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The number of migrants arriving to Ciudad Juarez started in late October 2018, after the Caravanas arrived to Tapachula. However it wasn't until **March 2019** when the **Migration Protection Protocols (MPP)** started in Juarez and changed the asylum process. People had to attend their courts in El Paso, TX, but was forced to remain between courts in Mexico.

Official sources estimate that there were more than **10,000 migrants** in Ciudad Juarez by **July 2019**. These people were spread in a context of **urban displacement**. There were **15 self settled shelters** –installed in old churches and schools- that IOM monitored and around 2,500 people were identified in these settlements. However most of the migrants were living in rented houses, hotels or in the streets. Every person who returned from their audiences in El Paso, was offered to stay in a shelter, but only the 30% of them accepted the offer.

In response to this context, a **Collective Centre**, the **Centro Integrador Leona Vicario (CILV)**, was opened by the Federal Government, with capacity for 1,500 people. At its peak, they had around 1,000 people –most of them from Central America, uniparental families and an average of two kids per household-. Today they've around 250 people. Centro Leona Vicario was an old factory that was repaired. It has three big open spaces, where bed bunks were placed and WASH facilities outside the building. Inside of it, migrants have access to Food and NFI, Health support, Legal assistance, Psychosocial support, Formal Education for kids or Emergency Consular assistance among others.

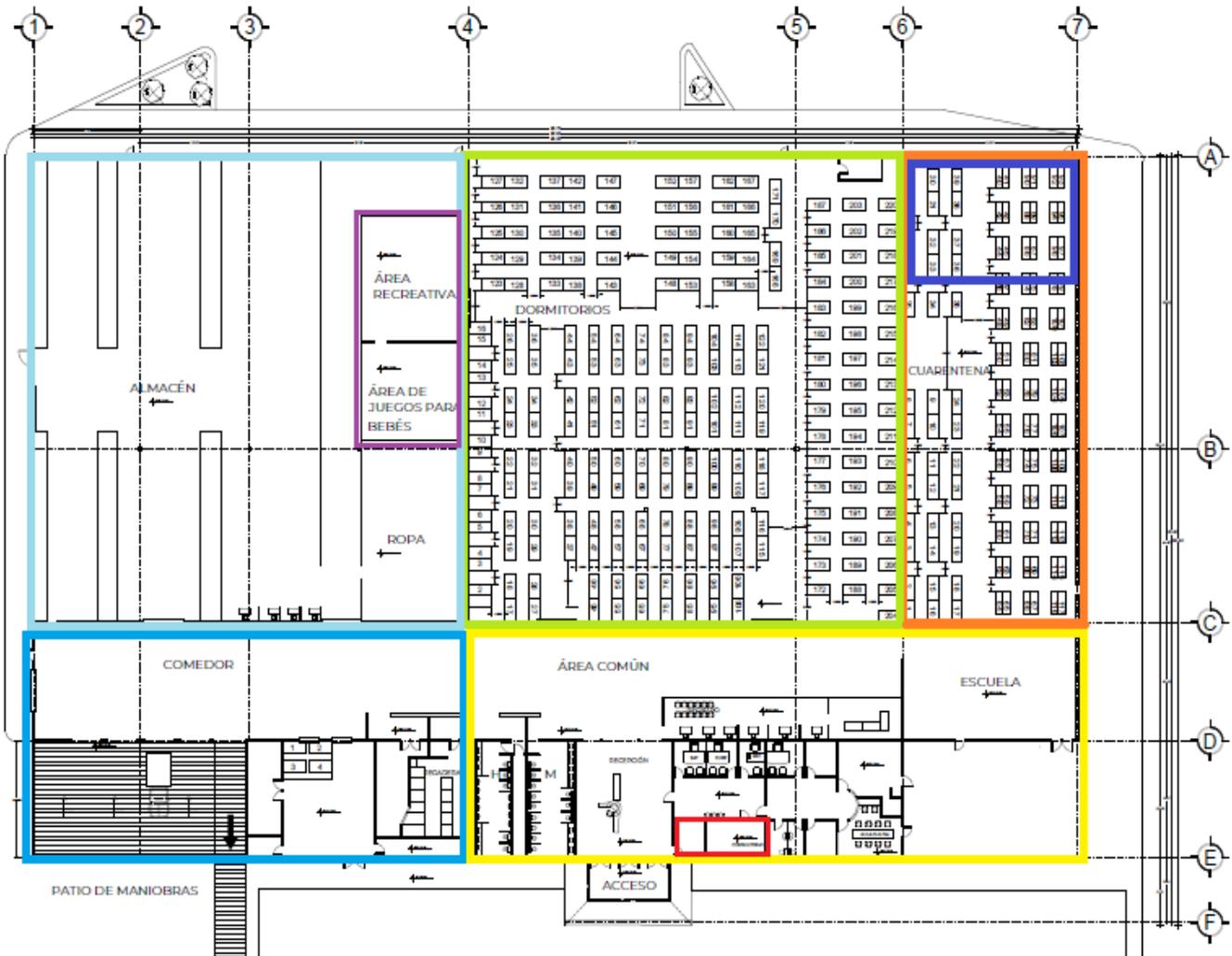
In **January 2020** there was a significant event. US authorities started sending people who started their asylum process in Tucson, Arizona, to attend their next audiences in El Paso, TX. This meant that people had to travel **650Km/400miles** by their own through a dangerous road –according to the US Consulate- with no access to assistance or protection.

