



Ethiopian Cultural Center in Belgium

የኢትዮጵያ ባህል ማእከል በቤልጅየም

NEWSLETTER ቁጥር 29 – July 26, 2021

ማውጫ Contents

Brief History of Ethiopia – Part 19: Haile Selassie - The Prewar Period (የአጼ ኃይለስላሴ ዘመን መገገሚያ እስከወረራው ጊዜ) Soon after the sudden death and swift burial of Zewditu in April 1930, Ras Tafari rose to become emperor and was proclaimed Niguse Negest Ze-Ethiopia ("King of Kings of Ethiopia") with immediate effect. The formal ceremony, however, did not take place until November when Negus Tafari was crowned Haile Selassie I, "Conquering Lion of the Tribe of Judah, Elect of God and King of Kings of Ethiopia."

ገጽ 2-5

የሰድተኛው ማስታወሻ (የመጨረሻ ክፍል)፤ ዳ.ሲ. (The Immigrant's Diary) በሁለተኛው ቃለመጠይቅ ያጋጠመችኝ ሴት ዕድሜዋ በሰላሳዎቹ አጋማሽ የምትገኝ ቀናና ቀለል ያለች የምትመስል ሴት ናት። ስለ ኢትዮጵያ የፕሬስ ሁኔታ ጠንቅቃ የምታውቅና የእኔን ጉዳይ በተመለከተ የቤት ስራዋን ሰርታ የመጣች ነች። ስለዚህ እኔ ስለ ኢትዮጵያ የፕሬስ ሁኔታ ምንም ማብራራት አይጠበቅብኝም።

ገጽ 5-6

አጭር ወቅታዊ ዜናዎች Current News ቤልጅየምዊው ዋውት ቫን አርት በቶኪዮ አሎምፒክ ለቤልጅየም የመጀመሪያውን ሜዳሊያ አስገኝቷል።

ገጽ 6

ሳምንታዊ የኮሮና ቫይረስ ሥርጭት፤ የኮሮና ቫይረስ ስርጭት አሁንም እየጨመረ ቢሆንም የመጨመር ፍጥነቱን ግን እየቀነሰ መሆኑ እየታየ ነው። ባለፉት ሁለት ሳምንታት የታዩት ስጋቶች ምናልባትም ብዙ ምርመራዎች (ለዕረፍት ለሚጓዙ ሰዎች) ስለተደረጉ ነው የሚል ግምት አለ።

ገጽ 7-8

በኢትዮጵያ የኮቪድ 19 ስርጭት በ21/07/2021(14/11/2013) በተደረገ 3,750 የላቦራቶሪ ናሙና ምርመራ 82 ሰዎች በኮሮና ቫይረስ መያዛቸው ተረጋግጧል። በአጠቃላይ እስካሁን በቫይረሱ የተያዙ ሰዎች ቁጥር 277,959 ደርሷል።

ገጽ 8-9



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Brief History of Ethiopia – Part 19: Haile Selassie - The Pre-war Period - 1930-36

Soon after the sudden death and swift burial of Zewditu in April 1930, Ras Tafari rose to become emperor and was proclaimed Niguse Negest Ze-Ethiopia ("King of Kings of Ethiopia") with immediate effect. The formal ceremony, however, did not take place until November when Negus Tafari was crowned Haile Selassie I, "Conquering Lion of the Tribe of Judah, Elect of God and King of Kings of Ethiopia."

The coronation, which was held on 2 November 1930 in Addis Ababa at St. George Cathedral, was by all accounts "the grandest of its kind in Ethiopian History". It was attended by royals and dignitaries from all over the world including the Duke of Gloucester (King George V's son), Marshal Louis Franchet d'Espèrey of France and the Prince of Udine representing King Victor Emmanuel III of Italy. Representatives of the United States, Egypt, Turkey, Sweden, Belgium and Japan were also present. Present at the lavish ceremony were also journalists, especially from the UK and the USA, including Burton Holmes, who shot the only known film footage of the event.

