

Ethiopia: Emergency Shelter and NFI Cluster Monthly Coordination Meeting

December 29, 2023

Agenda

1. Response progress against the Mid-Year Review (MYR) plan
2. ESNFI Cluster humanitarian situation update
 - Tigray
 - Somali
 - Southern Oromia
3. Good practice –FIDO
4. ES/NFI 2024 priorities
 - AoB
 - M&E training

Review of Action Points of the Previous Meeting

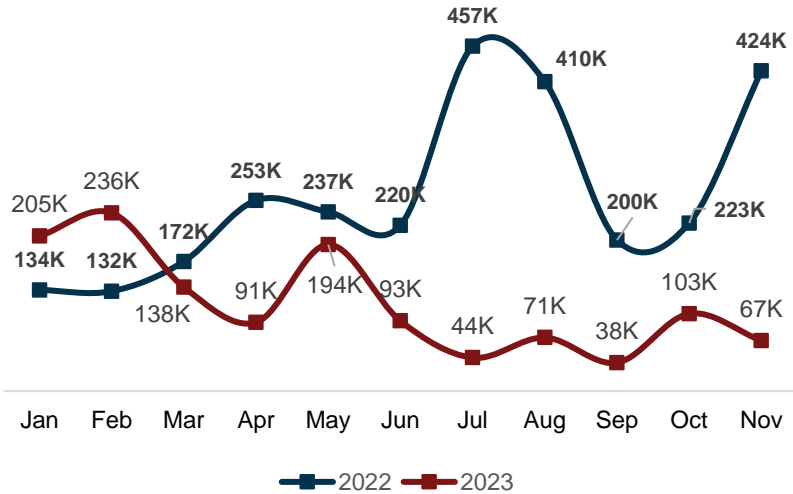
	Action Points	Responsible	Status
1	Tigray sub-national cluster to prepare and share a snapshot of shelter maintenance/rehabilitation needs	Tigray Sub-national Cluster	Ongoing
2	The cluster strategizes and uses the systematic approach of shelter maintenance/rehabilitation activities to avoid vandalization and multiple-time maintenance for a single shelter.	Tigray Sub-national Cluster	
3	The cluster to look for better local solutions for maintenance of shelters with protracted IDPs (SC4) and need periodic maintenance all the time, as donors are losing interest in donating such kinds of interventions	Cluster	
4	Cluster to look at multi-sectoral dynamics/livelihood needs to avoid protection risks when providing cash for rental support in Tigray.	Cluster	Ongoing
5	Review the Google Sites prototype and provide your FEEDBACK	Partners	Ongoing

1. Response Progress Against the Sectoral Plan

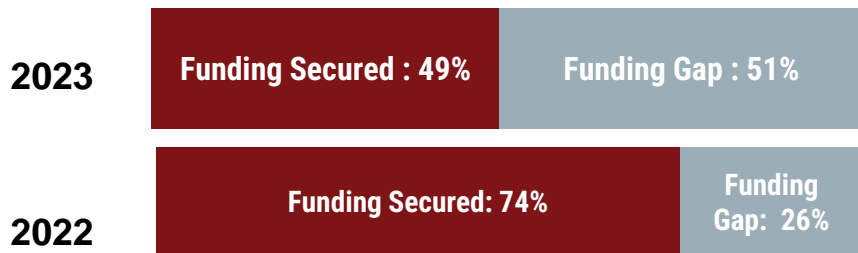
ES/NFI Cluster Response Progress as of 30 November 2023



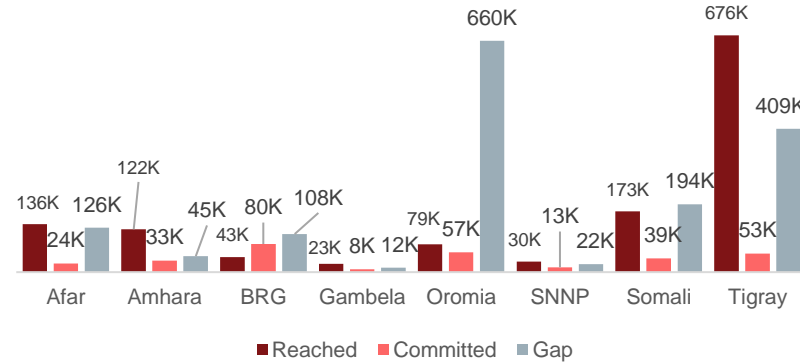
2023 vs 2022 Comparisons as of the end of November



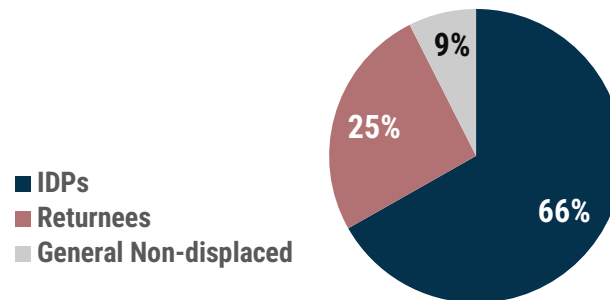
2023 vs 2022 Comparisons: Funding Status



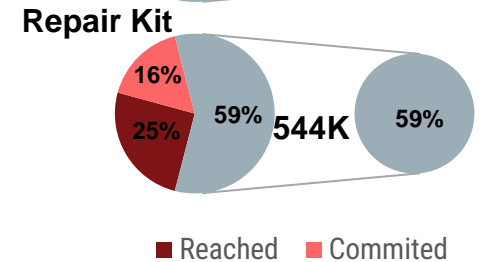
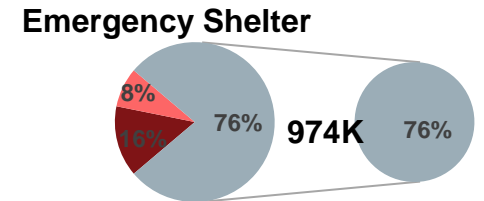
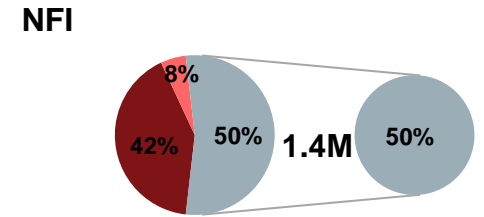
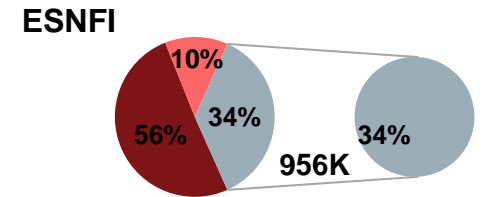
Response Progress by Region



Response Progress by Population Group



Response Progress by Activity



ES/NFI Cluster Partner Presence as of 30 November 2023

Reached by Demographics

51% Female Reached
49% Male Reached

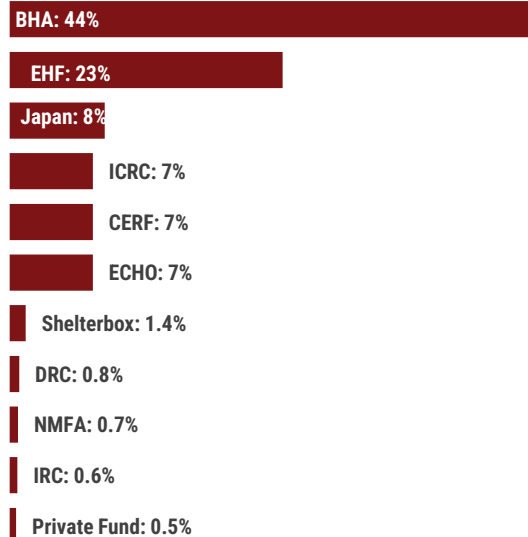


582,503 (45%)
Children Reached (<18 Years)