By late January 2020, in Ciudad Juarez, there was a **chickenpox outbreak** that affected around 300 people in different shelters. The chickenpox was identified to have its origin in a particular shelter in Nogales, Sonora and then it spread in Juarez. Most of the people with chickenpox arrived to Collective Centre Leona Vicario, where, due to its conditions –open space with shared WASH facilities- and being 1/3 of their population kids, they had the highest number of cases. At that time, IOM started working together with the authorities to find a solution to the outbreak, first installing **isolation tents** as a rapid response. After that, the idea of having established isolation spaces gained ground. Initially the idea was to build a **mobile isolation cabin**, however during the increase of COVID-19 confirmed cases in the country, took place the construction of isolation spaces that could be used for different purposes after the pandemic.

# RESPONSE TO COVID19—LEONA VICARIO COLLECTIVE CENTRE

## INSTALLATION OF ISOLATION SPACES

Bellow is it possible to find information about the distribution of the different spaces located inside Leona Vicario Collective Centre in different colors. Also information about the .



# RESPONSE TO COVID19—LEONA VICARIO COLLECTIVE CENTRE

## INSTALLATION OF ISOLATION SPACES

<b>Settlement:</b>	Collective Centre
	Centro Integrador para Migrantes Leona Vicario (CILV)
<b>Time:</b>	10 days
	April 13th to April 24th 2020
<b>Original idea:</b>	Omar Ríos (Project Assistant - IOM Ciudad Juarez)
<b>Service Provider:</b>	ICTINOS SERVICIOS CONSTRUCTIVOS, SA
<b>Budget:</b>	MXN 506,340.00 \$ - USD 23,015 \$ <i>(Exchange Rate: USD 1\$ - MXN 22\$)</i>

### TECHNICAL DETAILS

Construction of **six cabins** of 6.0 m x 6.0 m x 3.0 m high in **two** different **sections** of three cabins each one. Each cabin is build with **drywall** of 1/2" and post of 2 1/2" @ 40 cm of distance. It includes **vinilic Paint** of 4" with aluminum gates with 2" of thickness, of 3.60 m x 2.10 m and **tempered glass** of 6 mm. The doors are **Hawaiian curtain** of 1.20m x 2.40 m and 6" with stripes that have a 25% of overlap.

### MEDICAL OPERATION

Leona Vicario Collective Centre, installed by the Federal Government in Ciudad Juarez, has staff from the medical authorities of the federal government (Instituto Mexicano del Seguro Social (IMSS)).

Their team, that works in the center 24 hours, has a medical area, that has two different departments: the medical department and the psychosocial department. This second one is reinforced by local and international civil society organizations that are allowed to work inside the facilities.

All migrants who enter into the center, passes a medical review that allows doctors to determine if there's a medical need that might be attended or not. This medical area provides first level attention to all migrants who need it.