Haile Selassie believed from the outset that the sovereign embodied tradition as the symbol of the nation. He made sure that his coronation ceremony should display this, in front of the most distinguished dignitaries of the time, with no room for doubt. Thus, Haile Selassie took charge of the preparations, from

helping to design coronation vestments, symbols of state and uniforms to monitoring public work like the renovation of certain parts of the city itself. To use the event and advertise to the world a revitalized and renewed Ethiopia, he made sure that form defeated substance, by design. The ceremony and subsequent events were an amalgam of modern style and Ethiopian performance. They demonstrated to everyone the ability of the new leadership to mobilize and organize its population and resources.

As emperor, Haile Selassie continued to push reforms aimed at modernizing the country and breaking the nobility's authority by exploiting his new domestic and international stature. He strove to build a centralized government, a modern professional army and a national system of communications. He replaced several old-style administrators with younger Ethiopians, including the appointment of the often-controversial Dejazmach Nasibu Zamanuel (attacked as un-Ethiopian because he was a mission-educated Catholic, spoke Italian and French and wore trendy European clothes) as director of the Ministry of War.

In preceding years, in order to also have a religious independence, Ras Tafari had requested a native abune at the head of the church but failed. He had to settle for the consecration of five Ethiopian bishops to serve in the provinces while an Egyptian metropolitan remained at the helm. The emperor's major success came in the

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negotiation with the Egyptians and various international banking institutions to achieve national control over Ethiopia's currency and for the establishment of the Bank of Ethiopia. Haile Selassie managed to transform the Bank of Abyssinia into a currency-issuing state bank and the new Bank of Ethiopia opened its doors for business on 1 July 1931.

Haile Selassie capped his reforms by promulgating a constitution, which was based on the Meiji Constitution of Imperial Japan, on 16 July 1931. The constitution enshrined the rule of law while acknowledging the emperor's ultimate power to delegate authority to other institutions such as a two-house parliament, which officially opened on 3 November, presided over by Haile Selassie himself. Despite all its problems and assertions of imperial supremacy, the constitution was a progressive statement that established a framework for a united, modern government. The constitution limited the succession to the throne to the descendants of Haile Selassie, much to the resentment and disapproval of other dynastic princes. It also declared that “the person of the emperor is sacred, his dignity inviolable, and his power indisputable.” The constitution was essentially designed to provide the legal basis for complete control by the emperor of every affair of the state.

Internationally, the events were not all going Ethiopia's way anymore. Italy, having renewed its imperialist designs, was increasingly alarmed by the strengthening of Ethiopian state

apparatus. After 1931, the Italians worked to create an environment in which they might be able to destroy Ethiopia's independence before it is too late. France, having had no vital interest in the Horn of Africa except for the railway from Djibouti, began reconsidering its relations with Ethiopia and concluded that it might be time to transfer its interests there to the Italians. The reasoning for granting Italy a free hand in Ethiopia considers several scenarios, although one stands out. Rome had the resources to help build a modern Ethiopia and this involvement would dissipate Italy's nationalistic energies harmlessly and distract Mussolini from the intrigues of European great power politics.

While France was in the process of abandoning Ethiopia to Mussolini's Fascist regime, Haile Selassie was confronting Italy in the Ogaden region due to repeated infiltration from Somalia. As early as 1925, the Italians had taken control over a line of strategic water holes around several settlements in the region including Welwel and Warder. By late October 1926, the regularity of Italian patrols from these places had become obvious that Ethiopia had to protest. According to previous agreements, e.g., the Italo-Ethiopian Agreement of 1897 and the Italo-Ethiopian Treaty of 1908, Somalia's sovereign control followed a line not more than 130 miles inland. Therefore, Welwel and Warder were in no way considered Italian territory.

As a matter of coincidence or otherwise, on 23 November 1934, the Anglo-

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Ethiopian demarcation team reached Welwel and encamped close to the Italian perimeter. The Italian commander in the region first pretended as if he was not made aware of the visit but then refused to deal with the Ethiopians as equals. He then ordered the whole team to leave the area. While the British decided to comply and withdraw to Ado, the Ethiopians remained put. A war of nerves ensued until the Italians attacked during the afternoon of 5 December and a two-day battle ensued involving planes and armored cars – “man against machine” – in which the Ethiopians took many casualties and decided to retreat.