115,961 (9%)
People with disabilities

Top Ten Funding contributors Donors



Cumulative # of Partners who reported, Jan – Nov
47



Regions
8
(out of 11 targeted)

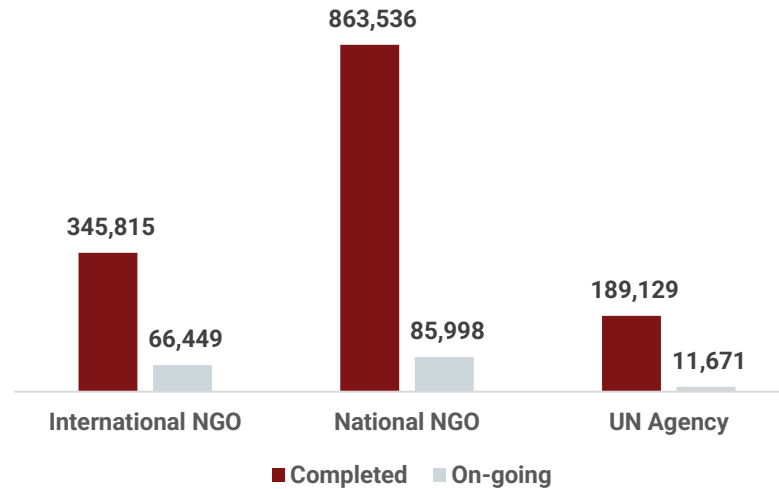


Zones
50
(out of 65 targeted)

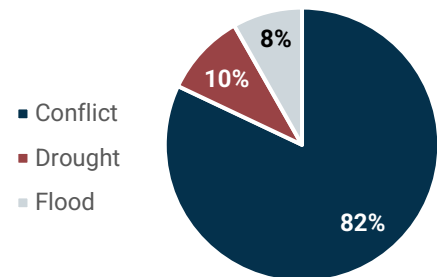


Woredas
198
(out of 386 targeted)

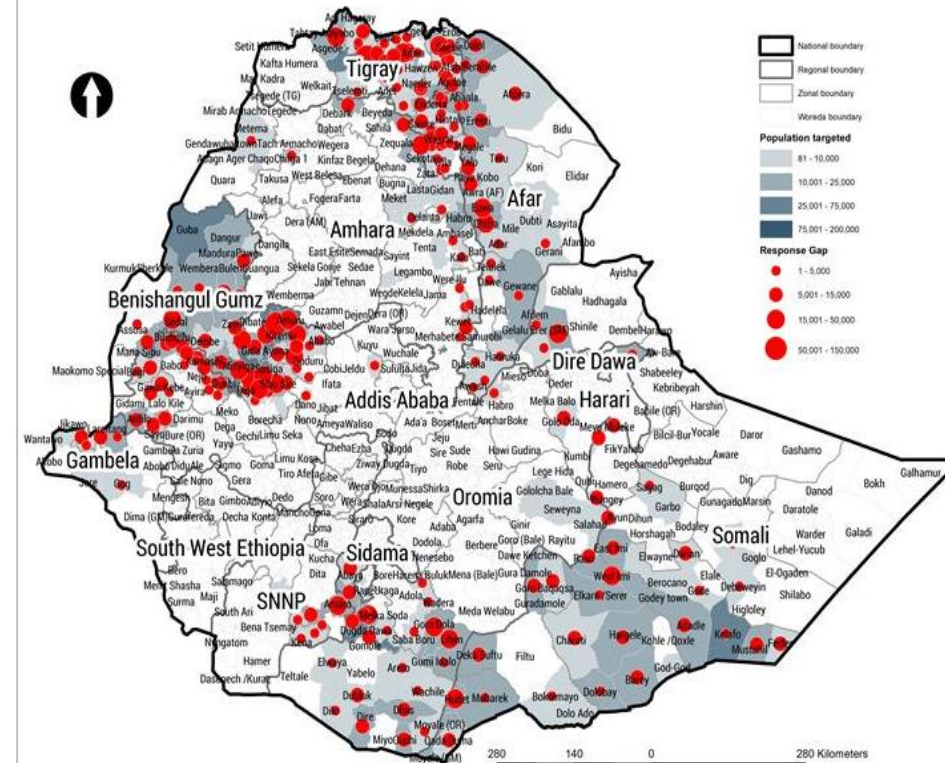
of Beneficiary Reached by Partner type



of Beneficiary Reached by Emergency type



Response Trend and Gap



2. ES/NFI Cluster Humanitarian Situation Update



ES/NFI situation

These factors have led to a significant increase in the number of IDPs, who have been living in substandard conditions for the past three years



Overcrowded Conditions: IDPs displaced during the war and new arrivals are living in highly overcrowded, precarious conditions



Insufficient Accommodation: collective sites for the resettlement of IDPs are insufficient to accommodate large influxes of IDPs, and even if resources were available, there are not enough rental facilities to accommodate all IDPs



Dismantling of Mai Dimu Site: the decision to dismantle the Mai Dimu site without utilizing the resources in the camp will further exacerbate the need for shelter

Response



Cash for Rent: cluster partners are responding to the shelter needs

- CRS/ADCS and NRC: targeting evictions
- NRC and IOM: targeting new arrivals in Endabaguna



ES/NFI Kit:

- NRC and SCI targeting new arrivals and protracted displacements that didn't receive assistance in Tahtay Adiyabo, Shire, and Endabaguna
- IOM distributed ES kits with cash for IDPs in Shimblina



Repair Kit: Returns support in

- Maekel Adiyabo (DPO/RRF)
- Tahtay Adiyabo (DPO/BHA)
- Asgede (IOM/ECHO)
- Adi Daero (CRS/ADCS)
- Seyemti Adiyabo (CRS/ADCS)



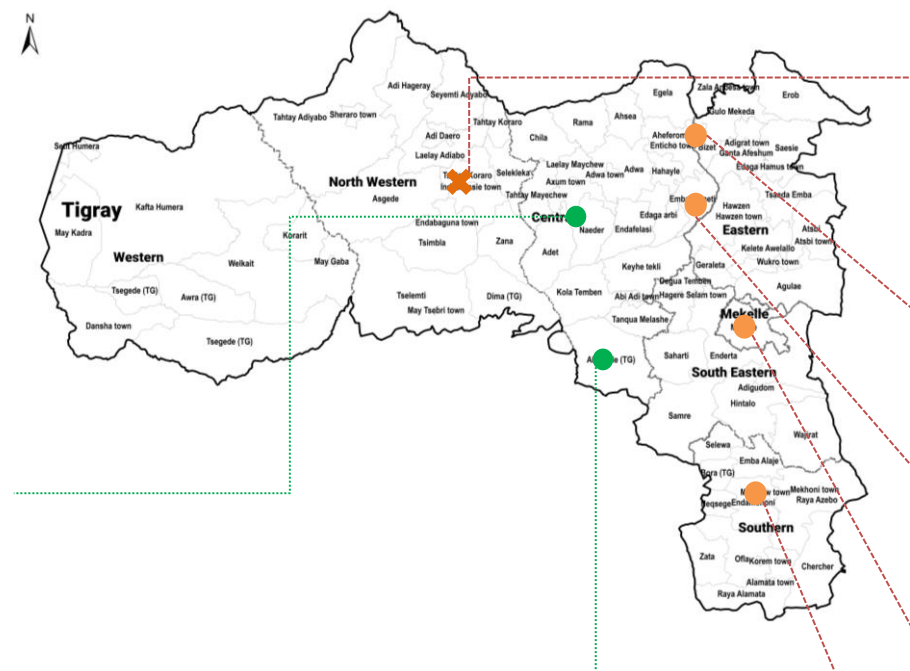


RETURN

1.5M IDPs were returned to their place of origin, out of which 24,938 HH/105,878 individuals were part of the facilitated returning program particularly in the accessible areas. Cluster partners are able to assist 187,067 individual returnees in providing NFI and repair kits

