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MINISTRY OF HEALTH - ETHIOPIA  
የዜጎች ጤና ለሃገር ብልፅግና  
HEALTHIER CITIZENS FOR PROSPEROUS NATION



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ETHIOPIAN PUBLIC HEALTH INSTITUTE

## PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER (PHEOC), ETHIOPIA

### COVID-19 PANDEMIC PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE DAILY SITUATION REPORT ETHIOPIA

(Data reported as of 25 January 2021)

25 January 2021

ISSUE  
NO

363

### HIGHLIGHTS

- There were 4,473 samples tested for COVID-19 within the last 24 hours.
- Three-hundred-sixty-five (365) COVID-19 cases detected among the tested people bringing the total confirmed cases to 134,132.
- Seven-hundred-eighty-three (783) cases recovered today which brings the total COVID-19 recovered cases to 120,180 in the country.
- Five (5) new COVID-19 related deaths occurred today bringing the total number of COVID-19 deaths to 2,071.
- There are 125 contacts of confirmed cases identified today.
- A total of 27,093 contacts of confirmed cases have been tested positive so far.
- There are 231 patients in severe condition in the treatment centers

### COVID-19 NATIONAL UPDATE

**1,609,752**  
PASSENGERS SCREENED  
FOR COVID-19 AT POEs

**340,054**  
RUMORS/ALERTS RECEIVED  
AND INVESTIGATED

**316,381**  
CONTACTS OF THE  
CONFIRMED CASES

**257,927**  
SUSPECTED CASES  
DETECTED

**1,924,136**  
TOTAL LABORATORY TESTS  
DONE

**134,132**  
TOTAL  
CONFIRMED CASE

**120,180**  
TOTAL RECOVERED

**2,071**  
TOTAL DEATH

# COVID-19 GLOBAL UPDATE

Access link for WHO COVID-19 monitoring dashboard:

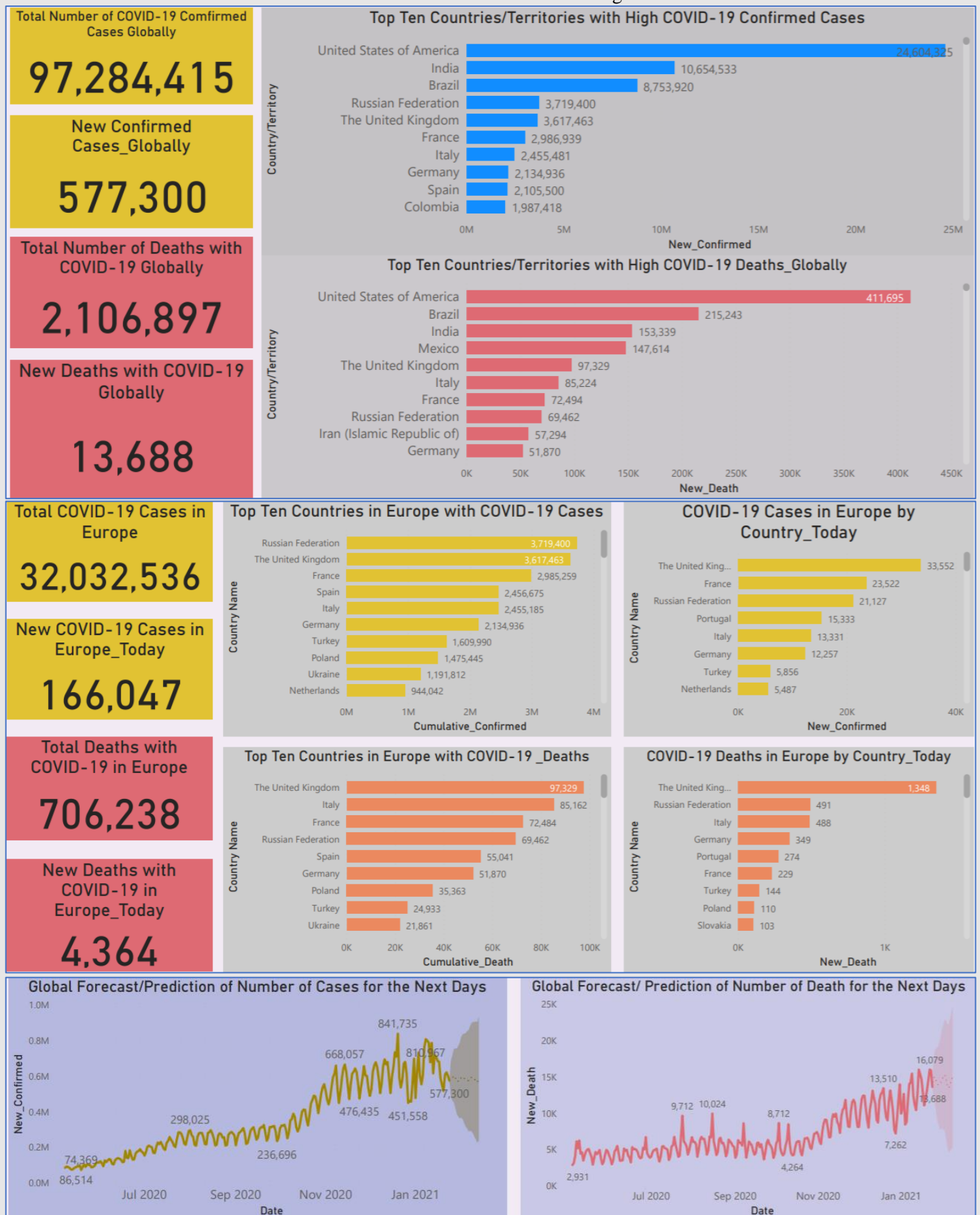


Fig. 1: Summary of global COVID-19 situation as of January 25, 2021

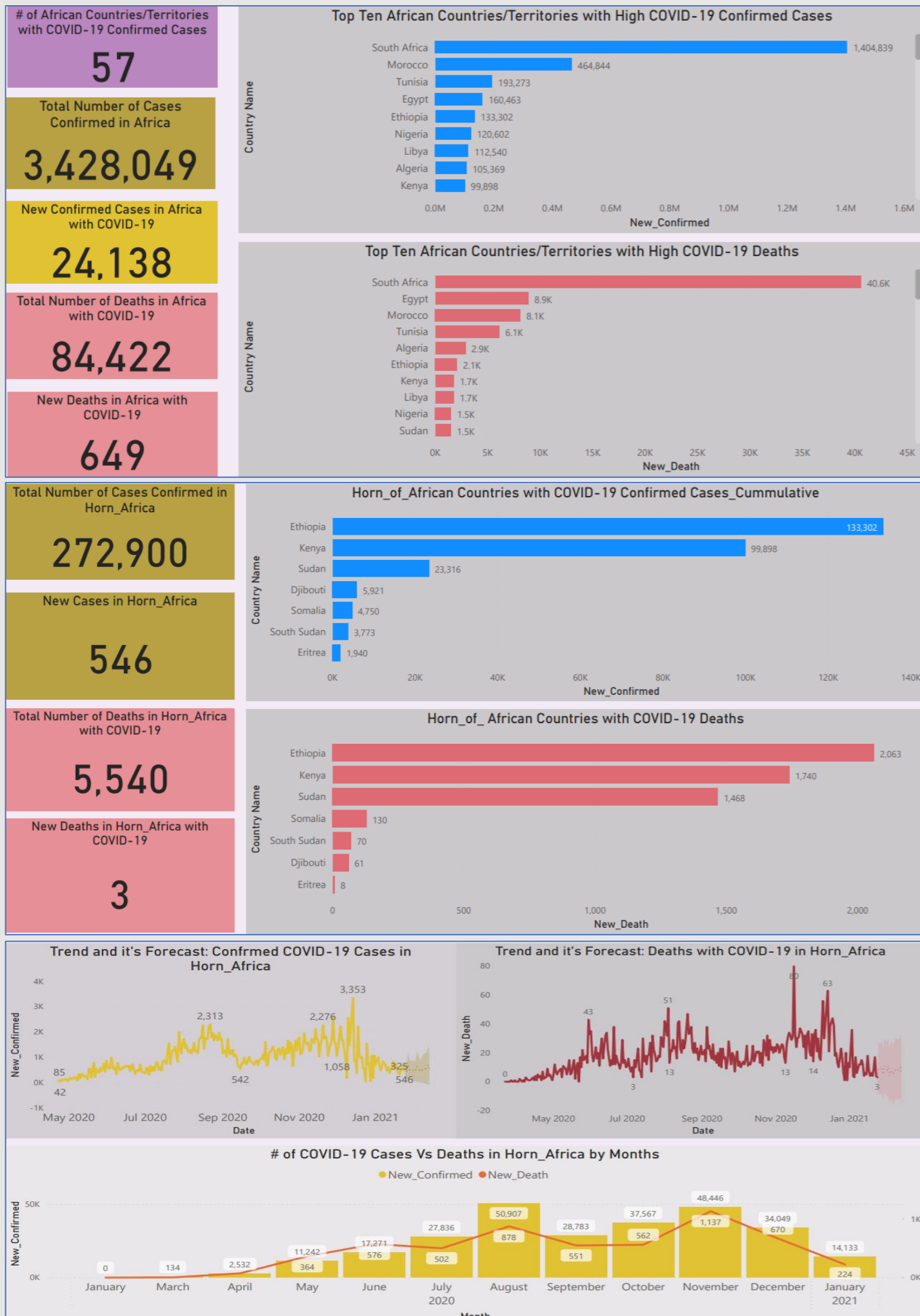


Fig. 2: Summary of COVID-19 situation in Africa as of January 25, 2021

# MAJOR COVID-19 PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE EFFORTS IN ETHIOPIA

## BACKGROUND

Ethiopia activated its IMS under the national PHEOC. The WHO and other partners are currently supporting in scaling up preparedness efforts and implementation of related recommendations suggested by the IHR Emergency Committee. Different layer so coordination platform revitalized and the PHEOC is working collaboratively with various agency representative, Partners, Embassies, hospitality sector, Industrial parks and others. There is strong communication and updating from other countries through IHR-NFPs. The sub-national level is well engaged in the preparedness and response efforts. Joint regular media briefing sessions are being conducted. The first confirmed case of COVID-19 was detected on 13<sup>th</sup> March 2020; this was a day after WHO declared COVID-19 as a pandemic.

## COORDINATION and COLLABORATION:

- The national PHEOC is functioning 24/7 to coordinate the response efforts. During the night shift, the assigned night duty staffs maintain the critical functions.
- Daily morning briefing of the IMS core staff and agency representatives is being conducted on daily basis.

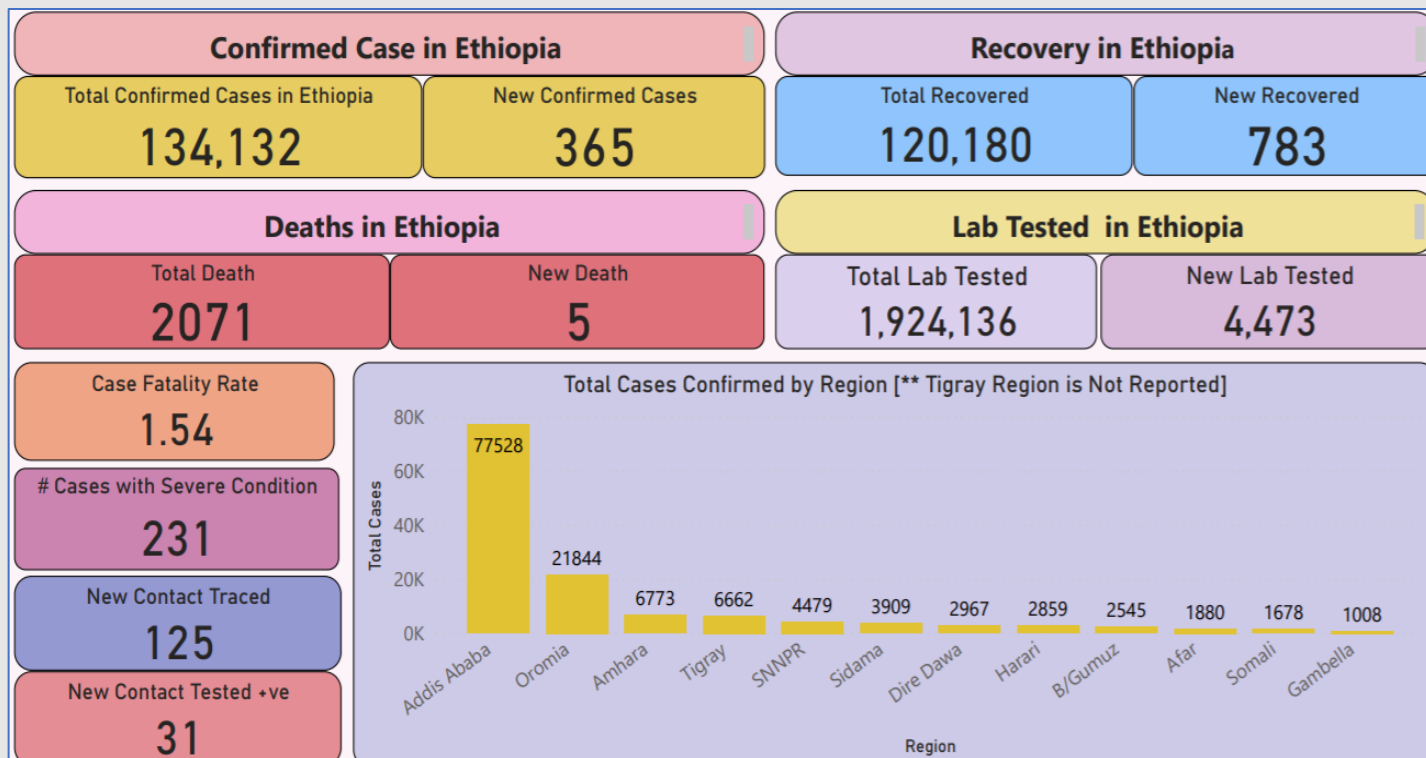
## EPIDEMIOLOGY and LABORATORY SURVEILLANCE:

### Confirmed COVID-19 cases, recovery and death

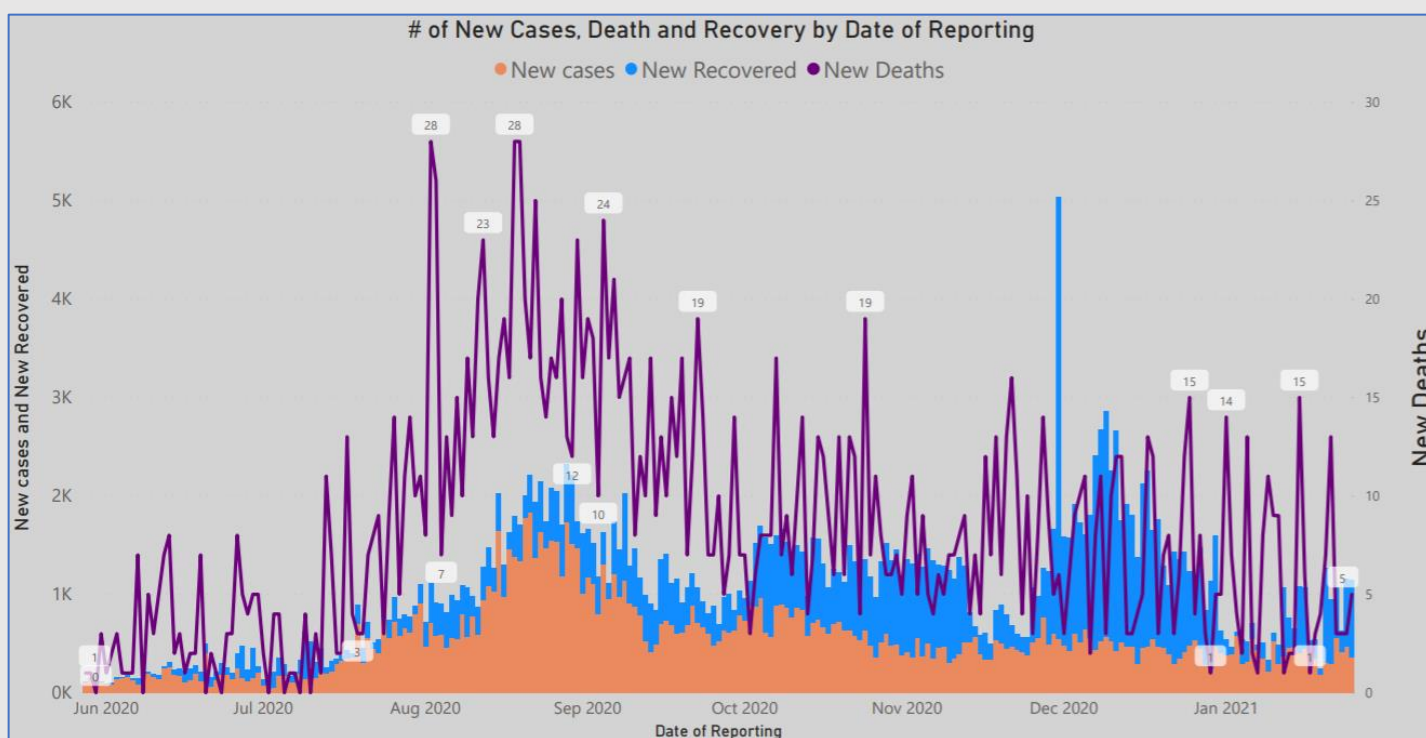
- Today, 365 cases are newly detected bringing the total number of COVID-19 confirmed cases to 134,132 in the country.
- Today there are 783 newly recovered cases bringing the total number of COVID-19 recovered cases to 120,180.

*Table 1: Summary of laboratory tests, new cases and deaths nationally as of January 25, 2021*

Regions/City Admin	# Tests conducted	# of New Cases	Test positivity rate	# of New deaths
Addis Ababa	2842	247	8.7%	2
Afar	126	0	0.0%	0
Amhara	40	7	17.5%	1
Benishangul Gumuz	-	-	-	-
Dire Dawa	48	6	12.5%	0
Gambella	-	-	-	-
Harari	16	0	0.0%	0
Oromia	780	91	11.7%	2
Sidama	197	10	5.1%	0
SNNPRS	272	4	1.5%	0
Somali	-	-	-	-
Tigray	-	-	-	-
Total	4473	365	8.2%	5



