

A photograph showing two women in the foreground carrying supplies on their heads using wooden poles. The woman on the left is wearing a reddish-orange shirt and a blue skirt with a green and yellow sash. She is carrying a stack of white fabric on the left side of the pole and a blue plastic container and a metal bowl on the right. The woman on the right is wearing a green shirt and a green skirt with a yellow sash. She is carrying a large white plastic bag on the right side of the pole. In the background, there are other people, including a child, standing in a grassy field with trees and a building in the distance.

**Ethiopia: Emergency Shelter and NFI Cluster
Monthly Coordination Meeting**

March 29, 2024

Agenda

1. ES/NFI response progress
2. Ethiopia ES/NFI Cluster situation updates
 - Tigray
 - Amhara
 - Afar
 - Oromia
3. Good practice and lesson learned – Center of Concern (CoC)
4. Cluster Coordination Performance Monitoring (CCPM) Survey
Results
AoB

Review of Action Points of the Previous Meeting

	Action Points	Responsible	Status
1	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	Ongoing
2	The cluster to look for better local solutions for the 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	Ongoing
3	To share the reports from the mission to drought affected Woredas	Cluster	Done
4	Capacity building training for partners and local authorities in Kemashi zone on targeting and avoiding intentional exclusion errors and resource duplication	Benishangul Gumz sub-national Cluster	
5	Partners urged (CARE Ethiopia) the cluster to revise the shelter repair response that targeted varying levels of damage, claiming that it is not harmonized across all target locations in Tigray.	Cluster	



1. Response Progress

ES/NFI Cluster Response Progress as of 29 February 2024



People In Need
3.4M



People Targeted
3.1M



People Reached & Committed to
292K (9%)



People Yet to Reach (Gap)
2.8M (91%)



Funding Required
127.9M

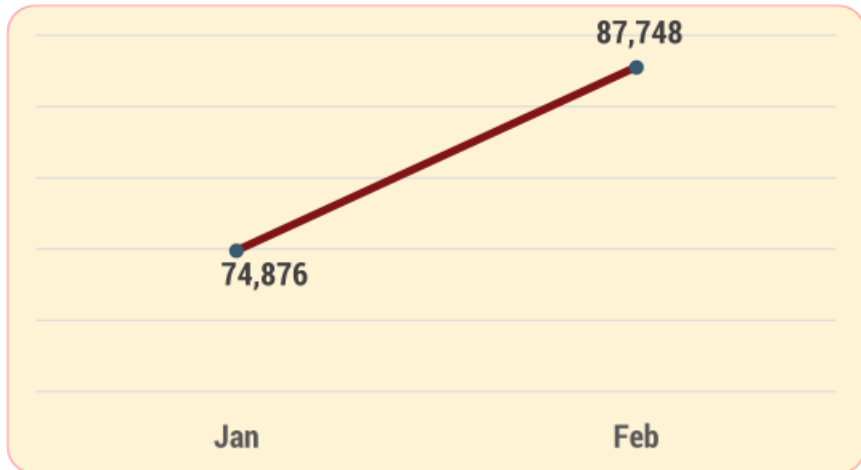


Funding Secured
18.9M (15%)

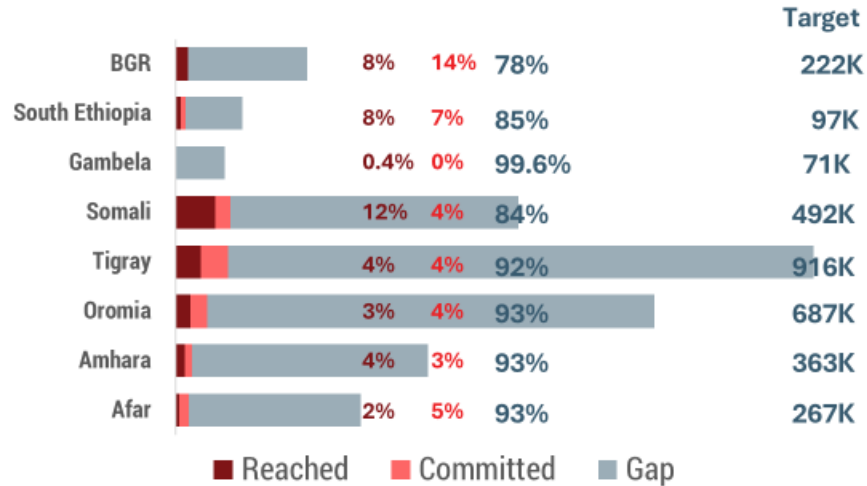


Funding Gap
108.9M (85%)

Response Progress as of February 2024

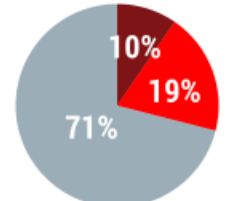


Response Progress by Region vs Target



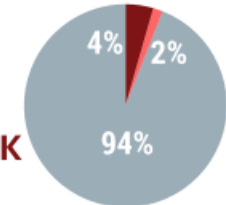
Response Progress by Activity ESNFI

Target: **412K**
Reached: **40K**
Committed: **80K**
GAP: **292K**



NFI

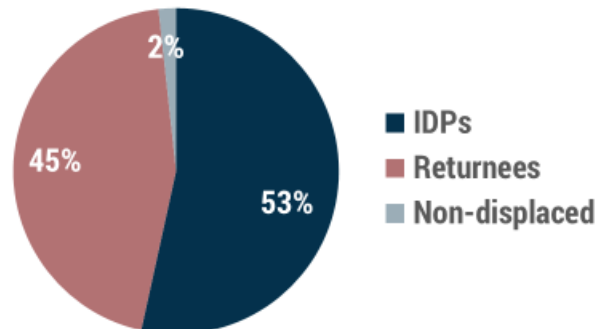
Target: **1.3M**
Reached: **56K**
Committed: **20K**
GAP: **1.2M**



2024 Comparisons: Funding Status

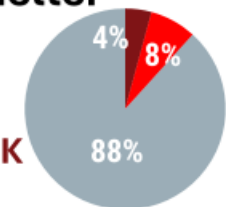


Response Progress by Population Group



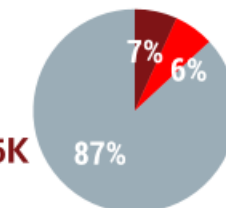
Emergency Shelter

Target: **541K**
Reached: **23K**
Committed: **41K**
GAP: **478K**



Repair Kit

Target: **1.03M**
Reached: **69K**
Committed: **65K**
GAP: **894K**



Reached Committed Gap

ES/NFI Cluster Response Progress as of 29 February 2024



Cumulative # of Partners who reported, Jan – February
25/29



Regions
8
(out of 8 targeted)

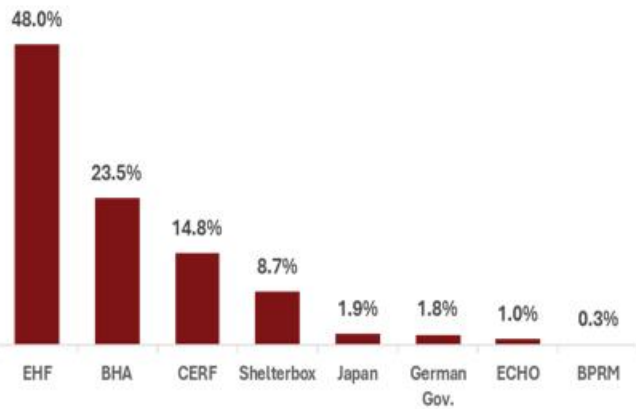


Zones
26
(out of 49 targeted)