Central Zone: a total of 32,938 houses have been damaged during the conflict in 16 woredas of central zone. The need for repair kit is increasing

Returnees affected by drought: 36 woreda 213 kebeles have been extremely affected by the drought, as a result a large number of returnees are re-returning to the previously hosted sites and host community to seek humanitarian assistance. 2,652 HHs were displaced from Abregele due to drought



CHALLENGES

- **Absence of timely government decision** on the relocation and cash for rent issues
- **Lack of NFIs and repair kit** for the newly displaced people, maintenance of existing sites and returning IDPs

RELOCATIONS

The government has decided to decommission the Maidmu IDP site and to have 15 sites overall in the region, either new or existing, waiting for a formal letter from the interim president on this regard. However, ES/NFI cluster does not support new site development as other completed sites not used

Adigrat: the zonal and town government authorities are proposing alternative solutions such as shelter constructions (expansion of Ex-UNMEE site, government buildings with existing facilities), and commission site

Abiyi Adi: to resume educational activities, the administration requested OCHA and clusters to relocate IDPs from schools to market shade and metal work workshop and to maintain the shelters and WASH facilities in the proposed sites

Mekelle: IDPs who were planned to be relocated to SC4 were unfit to return to their place of origin and stay in Mekelle schools. However, cluster partners have very limited resources to maintain the vacant shelters in SC4. We need to make sure whether IDPs are willing to be relocated.

Maichew: 200 HHs will be relocated from school to old education office, IOM has planned to distribute ES kit and to cover the labor costs of the construction by government or IDP themselves.



Flood Situation Overview

- More than **76% of the flood-displaced persons have returned** to their places of origin. Even though returns are happening the Shelter and NFI need remains a priority next to Food
- **Woreda to Woreda access** has improved. However, in some woredas, accessing the IDP sites at Kebele level is still challenging
- IDPs have returned to their damaged shelters with a need for **repair support**, i.e., shelter repair materials (industrial) and cash for locally available shelter materials, including labor costs, which is the best response option currently
- The rest who are displaced mostly live in open, safe areas where they were evacuated with poor makeshift shelters
-
- In some visited locations, IDPs are exposed to both **health and protection risks** due to overcrowding and inappropriate shelters at the site
- **Conflicts/New Clashes** have been reported in parts of the **Western Siti zone**. The situation is, however, **not assessed**. There are anticipated displacements



Southern Oromia Inter-Agency Access Mission



East Borana zone

- Zone is hosting an IDP caseload of 50,667HHs/262,026 individuals in 8 woredas.(source: ZBGO)
- Goro Dola(73,278), Liban(63,312), Gumi Eldalo(43, 151), and Dhas(40,628) are the top 4 woredas with large numbers of IDPs.
- Drought, conflict, and flash floods were the main drivers of the displacement.
- IDPs living in the host community in peaceful co-existence.
- Overcrowding of multi-families with multi-sex in non-partitioned makeshift shelters and rental facilities has resulted in women, girls, and children being exposed to multi-protection risk.
- Lack of cash and income opportunities leads girls and young age women to harmful negative coping mechanisms.
- The government relocated 8,631 HHs/30,985 individuals for the reason of the safety and security of the IDPs.
- ESNFI needs are reported as very critical in the zone



Guji zone

- The zone is hosting 22,006HHs/148,041 individual IDPs in four woredas at 13 IDP sites of the zone; Saba Boru, Agawayu, Wadera, and Girja woredas.
- Drought and conflict with public health emergencies are the main drivers of the displacement.
- The affected woredas in the zone are the most neglected as there is no humanitarian partner presence and no response for the affected population.
- Saba Boru woreda, Derme IDP site- the big spontaneously established camp accommodating more than 3000HHs/close to 17,000 individual IDPs with critical ESNFI, WASH, Food, and health/nutrition support needs was visited by inter-agency access team.





Continue.....



Guji zone Cont..

- The host community has provided shelter materials, indicating peaceful coexistence.
- Land has been allocated by the woreda town administration for each household, indicating no risk of forced eviction
- No CCCM or camp coordination. No service provisions by humanitarian partners except Caritas have constructed two communal latrines.
- No ESNFI has been provided since their arrival, and the need for ESNFI is critical. No bedding, kitchen, or hygiene sets. No water storage and IDPs have very few resources shared in 5 to 7 families, which has exposed them to some communicable diseases.
- All the IDPs prefer to permanently settle where they are- Derme IDP site with durable shelter solutions and other livelihood provisions.



→ West Guji zone

- The zone is hosting 32,764HHs/165,857 individual IDPs in 8 woredas of the zone;
- Drought and conflict with public health emergencies are the main drivers of the displacement.
- Denial of recognition of the existence of IDPs in the zone despite the presence of a neglected large number of IDPs.
- Suro Berguda woreda, Gelana Metari IDP site/kebele- accommodating more than 700HHs/close to 4000 individual IDPs with critical ESNFI, Food, and health/nutrition support needs was visited by inter-agency access team.
- No services were provided except the government provided them with some partial NFIs (blanket, plastic sheet, and utensils) during the displacement. Food and shelter are the top critical need
- The IDP communities are living peacefully in the host community through land provisions and prefer to stay and settle where they are



Challenges

- Lack of resources, Limited or no humanitarian response capacity- Partner's project is on the way to phasing out
- Fluid Security situation
- Lack of Consistent and verified IDP data
- Bureaucratic implements in some woredas to collaborate