In case there is a need for someone to have access to a second level of attention, since the Mexican law establishes that the state authorities are the ones who have to lead the medical attention in it's region, a coordination system between medial authorities has been developed and migrants will be moved to state hospitals using state authorities ambulances. In August 2020, the center celebrated it's first birthday. During this first year a total of 12,354 medical checks took place in the center, 6,935 for woman and 5,419 for men. 194 of these cases were referred to a second level of attention with the state authorities. The most requested medical services were traumatismos, births and hospitalizations.

Despite the increase of confirmed cases of COVID19 in the region by late March 2020, Leona Vicario Collective Centre didn't had confirmed cases until late May 2020, when 12 people had all the symptoms established at the operational definition, those migrants where moved to the quarantine area and installed in the isolation spaces –constructed by IOM– together with their families, being a total of 17 people the ones that where isolated. Together with the state authorities, PCR tests where made being all of them positive.

However, looking into the of medical attention statistics of May 2020, a total of 160 attentions related with respiratory problems took place. Also, during that month, staff working in the center was reduced from 50 to 14 people due to COVID19 symptoms.



# RESPONSE TO COVID19—LEONA VICARIO COLLECTIVE CENTRE

## INSTALLATION OF ISOLATION SPACES

### INSTALLATION PROCESS

Before any idea, several meetings took place with the federal and state health authorities who work in Ciudad Juarez and had been involved in the response to migrants since 2019. After agreeing everyone on the idea of building the isolation spaces instead of the cabin or simply using tents the job was to identify a service provider that could deliver what was being asked. In El Paso, TX, several initiatives took place since the COVID19 had a faster spread on the other side of the border. However, administrative and legal aspects it wasn't possible to hire any of them. Finally Ictinos construction services, a company with whom IOM's architect shared the idea said that was possible to build the spaces in an urgent way and taking into account all health authorities recommendations. The construction process took around ten days and joint visits among health authorities, Leona Vicario's coordination team, the Service Provider and IOM took place.