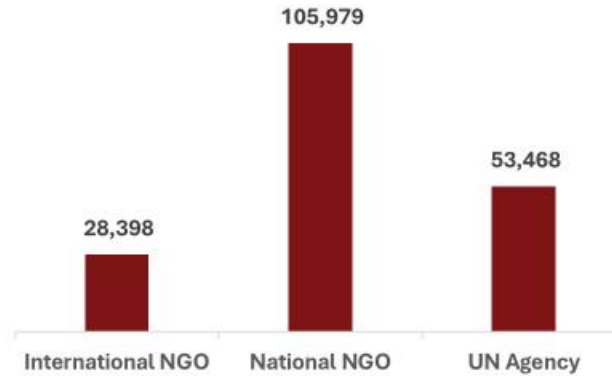


Woredas
56
(out of 334 targeted)

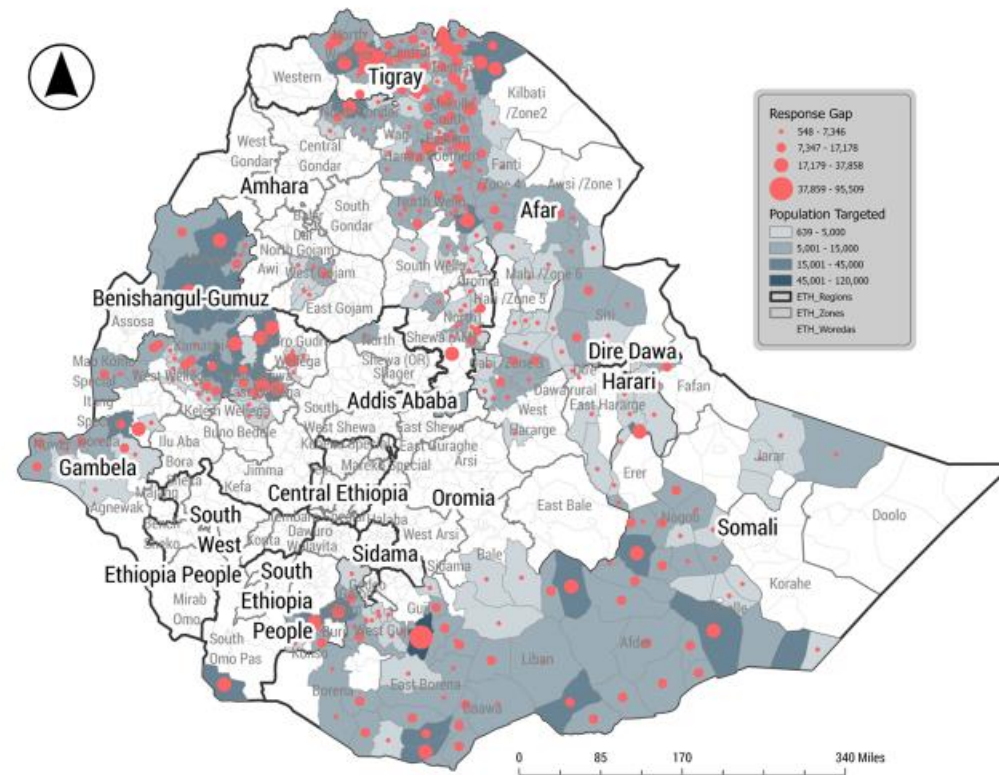
Funding contributors Donors (2024)



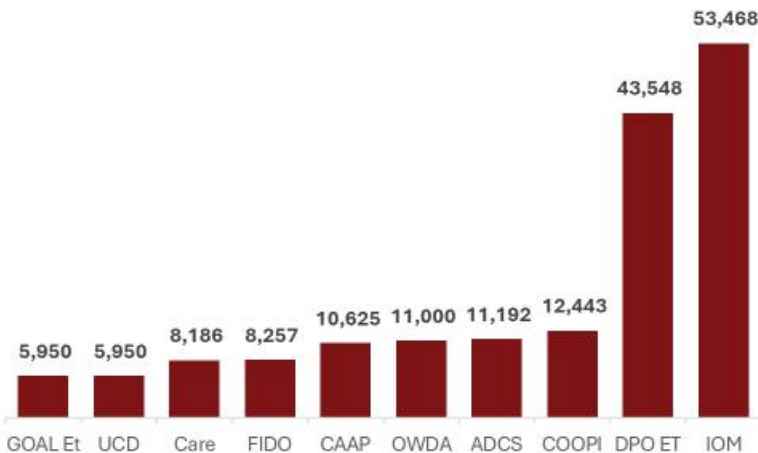
of Beneficiary Reached by Partner type



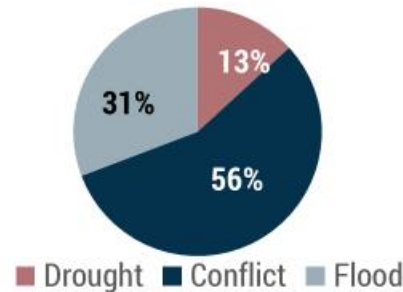
Response Trend and Gap



Top Ten Partners reaching Beneficiary -February 2024



of Beneficiary Reached by Emergency type





2. ES/NFI Cluster Humanitarian Situation Update

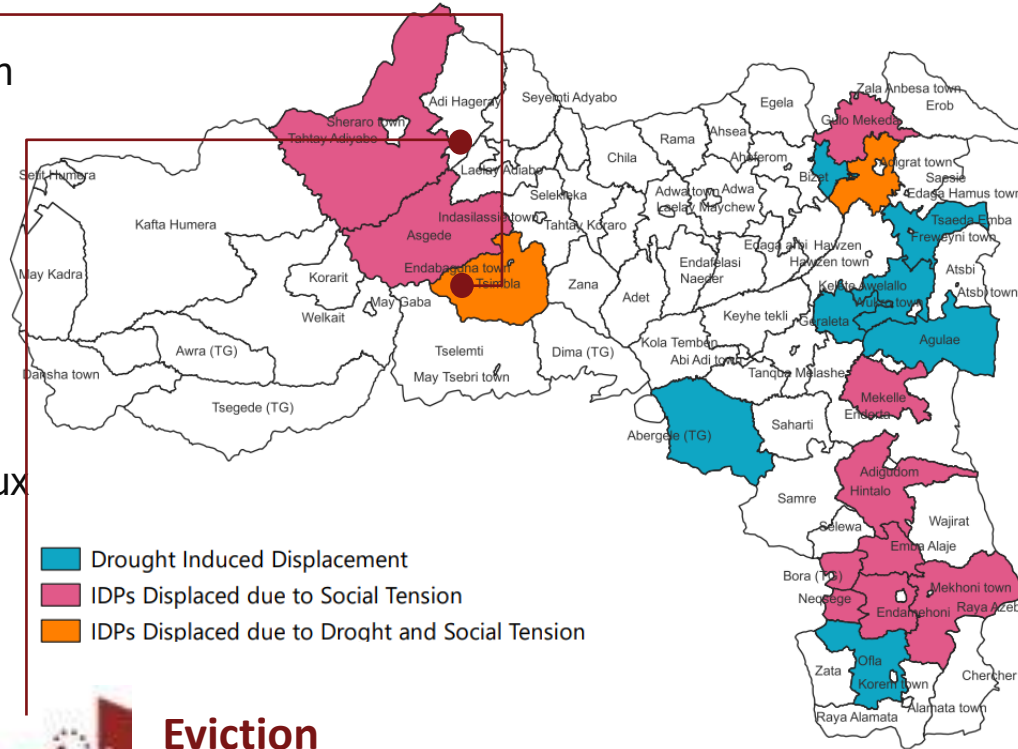


Endabaguna Situation

- Drought and insecurity-driven displacement leads to overcrowding
- IDPs were forced into makeshift shelters; some integrated with host communities
- Host community lacks resources to support the influx of IDPs



