

A photograph showing two women in the foreground carrying supplies on their heads using wooden poles. The woman on the left carries a stack of white fabric, a blue container, and a metal bowl. The woman on the right carries a large white bag. In the background, other people are visible in a grassy field with trees and simple buildings.

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

May 31, 2024

Agenda

1. ES/NFI response progress against the sectoral plan
2. Ethiopia ES/NFI Cluster situation updates
 - Amhara
 - Tigray
 - Oromia
 - Flood
3. Inclusion of older people -HelpAge
4. Logistic challenge

AoB

- GiHA WG

Review of Action Points of the Previous Meeting

	Action Points	Responsible	Status
1	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	Pending

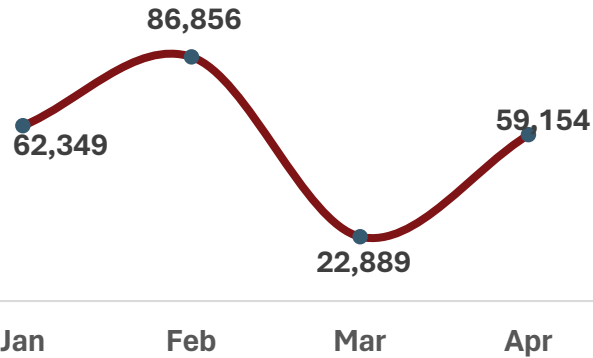


1. Response Progress Against 2024 Sectoral Plan

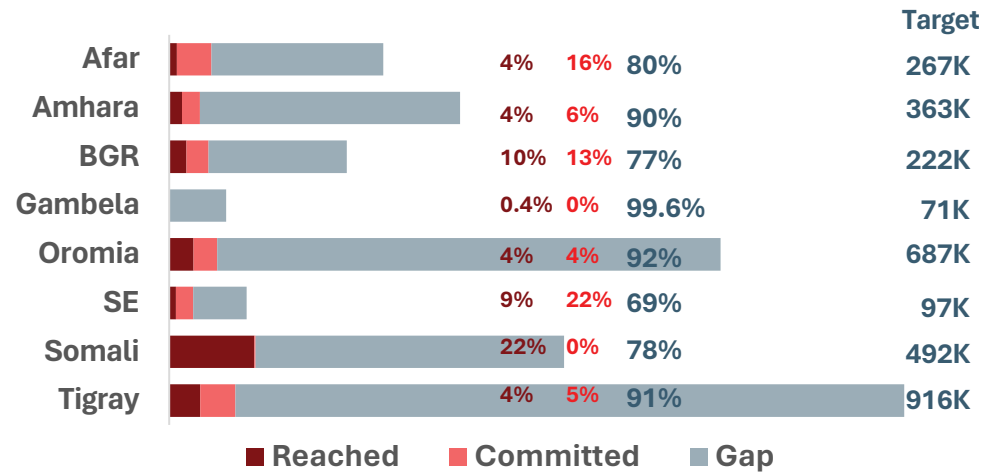
ES/NFI Cluster Response Progress as of 30 April 2024



Response Progress



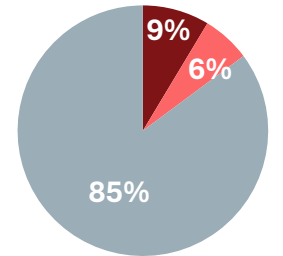
Response Progress by Region vs Target



Response Progress by Activity

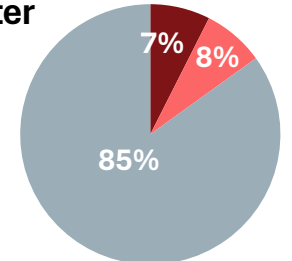
ESNFI/NFI

Target: 1.7M
 Reached: 144K
 Committed: 104K
GAP: 1.4M



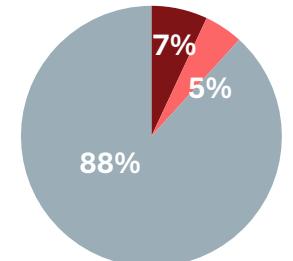
Emergency Shelter

Target: 541K
 Reached: 40K
 Committed: 41K
GAP: 459K

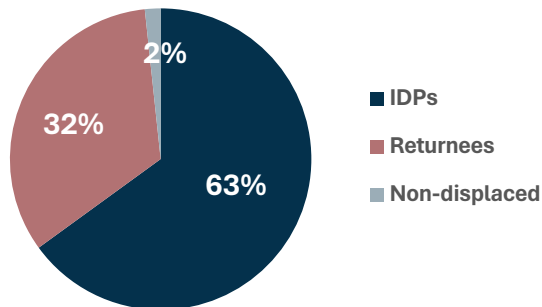


Repair Kit

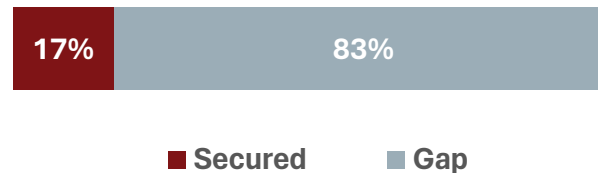
Target: 1.03M
 Reached: 72K
 Committed: 49K
GAP: 1.03M



Response Progress by Population Group



Funding Status



■ Reached ■ Committed ■ Gap

ES/NFI Cluster Response Progress as of 30 April 2024



Cumulative # of Partners who reported, Jan – April
15/30



Regions
8
(out of 8 targeted)

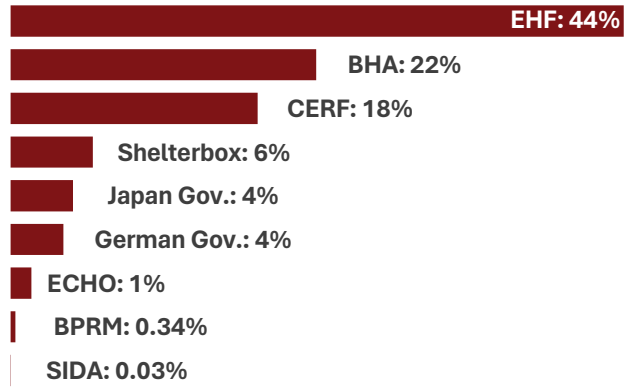


Zones
34
(out of 49 targeted)