Way forward

- Collective Advocacy
- Humanitarian coordination

3. Good Practice- Fayyaa Integrated Development Organization (FIDO)

Fayyaa Integrated Development Organization

**PDM Findings of Cash For Rent Project in Gida
Ayana District of East Wollega Zone, Oromia
Region**

Agenda

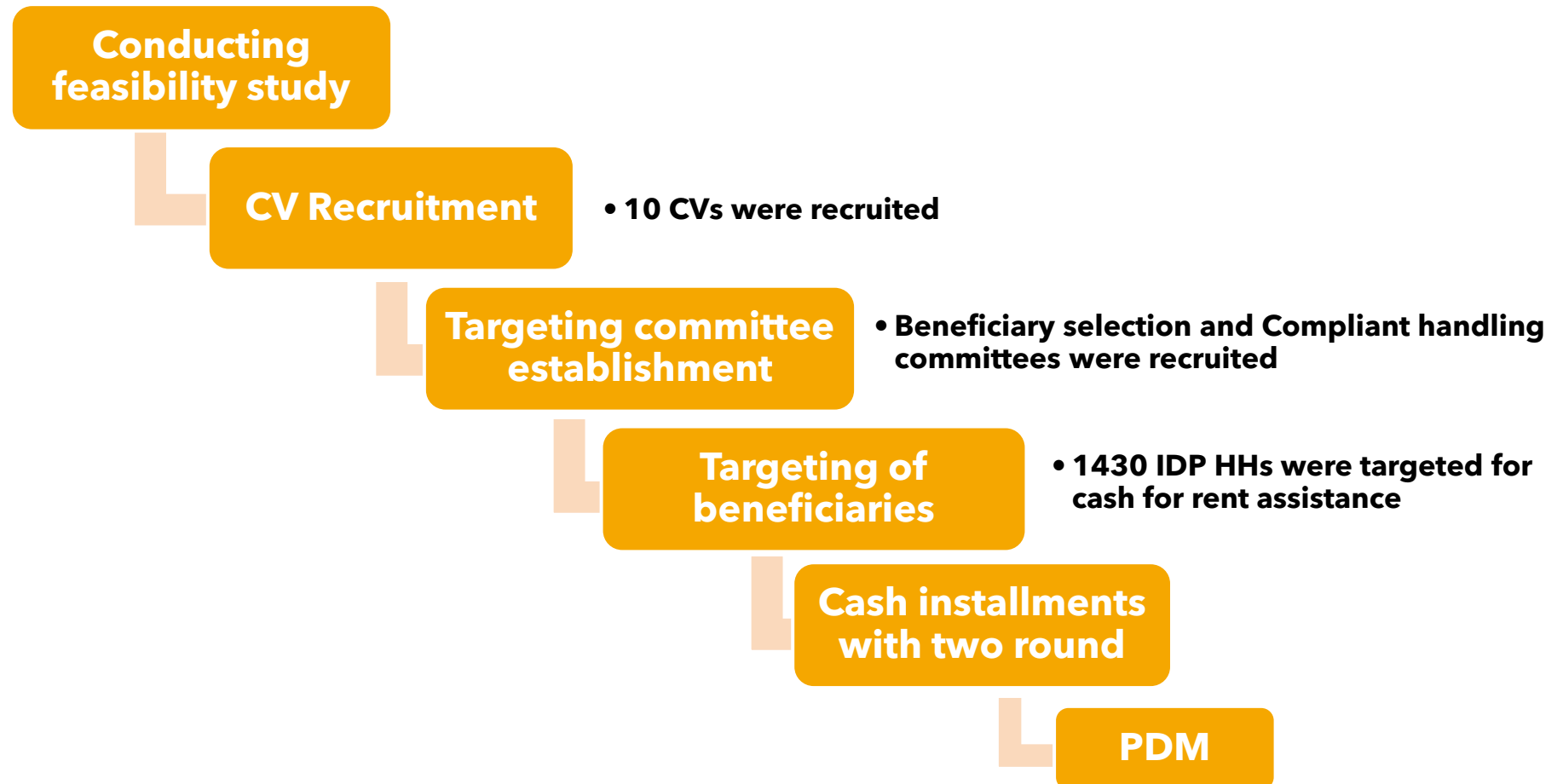
- **Introduction**
- **Summary of project activities**
- **PDM findings**

Introduction

- **The cash for rent project in Gida Ayana is a part of Multisector project along with five other sectors.**
- **Start date was February, 2023**
- **Actual activity started in May 2023 because of agreement process with government and security issues in the district**
- **Target beneficiaries were 1430 IDP HHs**
- **Total Budget - 300,000 USD**



Summary of project activities



PDM findings



Objective of the PDM

- To determine effectiveness, timeliness of the cash for rent project
- To determine beneficiary satisfaction toward the cash for rent assistance
- To evaluate and learn from the targeting, selection, and cash assistance distribution processes
- To assess the change in life of beneficiaries as a result of the cash for rent Project implementation

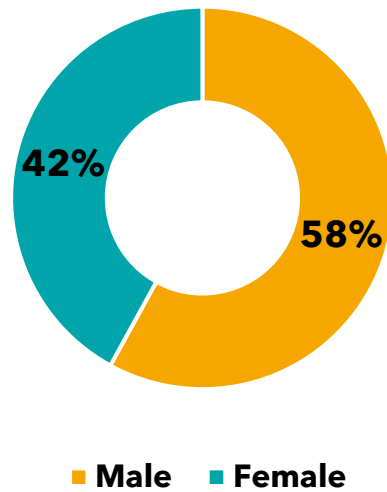
Methods

- A mixed-methods design was used to collect qualitative and quantitative
- 344 sample households were selected for quantitative
- Key Informant Interview (KII) and two Focus Group Discussions (FGD) were conducted



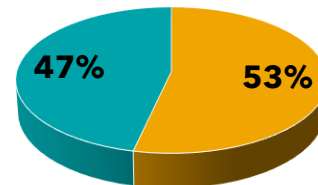
Sociodemographic results

Respondents

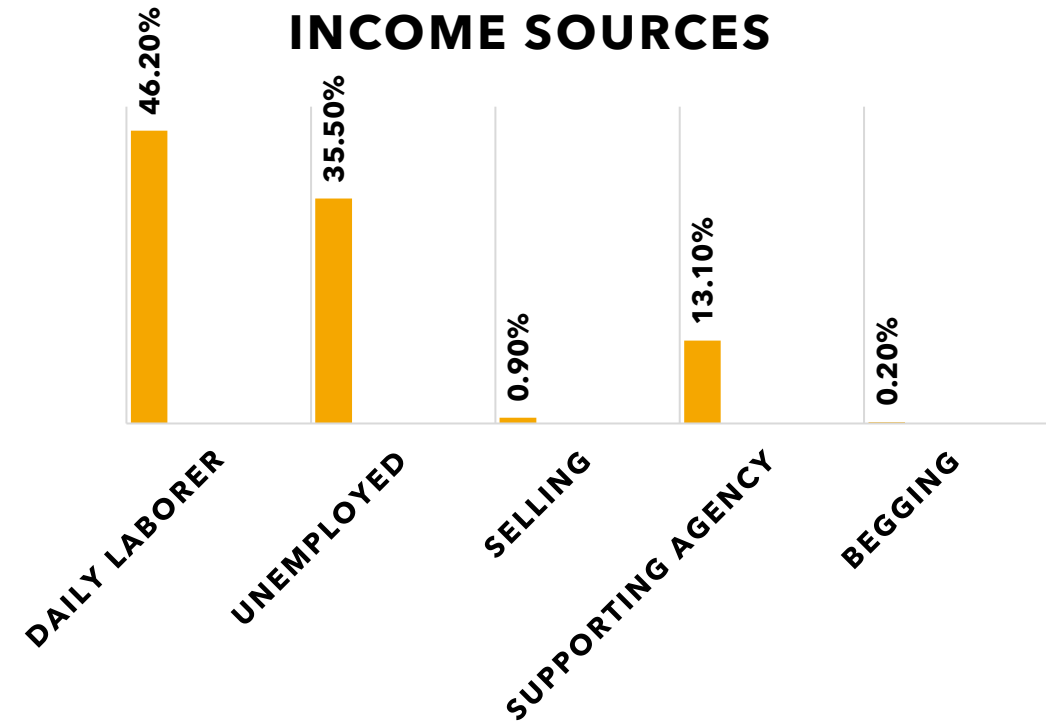


FAMILY SIZE

Below 7 Above 7



INCOME SOURCES



PWDs

- A total of 78 people with disabilities were reported from 62 households
- 6.1% reported that there were people with difficulties of seeing (including blindness)
- 3.2% reported the presence of people with hearing impairments
- 9.3% reported the presence of people with physical disabilities
- 2% reported the presence of people with mental disabilities
- 0.6% reported the presence of people with difficulty remembering and concentrating
- 1.5% reported the presence of people with difficulty of speaking or being understood when speaking in the native language



Household living conditions prior to receiving cash for rental assistance

Rental house (48.8%)

With relatives 30.5%

Shared accommodation (14.4%)