IDPs in Endabaguna



Eviction

Adi Nebried

- IDPs in the host community are resorting to the FTC IDP site, and households are facing eviction from rental accommodation
- IDPs resides in unfinished buildings
- Makeshift shelters lacks proper protection



Displacements

Boarder Tensions 6711 HHs / 30614 inds	Drought Induced 4768 HHs / 20307 inds
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Destinations

- Adigrat Town
- Asgede
- Ayder Sub City
- Bora
- Emba Alaje
- Endabaguna Town
- Endamehoni
- Gulo Mekeda
- Hintalo
- Maychew
- Neqsege



Destinations

- Abergele yechila
- Adigrat Town
- Endabaguna Town
- Freweyni Town
- Ganta Afeshum
- Geralta
- Kelete Awelallo
- Korem Town
- Tsaeda Emba
- Tsirae Wenberta
- Wukro Town



School Relocation Update/EHF

- Virtual Meeting with DRMC, Partners, EHF, Subnational Cluster
- In person Meeting with Regional DRMC
- Mission to all sites (**April 1st to 6th**)
- Expected participants include decision makers from government and clusters



Missions to Tigray

- P2P
- ECHO
- Office of Special Advisor (OSA) for Durable Solutions (DS) for Internally Displaced Populations (IDPs)
- Head of OCHA Ethiopia



Maidimu Relocation

- Intention survey indicated that over **82% of IDPs from Endabaguna** and **20% from Shire** preferred to be relocated to Maidimu
- **Challenges**
 - Lack of main energy source
 - Except for 502 duplex shelters, the 2996 require maintenance
 - Funding ending for most partners in June 2024
 - Funding for water availability will be critical
 - Lack of school facilities
 - Multi-purpose cash to cover gaps
- **Way forward**
 - Regional government in support of relocation
 - CCCM updating matrix of resources
 - Proposal for donors submitted by OCHA



SC4 Maintenance

- Incentive workers Training
- Vulnerable Shelters Maintained voluntarily
- Prioritization and resource mobilization

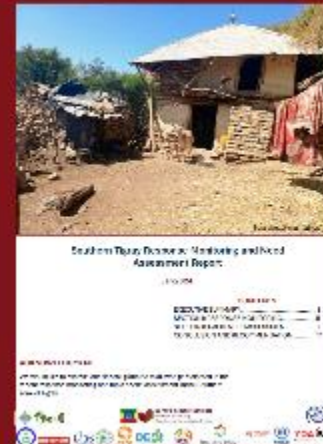


Shelters Maintenance by Incentive workers in SC4

Urgent Needs

- ESNFI support for IDPs in new displacements particularly in Endabaguna
- Speedy implementation of School relocation through EHF
- Resource mobilization for Maidimu
- Minimum preparedness support for Emergency Shelters in SC4 and Maidimu
- Rental support for IDPs in Endabaguna and Adi Nebried

New Publish



Southern zone
Response Monitoring
and Need Assessment



Access

Mai Tseabri

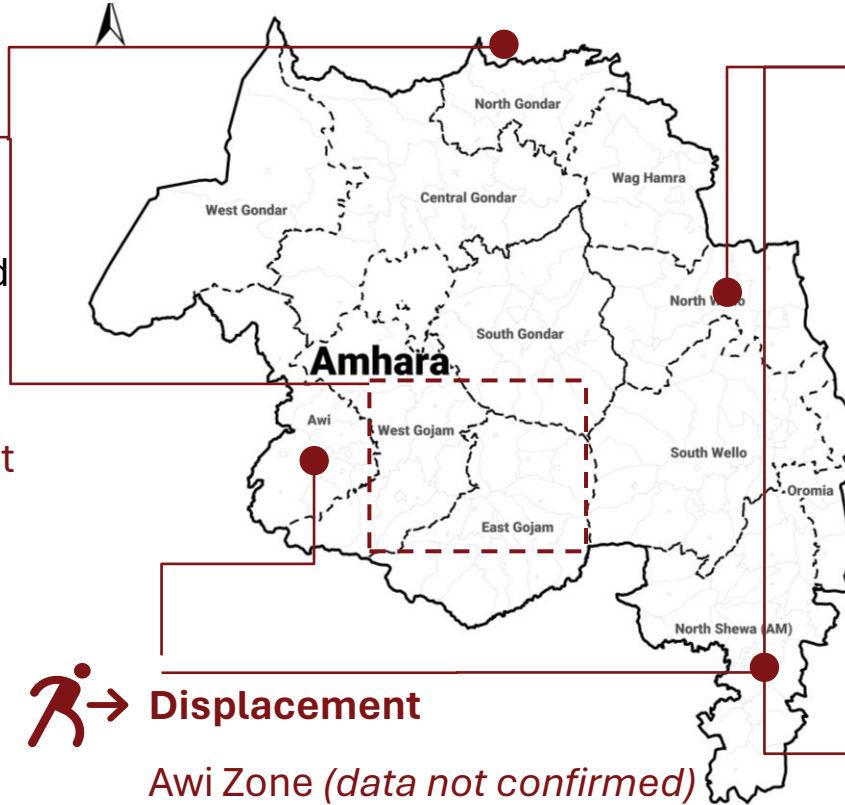
- Severe access issue. Could only access and response from North Gondar

No, We, Ee Gojam Assessment

- Due to the access issue and intense fight in the area, the Access Mission was cancelled for the moment

Fuel Limitation

- Due to the road closure, the fuel access became limited across all **over the Amhara**



Displacement

Awi Zone (data not confirmed)

- Zone DRMC: 33,377 HHs displaced due to the recent conflict (DTM 54,928 ind)

North Shewa (data not confirmed)

- Amhara DRMC: due to the conflict in North Shewa and Oromia Special Zone, people displaced



Shelter maintenance and ESNFI

Jara IDP site, North Wello

- The Cluster has distributed NFIs to only 4,500 IDPs, leaving a gap of **7,199** ind
- Shelter constructed in 2021 are worn out
- Prone to Malaria, essential to provide mosquito nets and other NFIs

China Camp, North Shewa

- Potential risk of reopening of the re-operation of the factory



Return

- Amhara DRMC: there would be no more returnees to Oromia, due to the current insecurity in Oromia

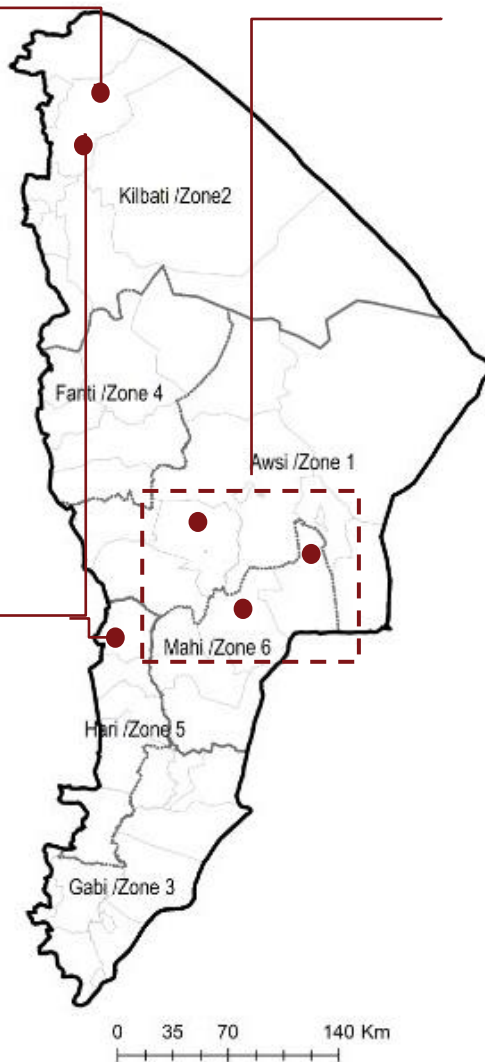
UNOCHA Data-driven monitoring tool pilot project is in Amhara
RRF Material



→ Displacement

Berahle, Zone 2

- Advocate assistance for 375 IDPs in **Shaligubi** and 550 in **Bure**. Protracted for around 2 years, and they wanted to return to Asada, Kusurta village. However, due to the security issue of their place of origin, they were stuck in-between



IOM Drought Assessment Findings

Kilalu

- Both protracted and newly displaced IDP (total 780 HHs), the previous distributed items has worn out and newly displaced didn't receive any items

Mille

- Newly arrived in Galala: 500HHs
- Newly arrived in Geraro: 550HHs
- Need prioritization: Food, Shelter, Livestock Medication, Cash for livestock

Garani

- 26,500 individuals require ESNFI assistance

6 woredas across 3 zones have been affected by drought

→ Access

Samurobi & Hadelela, Zone 5

- Not accessible for humanitarian intervention (and community has no access to market, bank, and other necessities).