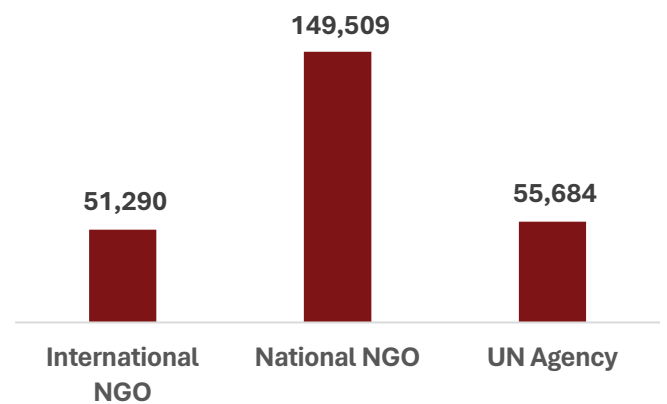


Woredas
76
(out of 334 targeted)

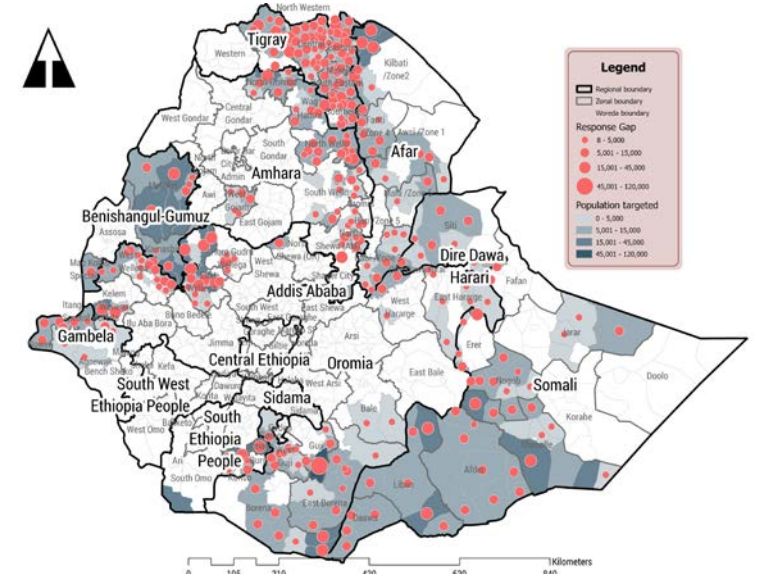
Funding contributors Donors (2024)



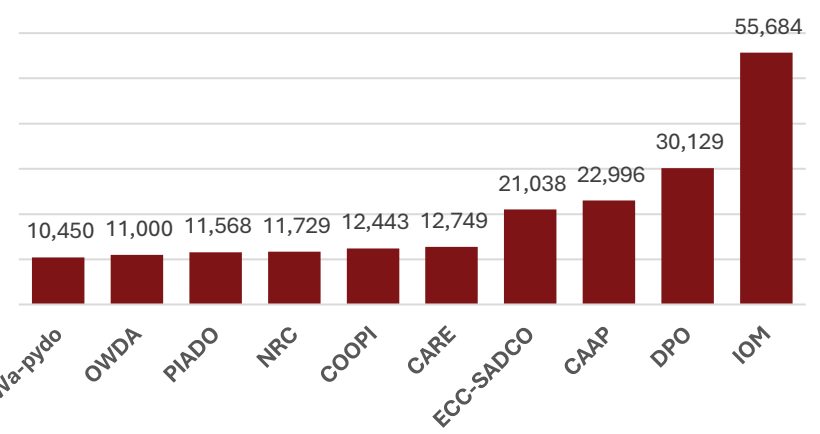
of Beneficiary Reached by Partner type



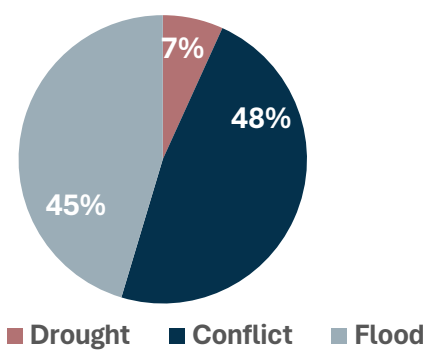
Response Trend and Gap



Top Ten Partners reaching Beneficiary - April 2024



of Beneficiary Reached by Emergency type



Challenges

- Stock and pipeline data entry
- Updating project status
- Duplicating data entry in monitoring (5W)
 - Entering data for an activity both status (ongoing and completed).
 - Activity detail ID usage



2. Ethiopia ES/NFI Cluster Situation Updates



ES/NFI Cluster Humanitarian Situation Update

Amhara



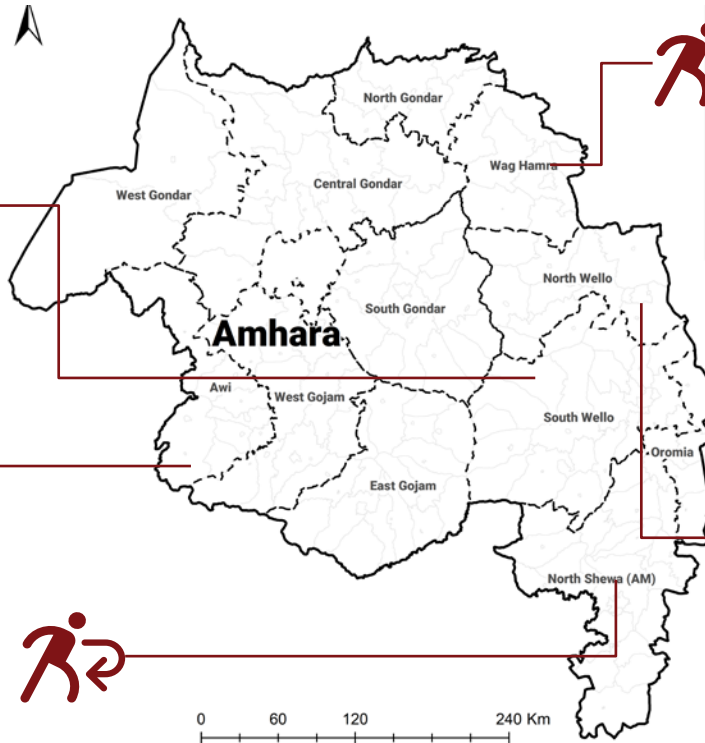
Jari #2 Camp – 1005 IDPs

Heavy rain damaged **165 family tents**. Since March, due to the decrease in resource partners phrased out of Eastern Amhara, there is no shelter interventions.



Awi Zone – 80,000 IDPs (DRMO)

55,000 individuals were displaced in Ayhu Guagsa; the woreda is known for its fertile land and mechanized agricultural activities. A total of **38,000** houses have been burnt down in the zone, out of which 35,000 houses were set on fire in Ayehu Guagsa woreda, followed by Zigem woreda with 3,000 burnt houses.



