Covid-19 a pandemic that should be handled by the Compram methodology

Prof. Dr. Dorien DeTombe (MSc. Ph.D.)
Sichuan University, Chengdu, P.R. China
International Research Society on Methodology of Societal Complexity
Amsterdam The Netherlands, Europe
T: +31 20 6927526
E: detombe@nosmo.nl
W: www.doriendetombe.nl

Covid-19, Corona virus, Sars-Cov-2

Corona virus, Sars-Cov-2

the effect of this new pandemic to society: a complex societal problem

where it started
Fisch market in Wuhan South-East China December 2019

spread of virus

- probably virus in bats → infects wild animals sold (illegal) on the Fisch market in Wuhan South-East China
- virus → infects people of the Wuhan market (animal → human infection)
- infected humans → infect other humans (human → human infection)

a new virus → chances of pandemic

one person infects more than >1 person virus spread increases
less than <1 person virus decreases

easy to contaminate humans by sneezing and coughing
it causes long infection

USA
Actuele informatie over het nieuwe coronavirus (COVID-19)

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Algemene informatie is te vinden op de onderwerppagina

Vragen en antwoorden zijn te vinden op de Q&A-pagina

RIVM

Informatie over coronavirus (COVID-19) voor professionals

medical effect on humans

some nothing
some ill
old and weak people die

slowly it became clear

the virus caused a pandemic (spread all over the world)
the virus would kill many people when no adequate measurements were taken

how many and which effect is still unclear

official data are not complete, underscore because a shortness of tests or reluctance of tests the data of Covid-19 is not adequate
soon the hospitals where overflown with patients, often old, obese or young with before not known diseases many people died
governments panicked:
too less protection material
too less intensive care units available
too less doctors and nurses specialized
terrible views of sorrow on the public television
in The Netherlands
old people (Alzheimer) isolated but infected by unprotected nurses

soon the treatment of the ill people became a political game
who will be treated who not
over 80/70 ......60? year will not be treated

governmental policy
some countries reacted direct adequately to mitigate the contamination
some countries were too late
some countries were reluctant to react properly (UK, USA, Brasil)

Covid-19

governmental policy
lock-down
Wuhan China after January
Iran Omsk February
Italy February/March
France March
Spain March
in other countries the people are advised to stay home

lock-down has economic effect
shops, theaters, cafes, hotels are closed
universities and school are closed
people are forced or advised to stay home
not go to their work

situation at home not always safe for women and children
more abuse is mentioned
mask 19 code word at pharmacy for help
work at home not always possible
in Europe tourism stopped for months soon Covid-19 became a geopolitical game
and a fight between healthcare and economic interests

live $\rightarrow$ money

effect on economic
first hardly effect on stock markets till 23 February
after that 5-10% down
8 March 2020 Shell minus 30 %
a new credit crisis?
due to combination Corona and oil prices down
Brent barrel January 66 $ on 9 Mach 33 $
down in the battle between Russia and OPEC (Arabic) countries
gold price very high July 2020

economic effect
many (closed) business are subsidized for how long?
will the money be paid back?
who pays???
KLM
Booking.com

how long will it take till the virus is concurred ?
first second third upheaval
by vaccination 1,5 year?
faded out 3 years ?

in general
the living world consist of flora and fauna
part of the fauna are animals and human beings
viruses stay in the body active unless heated or outside one, or more days
viruses are in huge quantities and many kinds
humans are vulnerable for viruses that sometimes cause death

viruses from animals
all humans and animals have viruses
domestic viruses of dogs and cats often not
dangerous or contagious for human
natural threats: local chicken farms fowl pest virus from wild birds

wild birds

In the past many pandemics:
some well known
plague 1348 Italy
flea in Venetia on rats to human from China
animals and people life too close together less hygienic
zoonotic illness (from animal to humans)

'Spanish' flu pandemic 1917-1918

Spanish Flu pandemic 1918-1920 from pigs
Spanisch because open publication spread by American soldiers

After two year the virus mitigated
scientists expected already decennia new pandemic
Installation Anna Abee 2004

Location: Van Gendt Halls Amsterdam 24, 25, 26 September 2004
opened by a roller skate dancer Anders Bouwer

scientists were aware of coming pandemic
however....
governments were not willing to prepare
the animal food markets in South China province Hubei
Wuhan
every autumn new flu virus
Vaccination half year
Example
N1H5
Mexican flu

