



COVID-19 Pandemic Induced Challenges and Opportunities in Ethiopia: Situational Analysis Based on Global and National Evidences

Nigus Shimelis Zeleke, Salale University, College of Social Sciences and Humanities

Department of Sociology, Fiche, Ethiopia

nigusshimelis79@gmail.com

Abstract

The COVID-19 pandemic is among the cross cutting health problems of the twenty first century on the world that have resulting sever human and socio-economic crises. The objective of this study was to examine the COVID-19 pandemic induced challenges and opportunities in Ethiopia based on global and national level evidences. The author has collected and analyzed articles and reports collected from trusted academic journals, government and non-governmental organizations, public Medias, amended website which are related to COVID-19 pandemic and personal observation since the outbreak of the pandemic. The result revealed that since the outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic different human and socio-economic crises were happened in the country. The finding indicated that the COVID-19 pandemic created better opportunities like strong collaboration and mutual support among social institutions in the country, improves humanitarian involvement to support people at risk, strengthen the research insights, innovation practices, and the self-care practices of citizens from risky health behavior. The pandemic is challenging the sustainable development efforts of the Ethiopia's government and nations. Hence, having unity and collaborative work between professionals from different backgrounds, policy makers, researchers, administrative agents and the wider community is must to slow down the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Key Words: COVID-19 Pandemic, Health, COVID-19 Challenges, COVID-19 Opportunities, social institutions

Introduction

Health is the state of being free from physiological disorder, having the ability to connect and function with the member of the society, and free from psychological problems (Amtaz and Razum 2014). The Covid-19 pandemic is infected more than 5.5 million people, and killed 353334 individuals globally (WHO 2020). The pandemic is extremely affecting people health, social, and psychological assets (International Labour Organization 2020). The virus resulting in social distancing which is directed to the closure of financial markets, corporate offices, businesses and different events (Ozili and Arun 2020). This all-consuming virus has not only affect the distribution of goods and services but resulted in aviation stoppage, lock tourists mobility, unemployment, degrade social interaction and loss of labour income by 860 and 3,440 billion USD (International Labour Organization 2020). Likewise, according to United Nations (2020) COVID-19 has a significant negative impact on the human right, health, economic, social and psychological situations of women and girls. This implies that COVID-19 has extremely challenging world countries' health security, social, economic, political, and cultural activities.

In the case of Africa's context, until May 8 the outbreak of COVID-19 infected 37, 717 people and killed 1275 individuals (WHO 2020). The virus has reached almost in all African countries by both imported cases and local transmission (African Union and Africa CDC 2020). Since the all-consuming virus, COVID-19 has expanding itself with all possible opportunities, African countries have declared state of emergency, restricted social mobility, banning arrival routes, closed school centers and even develop a guide to community social distancing. The social distancing measure includes closure of educational institutions, stay at home recommendations, helping people in need such as homelessness, elders, disabled groups, children, women and prisoners, and banning public gatherings (Africa CDC, 2020). However, though Africa has taken appreciable COVID-19 prevention measures, countries should not escaped from COVID-19 induced human, political, economic, social, and cultural crises as the remaining neighbor continents.

Since March 13, 2020, Ethiopia is also one of the victim countries of COVID-19 and heavily challenged by pressing problems that are need the interventions of external agents (National Disaster Risk Management Commission and United Nations Office Coordination for Humanitarian Affairs, 2020). Until 01 June, 2020, 1172 people are infected and 11 individuals are died (WHO 2020, Worldometer 2020) because of the COVID-19 pandemic. Currently, the

outbreak of the COVID- 19 pandemic affects all the social, cultural, psychological, economic and political situation of the country. Ethiopia's Ministry of Health and Ethiopian Public Health Institute (2020) revealed that the individuals who are currently been the victim of the virus have travel history, contact with confirmed cases and no travel history or contact with confirmed cases. Therefore the aim of this study is to examine and analyze the covid-19 induced challenges and opportunities in Ethiopia.

Methods:

The author collected the key relevant materials such as articles and reports from trusted academic, government and non-governmental organizations, public Medias, and amended website which are related to the COVID-19 pandemic. Besides, the author developed a preliminary synthesis using textual description, and context analysis. The study has been conducted through assessing the available resources briefly and tries to cover up the ideas such as COVID-19 induced challenges and opportunities in Ethiopia. The articles and reports were searched according to their years of publication, objectives and their backgrounds. Likewise, in the analysis part, the reviewer has used his day to day observations and experiences he faced since the outbreak of COVID-19. Finally, the paper ends with conclusion and important policy recommendations.