Abala-Megale route, Zone 2

- Restriction lifted by Area Security Management Team (ASMT)



Shelters used by drought-impacted populations in Garani woreda



Western Oromia Return

- 2,031 people (547HHs) of Amahara Returnees returned to 11 woredas in the West Wollega, East Wollega, and West Showa zones in February 2024.
- Water, food rations, and temporary communal housing have been provided by the government
- Tarpaulins for maintaining communal shelter walls while rain is approaching, emergency health outreach, nutrition supplies for children, and MPC distribution to fill basic need gaps.
- Returnee restoration timeframe to their original home site is unknown
- No request for shelter repair or rehabilitation response provisions





IDP Situation: Southern, Western and Central Oromia zones

- **East Borena zone is home to many IDP caseloads**

- Drought and flood multi-hazard impacted woredas (Dhas, Wachile, and Arero),
- Critically conflict-affected woredas (Goro Dola, Gumi Eldalo and Liben)

- **North Showa (Oromia)**

- Fresh ongoing conflict, ongoing new displacement
- Wara Jarso, Kuyu, Dara, Degem, and Yaya Gulalle are critically affected

- **West Oromia zones**

- Kellem wollega with home of 85K+ IDPs and neglected for years
- East Wollega Gida Cluster and Bordering woredas of HGW zones still need immediate humanitarian response interventions.

- **Bale, West Arsi, and Arsi zones**

- New recurring conflicts or drought conditions.
- large-scale displacement taking place in the Arsi zone's Shirka woreda as a result of continued violence.
- The cluster is seeking volunteer partners to carry up quick needs assessments, especially in recently hit woredas by conflict.





**3. Good practice and lesson learned –
Center of Concern (CoC)**

Duplex Shelter Construction & Rental Support for IDPs in Debirebirhan Town, Amhara Region

March 29, 2024

15

Contents

- Organizational background
- Facts about IDPs in Debirebirhan
- Duplex Shelter Construction
- Rental Support
- Challenge

Background of CoC

Establishment: CoC was established in 2005 to provide long-term solutions to problems of poverty, hunger, illiteracy, health, injustice and inequalities

Vision: To see a society free from poverty and injustice.

Mission: To work with people living in poverty, women, youth and children to eradicate poverty and bring justice.

Values

- Equity and justice
- Mutual respect
- Integrity
- Quality
- Humility
- Independence

Primary Target Groups

- OVC
- Youth
- Women
- PLHIVs
- Aged People
- IDPs, Migrants and Host Communities
- Disadvantaged community and minorities

Program Areas

Development Programs

- Child Development, Education, Women Empowerment, Environmental Protection/Climate Change

Human Rights & Peace building

- HR Promotion, Peace Building

Humanitarian/Emergency Response

- Food & NFI, EiE, ES, Health

Operational Geographical Areas

1. Amhara
2. Oromiya
3. Sidama
4. South West Eth
5. SNNPRS (South Eth + Central Eth)
6. BGNRS

Current Funding Partners

1. GOAL Et.
2. PCF
3. PACT
4. Edget Baandnet Children's Center
5. NED
6. IRI
7. ASDEPO/OCHA
8. Malala Fund
9. SCI
10. IRC

Membership & Networking

- Consortium of Christian Relief & Development Association (CCRDA)
- Union of Ethiopian Women & Children Associations (UEWCA)
- Consortium of Ethiopian Human Rights Organizations (CEHRO)
- Coalition of Ethiopian Civil Society Organizations for Election (CECOE)
- CHSA
- Education Network (on process)

Background of the Project

- ❑ It's a consortium Project [Goal Eth. DEC, I1D and CoC]
- ❑ **Objective of ES:** To ensure safety and dignity while also providing the displacement affected people with safe and adequate housing.
- ❑ **Targetes:** IDPs in Debrebirhan Town (636 HHs for Shelter & 672 for rental support), 1308 HHs, 6540 IDPs
- ❑ **Duration:** February 15, 2023, to February 2024
- ❑ **Donor:** EHF

Facts about IDPs in DB

- DB is a home of 26-30K IDPs
- There were 6 informal camps before the establishment of Bakello site and now the number of camps is 3 (Bakello, Woinshet and China)
- Woinshet and China are private factories and are very congested camps
- The factory owners are demanding to free the factories
- There is no regular food support
- NFIs especially blanket and mattress are highly needed

Planned Activities

1. Emergency Shelter

2.1 Construction of 337 emergency duplex shelters

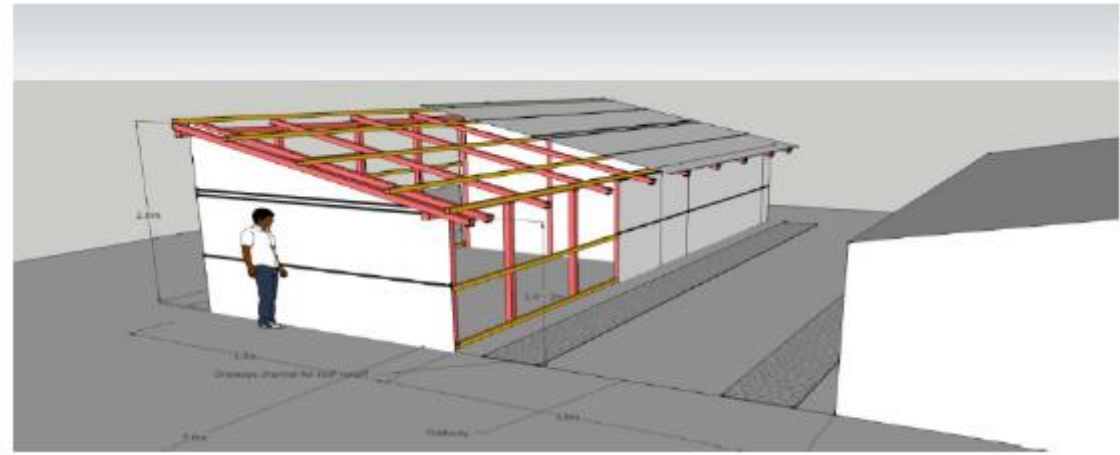
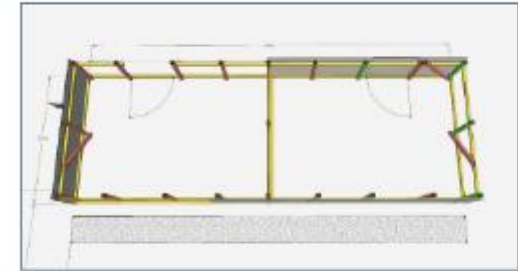
2.2 Provide Monthly Rental Support to 672 HHs for 6 months