Return Process

3 weeks ago, the government started the third round of the Debre Berhan return process, prioritizing the population with property in the Oromia region.

Not allow humanitarian partners are not allowed ed for humanitarian partners to participate in any activities during the registration process. Registered IDPs are not allowed to receive any humanitarian assistance.



Wag Hamra Zone - 11,092 IDPs

In total, 11,092 IDPs live in Sekota Town and Hamusit (a primary school). However, security forces evacuated the IDPs in Hamusit due to the reactivation of education. All the IDPs are in the host community; there is no IDP site.

Currently, Food, WASH, and ESNFI are the three top priorities. For ESNFI, it is recommended that cash for rent be provided for IDPs in the host community, as well as the full kit of NFIs.

North Wollo Zone – 40,274 IDPs (DRMO)

IDPs stay in Host Community, fled from Alamata Town, and Raya Alamata, Zata, and Ofla woredas.

*Mainly **women and children, youth, and elderly***

Bedding, Kitchen, and Hygiene Set are in high demand with the ongoing displacement increase in the number of IDPs is expected



Continued....



IDPs' living conditions in Asgede Woreda, Adi Mahameday IDP site

Rapid Needs Assessment Summary

Settlements Overview: 76% of Tahtay Adiyabo Woreda's IDPs reside in informal settlements, with the rest in collective sites. IDPs from Asgede, Seyemti Adiyabo, Tahtay Adiyabo, and Sheraro are relocating to overcrowded collective sites, constructing makeshift shelters due to inability to pay rent and exclusion from food assistance programs.

Vulnerabilities: IDPs in makeshift shelters lack basic NFI kits, heightening vulnerability to harsh weather. No ES or NFI kits have been distributed since displacement. Recent rainfall severely impacted shelters in areas like May Hanse, Hitsats, and Adi Mahameday, causing damage and exposing residents to adverse conditions.

Priority Needs: Urgent needs include ES kits, rental support, and NFI kits. Despite the critical needs, most IDPs have not received any shelter or NFI assistance. Returnees also require shelter repair kits and basic NFIs to ensure dignified living conditions and prevent secondary displacement.

Continued....



IDPs relocated to Adi Abay Shelters constructed by NRC



Ongoing ES construction in Adi Abay by Nexus Ethiopia

Monitoring Assessment Findings

Good Practices	Not-so-good practices
Well-organized beneficiary selection and targeting processes	Non-adherence to cluster guidelines: lump sum cash disbursement in one go
Establishment of beneficiary selection and complaint feedback committees	One-phase distribution of repair kit items
House-to-house verification for repair kits	Lack of technical demonstrations for repair kit use
Tenancy agreements for rental support	Lack of household grouping
Identification of beneficiaries with disabilities during registration	
Tailored assistance provided for persons with disabilities based on guidelines	

Recommended Actions for Environmentally Friendly Practices

- Promote community awareness on environmentally friendly practices like reusing, recycling, and waste management
- Highlight the need for environmentally friendly shelter programming due to leftover plastic materials



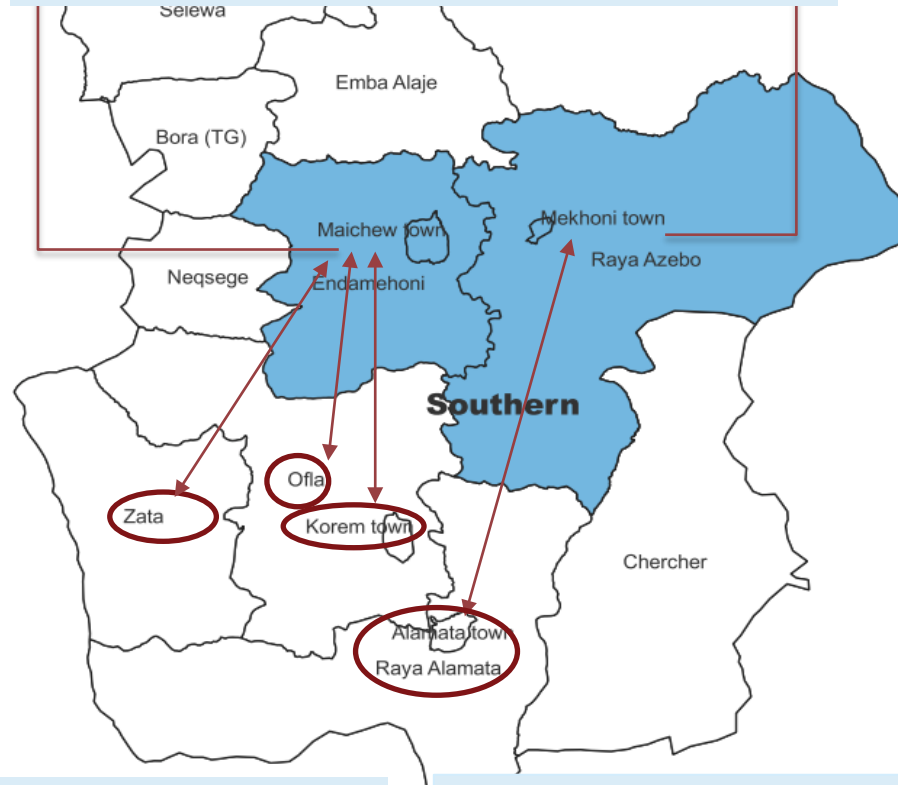
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Machiew

- The majority of IDPs displaced are from **Korem, Zata,** and **Ofla** Weredas.
- The NFI items received by IDPs have worn out. Sleep mats and blankets are required mainly for those in collective sites, as the upcoming rainy season is cold in the area.
- With the current security changes in the zone, spontaneous returns have taken place; however, due to a lack of basic assistance and services, security concerns, damaged shelters, and HLP issues, IDPs are returning.



Situation Monitoring and Zonal coordination meeting in the southern zone specifically in **Machiew** and **Mekoni** towns, was held from **14 to 16 May 2024**



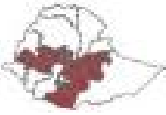
Mekoni:

- The majority of IDPs are from **Raya Town** and **Raya Alamata**, while the rest are from the western, Afar, and eastern zones.
- On average, 14 households of IDPs per room are still living in collective centers.
- Similar to the case of Machiew, security changes have triggered IDPs to go and visit their shelter conditions in their places of origin, where they have found either damaged or burned.
- Since the security condition is still a major concern in Alamata Town, IDPs have not yet returned either spontaneously or organized.