Result and Discussion

Under this section, the author has discussed the result and the discussion of the review result side by side.

1. Covid-19 Induced Challenges in Ethiopia

COVID-19 pandemic is the current philanthropic challenge confronted by the Government of Ethiopia and humanitarian associations in the country. The pandemic has imposing a great negative impact on socio-economic development activities implementations that are currently implemented by government and nations in the country. To block the rapid spread of the COVID-19 pandemic, different measures have been taken by Ethiopia's government. Measures include, temporary ban on mass gathering, school closure, releasing prisoners, closing external main gets roots to the country, suspending airline flights to at least 80 international arrivals and latter declaring state of emergency (National Disaster Risk Management Commission and United Nations Office Coordination for Humanitarian Affairs, 2020, Algezira News April, 2020).

1.2. Health Security Challenges

The Outbreak of COVID-19 has heavily challenged the health security of Ethiopia. Until the outbreak of COVID-19, today, the country population is projected to 114, 710, 442 (Worldometer 2020) and affected by top ten causes of death such as neonatal disorders, diarrheal diseases, lower respiratory infections, tuberculosis, Ischemic heart disease, Stroke, HIV/AIDS, Cirrhosis, Meningitis and Protein-energy malnutrition (Center for Control and Disease Prevention, Ethiopia 2019). Though the country has achieved various good health care services delivery practices but still there are challenges that affect the successful implementation of packages in the health system policy. These challenges are 1. Lack of self-government and availability of administrative complexities (decisions are made at central level) 2. Lack of responsible administrative system at health facilities; this implies that the Ethiopia's health system has suffering with unclear facility management, lack of plan and prioritization of budgets. 3. Lack of concern for improved resource mobilization through local decision making. 4. Lack of responsiveness to community needs. No alternatives are available to address community grievances (USAID and Health System 2020).

Besides, Ethiopia shares the health challenges faced by the sister health care centers in the remaining African countries. with regard to the outbreak of COVID-19, jurisdiction problem, stigma and social hostility, legitimacy problem; and the problem of trust; decay of public infrastructure, which can be affects the smooth functioning of the health sector; challenges related to communicable diseases threats such as population growth, migration, prison overcrowdings, homelessness, malnutrition, poor sanitation, aging population and the global spread of communicable diseases and poor knowledge of COVID-19 among the challenges of COVID-19 control in Sub-Saharan Africa ((Alegbeleyea and Mohammed 2020).

Because of restricted access to personal protective equipment such as N95 masks, respiratory isolation rooms, goggles, and powered air-purifying respirators (PAPR), the application of the prevention measures such as heightened surveillance, rapid identification of cases, patient transfer to isolation, rapid diagnosis, and tracing and follow-up of contacts, African governments and WHO are expected to invest immediately in preparedness for the worst-case scenario given that each African country is at a risk of importing COVID-19 from China or other

affected countries because of the high volume of air traffic and trade between China and Africa (Nuwagira and Muzoora 2020)

Here the analysis from the above explanations indicated that, the outbreak of COVID-19 is becoming to challenge the smooth functioning of health care centers to provide people centered and integrated health care services to clients. The outbreak of COVID-19 has forced medical experts to shift their attention to it by neglecting the usual health seeking behavior of their customers. As a result, available evidences indicated that people with chronic diseases lacked timely and demand driven medical services. Furthermore, since the majority of Ethiopian people are living in low economic situation, it is difficult to implement the stay home strategy. There is a fear the stay home strategy may left millions of people to hunger. So that since the mass business interaction is still normal in the country, it may challenge the COVID-19 prevention efforts by government and health care centers. Once again, the outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic has an impact in creating a fear among pregnant women to give birth in the health care centers. Following this, there might be increase of maternal deaths due to the absence safe birth delivery treatment. Furthermore, the pandemic has created shortage of both human and material resources. As a result, the health security of nations in the country is available under hard circumstances.