2. Protection mainstreaming [awareness, referral linkage etc.]

1. Emergency Shelter Construction

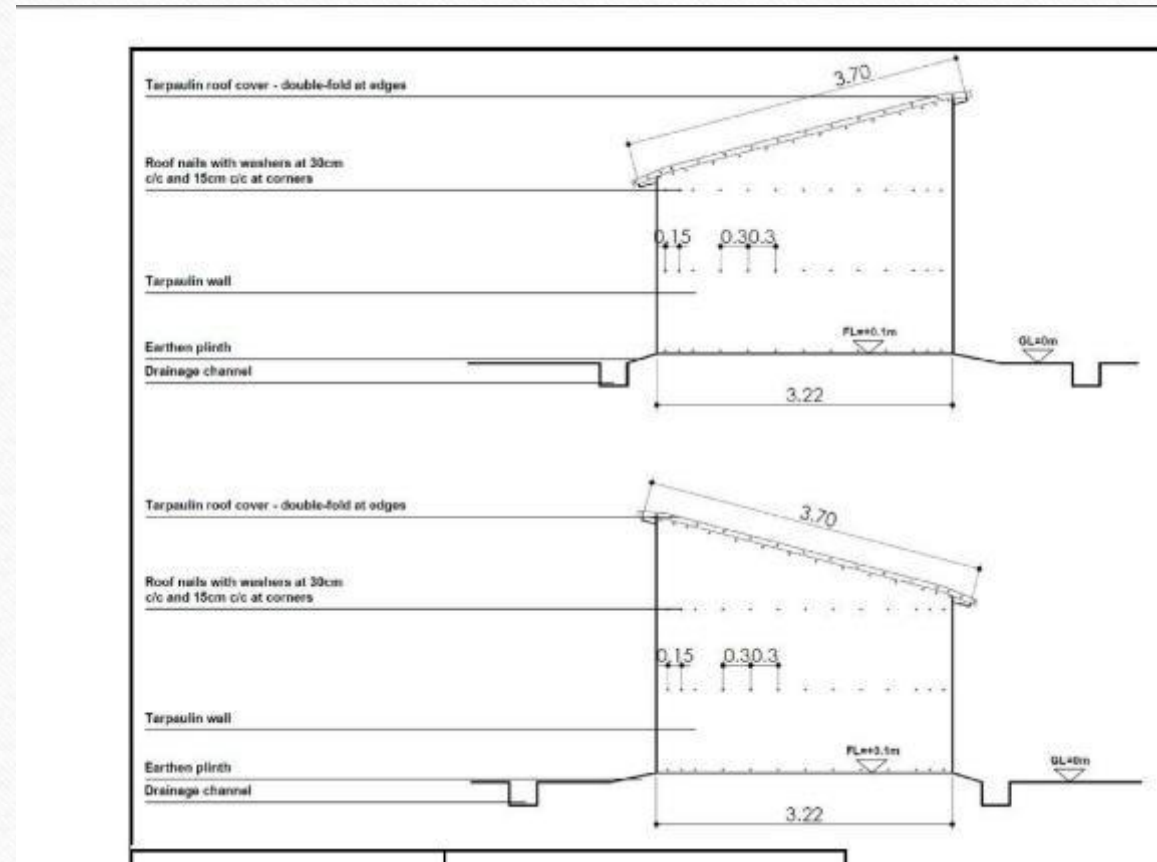
- ❑ Duplex shelters (2 units), for 2 HHs.
- ❑ 10.6m*3m (partitioned with 2 rooms each for living and bedroom)
- ❑ 318 shelters are constructed in Bakelo site.
- ❑ Constructed with wood and UNHCR plastic sheets

a) Designs (more detail in the Annex)



Emergency Shelter Construction.....

- ❑ UNHCR-DB Office provided tarpaulins (16 pieces per shelter)
- ❑ DEC & CoC leveled floors with select materials
- ❑ About 4000 IDPs are relocated in the shelters constructed by CoC + DEC with active
- ❑ 65 shelters are recently constructed and not assigned to IDPs



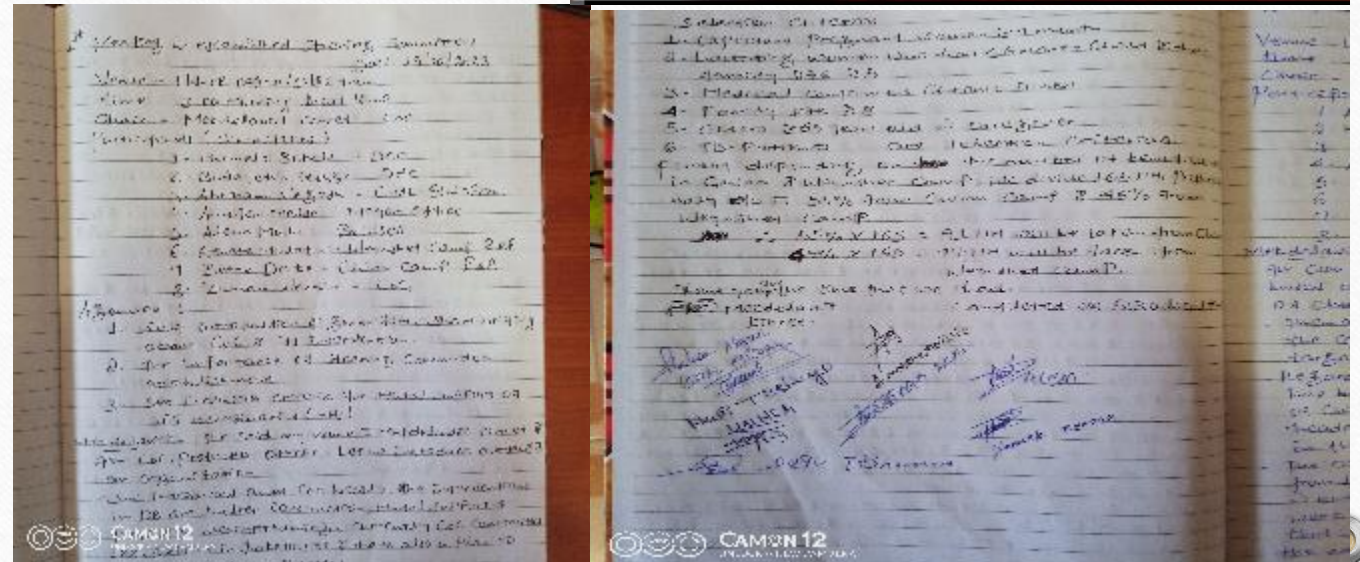


Shelters in Picture



2. Rental Support

- ❑ A committee composed of 9 member established (Mayor office, BoWSCA, GOAL, UNHCR, IDP representatives & CoC)
- ❑ Quota allocation & Selection criteria set
- ❑ Market assessment conducted in partnership with LWF and others to know the context and determine the amount of support
- ❑ Communication made with the ESNFI cluster on the amount of support



2. Rental Support

- The ESNFI cluster recommended ETB2000/HH/Month,
- Data collected from CCCM/Master list
- 672 IDPs selected from the 2 camps
- Verification made
- The city administration confirmed the selected IDPs