Key Asks

- In both woredas, downsizing of humanitarian operations due to lack of funding is creating a gap in response for IDPs in an overcrowded situation in collective sites.

- IDPs residing with the host community and in rental support need continued assistance to avoid eviction and later joining the overcrowded IDP collective sites
- Return plans and responses complimented by HLP is needed to ensure sustainability.



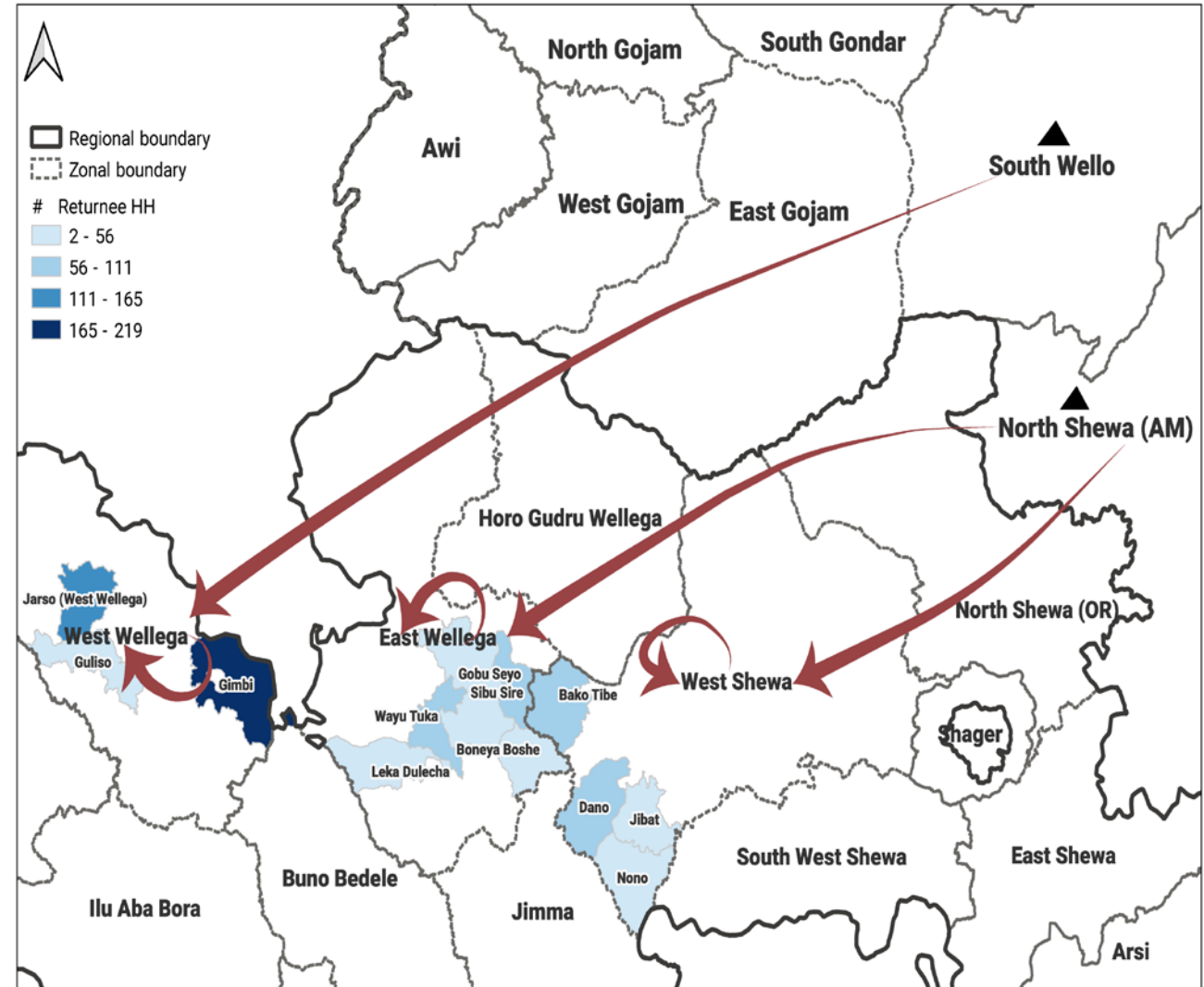
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Return within Western Oromia zones

- The security environment in Western Oromia is still fluid and unpredictable. Despite this, many internally displaced people are returning to their place or original place.
- 485,708 IDP households(70% of the total IDP caseload) have returned to their original places without provision of shelter solutions in 6 Western Oromia zones: Kellem Wollega, West Wollega, East Wollega, Horo Guduru Wollega, West Showa and North showa zones(Source: Regional BGO report, May 2024)the remaining 208,161 IDPs in these six zones within the coming three months.

Return from Amhara region to Western Oromia zones

- 2,962 individuals/787HHs have returned from Deberebirehan, South Wello, and Bambasi Woreda of Assosa Zone in BGR to West Wollega, East Wollega, and West Show Zones(1st and 2nd returnee exercise)
- IDP registration and intention survey to identify those willing to return to Oromia is ongoing in the Amhara region
- By June 2024, the Oromia regional government hopes to complete the third phase of returns to the same three zones and has asked the humanitarian community for help in providing aids
- Currently, due to the unpredictable and ever-changing security situation, the government has no plans to facilitate the return of IDPs to the HGW zone.





Flood

As of May 2024, flash floods had a major effect resulted in the Displacement of people in some southern Oromia and Somali region

Southern Oromia zones

- About 355,564 people were directly impacted in 260 kebeles, 14 woredas of the six zones (Source Zonal BGOs report)
- ETT 188-221 May 2024 report indicated that 24,479 individuals/3,679HHs were displaced(96% in Galana woreda of WGZ) due to flash floods in Guji, East Borena, and West Guji zones.
- Urgent and significant need for shelter and NFI is reported.
- According to the EMI projection, the southern Oromia lowlands would experience an enormous amount of flooding in the coming months

Somali region

- According to the DTM-ETT 188 report, 30,994 people (6,099HHs) were displaced in the Shabelle and Liben zones due to flash floods in April–May 2024
- Critical need for ESNFI response is reported
- According to the EMI projection, most of the zones in the region; Afder, Dolo, etc. would experience a critical flooding crisis in the coming months





Inclusion of Older People -HelpAge

Age and Disability- Inclusion in Humanitarian Action

Lemlem Abrham
May 31/2024



HelpAge International

- is a worldwide partnership working with and for older people globally, with a special focus on low and middle-income countries.
- Our mission is to promote the well-being and inclusion of older women and men and reduce poverty and discrimination in later life.