**Fig. 3: Summary of COVID-19 situation in Ethiopia as of January 25, 2021**

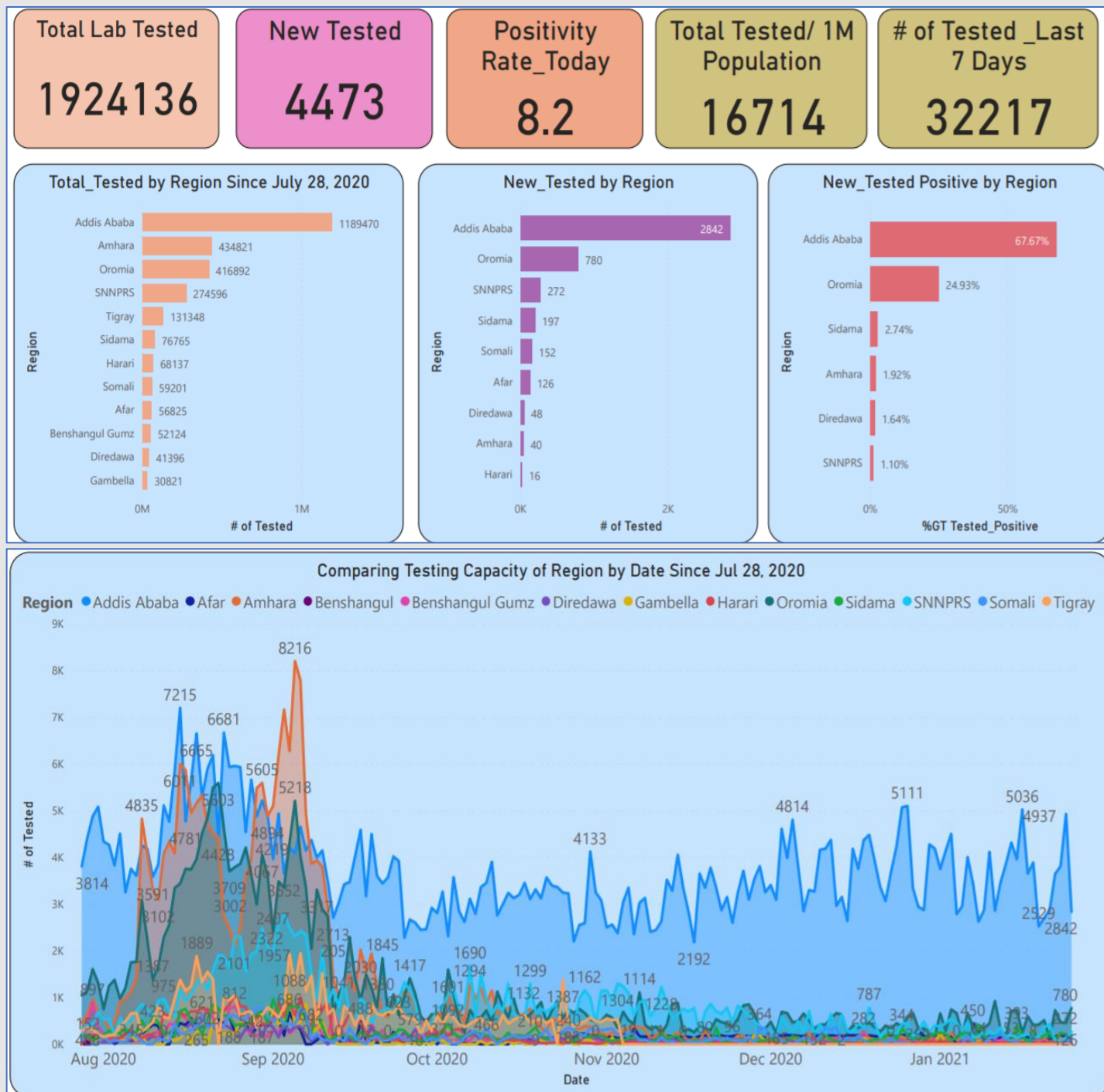


**Fig. 4: Trend of COVID-19 confirmed cases, death and recovery by date of reporting until January 25, 2021**

#### Laboratory test:

- 4,473 laboratory samples were tested for COVID-19 in the last 24 hours; 365 (8.17%) positives and 4,108 (91.83%) negatives were detected.
- As of January 25, 2021, 1,924,136 samples have been tested for COVID-19 by laboratories in the country.