Mussolini had previously decided to take Ethiopia and the Welwel incident provided an excellent basis for further action. Ethiopia’s request for arbitration according to the Treaty of 1928 was rejected by Italy on the pretext that her aggression rendered the applicable articles irrelevant. Haile Selassie then looked to the League of Nations, complaining that Italian forces had no right being within Ethiopia’s frontiers. In hindsight, it is clear that there was almost no chance of a peaceful settlement because in December of that year, Mussolini had decided on war as the best way to destroy Ethiopia’s potential threat. It also seems that none of the then great powers could have stopped Italy from its war in Ethiopia.

Most observers, however, assumed that Ethiopia was only making diplomatic posturing and would eventually make concessions rather than fight a major European power. Harold G. Marcus puts

this succinctly. “They were not only ignorant of Ethiopia’s historic refusal to abandon its independence, but they also were mostly racists who considered blacks incompetent and irresponsible. They did not reckon on the steel spine of Haile Selassie and his compatriots’ deeply entrenched anti-Italian attitudes.”

All the while, Italy was preparing for war and calling up troops. Haile Selassie, aware that he had neither sufficient money, weapons (France had, in March 1935, barred transshipment of war materiel from Djibouti) nor enough trained troops to contain a modern force, continued to trust the League of Nation’s promise of “collective security”. Ethiopia’s argument in Geneva was that Italy was using a small incident as a pretext for war. Italy, on the other hand, evaded all accusations, and it soon became clear that it would conveniently use the league’s time-consuming procedures to prepare for war. For their part, the major powers, to appease Italy for their continental political agenda, tried to force humiliating concessions on Ethiopia. They are aware of the precarious nature of Ethiopia’s position and hoped this would soften Ethiopia’s unwillingness to consider concessions to Italy. Haile Selassie, on the other hand, hoped that the great powers would realize that the abolition of Ethiopia’s independence would destroy the league’s credibility and the plausibility of collective security as well. In the end, the appeasement was complete, and the league came up with solutions favoring the Italians. By early September, Italy had 200,000 men in the

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Horn and another 140,000 being on their way there. On 2 October, after learning that the Italians had crossed the frontiers into Awsa, the emperor signed a decree for general mobilization. The decree was read out at the national palace after the pounding of Menelik’s great war drum, the old way of calling up the army. The same day news circulated that 100,000 Italian invading troops under General Emilio De Bono had crossed the Mereb River and the war was on.

the emperor had to retreat southward and ultimately comeback to Addis Ababa, where the crown council had decided that “the emperor and his family should go abroad to symbolize Ethiopia’s refusal to accept defeat”. When Haile Selassie eventually arrived in Addis Ababa on 30 April, he was forced to accept the council’s logic that “as long as the sovereign was free and unbowed, Italian rule in Ethiopia could have no legitimacy”.

In a series of battles in Tigray, Ethiopians fought courageously with whatever weapons they had but at every engagement, Italians bombarded Ethiopian positions with air power and poison gas bombs, causing immense casualties and massive desertions. Ethiopia’s last stand, led by the emperor himself, was at the battle at May-Chew directly in the path of the Italian advance, on 31 March 1936. It was a hard-fought battle, but the outcome was no different –

Thus, on 2 May 1936, a special train carrying the emperor, his family and ranking officials left the capital for Djibouti arriving there on 3 May. The next day, they boarded a British war vessel for “five troubled years of exile and self-doubt in England”.

... to be continued

የሰደተኛው ማስታወሻ - ክፍል 4 (የመጨረሻ ክፍል) ዳ.ሲ

በሁለተኛው ቃለምልልስ ያጋጠመችኝ ሴት ዕድሜዋ በሰላሳዎቹ አጋማሽ የምትገኝ ቀናና ቀለል ያለች የምትመስል ሴት ናት። ስለ ኢትዮጵያ የፕሬስ ሁኔታ ጠንቅቃ የምታውቅና የእኔን ጉዳይ በተመለከተ የቤት ስራዋን ስርታ የመጣች ነች። ስለዚህ እኔ ስለ ኢትዮጵያ የፕሬስ ሁኔታ ምንም ማብራራት አይጠበቅብኝም። በእኔ ላይ ስለደረሰው ነገር ብቻ ማስረዳት ነው የሚጠበቅብኝ። በጣም የገረመኝና ያልጠበቅኩት ነገር ግን እኔ ቤልጅየም ከመጣቱ ስድስት ወር በፊት የጻፍኩትን ፅሁፎች ከፌስቡክ ገጹ ላይ ምን አይነት ነገሮችን እፅፍ እንደነበር አትማ ይዞ መጥታለች። እርሷ ተዘጋጅታ ከመጣችው በዕጥፍ ተዘጋጅቶ ስለነበር በጣም በቀላሉ በሶስት ሰዓት ተኩል ውስጥ ቃለ ምልልሳችን ተጠናቀቀ።