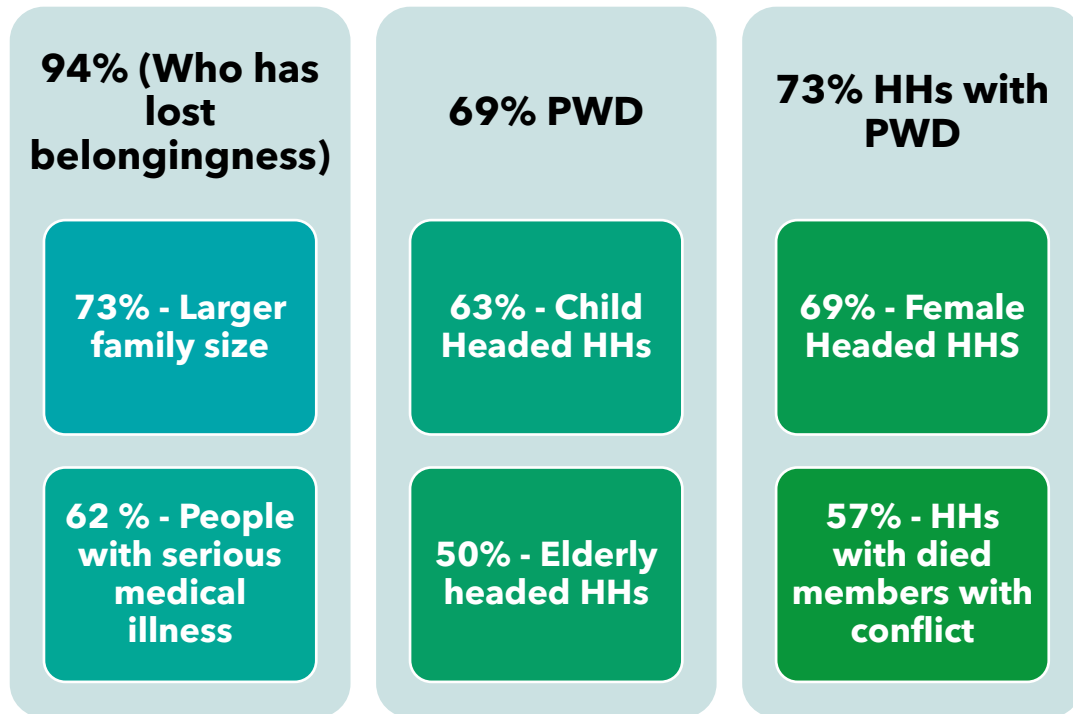
Open Space (0.6%)

In schools (2.6%)

- Inability to pay rent, high rental costs, eviction due to inability to pay rent, GBV, security issues, and large family size were among the challenges faced by the IDPs

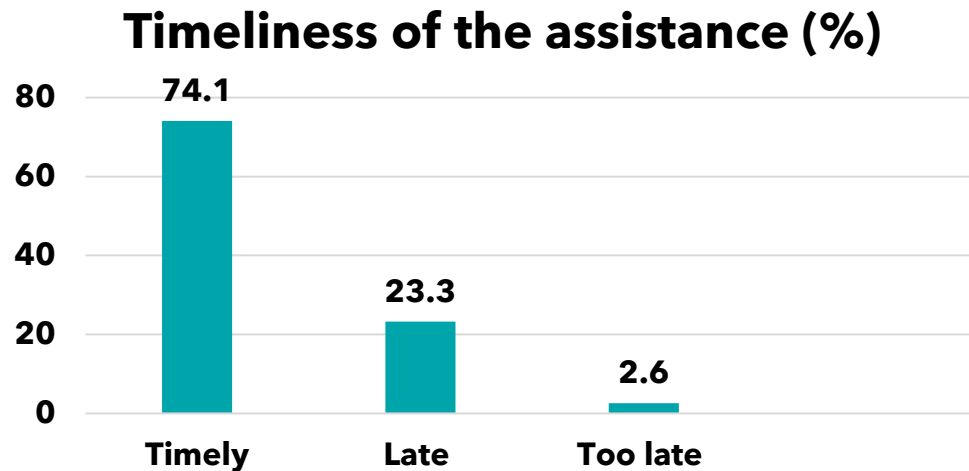
Effectiveness of the response

Knowledge of criteria among participants



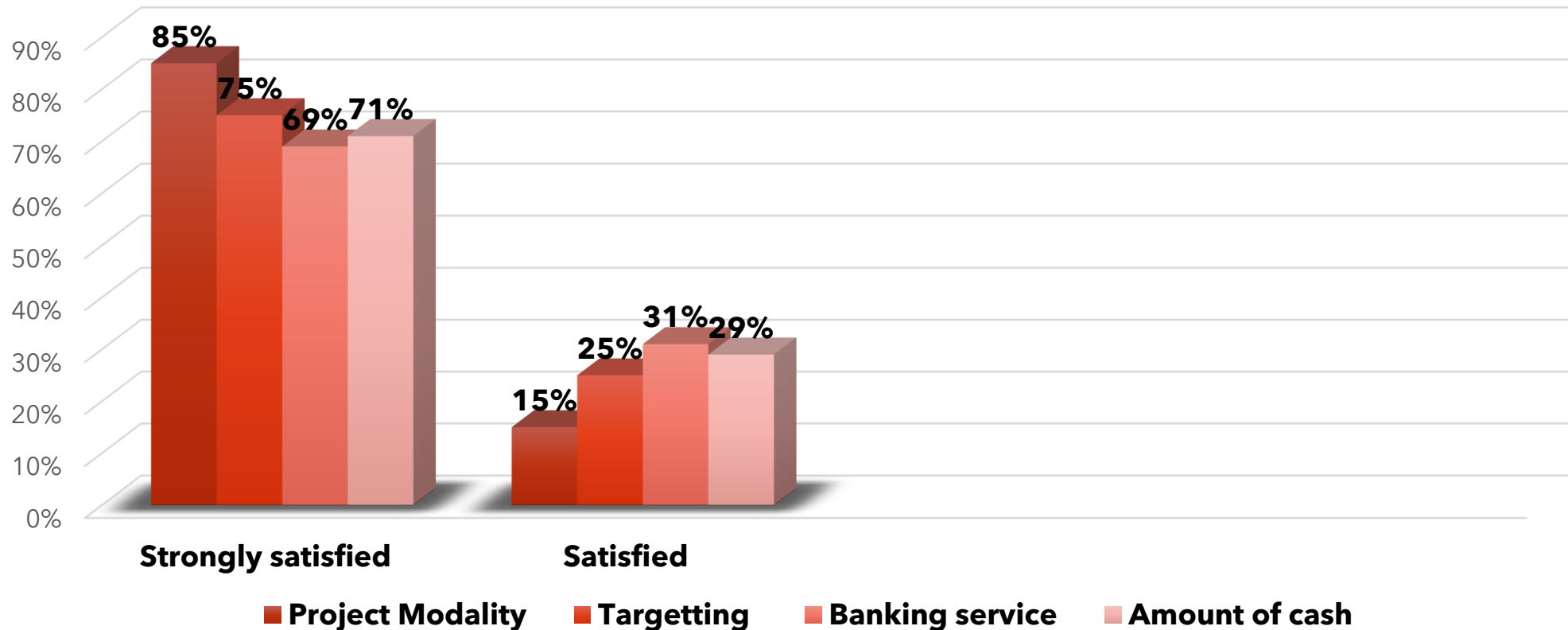
- FGD members testified that the selection criteria were free and fair, transparent and inclusive of vulnerable groups.

