1 medico per 20,000 persone**  
(1 medico per 300 persone in Italia)

*Le malattie e morte sono conseguenza della povertà, ma sono anche causa di povertà: un circolo vizioso che priva la comunità di risorse produttive.*

**Offrire servizi sanitari accessibili e di qualità significa salvare milioni di vite, ridurre la povertà e promuovere lo sviluppo.**



# Al fianco dei più bisognosi, sempre

**2016**

**291.157** pazienti curati (di cui 58,000 ricoveri), dei quali:

- **114,280 bambini** < di 6 anni
- **123.831 donne**
- **6.600 parti**

**4.500 operazioni maggiori**  
(6 sale operatorie)

**500 studenti residenti**  
(scuole e nei corsi dell'Ospedale)

**200 studenti non residenti**  
Polo della Facoltà di Medicina  
Governativa di Gulu



Infermiere (base 3 aa e avanzato 2 aa)  
Ostetriche (base 3 aa e avanzato 2 aa)  
Tecnici di laboratorio (3 aa)  
Tecnici di anestesia (3 aa)  
Assistenti di sala operatoria (2 aa)  
Tirocinio per medici e farmacisti neolaureati dalle 3 facoltà governative del Paese (1 aa)

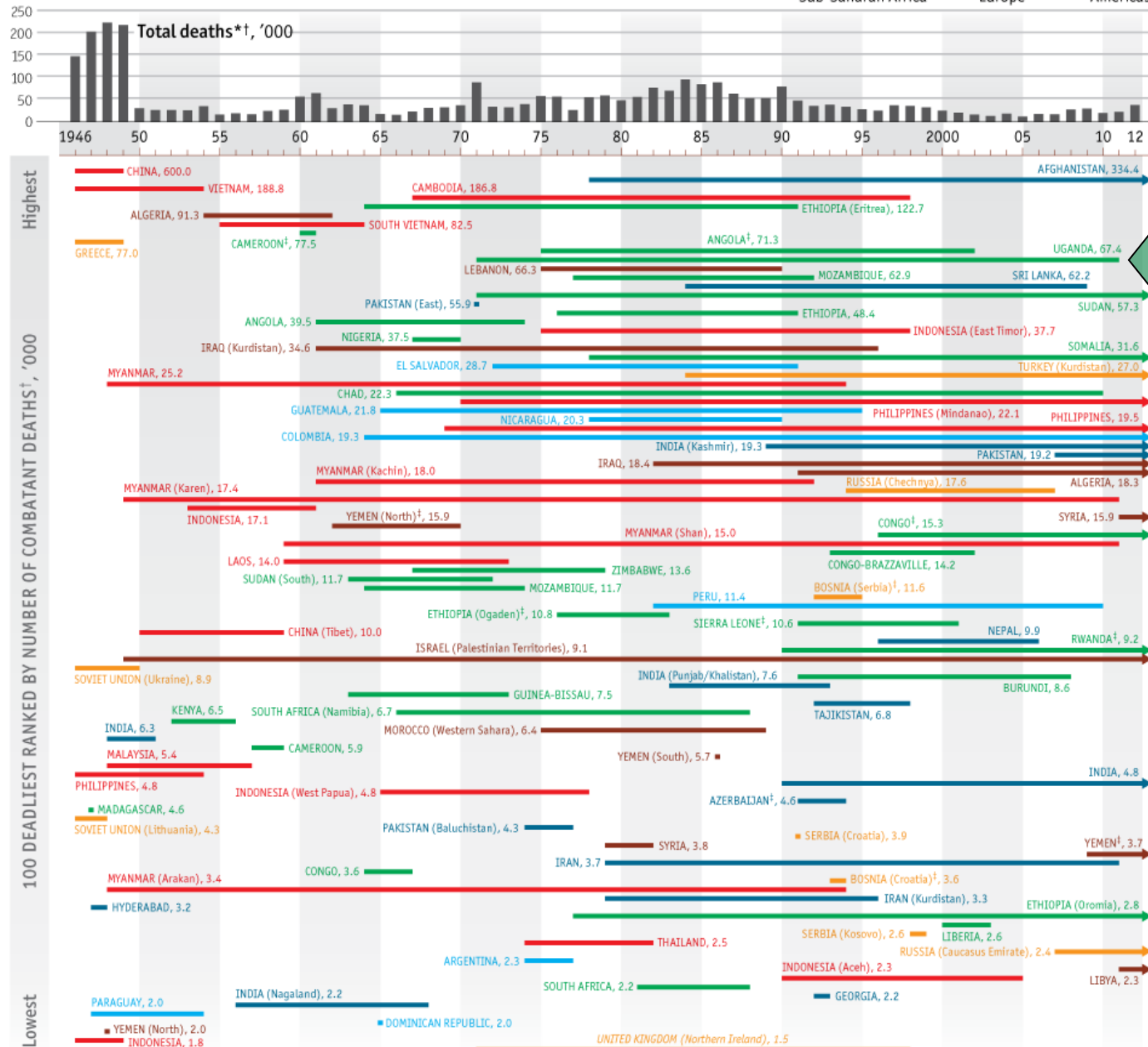
Circa 250,000 persone ogni anno ricevono cure al Lacor Hospital:  
**l'80% sono donne e bambini, i soggetti più vulnerabili**