ልክ በስድስተኛው ወር የአምስት አመት የመኖሪያ ፈቃድ ማግኘት የሚያስችለኝን ፈቃድ አገኘሁ። በደስታ ውስጥ ሆኜ ምሳ ለመብላት ረጅሙን የምግብ ቤት ሰልፍ ተቀላቀልኩ። ምግብ የምንመገበው በሁለት ምድብ ነው። ከአንድ ሺ በላይ ስደተኛ ባለበት ካምፕ ውስጥ በፈረቃ መመገባችን ምንም አይገርምም።

ከቀኑ 13:00 ላይ ለምሳ በተሰለፍንበት ሜዳ ላይ ድንገት የጠፈ ድብድብ ተጀመረ። የግጭቱ መንስዔ አንድ ሶማሊያዊና አንድ አፍጋኒስታዊ ከፊት ሰልፉ ውስጥ “ጓደኛዬን አስገባለሁ አታስገባም” በሚል እሰጣ እገባ ነው። ከዛም ወደ ቡድን ፀብ ተቀየረ። ሁሉም አጠገቡ ባገኘው ነገር ተቀጣቀጠ። እኛ እንደተለመደው ወደ ማደሪያ ክፍሎቻችን ተመለስን። ፖሊሶች ካምፕን

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ወረሩት። ሀምሳ የሚሆኑ የካምፑ ስደተኞች በድብድቡ የተሳተፉ በሙሉ ተለቅመው በሉክሰምበርግና በቤልጅየም ድንበር ወደሚገኘው ካምፕ ተወሰዱ። አንድ ስደተኛ ለምሳሌ እንዲህ አይነት ጥፋት ሲያጠፋ እንደ መቀጣጫ እንዲሆን ራቅ ወዳሉ ካምፖች ይመደባል። ችግሩ ይህ ብቻ ሳይሆን ሊሰጣቸው በሚችለው የመኖሪያ ፈቃድ ላይም የራሱ የሆነ ተፅዕኖ ያመጣል። ምክኒያቱም ሪከርድ ሆኖ ይመዘገባል።

አሁን ያ ሁሉ ካለፈ አምስት ዓመት አለፈ። ከልጄና ከባለቤቴ ጋር በሰላም እየሰራን በሰላም እየኖርን ነው።

ተጠናቀቀ!!! (ለዚህ የዜና መጽሔት እንዲመጥን ተደርጎ የተቀነጨበ)

አጫጭር ወቅታዊ ዜናዎች፦

ስነድ አልባ ስደተኞች ያደረጉትን ረጅም የርሀብ አድማ አቋረጡ።

በመቶዎች የሚቆጠሩ ስደተኞች በመዲናዋ በብራስልስ በሚገኙ ሶስት ቦታዎች የርሀብ አድማ ሲያደርጉ ቆይተዋል። አንዳንዶቹ ውሃ መጠጣትም አቁመው ነበር። መደበኛ የመኖሪያ ፈቃድ ለማግኘት ተስፋ ባደረጉ ስደተኞች የተጀመረው አድማ ከMay 23 ጀምሮ የተካሄደ ሲሆን ባሳለፍነው ረቡዕ አቁመዋል። አድማው ሲካሄድባቸው ከነበሩት ቦታዎች አንዱ ቤተ ክርስቲያን ነበር። የስደተኞቹን የረሀብ አድማ በመደገፍ 30 የሚሆኑ ደጋፊዎች በጌንት ዩኒቨርሲቲ