Timeliness of Response



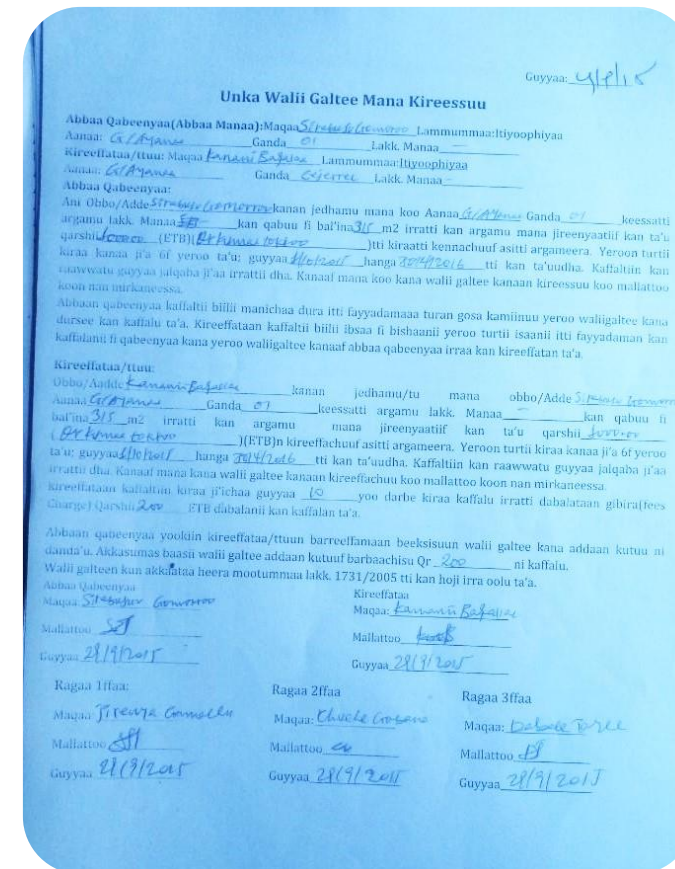
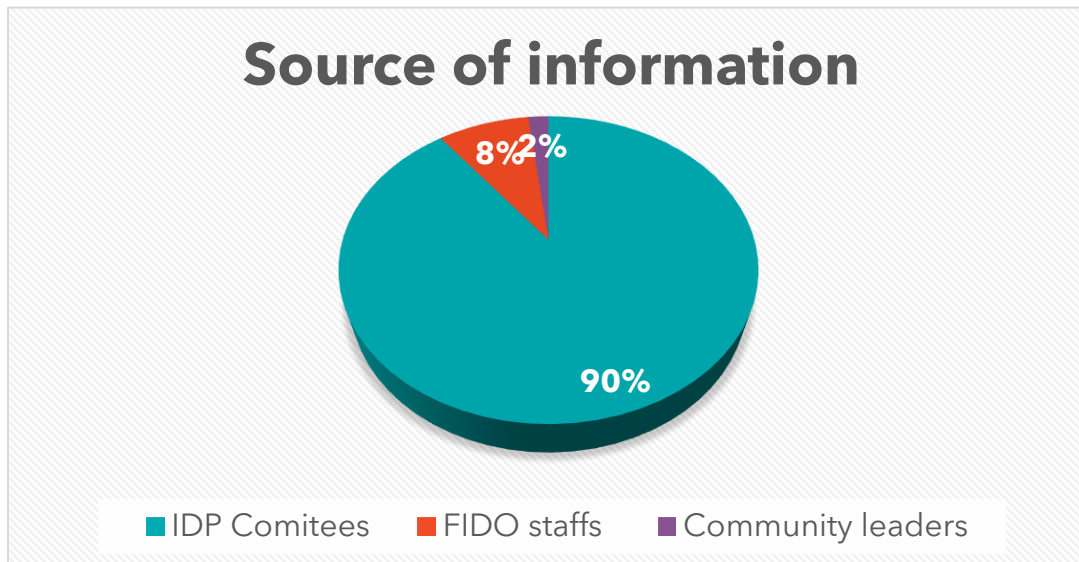
FDG result shows that support was delayed in regard to beginning of the conflict and the time of the displacement. Had the project begun at the time the conflict broke out, it would have saved people from a terrible housing crisis. However, the beneficiaries have been helped since the assistance provided to them. This idea is also shared among KIIs.

Beneficiary satisfaction



Rental agreement & Information sharing

- 100% reported of having a rental agreement and the availability of the rental agreement was verified by enumerators during data collection.



Distribution Processes, AAP and Protection

- 87.8% stated that they were respectfully served at all
- 96.8% confirmed that they waited less than 30 minutes to withdraw their Money from the bank
- 99.7% confirmed that priority was given to the most vulnerable population group
- 97.1% reported that it took them less than 30 minutes to reach the banking services

Compliant Handling Feedback mechanism (CHFM)

- 82.3%, confirmed that a CHFM exists and that it was timely, appropriate and accessible to beneficiaries, and
- 17.2% stated that there is no CHFM,
- 0.6% asserted that they were not aware of the availability of CHFM.
- The FGD members and the KIIs have also confirmed the availability of CHFM.

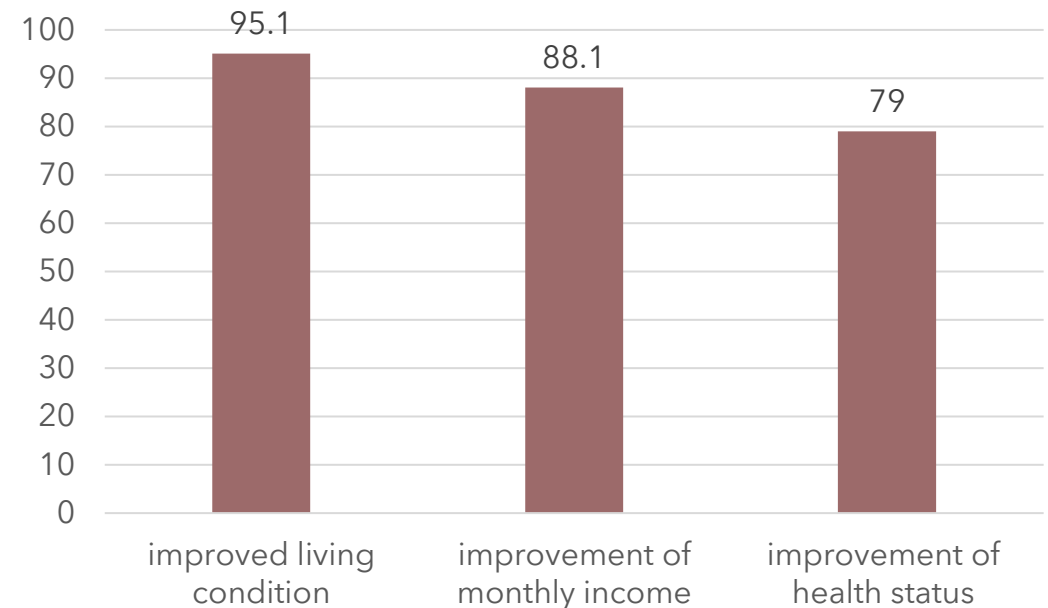
Payment method and amount of support

- During the PDM, all households confirmed that they had received ETB 4014 for three months and that the payment was made to them twice for six months, a total of 8028 ETB (150 USD).
- All respondents confirmed that the assistance have met their most urgent housing needs, but also said that they still need assistance as the security issue in the district is still uncertain and they have no hope of returning to their original homes.

Immediate outcome of project

- 80.8% affirmed that their security improved as a result of rental assistance, the remaining denied to respond.
- The evidence from the FGD's summary points shows that rental assistance funds have helped IDPs to lead better lives.

Top three immediate results of cash for rent assistance (%)



Cont..

- 72% of the tenants reported that they have the remaining birr from the monthly rent provided to them.
 - 96.8% - food,
 - 86.3% - medical expenses
 - 20 .6% - educational materials
 - 8.9% - start-up capital for income-generating activities,
 - 22.6% - buy clothes for their families,
 - 4.8% - pay off rent debts
 - 4.4% started saving

Future plan of the IDPs

- 70.1% expect to return to their original home place if they get relocation assistance from governmental and non-governmental agencies
- 27.8% of the IDPs planning to remain in rented accommodation due to fear of a recurrence of the conflict
- FGD - IDPs still need assistance, and they emphasized that the situation of the conflict is still uncertain, even if they have to return their assets to their original home, houses were damaged, looted and their life is in danger. They need continued assistance to be fully restored until the peace situation is restored in the district.