### INSTALATION: PHASE I



### INSTALATION: PHASE II



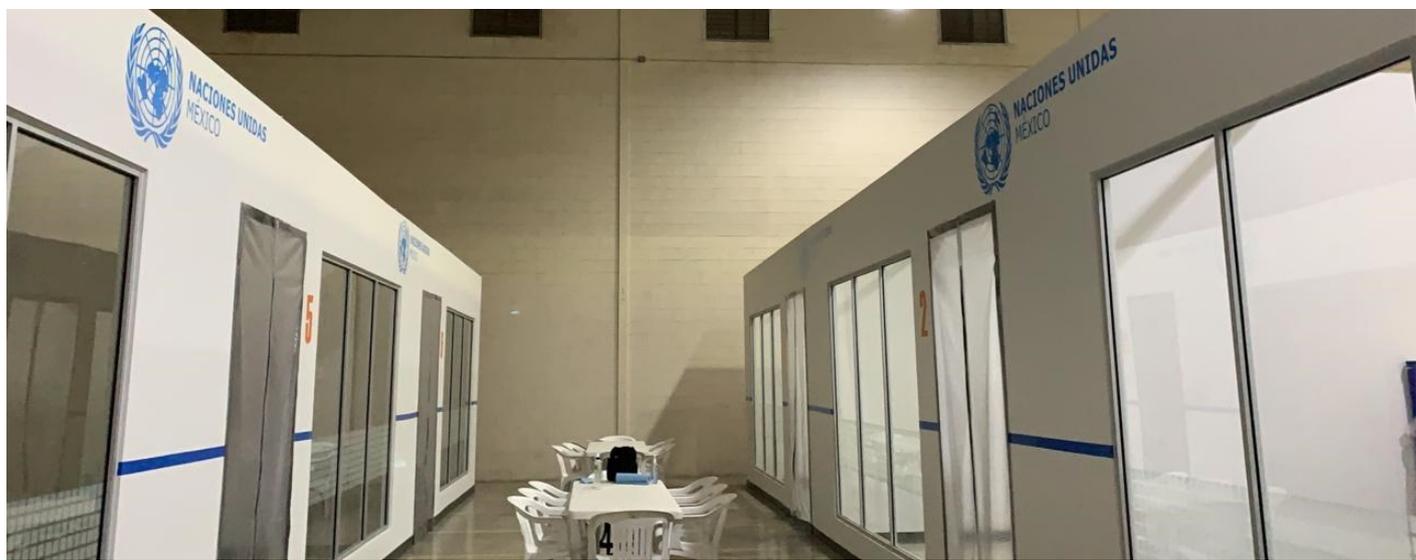
# RESPONSE TO COVID19—LEONA VICARIO COLLECTIVE CENTRE

## INSTALLATION OF ISOLATION SPACES

INSTALACION: PHASE III



INSTALACION: PHASE IV



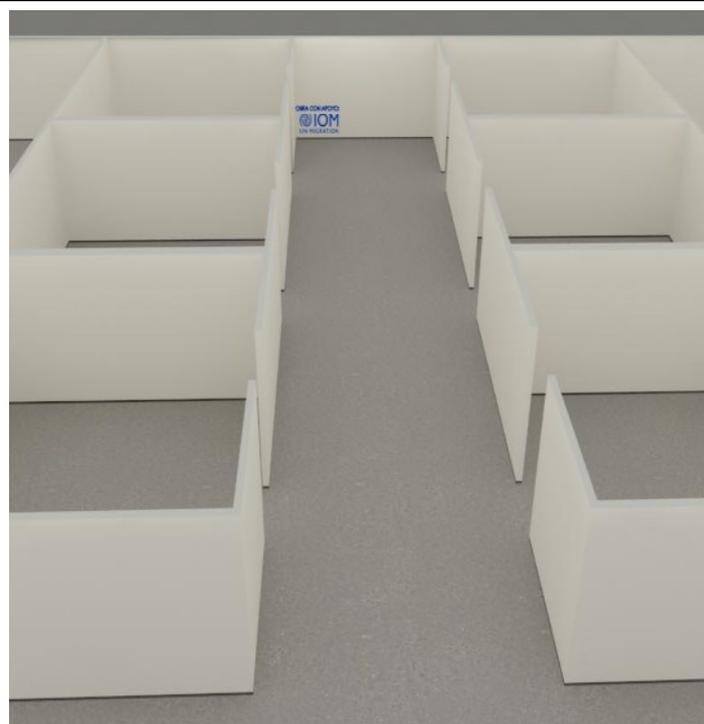
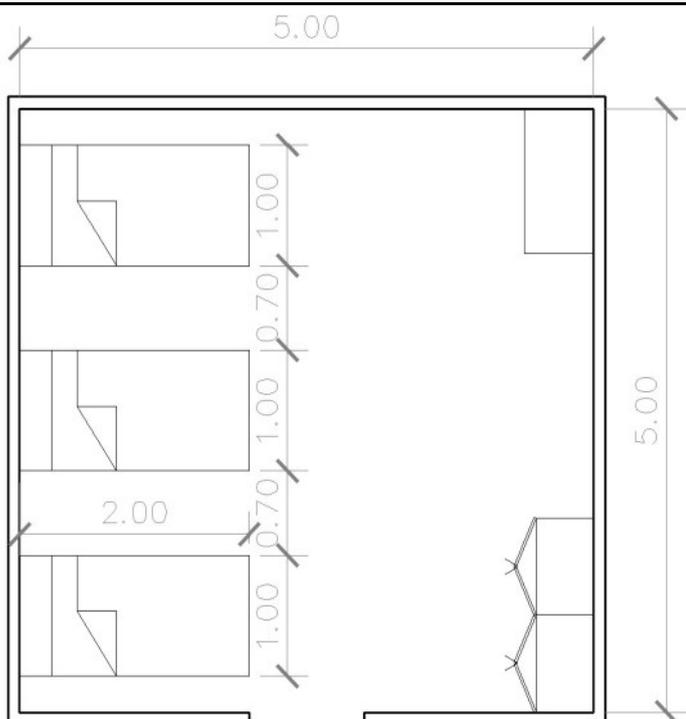
# RESPONSE TO COVID19—LEONA VICARIO COLLECTIVE CENTRE

## INSTALLATION OF ISOLATION SPACES

### OTHER ASPECTS

The **isolation spaces** were designed in order to have capacity for **six people** and it is a **bedroom** with space for drawers so people can bring their things with them. Since the walls are 3 meters high, the virus doesn't spread across the building according to medical authorities that were consulted before building the spaces. Since this isolation spaces are located inside the quarantine area with a direct access to the patio, showers and latrines were placed for each isolation space.