- [REDACTED]

Statistics on disability and Age

- **Global Statistics**
 - **12.2% of population aged 60+, 2015**
 - **22% of population projected by 2050**
 - **In Ethiopia -** approximately 5.3 percent or around 6.1 million people are over the age of 60 years(UNFPA,2022)
 - This proportion is projected to rise to 9.1 % by 2050.
- An estimated 1.3 billion people or 16% of the world's population experience disability
- It is estimated that 46% of older persons have one or more disabilities.

Older people's rights and humanitarian law

- The UN Principles for Older Persons (UN General Assembly resolution 46/91) calls for ensuring older people's independence, participation, care, self-fulfillment, and dignity. It specifically states that older people should have access to basic services including shelter.
- The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) and the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights affirm the universal right to adequate housing. The UDHR also affirms the right to privacy (Article 12) and the right to security of person (Article 3).
- The 1951 Refugee Convention recognizes refugees' rights to adequate housing. The UN Committee on Economic Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR) states that “adequate housing must, at a minimum, include elements of adequate services, affordability, habitability, accessibility, location and cultural sensitivity”. Article 21 of CESCR states that disadvantaged groups, such as older people, should be guaranteed some degree of priority consideration and accessibility in shelter projects.
- The 2002 Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing states, “In emergencies, older persons are especially vulnerable and should be identified as such because they may be isolated from family and friends and less able to find food and shelter”.

Who are older people?

- The United Nations defines old age as 60 years and above.
- In many developed countries, age 65 is used as a reference point for older persons.
- Or the age when an older person becomes eligible for old-age social security benefits.
- 'Oldest-old' refers to people over 80 years of age.
- So, there is no exact definition of "older people" as this concept has different meanings in different societies