1.3. Covid-19 Pandemic Economy Challenges

COVID-19 is disrupting the interlinked world economy through weakening foreign currency obtained from export of commodities and creating shortage of basic imported facilities as result of travel restrictions. In this regards, the COVID-19 pandemic resulted in Oil prices lost around 50% of their value from 67 USD a barrel to below 30USD, revenue projected from aviation industry at 872 billion USD in 2020 resulted in estimated revenue loss around 1130 billion USD until March 2020, world's tourist flow will fall by 20% to 30% in 2020 and resulted in loss of tourism revenue by 300-450 USD. Likewise millions of occupations in tourism sector are at risk. Within the context of Africa, the COVID-19 pandemic hit all African economy. As a result revenue collected from export imports are declined at least by 50% from 2019 status. Hence, the pandemic resulted in loss of projected value about 270 billion US\$ and increases public spending in the region minimum of 130 billion USD (African Union 2020).

To support evidences from African Union, United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (2020) also explained that COVID19 pandemic is not financial crises, rather it is human crises. In this regard, 300, 000 to 3.3 million African are able to lose their job due to the results of COVID-19 pandemic. Moreover, except North Africa, 56% population is living in overcrowdings and poorly sanitized slum area, 70 of workforce is engaged in informal work sector, 40% of African children are malnourished, the pandemic is switched off revenue from oil export and generally in the continent of Africa, the economic growth has gradually decline to 1.8% from 2.6. In this case the pandemic will force 27 million citizens to extreme poverty.

Ethiopia is one of countries with the highest economic growth like that of Rwanda, Tanzania, Kenya, and Djibouti in East Africa. The growth rate is projected to 6.1% in 2020 from 5.9% in 2019. The services, industries and the agricultural sectors have played an important role to the economic growth of these countries. However, Until the outbreak of additional headache, COVID-19 pandemic has been added, the economic growth in east African countries has been challenged with agriculture's vulnerability to the vagaries of climate change, heavy reliance on primary commodity exports, rising of oil prices, political instabilities, and weak institutional capacity (African Development Bank Group 2019).

Specifically, following the current political and administrative changes, Ethiopia is working to become one of the middle income country by 2030 through realizing inclusive economic activities like providing health nutrition to all Ethiopians, agricultural commercialization, creating better employment opportunities, closing gender gaps, ensuring sustainable land use practices, ensuring citizens health security and building sustainable peace and security in the region (The food and Land Use Coalition 2020). Hence, based up on all the above empirical evidences, the researchers have identified all of the following COVID-19 induced economic growth challenges that are currently hitting the global society in general and African countries in particular.

These are:

A. Loss of Foreign currency:

It is known that getting foreign currency is an important engine to the economic growth of a given country. However, Ethiopia shares all COVID-19 induced foreign currency generating

challenges faced by world countries. As a result, evidences from different government Medias indicating that due to high decline of international flight, export commodities, diaspora remittances and tourism flow Ethiopia is facing shortage of foreign currency. For instance, in the mid-month of April 2020, Ethiopia's Aviation sector reported that there has been falling level of foreign revenue from flight services by 500 million USD. This explanation is consistent with African Union (2020) report that indicates world countries have lost the estimated revenue loss from aviation industry around 1130 billion USD until March 2020, foreign export has been declined by 50% from 2019, and tourist flow has been declined by 20% to 30%.

B. Increase in Unemployment rate:

As per evidences obtained from United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (2020), the COVID-19 pandemic will left 300, 000 to 3.3 million African to being unemployed since the 70% of employment opportunity for nations in the continent has been obtained from the informal sector.

Here, the same thing is true for Ethiopian; the pandemic has resulted in decline in informal business activities due to the closure of private organizations, and state of emergency. According to the 2011 urban employment and unemployment survey cited in Labour and Social Affairs (2012), unemployment rate in urban areas alone is 18.0 per cent of which 11.4 per cent are male and 25.3 per cent are female; of which about 46% of them were youths. Likewise, since the 2012 there have been socio demographic changes such as increase in population number and new graduates from higher educational institutions. Besides, the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic is becoming Ethiopia's economic sector by increasing citizens without jobs in both rural and urban settings. Furthermore, the pandemic might be create hostilities in the work environment between employing organizations and employees due to salary stoppage and contract terminations.