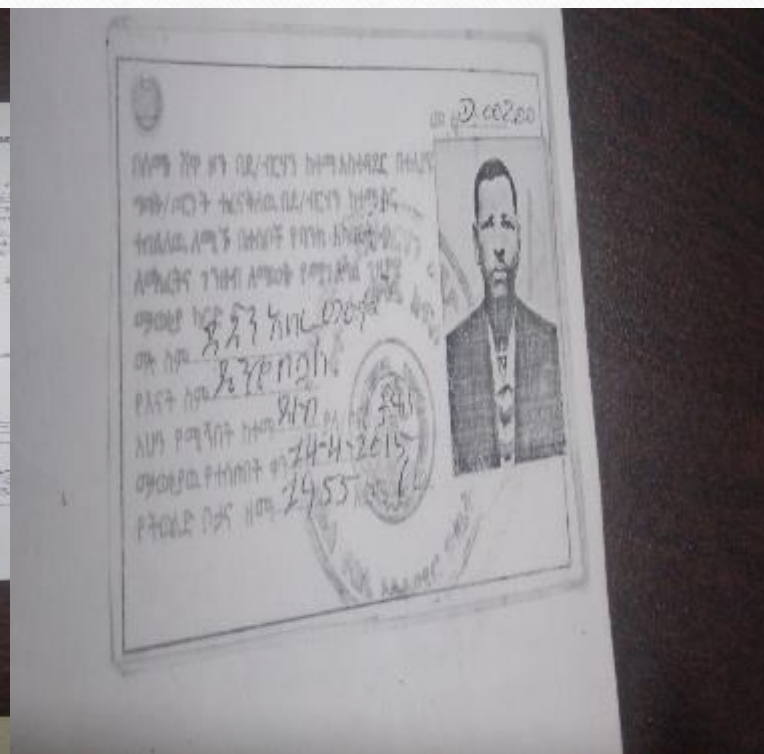
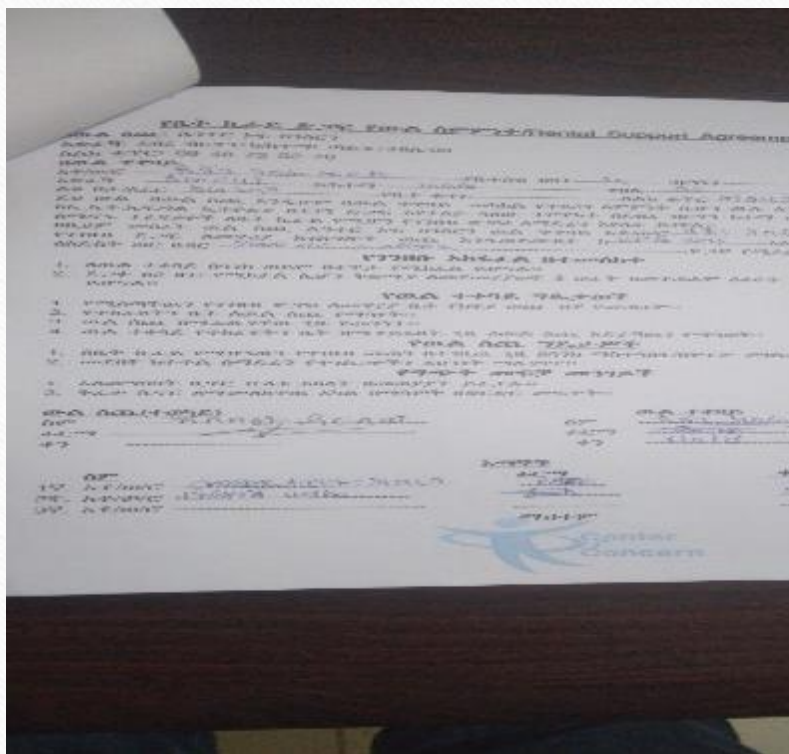


2. Rental Support

- Agreement made with each IDP
- Accounts opened in Buna bank
- Payments made in 2 rounds (12000/HHs)
- Monitoring and follow up is underway

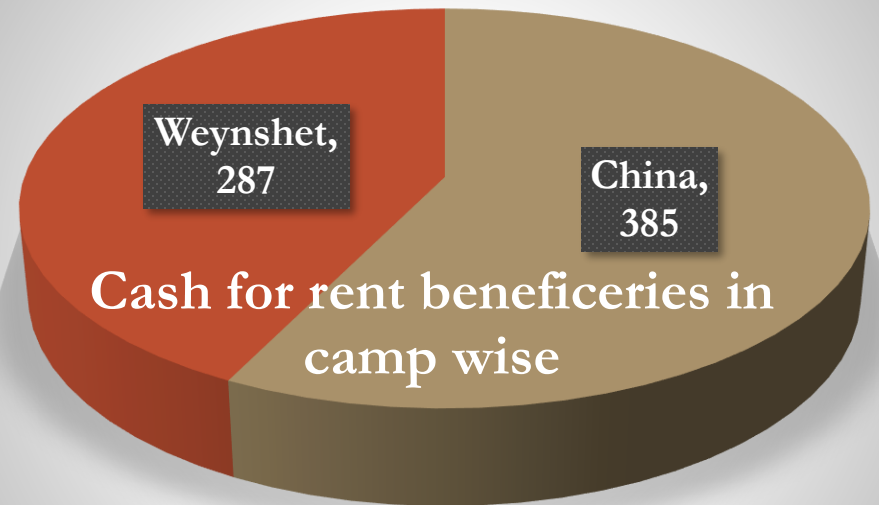
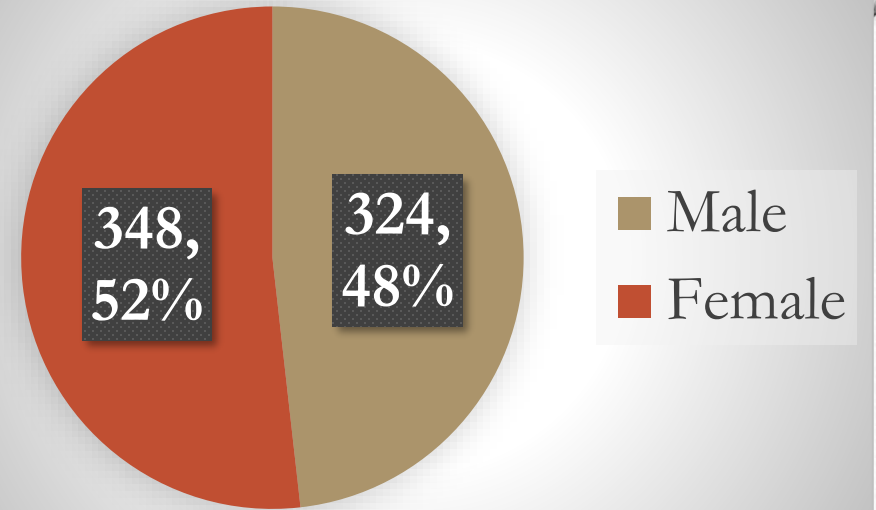