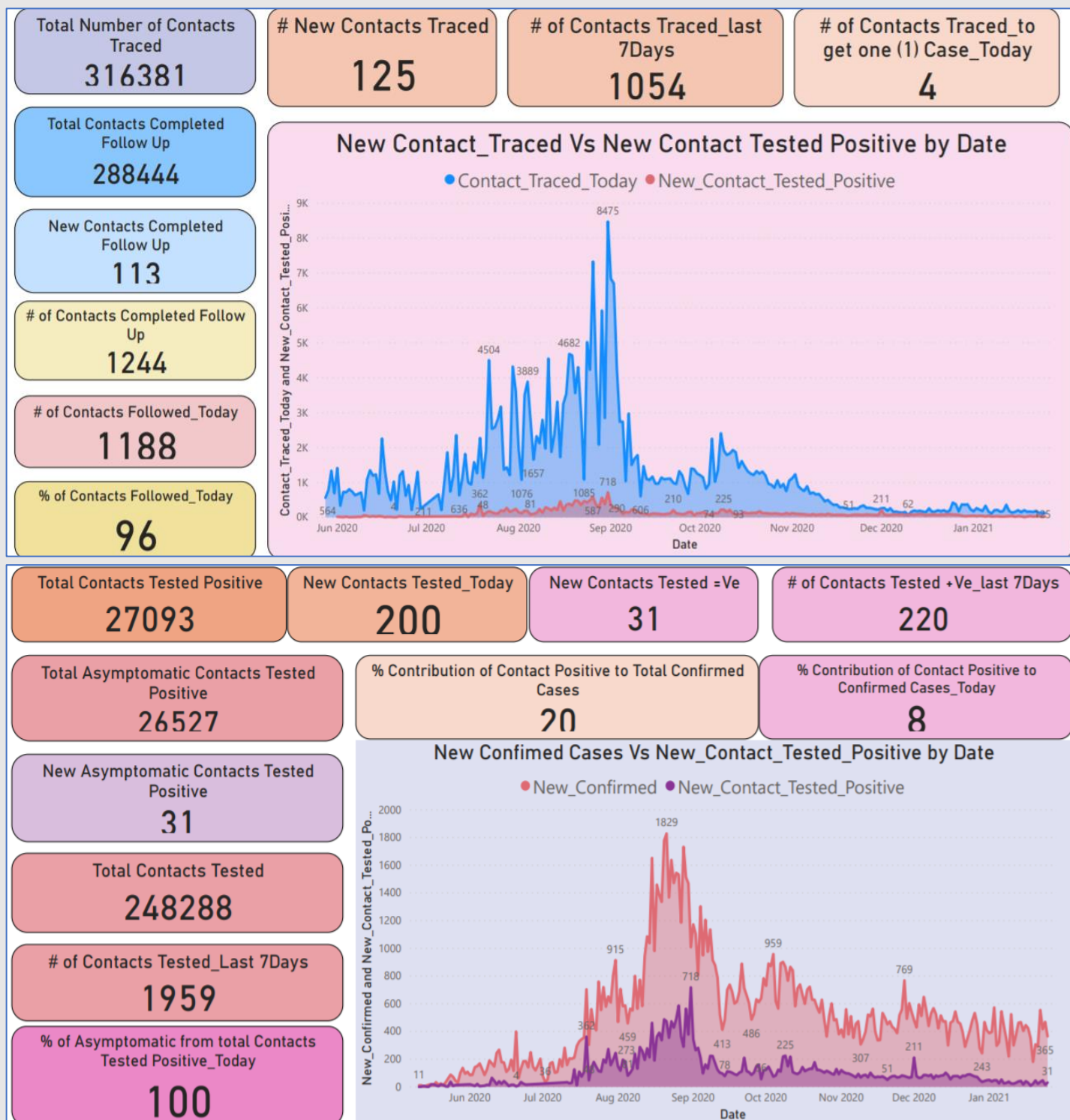




**Fig. 5: Summary of Laboratory testing related activity as of January 25, 2021**

### Contact tracing and follow-up:

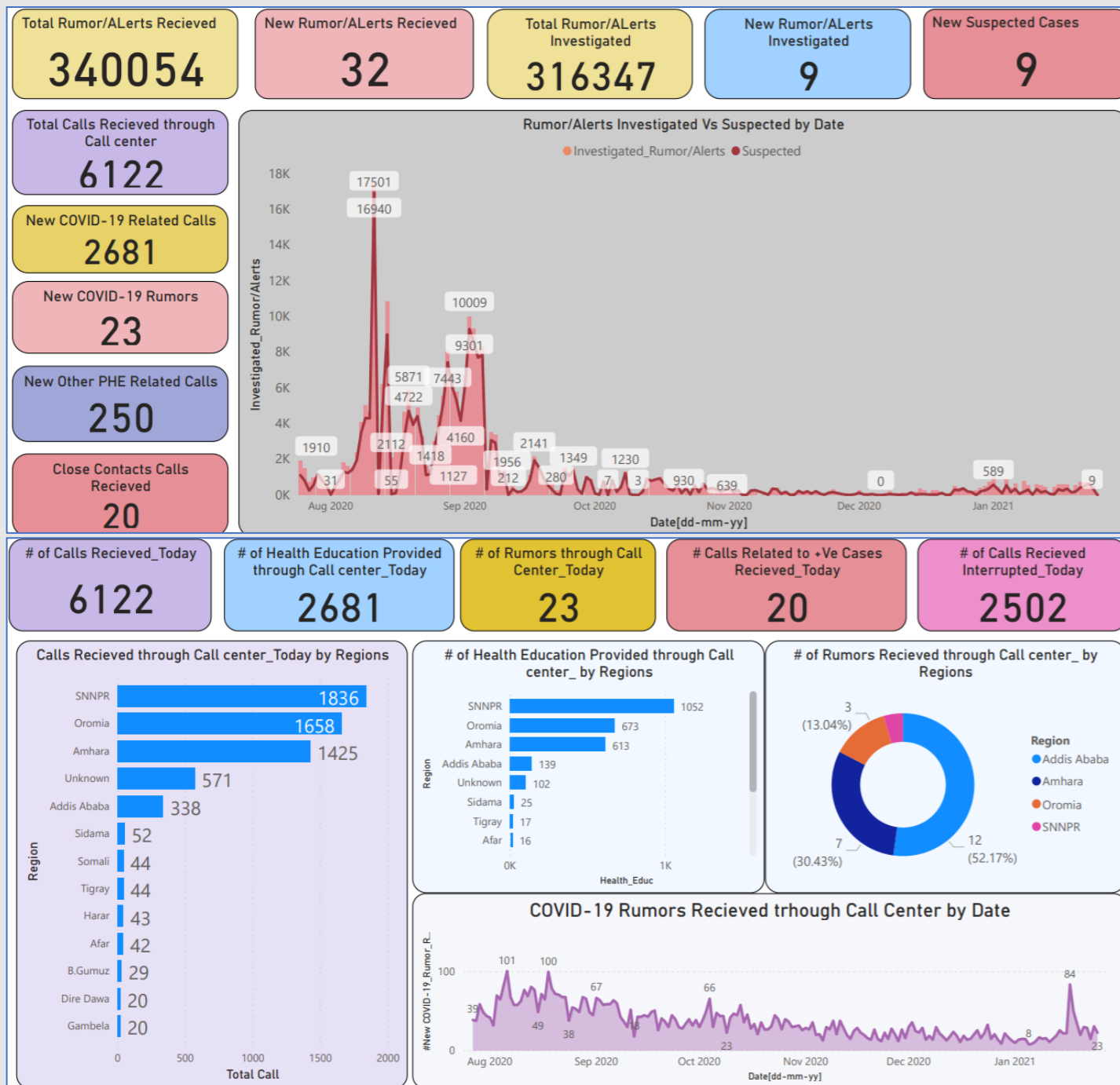
- As of January 25, 2021:
  - A total of 316,381 contacts of confirmed cases have been identified. Of these 125 contacts are identified today.
  - 288,444 (89.90%) have completed 14 days follow-up, while 1,244 contacts are still on follow-up.
  - Only 716 (0.23%) contacts developed COVID-19 suggestive symptoms. Of these, 566 (79.05%) were tested positive.
  - Overall, 27,093 (8.56%) of the contacts (symptomatic plus asymptomatic) were tested positive, which are among the currently existing confirmed positive cases.



**Fig. 6: Summary of COVID-19 cases contact tracing update in Ethiopia as of January 25, 2021**

### Rumors collection and verification from all sources

- As of January 25, 2021:
  - 340,054 rumors/alerts have been received and investigated. Of these, 32 rumors are reported today.
  - 257,927 (75.84%) of the rumors/alerts have fulfilled the suspected case definition. Of these, 9 are reported today.
  - 6,122 calls were received and responded via toll-free call centers on January 25, 2021. Of these, 2,681 (43.79 %) calls were COVID-19 related calls and 23 rumors were received.