Additionally, the COVID-19 pandemic could challenge Ethiopia's economy and then affect the life of citizens in the country by creating shortage and increase in prices of daily consumptions, loss of tax from imported commodities, fuel shortage, and construction materials, increasing foreign loan and investment crises.

1.4. Covid-19 Induced Educational Challenges

Currently, the outbreak of COVID-19 has resulted in the closure of schools. As a result, all global students starting from kindergarten to higher educational institutions, in general and

Ethiopian students in particular were forced to go back to their home. Wondosen and Dmtew (2020) explained that the outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic has resulted serious negative impacts on African's higher educational institutions and affecting the economy of these institutions. Currently, about 9.8 million African students in higher educational institutions were go back to their home due to the closure of higher educational institutions. Of this number, only 24% of the population has an access to the internet which is challenged by poor connection, unfair costs, and frequent power interruptions (UNESCO 2020 cited in Wondosen and Damtew 2020).

In the same way, in Ethiopia's context, the COVID-19 pandemic has heavily challenging the education sector of Ethiopia starting from kindergarten to higher educational institutions. Currently, in Ethiopia, 169 higher education institutions have been closed up due to the outbreak and the rapid expansion of COVID-19 pandemic. As a result, 757, 175 projected higher education students were forced to go back their home (UNESCO 2020 cited in Wossen 2020). The outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic has not only affecting the pace of teaching and learning rather the economy of these institutions (Wossen 2020). Additionally, millions of secondary and primary school students are currently out of their school studies.

The analysis indicates that the closure of tertiary schools resulted in limited research focus area. Currently, it is possible to say all Ethiopia's public universities have given ultimate priority to COVID-19 pandemic oriented research. This may affect the previously planned urgent research activities and community services. Besides, COVID-19 may pave the way for corrupt higher education institutions leaders to use government and citizens' resources that have been allocated for higher educational institutions to personal profit. This can affect the sustainable development path of the country.

Besides, hundreds thousands of teachers and administrative staffs that have been employed by private education institutions will going to lose their job due to shortage and absence of monthly salary. This may result human, economic, and social crises on the life of the staffs that are forced to loss their job because of COVID-19 pandemic and their families. Generally this is the expected challenge for Ethiopia's government and education sector.

1.5. COVID-19 Induced Law sector challenges

Due to the outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic, the Ethiopia's judiciaries and justice offices have minimized to consider the law breaking reports by different victim people. Peterman et al. (2020) explained that during the period of social crises such as civil unrest, natural disasters such as drought and flooding, economic uncertainty and pandemic outbreak like COVID-19 pandemic usually creates fear and uncertainty on people's live. This can be creating a conducive and enabling environment for the occurrences of different physical, social, psychological and economic violence. Accordingly, women and children are among the victims of different types of violence during the bad incidences indicated above.

As United Nations (2020, 2) pointed out, as the COVID-19 pandemic deepens economic and social stress coupled with restricted movement and social isolation measures, gender-based violence is increasing exponentially. Many women are being forced to 'lockdown' at home with their abusers at the same time that services to support survivors are being disrupted or made inaccessible. Besides, there are different experiences of gender based violence in Ethiopia, even before the outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic in the country. This is the challenging area of the Ethiopia's social protection policy since it is difficult to control domestic violence against women and children.

The implication of the above justification is that during COVID-19 pandemic there is great situation to see crimes committed by different individuals and different parts of the country. If citizens lack to get timely justice services from legal sector, lawlessness, anarchy and social revolution will be increased and provoke. This can disturb the government operation to administer citizens in effective and efficient way.

Public Administration and politics related challenges can affect the smooth functioning of the legal sector in slowing down of the COVID-19 pandemic. The current political and public administration challenges are weak reform in building political administrative capacity at all levels, the continuation of past political distrust among some political parties affects the institutional response to COVID-19 pandemic, weak inter-sector linkage, armed clashes between government soldiers and other forces in some areas (Human Rights Watch 2020), non-participatory and top down political planning inherited from past regime(Hagmann and Abbik

2011 cited in Bacha 2020) and inadequate attention to public administration creates mistrust among civil servants and administrative agents. The fear is that when the power holders systematically reducing down the active servants in the name of staying at home strategies, there is opportunity of corruption by some political and public administrators (Bacha 2020)