Documents of rental support beneficiaries

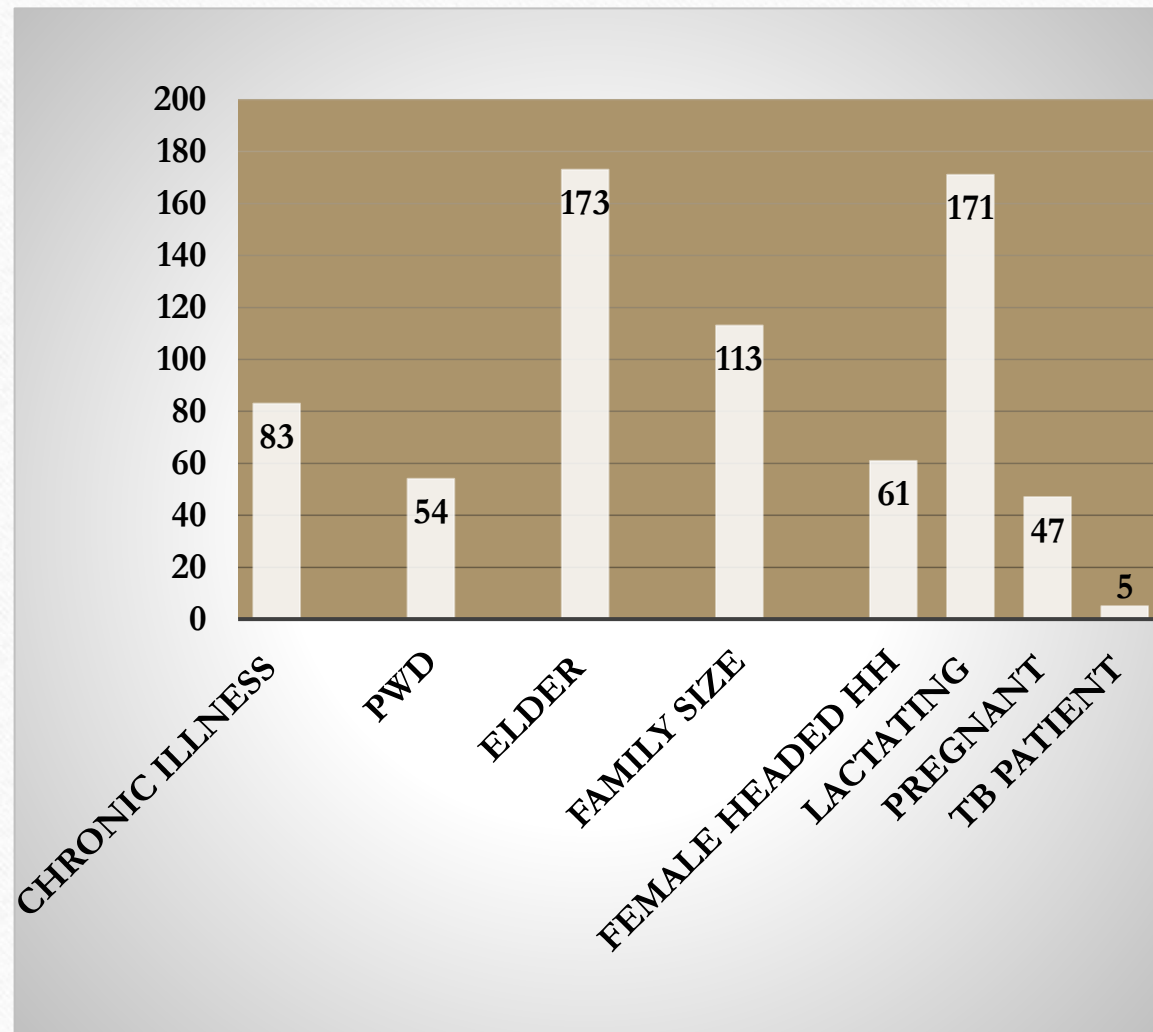


Beneficiary Disaggregation by HH, Sex and Camp

- ❑ Beneficiaries are composed of different groups
- ❑ 672 HHs=348 Female (52% and 324 (48%) Male)
- ❑ A total of 2990 IDPs
- ❑ Beneficiaries by Camp (China & Woinshet)



Detail Disaggregation



3. Protection Mainstreaming.....

Establish Feedback mechanism:

- Independent telephone for CRM established and posted to beneficiaries (0948720276)
- Suggestion boxes in placed
- Awareness creation sessions conducted
- Closely worked with partners for referral



Monitoring, Reporting, Communication and Partnership

- ❑ Daily/weekly and monthly monitoring of the activities (Construction, rental beneficiaries)
- ❑ Monthly reporting to partners
- ❑ Quarterly reporting to government signatories and line departments
- ❑ Closely worked with CCCM (UNHCR &DEC)



Challenges and Opportunities on Shelter

- Lack of standard tarpaulins/plastic sheets in the market.
- Change of Design (Single Unit to Duplex)
- Continuous increase in the price of inputs
- Bad weather condition/rain
- Shortage of land, and longer time took to deal with the government
- Unplanned costs... site clearing and floor leveling for 128 shelters
- Waterlogged** nature of the land for construction
- Security
- Consulted ESNFI Cluster on plastic sheets and alternative solutions
- Discussed with UNHCR and convinced to provide all the required sheets and uniformly constructed with DEC
- Target for shelters revised & increased from 158 to 337
- Government provided additional land
- Opportunities:** presence of partners, availability of wood and labour

Challenges on Rental Support

- Low amount of support
- Beneficiaries trying to rent unsafe houses to save a portion of support for other unmet needs
- Advised IDPs to search rent in the outskirts of the town
- Continuous follow up and awareness creation

Way forward

- Integrated Response:** There are unmet needs (Food/NFI, Livelihood, etc should be integrated)
- Strong coordination and support for stronger support**

Other Activities

- Mobilized blankets and bed sheets and distributed to 170 IDPs in China camp



THANK YOU!





**4. Cluster Coordination
Performance Monitoring (CCPM)
Survey Results**

ES/NFI Cluster Performance Monitoring Survey

Introduction

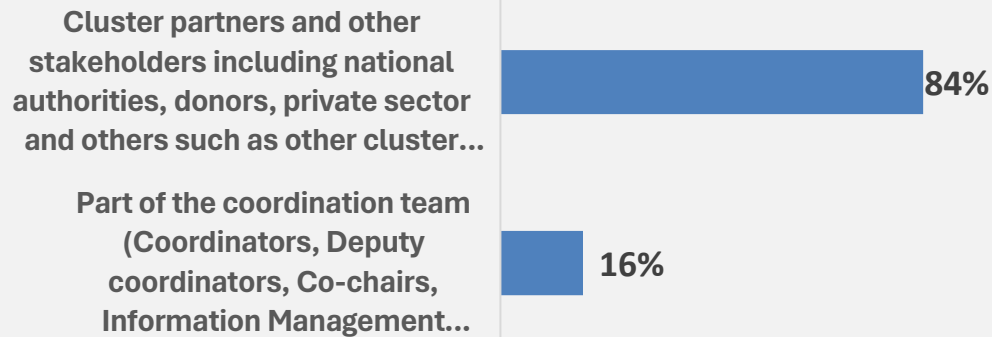
- Conducted in **January/February 2024**
- Meant to assess the performance of the cluster in delivering their mandate according to partners and stakeholders
- Focuses on the **6 core functions** and sub-functions of the Cluster as well as the Accountability to Affected Populations aspect
- The results of the findings will be used to inform the development of the strategic document for the Cluster for 2024 – 2025