**Fig. 7: Summary of rumors collection and verification as of January 25, 2021**

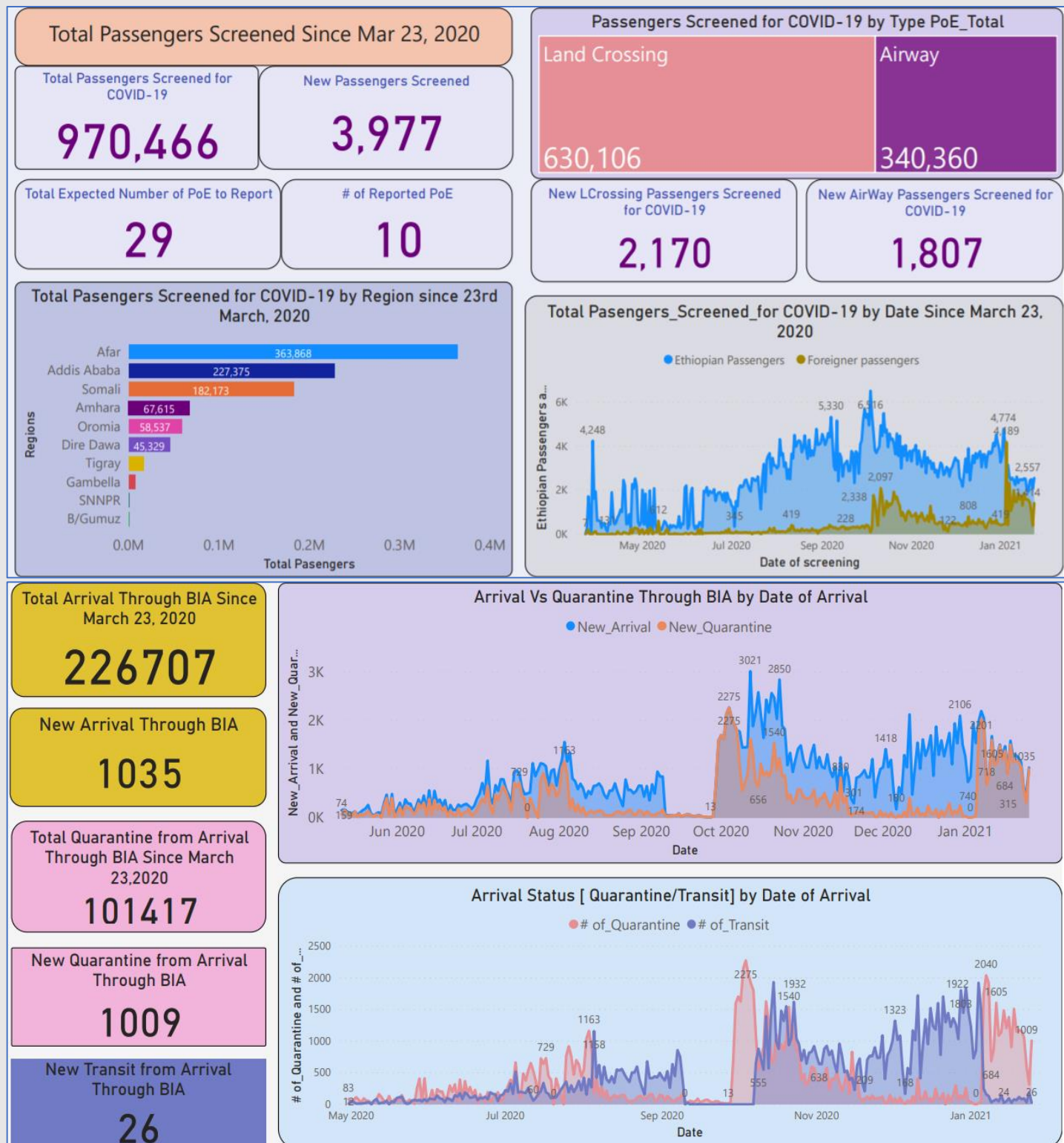
## PASSENGERS SCREENING:

- 1,609,752 travelers have arrived into the country and screened for COVID-19 since January 24, 2020. Among these 585,047 (36.34%) arrived via Bole International Airport while 1,024,705 (63.65%) entered through other port of entries.
- In the last 24 hours, 1,035 passengers have arrived via Bole International Airport and 2,942 people through other point of entries.
- A total of 72 alerts are detected during passengers screening so far.
- Follow-up of the quarantine implementation ongoing for passengers coming from abroad and returnees from different countries.
- Health screening for arriving international passengers and returnees are ongoing.

## Quarantined Passengers and Returnees Related Activities:

- Based on Directive 30/2020 there is no Institutional Quarantine at the national level because all international passengers who pass through the point of entries should bring negative valid RT-PCR test result.
- The total number of population quarantined since March 23 to October 3, 2020 was 69,383.





**Fig. 8: Summary of Point of Entry screening update as of January 25, 2021**

## **CASE MANAGEMENT AND INFECTION PREVENTION AND CONTROL (IPC):**

- Today there are 783 newly recovered cases bringing the total number of COVID-19 recovered cases to 120,180.
- There are 231 patients in severe condition and all the other patients are on medical care in stable condition.
- Today 8 suspected cases are admitted.
- Two initially suspected cases were discharged after laboratory test became negative today.
- There are no suspected cases on admission waiting for laboratory test results

- Since Home Based Isolation and Care (HBIC) is started in Ethiopia:

- [illegible]

**Fig. 9: Summary of update on Home Based Isolation and Care as of January 25, 2021**

## LOGISTICS, ADMINISTRATION AND RELATED ACTIVITIES:

- There is ongoing distribution of PPE, Viral Transport Media (VTM), swabs, pharmaceuticals and other medical supplies to isolation and treatment centers.

## RISK COMMUNICATION AND COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT (RCCE):

- Media monitoring and daily update on COVID -19 dashboard is done.
- Daily Press release through mass Media is done.
- Routine follow up and technical support provided for all regional RCC team
- Daily Key messages on COVID-19 shared on social media.



## HEALTH EVIDENCE SUMMARY AND COVID-19 UPDATES:

### Public Health Advice:

- For any individual confirmed to have COVID-19 and who is candidate for Home Based Isolation and Care:
  - Properly isolate from other family members.
  - Take full responsibility in prevention of transmission
  - Strictly adhere to the National Directive of Home-Based Isolation& Care.
  - Provide reliable information during regular follow up either by phone or home visit.
  - Report to nearest health facilities/follow up team in case of any emergency, appearance of new symptoms or worsening of existing symptoms.
- The numbers of COVID-19 cases are increasing rapidly due to the presence of community transmission. Anyone of us can be the next person to acquire COVID-19, but we can prevent it if we act now. Therefore, let us support one another in this pandemic reminding others of the recommended preventions could save their lives.
- Considering the increase in transmission of COVID-19, the EPHI would like to advise the public to strictly adhere to all precautionary measures. Accordingly, we should:
  - Maintain physical distancing.
  - Wash our hands with water and soap frequently.
  - Avoid mass gatherings.
  - Cover our mouth and nose with face/cloth mask when going outdoors.