Besides, the COVID-19 pandemic has resulted election period postpone. “The scheduled Ethiopian National election, in August 2020, is postponed creating a constitutional and political crisis” (Bacha 2020:1). Political election by its nature requires mass gatherings, and high mobility. It seems the Ethiopia’s government gives a priority area for human health rather than politics. This is good. But some politicians who have an interest to hold political power push citizens to have an election on the time frame putted by Ethiopia’s election board before and motivated people for revolution and to develop mistrust on government administration. The analysis indicated that the Ethiopia’s legislative, executive and judiciary organs are expected to strongly work together to prevent lawlessness challenges that may be arises due to power needy politicians. Besides, weak administration is among the causes of law breaking by different groups. Hence, the legal sector and the public administration are expected to have strong cooperative work than before.

1.6. Covid-19 Induced Humanitarian challenges in Ethiopia

"COVID-19 is “the latest humanitarian challenge faced by the government of Ethiopia and humanitarian partners in the country” (National Disaster Risk Management and United Nations office for the coordination of Humanitarian Affairs 2020, 2). The humanitarian challenges that affect the effort of government and humanitarian organizations to slowdown the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic are 470,000 citizens in different parts of the country are currently challenged by flood, the outbreak of Cholera in Somali and SNNP regions, which is affected 150 and 400 people respectively and the re-emergence of Guinea Worm Disease in Gambela region, restricted transport and travel mobility, mass gathering and face to face communication, and gradual increase of malnutrition from 800, 000 to the estimated 3.5 million cases. Furthermore, COVID-19 occurrence is happening in Ethiopia on the time when 7 million people need aids from speedy philanthropic organizations (HRP 2020), unresolved problem of 700, 000 refugees in different parts of the country, climate change induced disasters and conflict induced displacement are among the challenges that are exposing millions of citizens to various kinds

vulnerabilities that needs the strong engagement of humanitarian hand (National Disaster Risk Management and United Nations office for the coordination of Humanitarian Affairs 2020).

This implies that unless all international and giant government and non-governmental organizations will cooperate with Ethiopia's government and nations, sever and unmanageable humanity crises will go to happen. Furthermore, the time is the time where all Ethiopians have to cooperate and work together to overcome all COVID-19 pandemic induced humanitarian challenges.

Additionally, during the state of emergency their might be violation of human rights by assigned government agents. It requires critical attention of government and human right watches on how how-COVID-19 prevention strategies are implemented during the state of emergency.

2.7. COVID-19 induced social life challenges

Ethiopia is among those countries that have rich social relationship between people. Ethiopia's people have a strong culture of working together, sharing happiness and grief incidents together. Life at individualism level is strange for Ethiopians. The culture from who we are can determine our life style. Increasing social distances between people is among the COVID-19 prevention strategies that have been identified by WHO (2020). It is difficult to minimize social life to individualism at once. Besides, still rural urban interaction is very high in market areas, and still people are fully participated in wedding and funeral events. This is something new for Ethiopia's people who have not the experience of individual life. Due to this reason, realizing social distance strategy by WHO to slow down the spread of the pandemic is very difficult.

2. Covid-19 Induced Opportunities for Ethiopia

It is undeniable fact that COVID-19 pandemic has resulted different economic, political, social, cultural and environmental changes across the world. The COVID-19 changes are continuing to happening in Ethiopia in both negative and positive ways. The COVID-19 pandemic induced changes have been discussed above. Whereas some of the COVID-19 pandemic induced opportunities in Ethiopia are discussed according to the following:

2.1. COVID-19 Pandemic, interdependence and mutual supports among Ethiopia's social institutions

Until the outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic, there was some mutual distrust between some social institutions like the political, economic and religious institutions due to inadequate administrative

practices, inflation, religion and ethnic based conflicts and displacements. It is possible to remember as what has been happening in Somali, Amhara, Oromia and in different parts of Ethiopia's regional states in 2017, 18/19. For instance, in the past three years, some groups who have a desire to get personal benefit from conflict between religious institutions have played a role in creating religion based conflicts. As a result, different religious institutions were burnt, different religion followers and leaders were killed by fanatic individuals.