# The long and the short of the problem

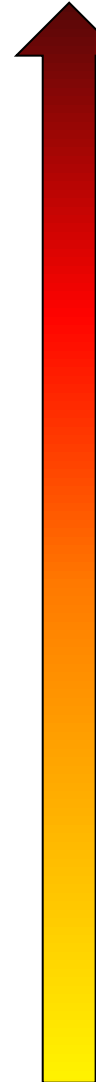
Civil wars and internal armed conflicts, 1946-2012

- East Asia, South-East Asia & Oceania
- South & Central Asia
- Middle East & North Africa
- Sub-Saharan Africa
- Europe
- Americas

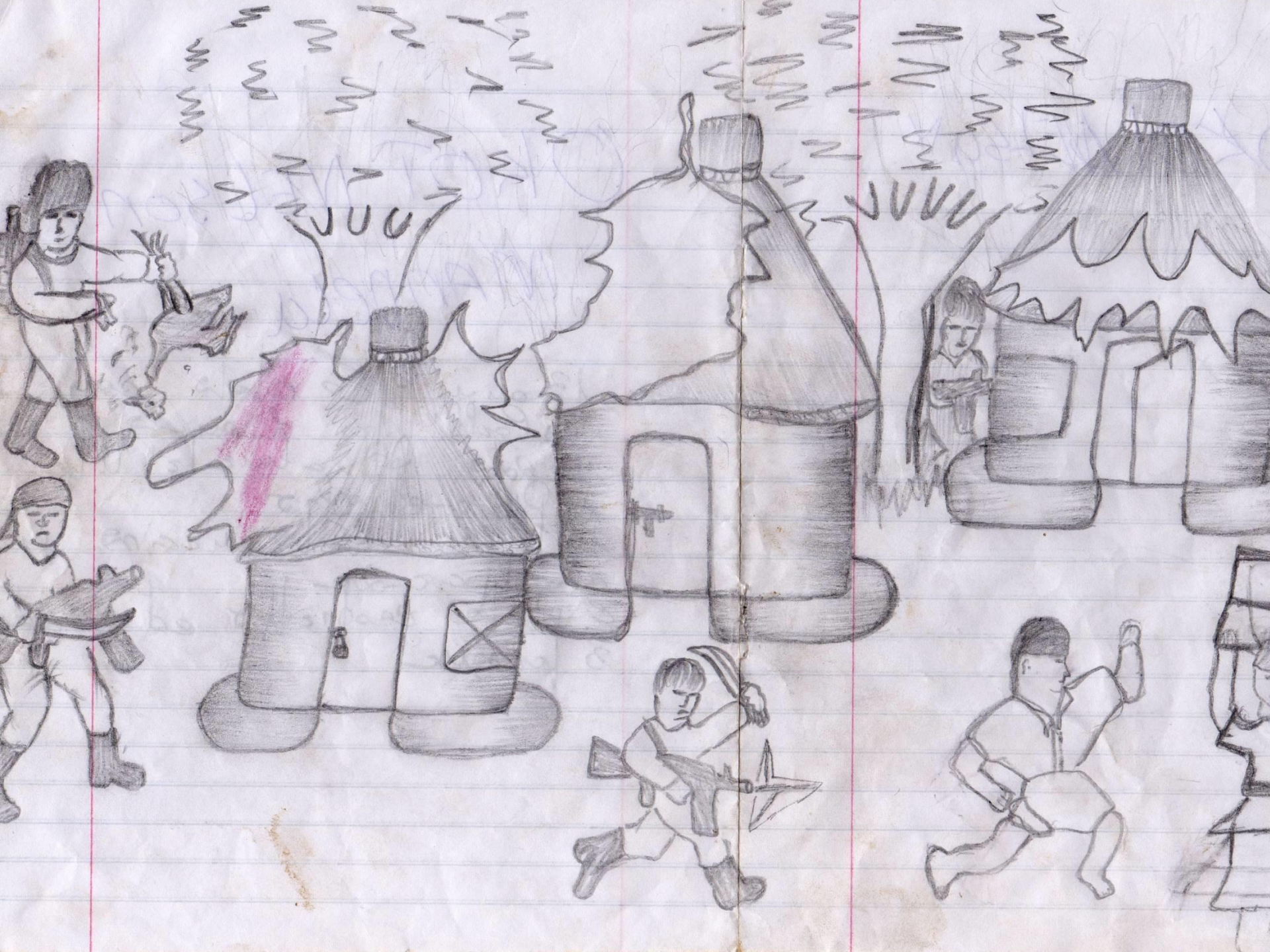


**Uganda  
1996-2006  
67 400**

N° di  
vittime















**NOTICE TO NIGHT COMMUTERS**  
YOU ARE HEREBY INFORMED  
THAT THE LATEST TIME OF EN-  
TRANCE IS LIMITED TO 8:30<sup>pm</sup>  
*PLEASE COMPLY TO AVOID INCONVENIENCES  
MANAGEMENT.*

















Il campo  
profughi  
interno  
all'ospedale

























# Refugee crisis in South Sudan now world's fastest growing

Segue Siria e Afghanistan in dimensione (meno visibilità e finanziam.)

300,000 vittime stimate

Fino a 7,5 Milioni persone (su 12M) a rischio (conflitto e carestia)

Carestia (*Integrated Food Security Phase Classification*):

- malnutrizione acuta infantile > 30%
- tasso mortalità doppio (2 persone/giorno/10.000)
- 20% famiglie cibo sufficiente

Paesi confinanti:

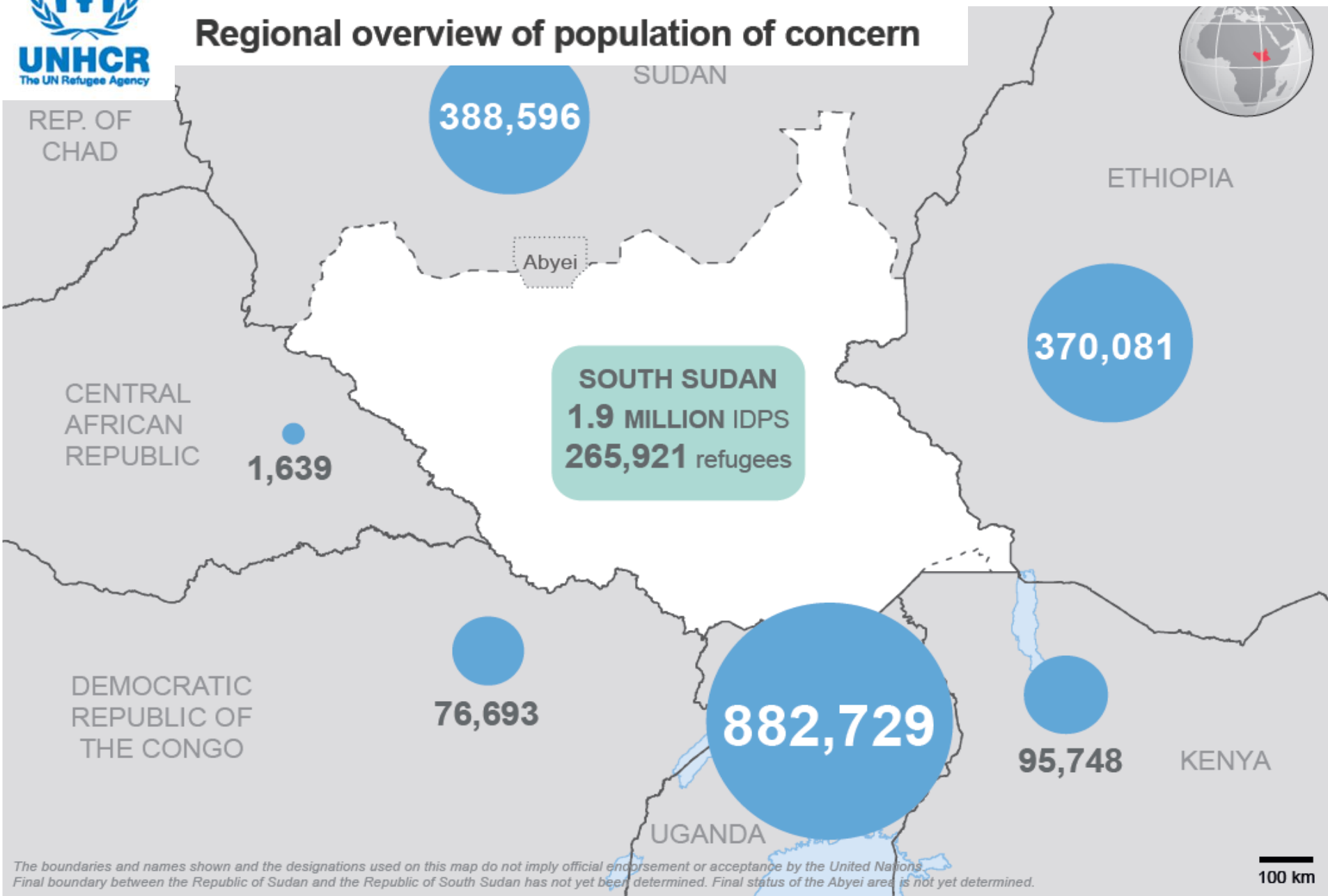
- 90% dei rifugiati sono donne e bambini
- aree remote, sottosviluppate, precarie condiz. socioeconomiche