*OBSERVATION: The designs shown below are the initial ones. The spaces were adapted to the space that the center offered to IOM as it's showed in page 2 of this document.*

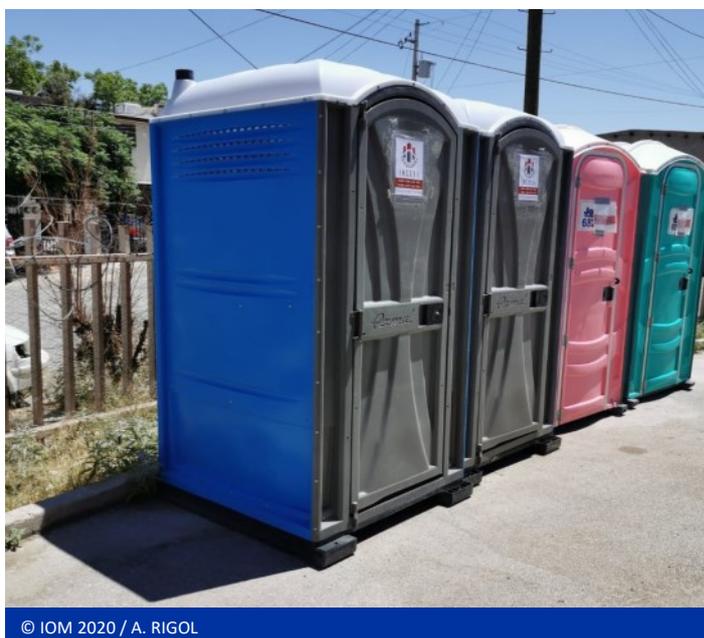


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# RESPONSE TO COVID19—LEONA VICARIO COLLECTIVE CENTRE

## INITIAL PROJECT: ISOLATION CAPSULE

### ISOLATION CAPSULE

As mentioned on page 1, the initial idea that IOM presented to the federal government of Mexico was the design of an **Isolation Capsule** that would provide isolation conditions for the people staying at the collective center –the design is showed in the pictures bellow). The capsule was designed in order to have capacity for **four people** and it has its own **bedroom** and **washing facilities**. Also, a **ventilation system** was placed on the roof so the contaminated air wasn't thrown to the lateral of the capsule where was most likely to have people.

The original idea was to adapt the capsule in a way that will allow to be **moved to the different shelters** in the city that might need that infrastructure since a trucking company from the private sector company offered support with a truck if it was needed.

Finally the idea was not implemented since the cost of this idea was a little higher than what was estimated.



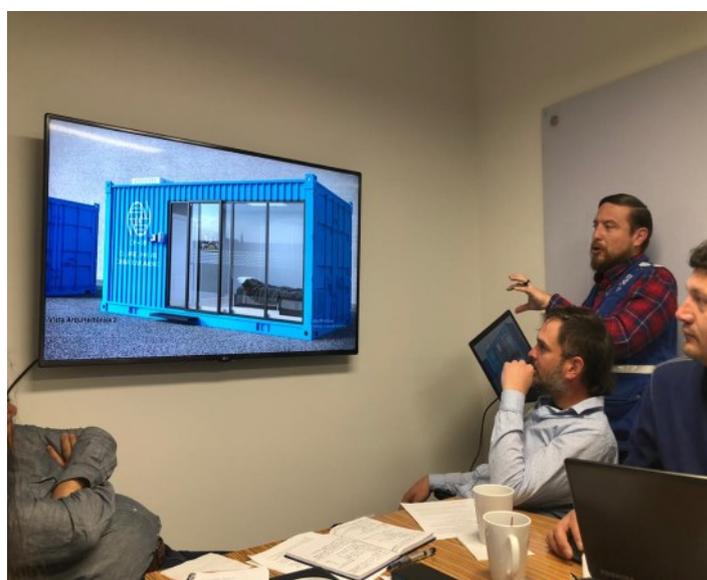
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