Due to this reason, there was loss of trust towards government's administration system by citizens in the country. There were tension, hate and mistrust between different institutions. Likewise, because of ethnic based violence, millions of people were displaced from their village and thousands of people were killed by brutal people because of their ethnicity. However, since the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic, the news of ethnic conflict induced displacement news was minimized, or there are fewer tendencies to hear them. COVID19 has created peace and unity between nations. The pandemic created thinking for common goal ability. But, this does not mean that such kinds of human right violation, mistrust and displacements are fully controlled.

The outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic has strengthening the collaboration between social institutions in Ethiopia. The pandemic has created an opportunity between nations to stand together regardless of religious, ethnicity, and political ideology, and education, cultural and economic backgrounds to slow the pandemic virus expansion.

In the month of March 2020, Ethiopia's religious institutions have requested the Ethiopia's government to facilitate prayer time through public Medias. The Ethiopia's Government is accepted the religious institutions request to support the prayer request by Ethiopia's religious institutions. Accordingly, all religious institutions are stand together through prayer to slow the rapid expansion of COVID-19. This implies that, COVID-19 pandemic has not only strengthening relationship between religious institutions; rather relationship between political institutions and religious sectors.

Besides, from what I have observed and experienced, the COVID-19 pandemic has strengthened the relationship between parents and their children, or relationship between family members. The reason behind is that due to the outbreak of the pandemic, employees in most of the government and non-governmental organizations are forced to stay their home. This is best opportunity to

strengthening relationship between husbands and wives, and their children. Children have gotten a full consideration and nurturance from their parents.

2.2. COVID-19 Pandemic Strengthened Humanitarian Practices

Due to the outbreak of the pandemic, almost all people in the country have given material, intellectual and self-scarification supports for the health care centers and government. Private companies and rental house owners have freed their customers from house rent payments. Additionally, the government has freed companies from annual taxes. Both public and private companies including banks have contributed millions of dollars to slow the rapid spread of the COVID-19 pandemic. Furthermore, the Government of **Prime Minister Dr. Abiy Ahmed** had made a call for citizens to have “**ማድ ማጋራት**”, meaning sharing meal together, or giving food for those people who do not have access to food. Based up on the call of the prime minister and personal initiation Ethiopian peoples have shared their meal for those people with no access to food during the COVID-19 pandemic. Hence, all the above mentioned tasks have played their vital role in strengthening the humanitarian practices in the country.

2.3. COVID-19 pandemic, research and innovation skills

The outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic creates best opportunity by creating critical thinking abilities of people. Accordingly, the Ethiopia’s government and public Medias have reported that different people have created self-protection materials that are used to prevent people from such kinds of contaminations. Some companies are also engaged in sanitizer and facemask production. Artists also have used their potentials to deliver messages of COVID-19 pandemic prevention through music, drama and poem. Besides, the COVID-19 pandemic has created an opportunity for researchers to have researches, which are focused toward new uncultivated areas.

2.4. COVID-19 pandemic and the self-health care practices

In Ethiopia, thousands of people have engaged in substance abuse practices such as using psychoactive substances such as alcohol, khat and engagement in bar come and hotel commercial sex works. However, since the government has strengthened the control over illegal substance trafficking, took a measure to close on alcohols consuming centers and night clubs, and impose restrictions on movements during night time, millions of citizens have a less tendency to be exposed to various substance abuse and unprotected sex related health risks. But

this does not mean that all commercial sex work and substance abuse practices are fully controlled by government. There are areas where those practices are exercised by people in a hidden way. Some people also ignore the availability of the virus itself. So the government has to strength is control over such kinds risky health behavior to slow the rapid expansion of the COVID-pandemic. Besides, the COVID-19 pandemic has strengthened the self-hygiene care practices of citizens in the country.

Conclusion

- The COVID-19 pandemic has seriously challenging the Ethiopia's health care system, economic growth, education, political, legal, humanitarian services and social life between people.
- The COVID-19 pandemic induced consequences will affect the sustainable development efforts of the country in both short run and long run times. In the short run, the pandemic will result serious social, political, economic, cultural and mental crises. Besides, in the long run, the consequences of the pandemic will lead the country to uncontrolled national humanitarian crises.
- The COVID-19 pandemic has strengthened the humanitarian engagement in supporting vulnerable groups, social institutions relationship, increase research and innovation insights in the country.