# SOUTH SUDAN SITUATION

as of 15 April 2017

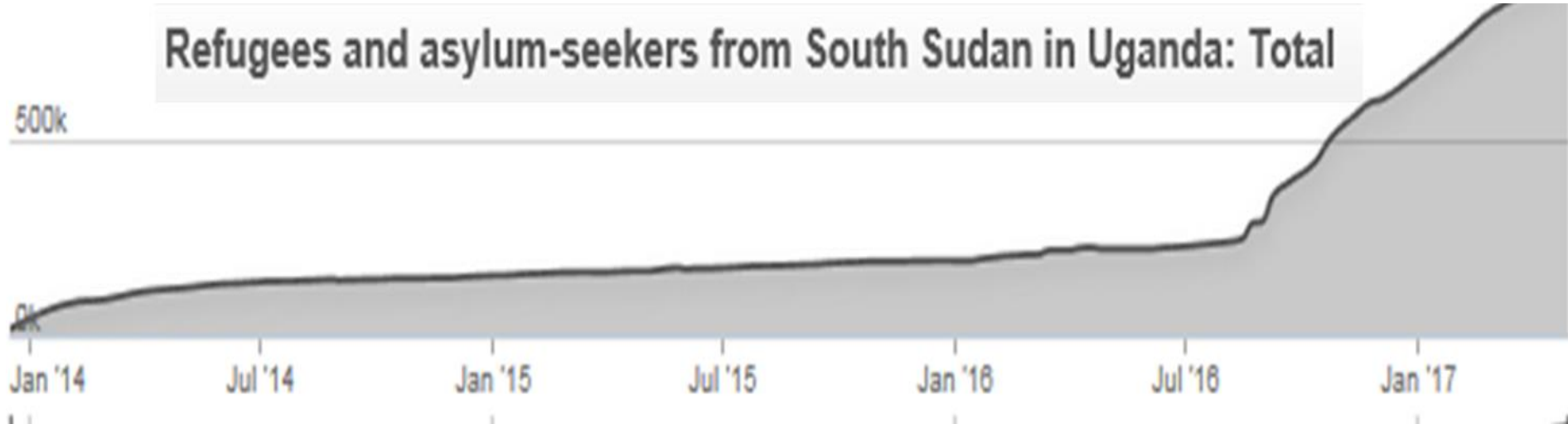
## Regional overview of population of concern