Recommendations

To donors, National and International NGOs

- Financing and supporting IDPs' post-crisis recovery
- High need for cash for rental assistance due to the inability to determine the security situation in the district
- Longer project period and additional assistance is required until the IDPs have fully returned to their original homes
- A detailed needs assessment should be carried out through integrated and coordinated efforts of donors, partners and governments

Cont..

- The cash for rent project should be integrated with other multi-purpose cash assistance, other income generating funding opportunities to help fully restore the life of IDPs
- The district's security issue still remains a challenge
- Triple nexus approach to fully restore the lives of IDPs and find a durable shelter solution



Fayyaa Integrated Development Organization

PDM Findings of Cash For Rent Project in Gida Ayana District of East Wollega Zone, Oromia Region

ou!

4. ES/NFI 2024 priorities

PIN Analysis using the Shelter Severity Classification (SSC)



PHASE 1	PHASE 2	PHASE 3	PHASE 4	PHASE 5
NONE / MINIMAL	STRESSED	CRISIS	CRITICAL	CATASTROPHIC
At least 80% of HHs are living in adequate dwellings, can perform all typical core domestic functions, and have adequate access to all community-level services and infrastructure.	At least 20% of HHs are living in adequate dwellings (<i>with minor issues</i>), can perform most typical core domestic functions, and have adequate access to most community-level services and infrastructure.	At least 20% of HHs are living in inadequate dwellings (<i>with significant issues</i>), are unable to perform many typical core domestic functions, and have limited access to all community-level services and infrastructure.	At least 20% of HHs are living in inadequate dwellings (<i>with severe issues</i>), are unable to perform most typical core domestic functions, and have very limited access to all community-level services and infrastructure.	At least 20% of HHs have no shelter or are living in severely damaged dwellings, are unable to perform all typical core domestic functions, and have no access to community-level services and infrastructure .

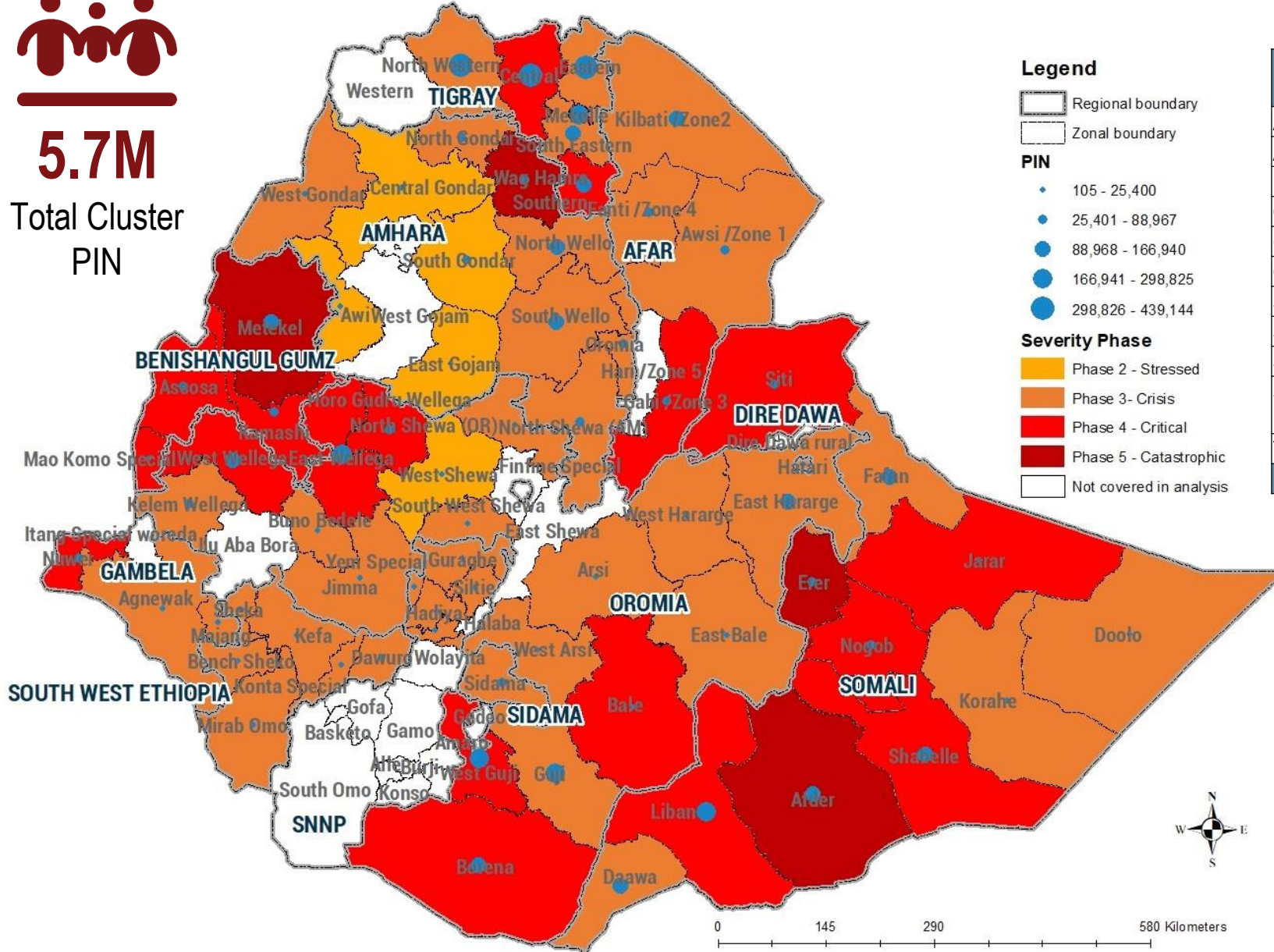
Cluster Severity and PIN per Zone

(based mainly on DTM Site Assessment Rnd 34 & Village Assessment Rnd 17)



5.7M

Total Cluster
PIN



Legend

- Regional boundary
- Zonal boundary
- PIN**
- 105 - 25,400
- 25,401 - 88,967
- 88,968 - 166,940
- 166,941 - 298,825
- 298,826 - 439,144
- Severity Phase**
- Phase 2 - Stressed
- Phase 3 - Crisis
- Phase 4 - Critical
- Phase 5 - Catastrophic
- Not covered in analysis

of Zones by Severity Phase & by Region

Region	Phase 2 - Stressed	Phase 3 - Crisis	Phase 4 - Critical	Phase 5 - Catastrophic
Afar		4	1	
Amhara	5	6		1
BGR			3	1
Central Ethiopia		8		
Gambela	1	2	1	
Oromia	1	11	7	
Sidama		1		
Somali		4	5	2
South Ethiopia		9	2	
South West Ethiopia		6		
Tigray		3	3	
Grand Total	7	55	22	4

PIN by Severity Phase & by Population Group

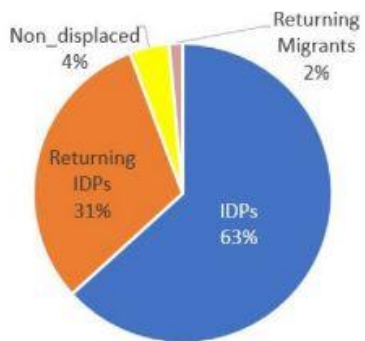
Severity Phase	IDPs	Returns	Non_displaced
2 - Stressed	43,586	46,258	
3 - Crisis	1,717,804	1,062,145	78,257
4 - Critical	1,901,872	476,350	32,795
5 - Catastrophic	246,115	155,772	6,650
Grand Total	3,909,377	1,740,525	117,702