UFO ህንጻን ከJuly 5 ጀምሮ ተቆጣጥረው ነበር። በተቃውሞው ምክንያት የመበተን አደጋ አስግቶት የነበረው የቤልጅየም ጥምር መንግሥት ለጉዳዩ እልባት ለመስጠት የተሰማማ ሲሆን ለስነድ አልባ ስደተኞች ቆርቋሪ የሆነው ማህበርም (l'union des sans-papiers pour la regularisation) መንግሥት ቃሉን ካላከበረ አድማው መልሶ እንደሚቀጥል አስጠንቅቋል።

ቤልጅየም በቶኪዮ አሎምፒክ በቢስኬት የጎዳና ውድድር የብር ሜዳሊያ አገኘች።

ቤልጅየማዊው ዋውት ቫን አርት በቶኪዮ አሎምፒክ ለቤልጅየም የመጀመርያውን ሜዳሊያ አስገኝቷል። ቫን አርት የመንገድ ውድድሩን በሁለተኝነት የጨረሰው የወርቅ ሜዳሊያ እንደሚያገኝ በሰፊው ይጠበቅ

ከነበረው ከኢኳዶርያዊው ሪቻርድ ካራፓዝ ቀጥሎ በማጠናቀቅ ነው። የቱር ደ ፍራንስን አሸናፊው ታዴች ፖጋቻር ከስሎቪብያ በሶስተኝነት ጨርሶ የነሐስ ሜዳሊያን አግኝቷል።

በመላው አገሪቱ የአየር ሁኔታ ማስጠንቀቂያ ተሰጠ።

ሮያል ሜቲዎሮሎጂ ኢንስቲትዩት (KMI) ሰሞኑን በተለያዩ የሃገሪቱ ክፍሎች ከባድ ዝናብ እንደሚጥል ተንበዩ። KMI ትንበያዎች እንደሚሰጡት ብዙ ቦታዎች በየቀኑ በአጭር ጊዜ ውስጥ በአንድ ሜትር ካሬ ከ10 እስከ 30 ሊትር ያህል ዝናብ መጠን ሊወርድ ይችላል። በምዕራባዊ የሃገሪቱ አካባቢዎች ደግሞ እስከ 40 ሊትር ያህል ሊዘንብ ይችላል።

በተጨማሪም አደገኛ ንፋስ ይኖራል ተብሎ ይጠበቃል።

ከዚህ ጋር በተያያዘ ከእሳት አደጋ አገልግሎት አስቸኳይ ያልሆነ እርዳታ ለመጠየቅ የ1722 የስልክ መስመር በመላ ሃገሪቱ ክፍት ነው። ለሕይወት አስጊ ለሆኑ ችግሮች የታወቀውን የ112 የአደጋ ጊዜ ቁጥር በመደወል እርዳታ ማግኘት ይቻላል።



Ethiopian Cultural Center in Belgium የኢትዮጵያ ባህል ማእከል በቤልጅየም

ቤልጅየም - ሳምንታዊ የኮሮና ቫይረስ ሥርጭት፤

የኮሮና ቫይረስ ስርጭት አሁንም እየጨመረ ቢሆንም የመጨመር ፍጥነቱን ግን እየቀነሰ መሆኑ እየታየ ነው። ባለፉት ሁለት ሳምንታት የታዩት ስጋቶች ምናልባትም ብዙ ምርመራዎች (ለዕረፍት ለሚጓዙ ሰዎች) ስለተደረጉ ነው የሚል ግምት አለ።

(ምንጭ: የማህበረሰብ ጤና ሳይንስ ተቋም - Sciensano)