Corona covid-19 is not the first corona virus
Sars 2013 and Mers 2018
they are successfully stopped

in many countries advice boards consisting of
medical people with expertise of many subfields
of healthcare.
good start, enlarged by experts of other fields
such a historians, social scientist and people
from law.
using the Compram methodology

Covid-19
Complex societal problem
needed to use the Compram methodology

why the Compram methodology?
because it analyses carefully the whole problems with all its
effects.
ot only the economic effect and healthcare effect
also the psychological effect, the human rights effects, the
effects on education, the political effects etc.
and can give sustainable answers for handling the
problem
complex societal problems
on the front page of the quality newspapers

what is it
what causes it
who is suffering
who has the benefit
who can change it
how can it be changed

policy making
for handling societal complexity
in order to implement changes

theory of Societal Complexity
and the Compram methodology
supports policy making in
handling complex societal problems

Methodology of Societal Complexity
supports decision making for politicians
on local, state and global level
using the Compram Methodology

Definition of Complex Societal Problems DeTombe 2005 (1)
a complex societal problem is a real life problem, which has
a large however often different impact on different groups in
the society. The problem has often an impact on all the
levels of the society, on micro, meso and macro level.

Often it seems that the problem suddenly ‘pops-up’. The
problem is dynamic, it changes during its development. The
future development of the problem is uncertain.

It is often difficult to become aware of the problem and
difficult to put it on the political agenda. It is difficult to
get grip on the problem and to handle the problem. Only
changes are possible, no ‘solutions’.
Definition of Complex Societal Problems DeTombe 2005 (2)

The problem has a knowledge, a power and an emotional component. The problem consist of many phenomena which are complicated intertwined with each other. Often there is a lack of knowledge, the data are incomplete, uncertain or in contradiction with each other. The problem is interdisciplinary and it needs theories from different fields to explain what is happening.

There are many parties involved. Each party has a different view on the problem, a different definition of the problem, and has different goal and desires. The different parties have different power over the problem. The parties often have different ‘solutions’ for the problem.

The problem often provokes much emotion in society.

Benefits are privatized
Costs are socialized

COMPRAM Methodology: 3 basic elements

Each complex societal problem has

knowledge
power
emotion

The Compram Methodology

How does it work?
COMPRAM Methodology: how does it work?

6 steps

step 1 team of experts model the problem knowledge

step 2 actors model the problem power

step 3 experts + actors find interventions

step 4 societal reactions emotion

step 5 interventions implemented

step 6 interventions and process evaluated

COMPRAM Methodology: defining the problem

1. Awareness
2. Mental Idea
3. Agenda
4. Team
5. Hypotheses
6. Conceptual Model

COMPRAM Methodology: changing the problem

1. Handling Space
2. Intervention
3. Implementation
4. Evaluation

COMPRAM Methodology: defining the problem and phases of the problem handling process

1. Awareness
2. Mental Idea
3. Agenda
4. Team
5. Hypotheses
6. Conceptual Model

1. Handling Space
2. Intervention
3. Implementation
4. Evaluation

Co-operative problem handling

Each expert sees a part of the problem

Experts
Communication and exchanging knowledge
COMPRAM Methodology

step 2 actors: power
facilitator invites based on definition of the problem the different actor groups
each actor group discusses (parallel) in 6 or more meetings
model of the problem filling the 7-layer model
define the problem, desired goals, objections, support report

COMPRAM Methodology

step 3 actors and expert find mutual agreements report
**COMPRAM Methodology**

**step 4 societal reactions emotions**

publish interventions
meetings with the public and media
analyze + react to the societal reactions
change interventions?
report

**step 5 implementation**

implement interventions
guided by problem handling team

**step 6 evaluation**

evaluate the problem handling process and the changes to the problem
evaluate this by the problem handling team and by the public
report
need new changes?
start again with a now changed problem

complex societal problems can only to a certain extent be guided and are only to a certain extent predictable
often unpredictable outcomes
unpredictable effects
complex societal problems can never be solved only changed
Knowledge Institutes to handle societal complexity

OECD based on the ideas of COMPRAM methodology handling societal complexity for global safety

JSF/RISTEX institute Japan
(COMPRAM) multidisciplinary approach

Knowledge Institutes work in close harmony working with universities
in order to handle complex societal problems
old problems and new problems
suddenly pop-up problems
to be prepared

Field of Methodology of Societal Complexity

more information? literature? agenda?
see: www.doriendetombe.nl
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compram

advised by OECD to handle Global Safety

References Corona
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