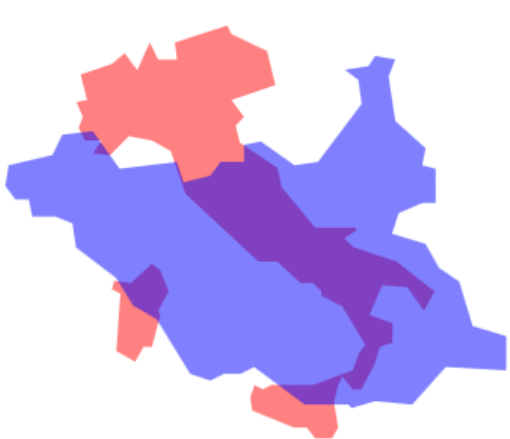
# L'Uganda ora ha oltre 1 Milione di rifugiati

Refugees and asylum-seekers from South Sudan in Uganda: Total

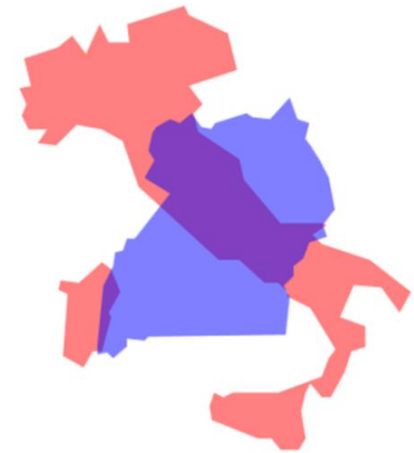


**2,800 ingressi al giorno da gennaio 2017**

(900,000 dal Sud Sudan + Congo, Rwanda, Somalia giunti nel passato)



Sud Sudan	700,000	12 M
Italia	300,000	61 M
Uganda	240,000	35 M





# Border point temporary reception facilities





# Uganda politica rifugiati esemplare “non-camp settlement” (non campo ma insediamento):



- documenti legalmente validi
- libertà di movimento
- libertà di impiego e attività economiche;
- diritto di accesso ai servizi sociali, allocazione di terra x capanne e agricoltura

*(Refugee Act of 2006 & Refugee Regulations of 2010).*



# Uganda farming classes transform refugees into entrepreneurs

Trained to expand their rice and pepper harvests, Congolese refugees in Uganda use earnings to start new businesses and become more self-reliant.

By: Eunice Ohanusi | 28 October 2016 | [عربي](#)



A project by **UNHCR** and the **Japan International Cooperation Agency** aims to boost refugees' self-sufficiency by training them how to farm rice more efficiently, and connecting them to markets for their harvests.





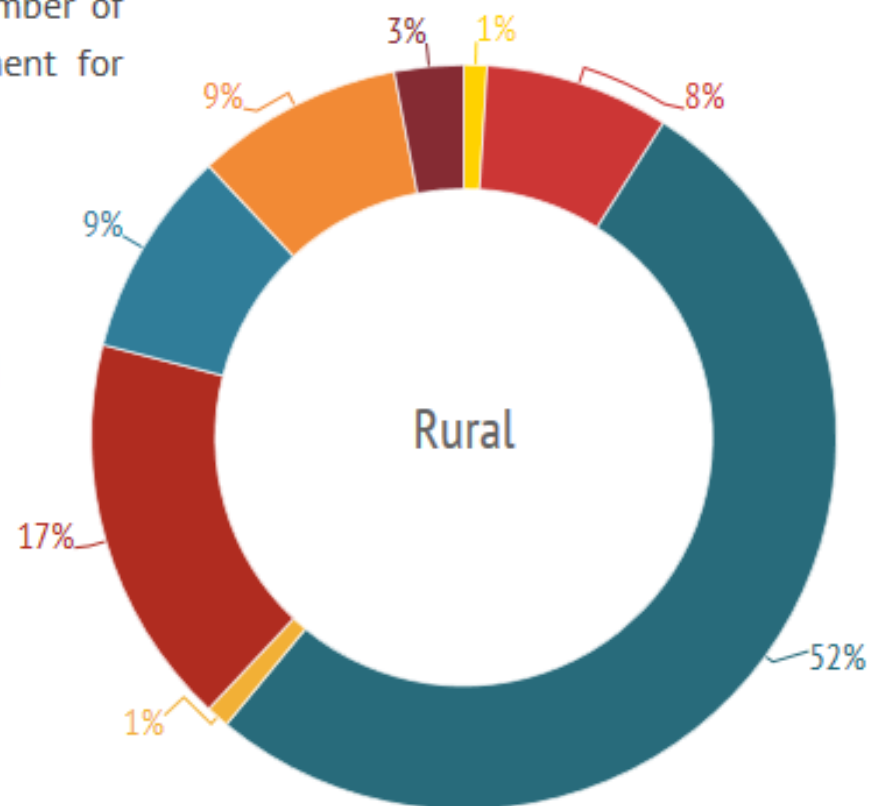
## Myth 2: Refugees as Burden?