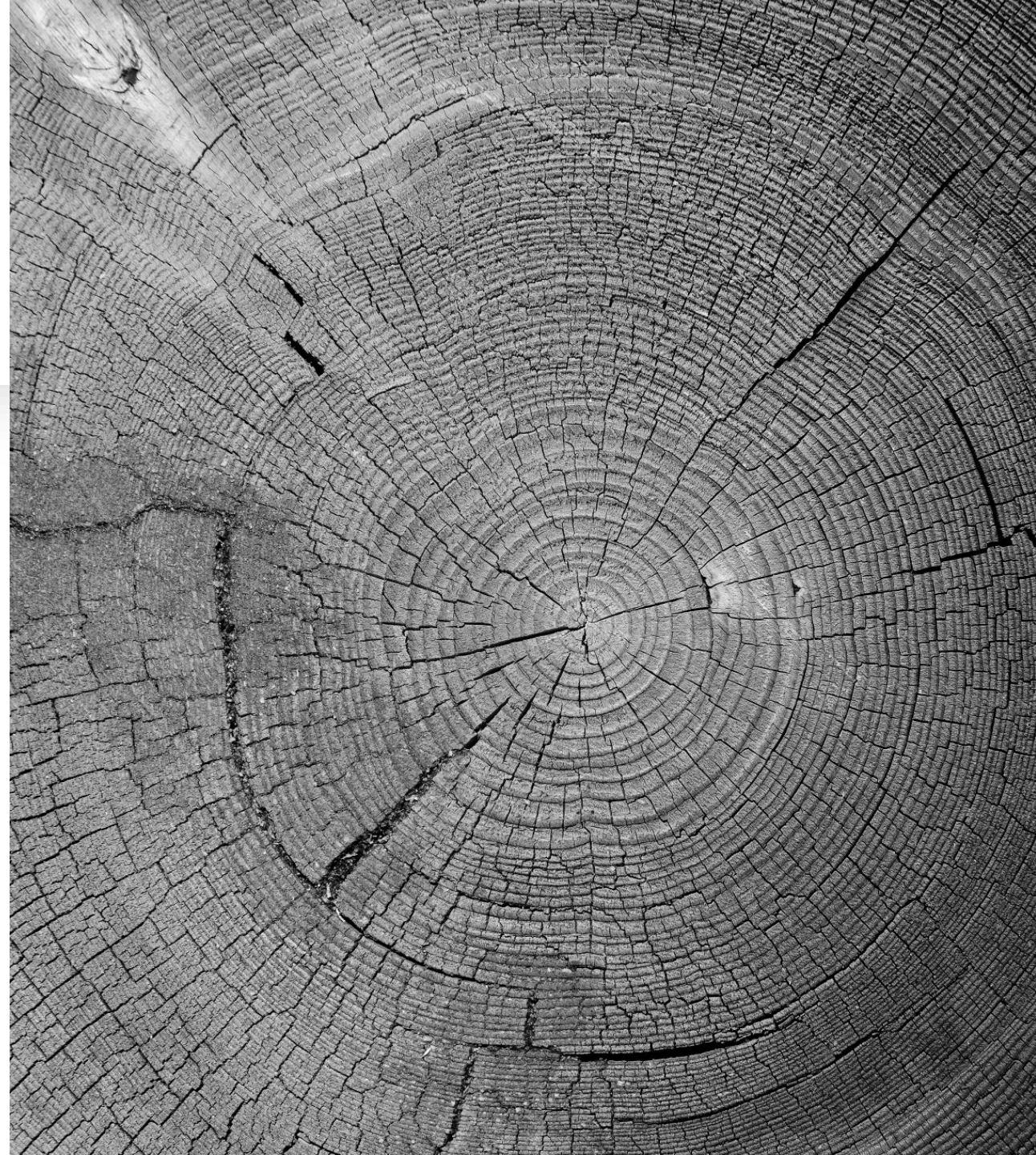


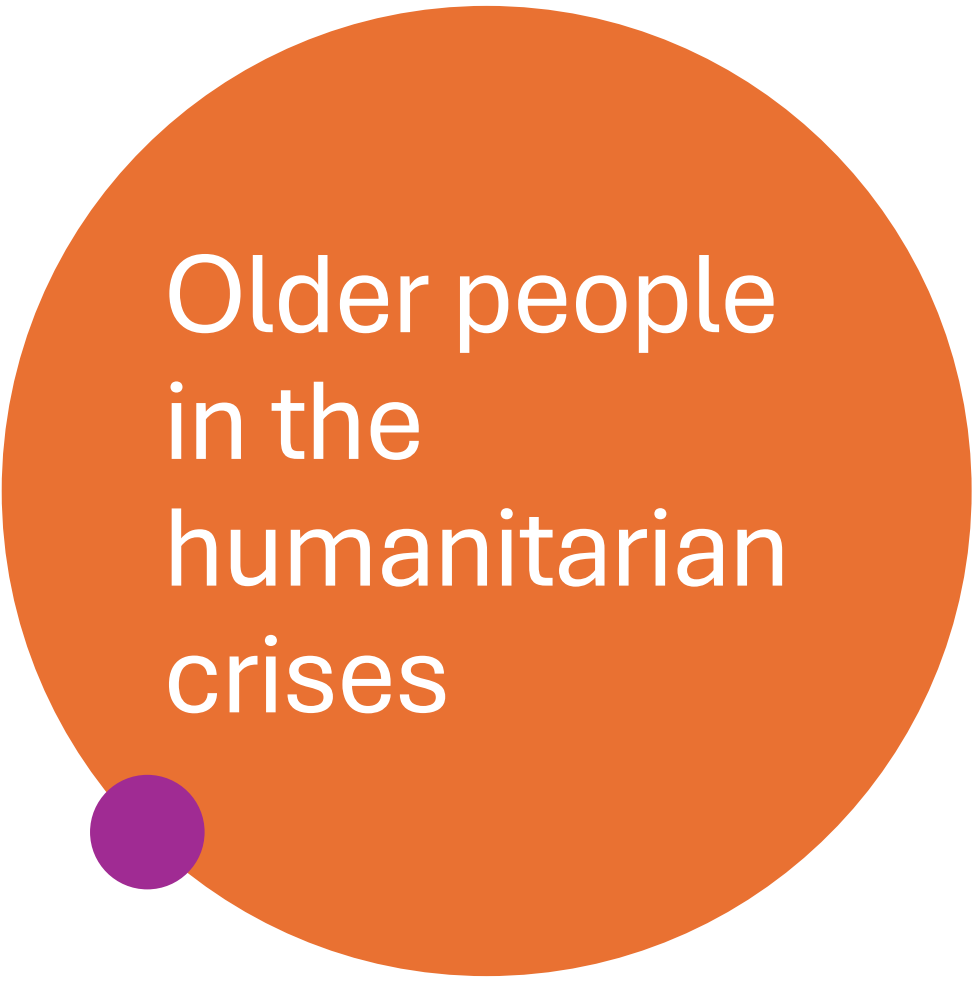
Aging is not lost youth but a new stage of opportunity and strength.

Betty Friedan

Older people in the humanitarian context

- During internal conflict, war or natural disasters, communities and public services are shattered. It is often older people who are the most affected, but the most overlooked.





Older people in the humanitarian crises

Older people face specific vulnerabilities in physical, mental, and social well-being during crises. They are likely to experience **socio-economic marginalization, isolation, inaccessible information, and a lack of relevant post-emergency support services** during a humanitarian crisis.

Why are older people and persons with disabilities excluded from the humanitarian programme



Out of sight
The people we fail to see



Out of reach
The people we can't get to



Out of the loop
The people we unintentionally exclude



Out of money
The people we don't prioritize



Out of scope
The people who 'aren't our problem'

Types of barriers...



Institutional Barriers

Discriminative policies/ legal frameworks

Institutional practices

Prioritization, targeting, human and financial resources



Attitudinal Barriers

Misperceptions about requirements, capacities and rights

Stigma, prejudices, pity

Cultural and social habits



Environmental/ Physical Barriers

Distance to services, lack of accessible transportation

Lack of ramps, handrails, assistive devices or support

Inaccessible health facilities



Communication Barriers

Absence of braille easy language, sign language interpreters

Absence of multiple formats (audio + visual)

Lack of inclusive communication techniques

Inclusive Humanitarian Action

Inclusive humanitarian action focuses on **identifying and removing barriers** so that individuals and groups **who are more at risk, discriminated and/or excluded can participate** in decision-making and benefit from humanitarian action on an equal basis with others ([HAG](#), 2016).



**Ensure
meaningful
participation**

**Identify
&
remove
barriers**

**Empowerment
and
capacity
development**

**Collect
and
disaggregate
data**



Must Do Actions (MDAs)



Collect and Disaggregate Data

- What is sex, Age, Disability- Disaggregated Data (SADDD)?
- **Age and Sex disaggregation** by the following age groups for both women and men

0-5	6-12	13-17	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80+
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- Washington Group Questions on disability



Washington Group questions on disability

1. Do you have difficulty seeing, even if wearing glasses?
2. Do you have difficulty hearing, even if using a hearing aid?
3. Do you have difficulty walking or climbing steps?
4. Do you have difficulty remembering or concentrating?
5. Do you have difficulty (with self-care such as) washing all over or dressing?
6. Using your usual (customary) language, do you have difficulty communicating, for example understanding or being understood?

- a. No – no difficulty**
- b. Yes – some difficulty**
- c. Yes – a lot of difficulty**
- d. Cannot do at all**

WHY SADDD?

- To have a clearer picture of who is affected by the emergency.
- To reveal similarities and differences between different age and population groups.
- Age , Gender and Disability are major factors to how a person is affected during or after a disaster, and to what extent they are able to access resources that could help them prepare and cope.
- Different groups of people experience crises in different ways.
- SADDD can help us to understand these relationships and therefore help us to best respond before, during and after emergencies.
- To adjust our planning and programming to target the **RIGHT PEOPLE** with the **RIGHT INTERVENTION** at the **RIGHT TIME** with the **RIGHT RESOURCES**.

Major questions for shelter

1. Does your organization target older people, especially the most vulnerable, in the process of selecting those to receive shelter?
2. Is your shelter design age(disability)-friendly? For example, use of ramps, handrails, grab bars, accessible light switches, non-slip floors etc.
3. Have you consulted with older people and considered their special needs in your shelter design?
4. Have you established a system of supporting older people who are unable to build their own shelter?
5. Have you ensured that those older people who are unable to build their own shelters are not exposed to coercion when relying on other community members to assist them?
6. Are the shelters for vulnerable older people built in easily accessible locations (safe and easy-to-access service points)?

The Shelter, settlements and household

- Complement existing standards and guidance on shelter, settlements, and household items.
- They should be read in conjunction with the Key inclusion standards and Sphere Minimum Standards in Shelter, Settlement, and Non-Food Items.