በቤልጅየም የማህበራዊ ጤና ሳይንስ ተቋም በሳምንቱ መጨረሻ የዘገበው መረጃ የሚከተለው ነው።

- ከJuly 14 እስከ 20 ድረስ በነበረው ጊዜ ውስጥ በየቀኑ በአማካይ 1,480 ሰዎች በኮሮና ቫይረስ እንደተያዙ ታውቋል። ይህ ከሳምንት በፊት ካለው አሃዝ ጋር ሲነጻጸር **በ20 በመቶ መጨመሩን ያሳያል።** በዚህም መሠረት ወረርሽኙ ከተከሰተበት ጊዜ አንስቶ በምንኖርባት አገራችን በአጠቃላይ **1,113,465 ሰዎች** በቫይረሱ መያዛቸው ተረጋግጧል።
- በአጠቃላይ በአሁን ሰዓት **273** የኮቪድ-19 ህመምተኞች በተለያዩ ሆስፒታሎች ውስጥ በህክምና እየተረዱ ይገኛሉ። ይህ ቁጥር ከባለፈው ሳምንት ጋር ሲነጻጸር **በ14 በመቶ** ጨምሯል።
- በየሆስፒታሎቹ ካሉት የኮቪድ-19 ህመምተኞች ውስጥ **84** ታማሚዎች በጽኑ ሕመማን ክፍል በከፍተኛ እንክብካቤ ላይ ይገኛሉ። ከባለፈው ሳምንት አንጻር ሲታይ ወደዚህ ክፍል መግባት ያለባቸው ህመምተኞች ቁጥር **በ4 በመቶ** ጨምሯል። ከጽኑ ህመማን ውስጥ ሰው ሰራሽ የመተንፈሻ እርዳታ የሚያስፈልጋቸው ሰዎች ቁጥር **53** ሲሆን ካለፈው ሳምንት ጋር ሲነጻጸር **በ6 በመቶ** ጨምሯል።
- **ሆስፒታል የሚገቡ:** ከJuly 17 እስከ 23 ድረስ በየቀኑ በአማካይ **27 ሰዎች** በኮቪድ-19 ምክንያት ሆስፒታል ገብተዋል። ይህ ቁጥር ካለፈው ሳምንት ጋር ሲነጻጸር **በ25 በመቶ** ጨምሯል። ይህ ለተከታታይ ቀናት ሆስፒታል የሚገቡ ሰዎች ቁጥር በከፍተኛ ሁኔታ እየጨመረ ቢሆንም ጭማሪው ግን ከቅርብ ቀናት ወዲህ ግብ እያለ መሄዱን ያሳያል።
- **የሟዎች ቁጥር:** ከJuly 14 እስከ 20 በነበረው ሳምንት በኮሮና ቫይረስ ምክንያት በየቀኑ በአማካይ **የ1 ሰው** ህይወት ጠፍቷል። ይህ ቁጥር ከባለፈው ሳምንት ጋር ሲነጻጸር **በ36 በመቶ** ቀንሷል። በዚህ መሰረት በምንኖርባት አገራችን አጠቃላይ የሟዎች ቁጥር **25,220** ደርሷል።
- እስከ July 15 ድረስ በቤልጅየም ውስጥ **7,851,406 ሰዎች** ቢያንስ የመጀመርያውን ክትባት ወስደዋል። ይህ **82.8 በመቶ** የሚሆነው የጎልማሳ ህዝብ ቁጥር ነው። ለአካለ መጠን ያልደረሱ ልጆችን ጨምሮ ከአጠቃላይ የህዝብ ብዛት አንጻር ሲታይ ደግሞ ይህ ወደ **68.1 በመቶ** ይደርሳል። ከእነዚህ ውስጥ **5,931,284 ሰዎች** ሁለተኛውንም ክትባት ስለወሰዱ ሙሉ በሙሉ ተከትለዋል ማለት ነው። ይህ **64.1 በመቶ** የሚሆነው የጎልማሳ ህዝብ ቁጥር ሲሆን ከጠቅላላው የህዝብ ቁጥር አንጻር **51.5 በመቶ** ነው።



Ethiopian Cultural Center in Belgium

የኢትዮጵያ ባህል ማእከል በቤልጅየም

ማጠቃለያ (እስከ July 16, 2021)

የሰው ቁጥር	በጠቅላላ	ባለፉት 7 ቀናት (በየቀኑ አማካይ)	ባለፉት 14 ቀናት (በየቀኑ አማካይ)
የህመምተኞች	1.1 ሚሊዮን	1,480 (+20%)	1,357 (+146%)
የሚኞች	25,200	1 (-36%)	1 (-61%)
ሆስፒታል የገቡ	75,900	27 (+25%)	24 (+43%)
ምርመራ የተደረገላቸው	16.8 ሚሊዮን	73,500 (+16%)	68,300 (+23%)
አንድ ጊዜ የተከተቡ (>18 ዓመት)	7.9 ሚሊዮን	23,300 (-13%)	25,100 (-62%)