## National/Regional Official websites, social media pages and toll-free hotline for COVID-19 information

MOH/EPHI/Region	Facebook page or Twitter/telegram/YouTube Channel	Toll-free hotline	Email address
Ethiopian Public Health Institute Main Website	<a href="https://www.ephi.gov.et/">https://www.ephi.gov.et/</a>	8335	<a href="mailto:ephieoc@gmail.com">ephieoc@gmail.com</a>
Ethiopian Public Health Institute COVID-19 Website	<a href="https://covid19.ephi.gov.et/">https://covid19.ephi.gov.et/</a>		
Ethiopian Public Health Institute Facebook Page	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/ephipage/">https://www.facebook.com/ephipage/</a>		
Ethiopian Public Health Institute Twitter Page	<a href="https://twitter.com/EPHIEthiopia">https://twitter.com/EPHIEthiopia</a>		
Ethiopian Public Health Institute Telegram Channel	<a href="https://t.me/EthPHI">https://t.me/EthPHI</a>		
Ethiopian Public Health Institute YouTube Channel	<a href="https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCvvTzeY-IJiQfEFBULH9Mkw">https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCvvTzeY-IJiQfEFBULH9Mkw</a>		
Ministry of Health, Ethiopia Website	<a href="http://www.moh.gov.et">www.moh.gov.et</a>	952	
Ministry of Health, Ethiopia Facebook Page	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/EthiopiaFMoH/">https://www.facebook.com/EthiopiaFMoH/</a>		
Afar Regional Health Bureau	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/afarrhb.org/">https://www.facebook.com/afarrhb.org/</a>	6220	<a href="mailto:afarpheoc@gmail.com">afarpheoc@gmail.com</a>
Amhara Regional Health Bureau	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/Amhara-Healthbureau-682065755146948/">https://www.facebook.com/Amhara-Healthbureau-682065755146948/</a>	6981	<a href="mailto:aphieoc@gmail.com">aphieoc@gmail.com</a>
Benishangul Gumuz Regional Health Bureau	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/Benishangul-Gumuz-Health-Bureau-1676282159265517/">https://www.facebook.com/Benishangul-Gumuz-Health-Bureau-1676282159265517/</a>	6016	<a href="mailto:bgpheoc@gmail.com">bgpheoc@gmail.com</a>
Gambela Regional Health Bureau	<a href="https://fb.me/gambellaregionhealthbureau">https://fb.me/gambellaregionhealthbureau</a>	6184	<a href="mailto:gambellapheoc@gmail.com">gambellapheoc@gmail.com</a>
Harari Regional Health Bureau	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/Harari-Regional-Health-Bureau-1464182130355007/">https://www.facebook.com/Harari-Regional-Health-Bureau-1464182130355007/</a>	6864	<a href="mailto:hrhbpheoc@gmail.com">hrhbpheoc@gmail.com</a>
Oromia Regional Health Bureau	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/OromiaHealth/">https://www.facebook.com/OromiaHealth/</a>	6955	<a href="mailto:oromiapheoc@gmail.com">oromiapheoc@gmail.com</a>
Somali Regional Health Bureau	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/srhbdotcom/">https://www.facebook.com/srhbdotcom/...</a>	6599	<a href="mailto:somalipheoc@gmail.com">somalipheoc@gmail.com</a>
SNNP Regional Health Bureau	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/snnprhealthbureau/?ref=br_rs">https://www.facebook.com/snnprhealthbureau/?ref=br_rs</a>	6929	<a href="mailto:snnppheoc@gmail.com">snnppheoc@gmail.com</a>
Tigray Regional Health Bureau	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/tigrayrhb/">https://www.facebook.com/tigrayrhb/</a>	6244	<a href="mailto:tigraypheoc@gmail.com">tigraypheoc@gmail.com</a>
Sidama PHEM			<a href="mailto:sidamapheoc@gmail.com">sidamapheoc@gmail.com</a>
Dire Dawa city Administration Health Bureau	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/Dire-Dawa-Administration-Health-Bureau-1371606266279524/">https://www.facebook.com/Dire-Dawa-Administration-Health-Bureau-1371606266279524/</a>	6407	<a href="mailto:ddpheoc@gmail.com">ddpheoc@gmail.com</a>
Addis Ababa City Administration Health Bureau	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/aahb.gov.et/">https://www.facebook.com/aahb.gov.et/</a>	6406	<a href="mailto:aapheoc@gmail.com">aapheoc@gmail.com</a>
Ethiopian COVID-19 monitoring platform	<a href="https://www.covid19.et/">https://www.covid19.et/</a>		

## Global Official Sources of COVID-19 Updates and Evidence:

Source	Link
WHO Coronavirus (COVID-19) dashboard	<a href="https://covid19.who.int/">https://covid19.who.int/</a>
Africa CDC Dashboard, COVID-19 Surveillance Dashboard	<a href="https://au.int/en/covid19">https://au.int/en/covid19</a>
WHO COVID-19 daily situation reports	<a href="https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019/situation-reports">https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019/situation-reports</a>
WHO Academy mobile learning app for health	<a href="https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=org.who.WHOA">https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=org.who.WHOA</a>
Ongoing and completed COVID-19 studies listed on the World Health Organization's International Clinical Trials Registry Platform (WHO ICTRP)	<a href="https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/who_table">https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/who_table</a>



## Web-Search Summary: COVID-19 Related Health Evidence:

Articles/Comment/ Correspondence/ Editorials	Summary
<p>Evolution of antibody immunity to SARS-CoV-2  <a href="https://doi.org/10.1038/s41586-021-03207-w">https://doi.org/10.1038/s41586-021-03207-w</a></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus-2 (SARS-CoV-2) has infected 78 million individuals and is responsible for over 1.7 million deaths to date. Infection is associated with development of variable levels of antibodies with neutralizing activity that can protect against infection in animal models<sup>1,2</sup>. Antibody levels decrease with time, but the nature and quality of the memory B cells that would be called upon to produce antibodies upon re-infection has not been examined. Here we report on the humoral memory response in a cohort of 87 individuals assessed at 1.3 and 6.2 months after infection.</li> <li>We find that IgM, and IgG anti-SARS-CoV-2 spike protein receptor binding domain (RBD) antibody titres decrease significantly with IgA being less affected. Concurrently, neutralizing activity in plasma decreases by fivefold in pseudotype virus assays. In contrast, the number of RBD-specific memory B cells is unchanged. Memory B cells display clonal turnover after 6.2 months, and the antibodies they express have greater somatic hypermutation, increased potency and resistance to RBD mutations, indicative of continued evolution of the humoral response.</li> <li>Analysis of intestinal biopsies obtained from asymptomatic individuals 4 months after the onset of coronavirus disease-2019 (COVID-19), using immunofluorescence, or polymerase chain reaction, revealed persistence of SARS-CoV-2 nucleic acids and immunoreactivity in the small bowel of 7 out of 14 volunteers. We conclude that the memory B cell response to SARS-CoV-2 evolves between 1.3 and 6.2 months after infection in a manner that is consistent with antigen persistence.</li> </ul>
<p>Early High-Titer Plasma Therapy to Prevent Severe Covid-19 in Older Adults  <a href="https://www.nejm.org/doi/10.1056/NEJMoa2033700">https://www.nejm.org/doi/10.1056/NEJMoa2033700</a></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Therapies to interrupt the progression of early coronavirus disease 2019 (Covid-19) remain elusive. Among them, convalescent plasma administered to hospitalized patients has been unsuccessful, perhaps because antibodies should be administered earlier in the course of illness.</li> <li>We conducted a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial of convalescent plasma with high IgG titers against severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) in older adult patients within 72 hours after the onset of mild Covid-19 symptoms. The primary end point was severe respiratory disease, defined as a respiratory rate of 30 breaths per minute or more, an oxygen saturation of less than 93% while the patient was breathing ambient air, or both. The trial was stopped early at 76% of its projected sample size because cases of Covid-19 in the trial region decreased considerably and steady enrollment of trial patients became virtually impossible.</li> <li>A total of 160 patients underwent randomization. In the intention-to-treat population, severe respiratory disease developed in 13 of 80 patients (16%) who received convalescent plasma and 25 of 80 patients (31%) who received placebo (relative risk, 0.52; 95% confidence interval [CI], 0.29 to 0.94; P=0.03), with a relative risk reduction of 48%. A modified intention-to-treat analysis that excluded 6 patients who had a primary end-point event before infusion of convalescent plasma or placebo showed a larger effect size (relative risk, 0.40; 95% CI, 0.20 to 0.81). No solicited adverse events were observed.</li> <li>Early administration of high-titer convalescent plasma against SARS-CoV-2 to mildly ill infected older adults reduced the progression of Covid-19.</li> </ul>
<p>Circuits between infected macrophages and T cells in SARS-CoV-2 pneumonia  <a href="https://doi.org/10.1038/s41586-020-03148-w">https://doi.org/10.1038/s41586-020-03148-w</a></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Some patients infected with Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus-2 (SARS-CoV-2) develop severe pneumonia and the acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS)<sup>1</sup>. Distinct clinical features in these patients have led to speculation that the immune response to virus in the SARS-CoV-2-infected alveolus differs from other types of pneumonia<sup>2</sup>. We collected bronchoalveolar lavage fluid samples from 88 patients with SARS-CoV-2-induced respiratory failure and 211 patients with known or suspected pneumonia from other pathogens and subjected them to flow cytometry and bulk transcriptomic profiling. We performed single-cell RNA-seq on 10 bronchoalveolar lavage fluid samples collected from patients with severe COVID-19 within 48 hours of intubation. In the majority of patients with SARS-CoV-2 infection, the</li> </ul>