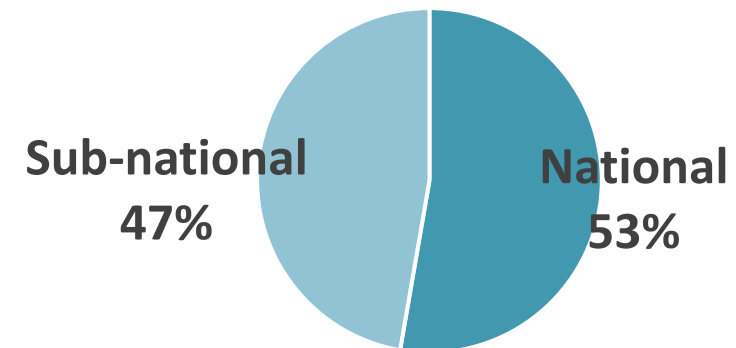
Respondents

 55 total respondents

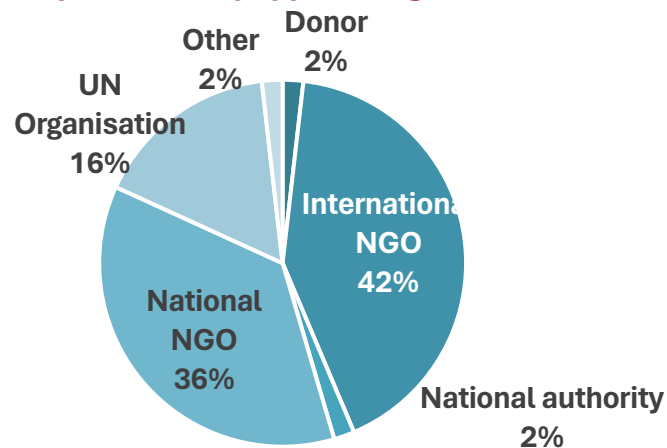
Respondents by role



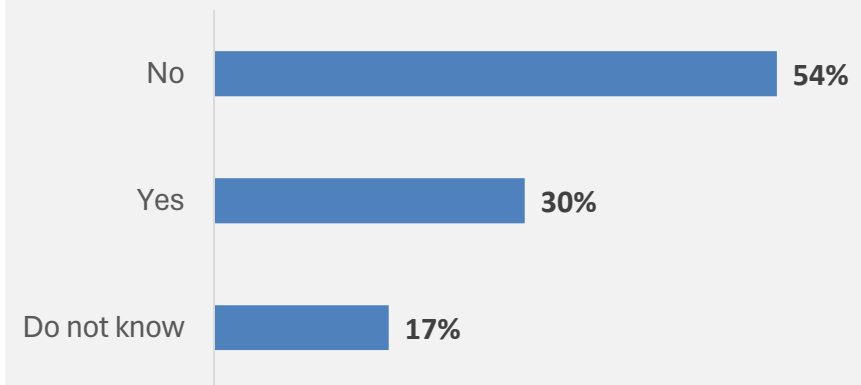
Respondents by national / sub-national cluster participation



Respondents by type of organization



Is your organization a Strategic Advisory Group (SAG) member?



Performance Rating Overview

	Strong	Satisfactory <i>(needs minor improvement)</i>	Unsatisfactory <i>(needs major improvement)</i>	Weak	Do not know	Performance Status (Partners and stakeholders)	Performance Status (Coordination Team)	
Core function	<i>Performance Rating (% of 55 Respondents)</i>							
1: Supporting service delivery	42%	47%	9%		2%	87%	84%	
2: Informing strategic decision making	27%	53%	9%	7%	4%	80%	80%	
3: Planning & implementing cluster strategies	29%	56%	5%	4%	5%	80%	82%	
4: Monitoring & evaluating performance	36%	42%	11%	4%	7%	79%	80%	
5: Building national capacity	24%	40%	13%		24%	68%	68%	
6: Supporting robust advocacy	25%	45%	9%	7%	13%	72%	72%	
AAP: Accountability to Affected Populations	27%	60%	5%	5%	2%	83%	74%	

Core function 1: Supporting Service Delivery

Area of improvements

- **Advocacy platforms** are needed
- The **consistency of the meetings** needs improvement
- Hold regular meetings and trainings, but limited planning and **strategic development or draft guide**
- **Humanitarian needs/gaps in conflict** areas are still unmet due to **access restrictions**
- Effective in developing mechanisms to eliminate service delivery duplication, identify gaps, and provide direction to cluster partners. However, there is a **significant gap in resource provision** to the affected community, with demand far surpassing supply
- There needs to be an improvement in **resource mobilization**
- To increase and strengthen **community participation** and focus on **Durable Solution projects**

Strength

- The cluster fosters **constant engagement among partners** to share ideas and to enhance service delivery
- The cluster works efficiently and collaboratively, employing transparent and prioritized approaches in **response selection**
- The cluster regularly conducts **assessments and identifies the gaps and priority interventions**, with clear mechanisms established to prevent duplication of efforts
- The cluster is **highly engaged with relevant stakeholders** and sets an example for other clusters in supporting service delivery
- The cluster maintains **effective coordination** and ensures resources are deployed according to service delivery needs
- Partners receive **timely data and training** to meet standards in proposal design and report submission

Core function 2: Informing strategic decision-making

How could the Shelter cluster better support the assessment of population needs?

(sample response out of 36)

- *“Use local organizations and stakeholders and build their capacities, advocacy, and influencing the government to share unbiased and up to date information on IDPs humanitarian needs.” influence the government to share unbiased and up-to-date information on IDPs’*

How could the Shelter cluster better support the gap analysis of the response?

(sample response out of 31)

- *“Engagement with the relevant stakeholders putting the affected population at the core of the gap analysis.”*
- *“Preparing and identifying hard to reach areas and ESNFI assistance matrix and then mobilizing resources and partners accordingly.”*

Core function 3: Planning & implementing cluster strategies

Area of improvements

- **A flexible approach to strategies** rather than blanket approaches is preferred
- Need to implement **cluster strategies in conflict contexts**
- The **involvement in assessments, analysis, and HRP/HNO** needs improvement
- There is a lag in **sharing cluster strategies and implementation modalities**
- Pre-planning has shortcomings, particularly in **forecasting future disasters** and their impact
- Different regions have **varying rates and types of shelter**, posing challenges for the cluster in advocating with donors for **higher-quality materials at higher costs** per kit in line with PDMs

Strength

- The cluster has an **excellent monitoring system** in place to ensure that the implementation is in accordance the cluster strategies
- The cluster demonstrates **timely planning and implementation of activities** with great commitment

Core function 4: Monitoring and Evaluation of the Cluster Strategy

Area of improvements

- **Reporting accuracy needs improvement**, particularly regarding organizations serving as project holders rather than directly implementing distribution, there is a lack of acknowledgment of the work done by the project holder
- **Information sharing** should be timely, and updates should be sent regularly
- **Monitoring** should be conducted on a **regular basis**, and **feedback** should be **constructive and supportive**, aiming for future improvement
- The cluster identifies concerns and contributes key information and messages, but the **response is limited**, and **urgent issues remain unresolved**

Strength

- The cluster **monitors partners** in the field and provides **useful feedback**
- Tracking project outputs and outcomes as indicators of project effectiveness is a key focus
- The cluster has a **strong M&E system** and conducts joint monitoring for partner implementation, ensuring the cluster leads PDM

Core function 5: Building national capacity in preparedness and contingency planning

Some rating comments

Strong

“The cluster is one of the strongest clusters in this regard.”

Satisfactory (needs minor improvement)

“There was a contingency plan, but it needs contingency budget mobilization to execute the plan when the situation happened.”

Unsatisfactory (needs major improvement)

“No contingency plan, nor adequate response for the current needs.”

Core function 6: Supporting robust advocacy

Some rating comments

Strong

“Always raise issues at ICCG meetings, to OCHA, and with government & HCT.”

Satisfactory (needs minor improvement)

“Advocacy is still needed to buy in the support of the government in providing up-to-date data and situation of IDPs in conflict areas .”

Unsatisfactory (needs major improvement)

“The outcome is less than 15% , so it’s unsatisfactory or does not address the issues to global communities.”

AAP: Promoting Accountability to Affected Populations

Some rating comments

Strong

“They use to promote accountability in each and every meeting and also the use their ways of monitoring.”

Satisfactory (needs minor improvement)

“The cluster need to engage more with other clusters such as protection, CCCM to ensure most vulnerable are targeted. Proper targeting by the cluster members in their respective areas ensuring to engage the community through the whole process.”

Weak

“Partners need organized training about AAP/Urgent.”

Other questions

In your view, what are the main strengths of the Shelter cluster?

- *“In Ethiopia, the Shelter Cluster is very strong in planning, advocacy, supporting national partners and working for affected populations.”*
- *“Regular monthly meetings consist of mixed both virtual and in person.”*
- *“Information sharing and reporting.”*

In your view, what are the main areas for improvement of the Shelter cluster?

- *“Advocacy on behalf of partners and capacity building activities.”*
- *“Coordinating with other clusters in prioritizing response areas.”*
- *“Engaging new partners.”*
- *“Improvement in resource mobilization from partners.”*
- *“Monitoring of projects.”*
- *“Rebuild the Zonal Level ESNFI cluster coordination structure.”*



5. AoB

Thank You!

Next Meeting – April 26, 2024

