

03 December 2020



Partnership and Coordination

- As the designated lead agency for supporting the Government of Ethiopia (GoE) in the management of returnee migrants, IOM continues to support quarantine facilities in Addis Ababa and the regions (16 are currently operational).
- Participated in cluster meetings at national, subnational, and zonal levels.

Risk Communication and Community Engagement

- **31,529** beneficiaries in Dire Dawa, East Hararghe, West Guji, Gedeo, Borena, East and West Wollega Zones were reached with Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE) activities.



Disease Surveillance

- Between 1 April and 1 December, Ethiopia received over **40,400** returnee migrants: **10,384** from Djibouti, **8,283** from Somalia, **8,653** from Sudan, **5,662** from KSA, **1,814** from Kenya and **5,688** from other countries.
- Registered **592** new returnee migrants in the past week.
- **55** returnee migrants currently in quarantine facilities.

Point of Entry



- **2,571** individuals screened for COVID-19 by IOM Mobile Health and Nutrition Teams (MHNTs) in Dire Dawa, East Hararge, Gedeo, West Guji, East and West Wollega Zones.

National Laboratory Systems

- Conducted 141 COVID-19 tests for UN staff in Addis Ababa at the Migration Health Assessment Centre (MHAC) clinic.
- Supported five quarantine facilities with COVID-19 testing in Addis Ababa, Moyale and Jijiga.

Infection Prevention and Control

- Provided face masks and sanitizers to 58 returnee migrants and quarantine facility staff in Semera and Moyale.
- 50 Health Extension Workers (HEWs) were trained in COVID-19 pandemic Infection Prevention Control (IPC), surveillance and home-based isolation and care management in East Hararghe Zone.
- A 10,000-litter water tank and 5 hand washing points were installed in Gambella town.

Case Management and Continuity of Essential Services

- **2,571** returnee migrants and host community members including children were provided with medical consultations by IOM Mobile Health and Nutrition Teams (MHNTs) in Dire Dawa, East Hararge, Gedeo, West Guji and East and West Wollega Zones.

Protection

- **35** Health Extension Workers and Gender-Based Violence (GBV) Steering Committees provided with training on GBV and MHPSS aspects of COVID-19 in West Guji Zone.
- **1,822** individuals reached with home to home and community based GBV and MHPSS awareness sessions; received group psychosocial support in Dire Dawa, West Guji, East Wollega Zones.
- **122** accompanied and unaccompanied migrant children (UMC), and adult returnee migrants received non-food items (NFIs) including blankets, mats, bedsheets, soaps, and dignity kits at Points of Entry (PoEs) and in different quarantine facilities.
- **97** accompanied migrant children and adult returnee migrants received food, medical and Onward Transportation Allowance (OTA) assistance in quarantine facilities in Addis Ababa, Semera, Jijiga and Moyale.
- **3** UMC returnees reunited with their families in Addis Ababa.

Site Management Support

- In collaboration with the Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office, IOM continued supporting woreda and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) camps coordination meetings on COVID-19 preparedness and response in East and West Hararghe, Borena, Gedeo, East and West Guji, and East and West Wollega.

Displacement Tracking Matrix

- **1,346** IDP-sites and **1,295** villages were assessed in round 23 of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) site assessment and round 6 of village assessment surveys. Main findings include:
 - 1,250 COVID-19 cases were self-reported among IDPs and across villages in Somali, SNNP, Oromia and Tigray Regions.
 - Daily labourers and elderlies were the most impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic.
 - Majority of the assessed IDPs were found to be either unemployed, have lost their jobs or facing challenges to secure a job.
 - Borrowing, reducing number of meals, and selling livestock and other assets are the major coping mechanisms employed by IDPs.
 - Shortage of drugs, inaccessibility of health facilities and unaffordability of services were the main healthcare challenges in the assessed IDPs sites.
 - IDPs were and are challenged by the price increase of food, hygiene products and drugs.

**Data was collected from 15 August – 20 September 2020 and published in DTM Ethiopia's National Displacement Report 6.*

- Access and baseline information is updated regularly and is available at <https://migration.iom.int>

Addressing Socio-Economic Impact

- **3** Unaccompanied Migrant Children (UMC) with medical issues received emergency cash assistance.

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