*Alexander Betts,  
Louise Bloom et al.*

Refugees are commonly portrayed as a burden on host states, but our research findings provide evidence that refugees in Uganda make important positive contributions. Indeed, only a small number are not in some form of employment, and a significant number of both rural and urban refugees are providers of employment for Ugandans.

### Employment of refugees in rural and urban settings

- Employs Ugandan nationals
- Employs others outside household
- Self-employed with no employees outside household
- Not employed
- Employed by refugees of same nationality
- Employed by refugees of different nationality
- Employed by Ugandans
- Employed by INGO / UN







FUTURE DEVELOPMENT

## How successful were the Millennium Development Goals?

John McArthur and Krista Rasmussen · Wednesday, January 11, 2017

FUTURE DEVELOPMENT

### Results of global policy cooperation over the past 15 years

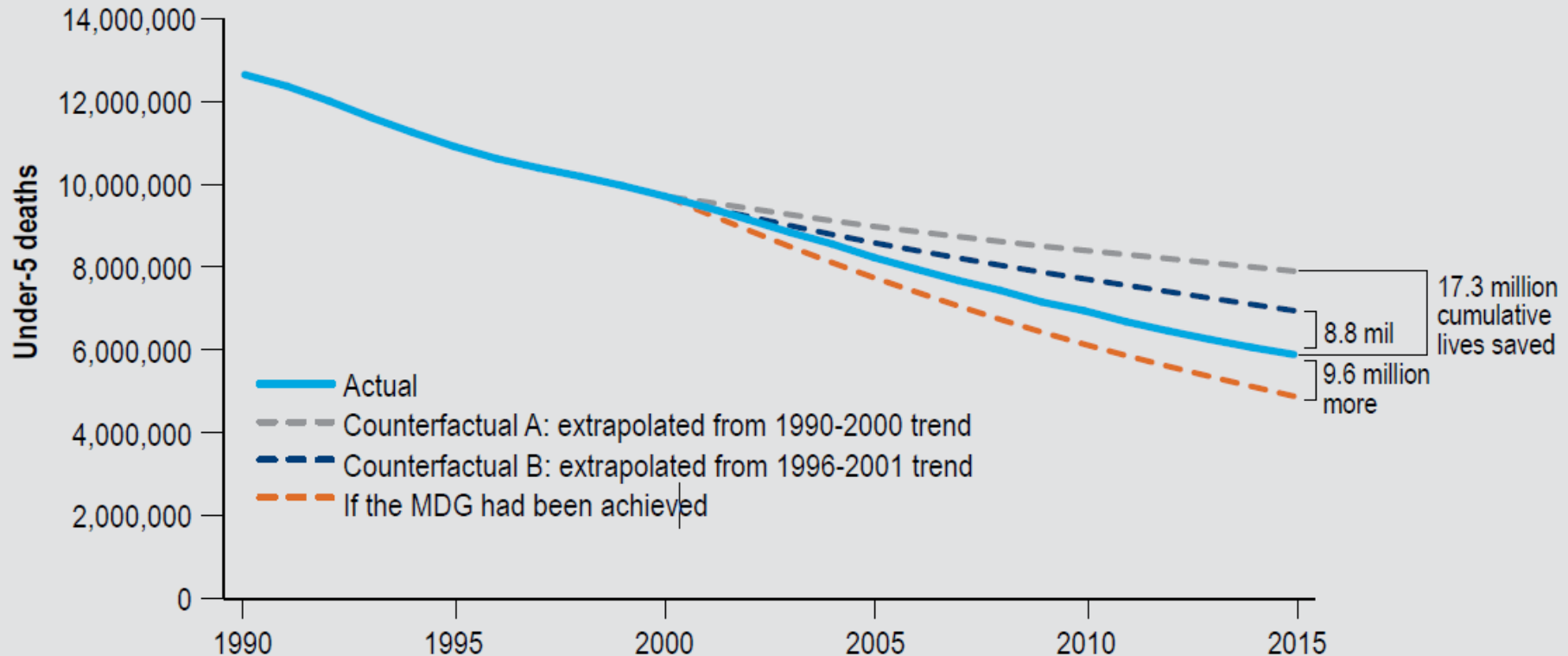
Note:

Attributing cause of death is an inherently tricky challenge, especially in low-income environments, esp HIV/AIDS and TB measurements (HIV: no treatment prior to 2000, changing policies on when to start treatment).



# Child Mortality Ratio

Figure 4.5: Total deaths in children under-5 compared to BAU trajectories, developing countries



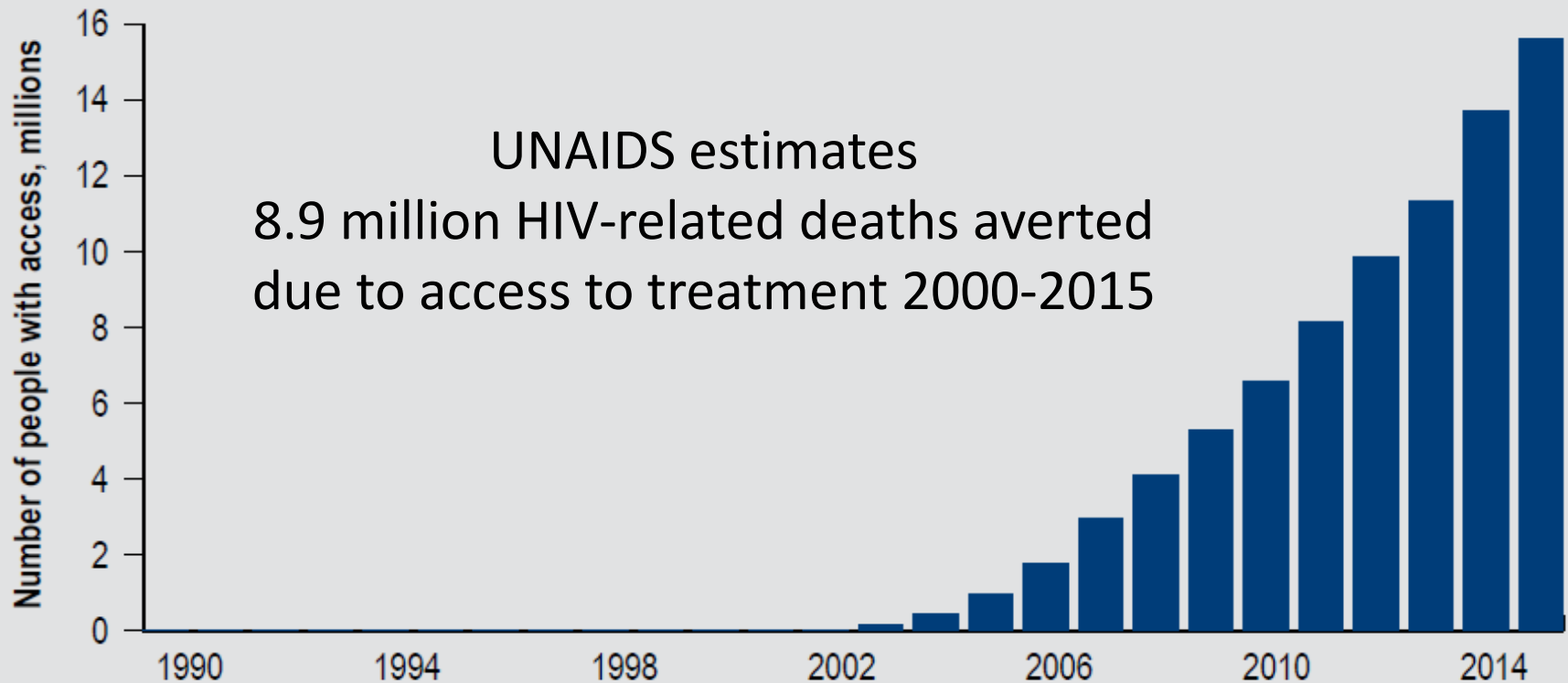
Source: Authors' calculations based on U.N.-IGME (2015).

in developing countries dropped by more than half between 1990 and 2015, but less than the two thirds target.