	alveolar space was persistently enriched in T cells and monocytes. Bulk and single-cell transcriptomic profiling suggested that SARS-CoV-2 infects alveolar macrophages, which in turn respond by producing T cell chemoattractants. These T cells produce interferon-gamma to induce inflammatory cytokine release from alveolar macrophages and further promote T cell activation. Collectively, our results suggest that SARS-CoV-2 causes a slowly unfolding, spatially limited alveolitis in which alveolar macrophages harboring SARS-CoV-2 and T cells form a positive feedback loop that drives persistent alveolar inflammation.
<b>Guide</b>	<b>Link</b>
Considerations for quarantine of individuals in the context of containment for coronavirus disease (COVID-19)	<a href="https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/considerations-for-quarantine-of-individuals-in-the-context-of-containment-for-coronavirus-disease-(covid-19)">https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/considerations-for-quarantine-of-individuals-in-the-context-of-containment-for-coronavirus-disease-(covid-19)</a>
Home care for patients with suspected or confirmed COVID-19 and management of their contacts	<a href="https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/home-care-for-patients-with-suspected-novel-coronavirus-(ncov)-infection-presenting-with-mild-symptoms-and-management-of-contacts">https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/home-care-for-patients-with-suspected-novel-coronavirus-(ncov)-infection-presenting-with-mild-symptoms-and-management-of-contacts</a>
Global COVID-19 Clinical Platform: Rapid core case report form (CRF)	<a href="https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/WHO-2019-nCoV-Clinical_CRF-2020.4">https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/WHO-2019-nCoV-Clinical_CRF-2020.4</a>
Global COVID-19 Clinical Platform: Pregnancy Case Report Form (CRF)	<a href="https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/WHO-2019-nCoV-Pregnancy_CRF-2020.5">https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/WHO-2019-nCoV-Pregnancy_CRF-2020.5</a>
Interim Considerations for Health Departments for SARS-CoV-2 Testing in Homeless Shelters and Encampments	<a href="https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/homeless-shelters/testing.html">https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/homeless-shelters/testing.html</a>
WHO COVID-19 Preparedness and Response Progress Report – 1 February to 30 June 2020	<a href="https://www.who.int/publications/m/item/who-covid-19-preparedness-and-response-progress-report---1-february-to-30-june-2020">https://www.who.int/publications/m/item/who-covid-19-preparedness-and-response-progress-report---1-february-to-30-june-2020</a>
Reagent calculator for portal	<a href="https://www.who.int/publications/m/item/reagent-calculator-for-portal">https://www.who.int/publications/m/item/reagent-calculator-for-portal</a>
Water, sanitation, hygiene, and waste management for SARS-CoV-2, the virus that causes COVID-19 (Interim guidance)	<a href="https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/water-sanitation-hygiene-and-waste-management-for-the-covid-19-virus-interim-guidance">https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/water-sanitation-hygiene-and-waste-management-for-the-covid-19-virus-interim-guidance</a>
Considerations for implementing mass treatment, active case-finding and population-based surveys for neglected tropical diseases in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic	<a href="https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/WHO-2019-nCoV-neglected-tropical-diseases-2020-1">https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/WHO-2019-nCoV-neglected-tropical-diseases-2020-1</a>
Safe Eid al Adha practices in the context of COVID-19: Interim guidance	<a href="https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/safe-eid-al-adha-practices-in-the-context-of-covid-19-interim-guidance">https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/safe-eid-al-adha-practices-in-the-context-of-covid-19-interim-guidance</a>
Detention Center COVID19 Prevention and Management Interim Guide (Volume 1)	<a href="#">FmoH, july-2020</a>
NATIONAL COMPREHENSIVE COVID-19 MANAGEMENT HANDBOOK (EFMoH)	<a href="http://www.moh.gov.et/ejcc/sites/default/files/2020-04/COVID%2019%20Handbook%20for%20health%20professionals%20FMOH%202020.pdf">http://www.moh.gov.et/ejcc/sites/default/files/2020-04/COVID%2019%20Handbook%20for%20health%20professionals%20FMOH%202020.pdf</a>
<b>Resources and Guidance (CDC)</b>	<a href="https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/php/open-america/contact-tracing-resources.html">https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/php/open-america/contact-tracing-resources.html</a>

**8335 / 952**



**Call-Centers**  
**FOR MORE INFO and**  
**ALERT NOTIFICATION on**  
**COVID-19**



The above presented Quick Reader (QR) code takes you to a portal that you can access updates and all COVID-19 related information available  
(<https://www.ephi.gov.et/index.php/public-health-emergency/novel-corona-virus-update>)

**DISCLAIMER**

Figures presented in this situation report are pulled from official releases of the World Health Organization,  
Other sources from the web, as well as report compiled by the National Incidence Response Team

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**FOR MORE INFORMATION and NOTIFICATION**

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