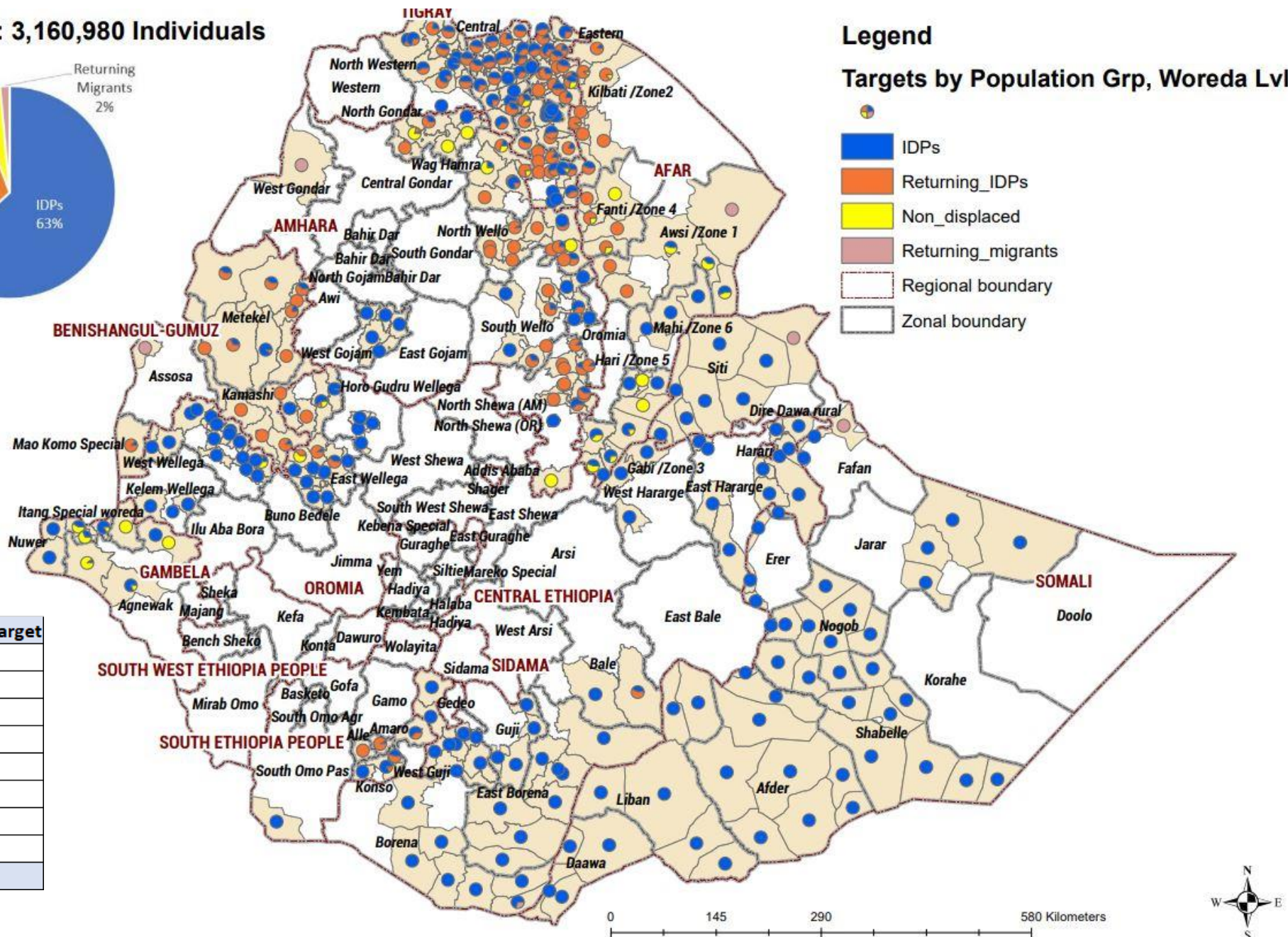
3.2M

Total Cluster Target

Total Target: 3,160,980 Individuals



Region	#People Targeted	%ofTotalTarget
Tigray	915,930	29%
Oromia	656,245	21%
Somali	563,327	18%
Amhara	369,861	12%
Afar	265,988	8%
Benishangul-Gumuz	221,881	7%
South Ethiopia	96,755	3%
Gambela	70,992	2%
Grand Total	3,160,980	100%



AOB

ES/NFI M&E Training - quick survey



Scan the QR Code to join

or

Join '[menti.com](https://www.menti.com)'
use code **2878 9244**



WIFI

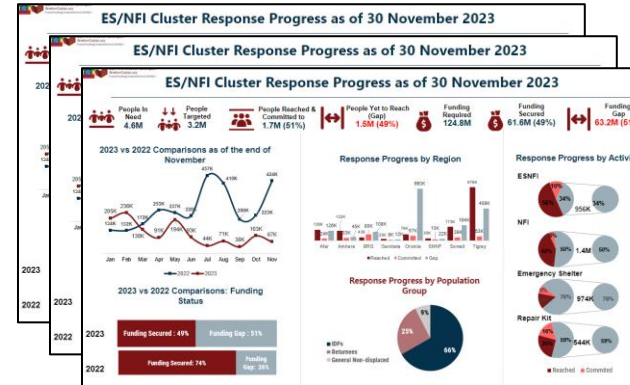
IOM guest

813442

ES/NFI M&E Training – challenge we identified



Project form
Stock & Pipeline form
5W form



Response dashboards
- trends
- population reached
- gap
- maps

- Not enough reporting
- The **data disaggregation**
 - IDP in site/ IDP out site
 - ES, ESNFI, NFI, etc.
 - Age
 - ...



- Activity duplication
- Inaccurate data
- ...

ES/NFI M&E Training – understand your needs



KoboToolbox

Reporting to the Cluster via ActivityInfo

Thank you for coming to this survey. It should not take more than 15 minutes to complete it. This survey aims to identify areas where partners may face challenges in reporting their activities to the cluster via the ActivityInfo platform. Based on the information gathered, the cluster will identify areas of IM and/or M&E-related support that the cluster can provide to partners. The aim is to improve monitoring of the cluster's response through improved activity reporting so that partners will have timely accurate, coordinated, and useful information to guide activity impl

Type of organization you work for

- National NGO
- International NGO
- UN Agency
- Government Agency
- Red Cross/Red Crescent Society
- Other

Your role (job title) in your organization

What kind of training do you want?

- Basic M&E in relation to HRP-related reporting to the cluster
- Exporting and importing (bulk) records from/into ActivityInfo
- Analyzing and visualizing your data in ActivityInfo
- Using Kobo for data collection (needs assessment, PDM)
- Basic mapping using QGIS

...?

<https://ee-eu.kobotoolbox.org/x/zqKloPEC>

ES/NFI Cluster Resources

ES/NFI Cluster Ethiopia
ShelterCluster.org
Coordinating Humanitarian Shelter

Home Guidelines Training Resources Assessments Planning & Monitoring 5W Dashboards More

Ethiopia ESNFI Cluster Resources

The cluster's web presence is seen mainly on sheltercluster.org/response/ethiopia but this site was developed to provide a simpler and more integrated interface to resources on several platforms including those that are already on sheltercluster.org, ReliefWeb, and other platforms.

Guidelines Training Assessments Planning 5W Dashboards Meetings

Scan the Code



<https://sites.google.com/view/cluster-resources/home>

Thank You!

Next Meeting – January 26, 2024

**5W Reporting via
Activity Info
January 1-5, 2024**