ተያያዥ ዜናዎች፦

የአውሮፓ መድኃኒቶች ኤጀንሲ (EMA) ዕድሜያቸው ከ12 እስከ 17 ዓመት ለሆኑ ሕፃናት የሞደርና (Moderna) ከትባት እንዲሰጥ የቀረበውን ሃሳብ አፀደቀ። ከትባቱ እስካሁን ይሰጥ የነበረው ዕድሜያቸው ከ18 በላይ ለሆኑት ብቻ ነበር። ይህ ውሳኔ ቤልጅየም ውስጥ ብዙም ለውጥ ያመጣል ተብሎ አይጠበቅም። ምክንያቱም ቀድሞውኑ የፋይዘር (Pfizer) ከትባት በሰፊው እየተሰጠ ስለሆነ ነው።

አሜሪካ ውስጥ ለኮርና ቫይረስ በጣም ተጋላጭ ለሆኑ የማህበረሰብ ክፍሎች ለሶስተኛ ጊዜ ከትባት ይሰጣቸዋል ተብሎ ይጠበቃል። አሁን በሰፊው

እየተሰጠ ያለው የፋይዘር ከትባት ከወራቶች በኋላ ከበሽታው የመከላከል አቅሙ እየቀነሰ ሊሄድ እንደሚችል በአምራቹ ፒፊዘር/ባዮኤንቴክ (Pfizer/BioNTech) እየተካሄደ ያለው ያሳያል። በዚህ ጥናት መሰረት ከመጀመሪያው 95 ከመቶ በሽታውን የመከላከል አቅም ጋር ሲነፃፀር ወደ 84 ከመቶ ይወርዳል። ከ65 ዓመት በላይ ለሆኑ ሰዎች እና የበሽታ የመከላከል አቅማቸው ደካማ የሆኑ ሰዎች ላይ ያነጣጠረው ተጨማሪ የክትባት ዘመቻ በአሜሪካ ውስጥ መቼ እንደሚጀመር ግልጽ አልተደረገም። ቤልጅየም ውስጥ ተመሳሳይ የሶስተኛ ጊዜ ከትባት ዓመቱ ሳይገባደድ ይጀመራል ተብሎ ይጠበቃል።

የኢትዮጵያ የኮቪድ-19 ስርጭት



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Ethiopian Cultural Center in Belgium

የኢትዮጵያ ባህል ማእከል በቤልጅየም

በ21/07/2021(14/11/2013) በተደረገ 3,750 የላብራቶሪ ናሙናዎች ምርመራ 82 ሰዎች በኮሮና ቫይረስ መያዛቸው ተረጋግጧል። በአጠቃላይ እስካሁን በቫይረሱ የተያዙ ሰዎች ቁጥር 277,959 ደርሷል። በሌላ በኩል 38 ሰዎች ከበሽታው ያገገሙ ሲሆን በአጠቃላይ እስካሁን ድረስ 262,588 ሰዎች ከበሽታው አገግመዋል።



ባለፉት 24 ሰዓታት ማለትም 25/07/2021 ውስጥ በተደረገ 3,481 የላብራቶሪ ናሙናዎች ምርመራ 97 ሰዎች በኮሮና ቫይረስ መያዛቸው ተረጋግጧል። በአጠቃላይ እስካሁን በቫይረሱ የተያዙ ሰዎች ቁጥር 278,543 ደርሷል። በሌላ በኩል 14 ሰዎች ከበሽታው ያገገሙ ሲሆን በአጠቃላይ እስካሁን ድረስ 262,862 ሰዎች ከበሽታው አገግመዋል።

ውድ አንባቢያን ከላይ እንደምትመለከቱት የኮቪድ 19 ስርጭትን የሚያሳዩት የመረጃ ሰንጠረዦች እንደሚገልጹት በቫይረሱ የሚያዙት ሰዎች መጠን ዝቅተኛ ቢሆንም ሁሌም እንደምንለው ጥንቃቄ አይለየን።

መልካም ሳምንት መልካም ንባብ

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