# HIV / AIDS

Figure 4.11: Expansion of access to antiretroviral treatment in developing countries, 1990-2015



Source: Authors' calculations based on UNAIDS (2016c) and World Bank (2016c).

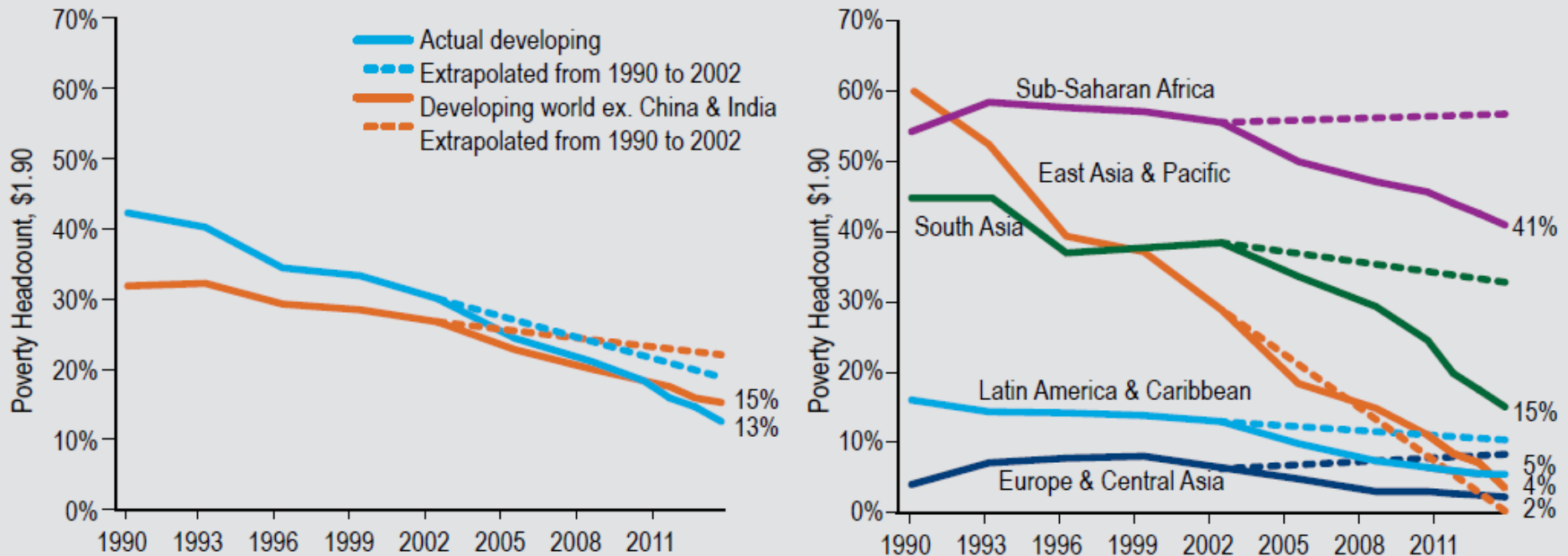
Out of total 18 million pts on ARV: > 15 million in developing countries

(approx. 50% of people living with HIV)

(approx. 75% of HIV mothers accessing HIV-MTCT)

# Extreme poverty

Figure 4.19: Shifting trajectories in extreme income poverty since 2002



Source: Authors' calculations based on World Bank (2016b).

The developing world achieved the MDG target of **halving** the proportion of people living in extreme income poverty **in advance of the 2015 deadline**.

Despite debates on measurements, the numbers are broadly understood to have experienced a major decline over the past 25 years (World Bank & UN 2016)





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pi winyo lok mega**

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