Recommendation

There are way outs of the COVID-19 pandemic induced crises. These are:

- Sustainable collaboration and mutual supports among social institutions has to be strengthened more. Policy makers are expected to develop strategies used to strengthen the collaborative engagement of institutions in slowing the COVID-19 pandemic spread.
- Citizens in the country regardless of ethnicity, religious, educational, political and economic backgrounds have to support the stay home, restricted social contacts, and keeping self-hygiene strategies by the WHO.

- Humanitarian organizations have to strengthen their involvement in solving different kinds of COVID-19 pandemic induced humanitarian crises and the government has to provide all facilitations that support the works of humanitarian organizations.
- Researchers in higher educational institutions should have to conduct different kinds of solutions that are used to solve COVID-19 pandemic induced challenges that are facing Ethiopia today.
- Ministry of education and education experts has to design a new strategies used to control the COVID-19 pandemic transmission among students in the coming academic year.
- During the state of emergency, government and human rights watch agencies have conduct strong and continuous monitoring and evaluation operations to protect violence against human rights
- Health is above anything else, hence, the health professionals, government, researchers and the wider community of Ethiopia are expected to work together in slowing down the COVID-19 pandemic spread. Besides, maximum attention has to be given for the safety of health care workers and quality and quantity health care services.
- The public Medias are expected to deliver time based and accessible information for the country's people about the COVID-19 pandemic causes, consequences and prevention strategies, especially for the rural people without fatigue

References

- African Development Bank Group.2019. East Africa Economic Outlook: Macroeconomic developments and Prospects, and Political Economy of Regional integration
- African Union and Africa Center for Disease contro and prevention.2020. Outbreak Brief #10: Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) Pandemic Date of Issue: 24 March 2020
- African Union.2020. The Impact of the Corona Virus (COVID-19) on the African Economy
- Alegbeleye, Johnson Bamidele and Rana Kadhim Mohammed.2020. Challenges of Healthcare delivery in the context of COVID-19 Pandemic in Sub-Saharan Africa. IberoAmerican Journal of Medicine, Iraq
- Amzat, John and Oliver Razum.2014. Medical Sociology in Africa by Springer
ISBN:-978-3-319-03985-5
- Bacha Kebede Debela.2020. The COVID-19 Pandemic and The Ethiopian Public Administration: Responses and Challenges

- Center for Disease Control and Prevention, Ethiopia. 2020. Top Ten Cause of Disease by U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Center for Disease Control and Prevention
- Ethiopia's Ministry of Health. 2015. Ethiopia's Health Sector Transformation Plan (2015/16-2019/20), Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
- Ministry of Health, Ethiopia and Ethiopian Public Health Institute.2020.Notification on COVID-19 Situational Update.
- National Disaster Risk Management Coordination and United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). 2020. Ethiopia: COVID-19 Humanitarian Impact Situation Update No.1
- National Disaster Risk Management Coordination and United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). 2020. Ethiopia: COVID-19 Humanitarian Impact Situation Update No.5
- Nuwagira, Edwin and Conrad Muzoora. 2020. Is Sub Saharan Africa Prepared for COVID-19? Tropical Medicine and health
- Ozili, Peterson and Thankom Arun.2020. Spillover of COVID-19: Impact on the Global Economy, DOI: 10.2139/ssrn.3562570
- Peterman, Amber, Alina Potts, Megan O'Donnel, Kelly Thompson, Niyati Shah, Sabine Oertelt-Ptrigion, and Nicole Van Gelder. 2020. Pandemics and Violence against Women and Children by Center for Global Development, Washington
- The Food and Land Use Coalition.2020. Action Agenda for a New Food and Land Use Economy in Ethiopia
- United Nations Economic Commission for Africa.2020. COVID-19 in Africa:Protecting Lives and Economies, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
- United Nations.2020. Policy Brief: The Impact of COVID-19 on Women
- USAID AND Health System 2020. Health Facility Governance in the Ethiopian Health System
- WHO 2020. Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) Situation Report – 129
- Wondosen Tamirat, and Damtew Teferra. 2020. COVID-19 poses a Serious threat to Higher Education, By the Global Window on Higher Educations
- World Health Organization.2020. COVID-19 Response Bulletin Ethiopia, Addis Ababa
- Wossen, Mesele Tirefa.2020. The impact of COVID-19 Pandemic on Ethiopia's Higher Education Institutions