Inclusion Standards	Key Actions	Suggested Indicators
<p>1: Collect and analyze data based on SADD</p> <p>Older people and people with disabilities have their shelter and settlement capacities and needs identified and monitored.</p>	<p>1.1: Adapt shelter and settlement assessment and monitoring tools to collect information on the capacities and needs of older people and people with disabilities.</p> <p>1.2: Include older people and people with disabilities in shelter and settlement assessments and monitoring activities.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sex, age(further disaggregated the age with 10 years of age cohort -50-59,60-69,70-80), and disability disaggregated data is collected, analyzed, reported and shared between organizations to inform shelter and settlement activities , ensure The WGQ are used to collect and disaggregate data by disability. 2. Older people and people with disabilities are included in a collection of data relating to barriers and enablers of shelter and settlement activities 3. Older people and people with disabilities consider that they have been involved in data collection processes and monitoring systems relating to shelter, settlement and household items 4. Accessibility audits of shelters, settlements, public buildings and services are conducted with older people and people with disabilities -

Inclusion Standards	Key Actions	Suggested Indicators
<p data-bbox="0 142 547 257">2: identify and address barriers</p> <p data-bbox="0 399 547 656">Older people and people with disabilities have safe and dignified access to emergency shelters, settlements and household items.</p>	<p data-bbox="547 142 1268 364">2.1: Design, construct and adapt shelters and settlements to be accessible.</p>	<p data-bbox="1268 142 2548 364">1. Older people and people with disabilities affected by crisis reports have been included in inaccessible shelter and settlement activities</p> <p data-bbox="1268 257 2548 364">2. National or international standards on accessibility are used to design and construct new shelters or adapt existing shelters</p>
	<p data-bbox="547 364 1268 585">2.2: Provide household and shelter-related items that are suitable, safe and accessible for use by older people and people with disabilities.</p>	<p data-bbox="1268 364 2548 585">3. A twin-track approach is adopted whereby interventions and budget are allocated towards:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="1268 456 2548 556">a. specific shelter interventions and household items targeted at older people and people with disabilities <li data-bbox="1268 556 2548 585">b. integrating universal design and age and disability-sensitive measures into all design, planning & construction of shelter and settlement initiatives
	<p data-bbox="547 585 1268 806">2.3: Review and adapt distribution methods to provide safe and equitable access for older people and people with disabilities.</p>	<p data-bbox="1268 585 2548 806">4. Older people and people with disabilities report that they have received household and shelter-related items that are suitable and safe</p> <p data-bbox="1268 806 2548 806">5. Older people and people with disabilities affected by crisis consider they have been included in the distribution of shelter and household items on an equal basis to others with alternate measures in place to allow people who cannot come to the distribution point to receive distributions</p>
	<p data-bbox="547 806 1268 1428">2.4: Build the capacities of staff, partners and communities to support the inclusion of older people and people with disabilities in shelter, settlements and household items activities.</p>	<p data-bbox="1268 806 2548 1428">6. Staff are trained on the right of older persons and persons with disabilities to participate in shelter activities and how to design and construct accessible shelters and inclusive shelter and settlement activities</p>

3: meaningful participation and resilience
Older people and people with disabilities participate in shelter activities.

4. Capacitate older people (persons with disabilities) and their association

3.1: Strengthen the shelter-related capacities of older people and people with disabilities.

3.2: Support the participation of older people and people with disabilities in shelter-related activities and decision-making.

4.1. Capacitate older people (persons with disabilities) and their association

1. Older people and people with disabilities consider that they have had meaningful participation in shelter and settlement programmes and decision making and their capacities have been strengthened
2. Following inclusive safeguarding –assessing the risks before building the shelters

1. older people (persons with disabilities) are capacitated, and their association are involved in the humanitarian programme



Thank you!

www.helppage.org

 HelpAgeInternational

 @HelpAge



**Logistic/Procurement
Challenge**



Development for Peace Organization (DPO)

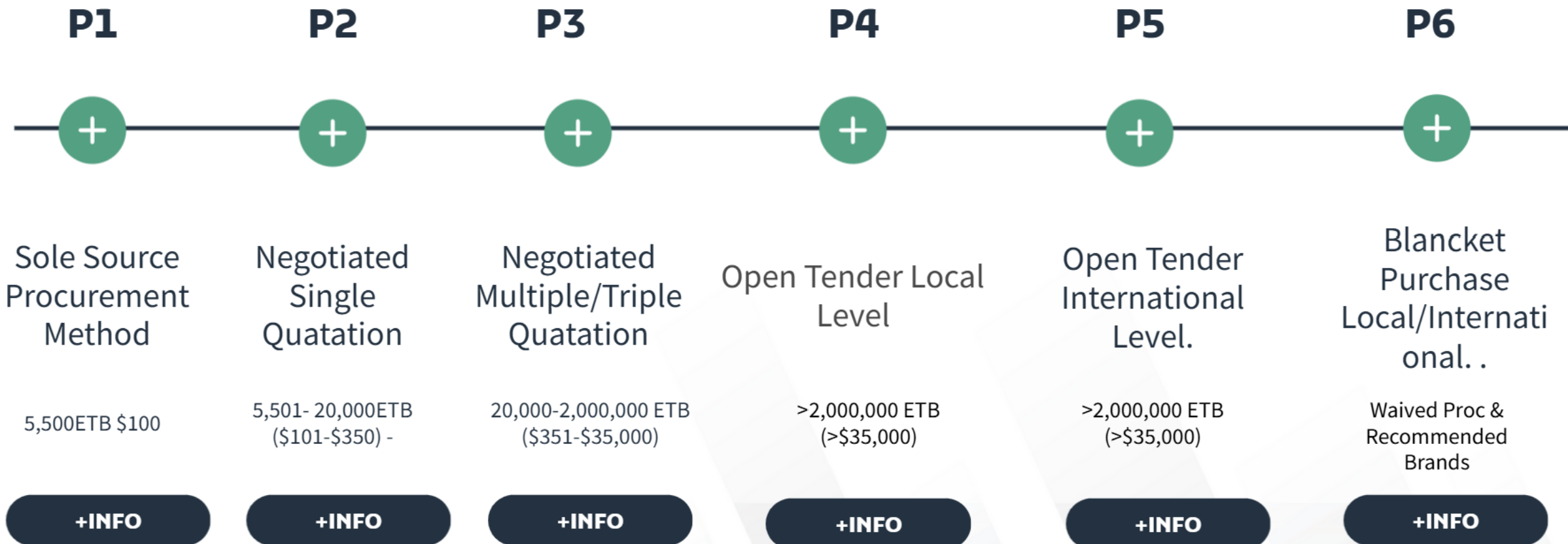
Procurement Challenges on CGIS & Lesson Learned

START

May-31- 2024

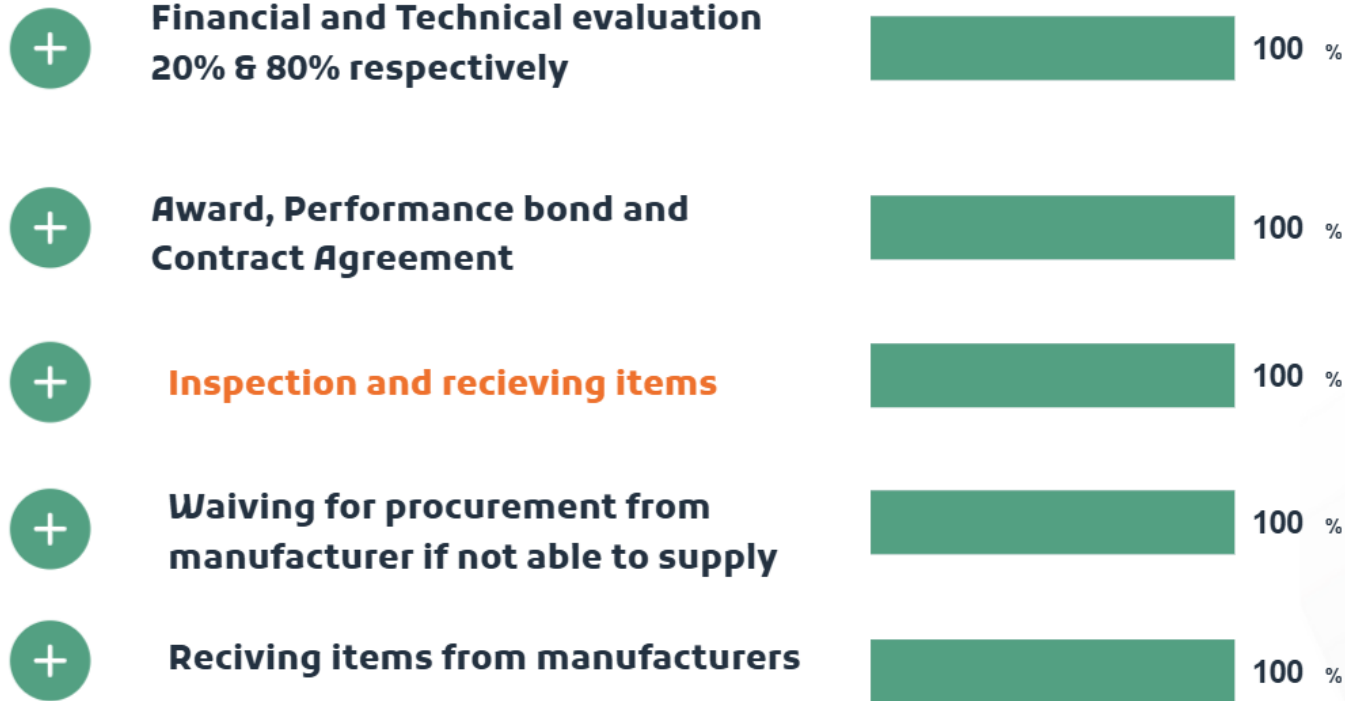


General Procurement Process



Bid Evaluation Process

- Bid Evaluation Committee established from **Program, Operation, Finance and Comlinace sections** for each procurement process.



+INFO

Result of Bid Evaluation

For Corrugated Iron Sheet-G-32



- Among the different bidders, the least bidders with the technically fit suppliers
 - The least bidders suppliers price including VAT

Supplier-1



Supplier-2



Supplier-3



Supplier-4

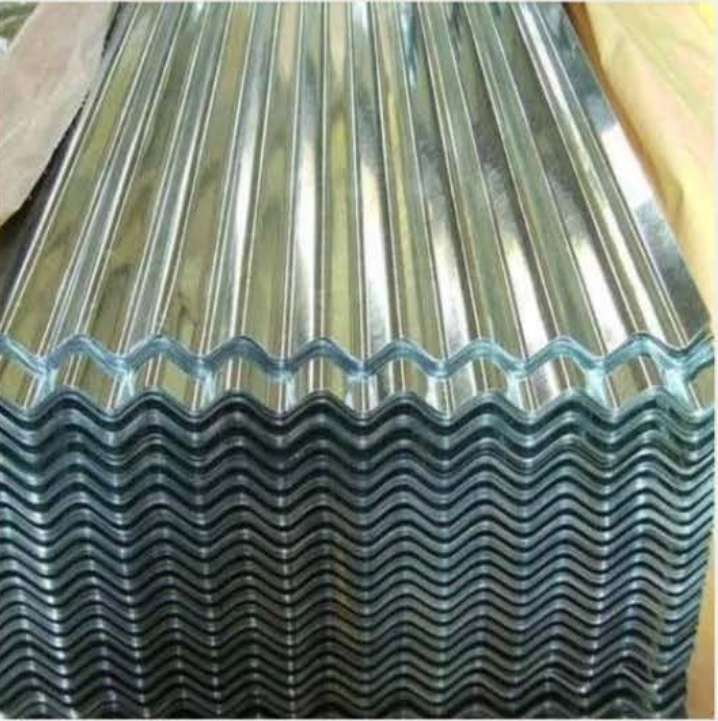


Manufactureres	Price for G-32
Cospi	1068
DH Geda	1170
Akaki	1185
Adama	1100

+INFO



CGI Sheet



Procurement Challenges

01

CGI Sheet Below Standard

CGI Sheet with G-32 fake stamp of well known manufacturers were found in the market between **2.7 up to 3.1 kg.**

+INFO

02

Mixed Markets

The **financial proposal** of supplier is lower than the price offered by all manufacturers.

+INFO

03

Fake Markings

Fake marking and stamps of multiple well known manufacturers has been observed on CGIS.

+INFO

Lesson Learned

01

Cluster Standard

Follow ES/NFI-Cluster/TWIG guideline to standard CGIS G-32.

- Minimum weight of 4kg
- Minimum thickness of 0.255mm thickness
- Zink coated (hot dip)
- Government stamp

+INFO

02

Program Inspection

Building strong materials inspection culture-program

- Check zink coated CGI
- Check the weight of CGI during loading using your own weights
- Consult others

+INFO

03

Consult Others

Check your reliable manufacturer price.

The weight of 1-CGI Sheet(Kospi) with 35-Gage were found **3.7kg** higher than the market G-32 CGI sheet.

+INFO



Thank You!



AoB

- GiHA WG

Thank You!

Next Meeting – June 28, 2024



Next reporting - Using Activity-Info **From June. 1 – 6**

Access the cluster's Information Products:

<https://sheltercluster.org/response/ethiopia>

Ethiopia ESNFI Cluster Resources:

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