A photograph showing two women in the foreground carrying supplies on a wooden pole across their shoulders. 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 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 bag on the right side of the pole. In the background, there are other people, including a man and a child, standing in a grassy field. There are trees and some buildings in the distance.

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

June 28, 2024

Agenda

1. ES/NFI cluster response progress against the 2024 sectoral plan
2. ES/NFI Cluster humanitarian situation update
 - Amhara
 - Oromia
 - Tigray
3. Good practice -PAD
4. Housing Land and Property (HLP) - NRC
 - AoB

Review of Action Points of the Previous Meeting

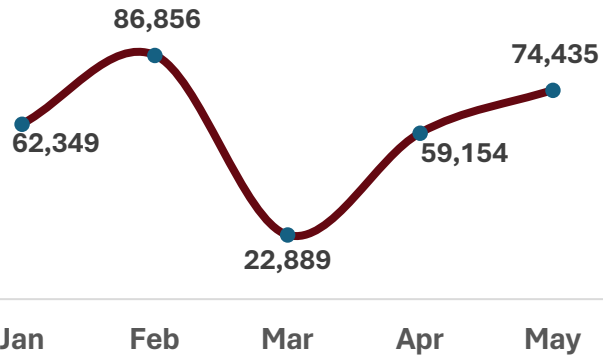
| | Action Points | Responsible | Status |
|---|--|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1 | Capacity building training for partners and local authorities in Kemashi zone on targeting and avoiding intentional exclusion errors and resource duplication | Benishangul Gumz sub-national Cluster | Planned in July in Assosa |
| 2 | The cluster organizes monthly training sessions for partners who require capacity building on 5W and Activity info. | Cluster | Done |
| 3 | The cluster was recommended to conduct a market assessment to determine a more affordable monthly rental cost Sekota. | Cluster/partners | Pending due the security and access situation. |
| 4 | HelpAge to provide capacity-building training to ESNFI partners on 'Age and Disability Inclusion in Humanitarian Action'. The cluster will plan and schedule for the training session. | Cluster/HelpAge International | |

1. Response Progress Against 2024 Sectoral Plan

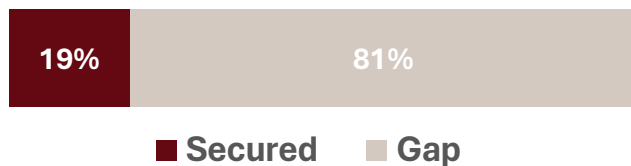
ES/NFI Cluster Response Progress as of 31 May 2024



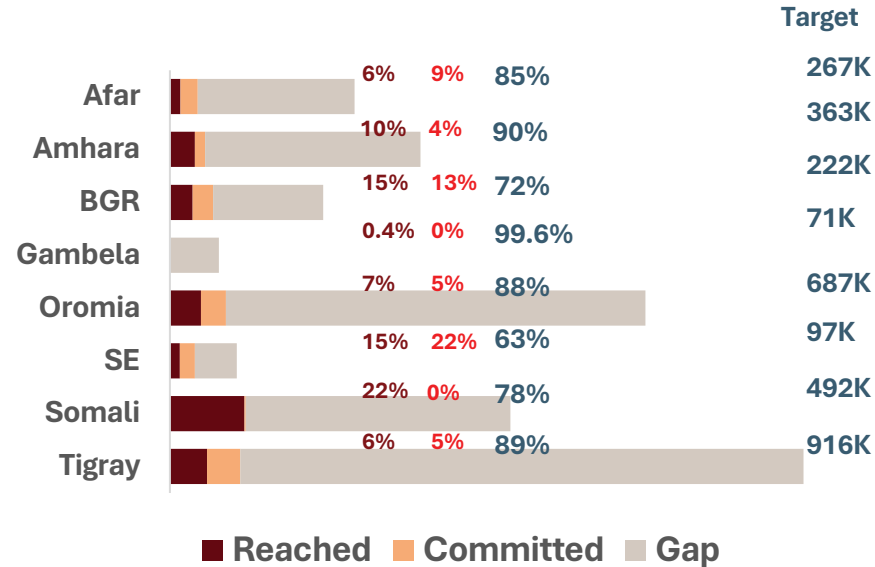
Response Progress as of May 2024



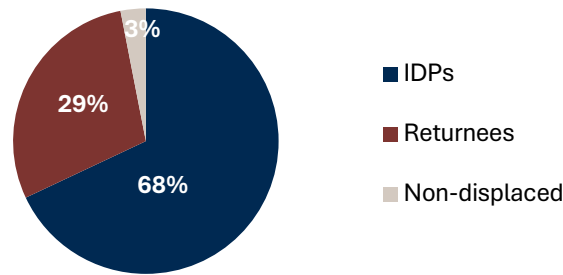
2024 Comparisons: Funding Status



Response Progress by Region vs Target



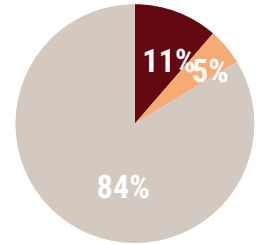
Response Progress by Population Group



Response Progress by Activity

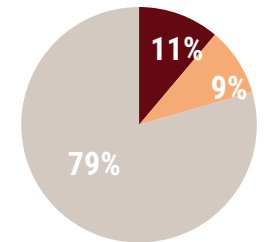
ESNFI/NFI

Target: 1.7M
 Reached: 191K
 Committed: 84K
 GAP: 1.4M



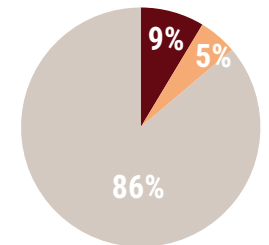
Emergency Shelter

Target: 541K
 Reached: 60K
 Committed: 51K
 GAP: 430K



Repair Kit

Target: 1.03M
 Reached: 89K
 Committed: 53K
 GAP: 887K



Reached
 Committed
 Gap

Continued....



Cumulative # of Partners who reported, Jan – April
17/36



Regions
8
(out of 8 targeted)

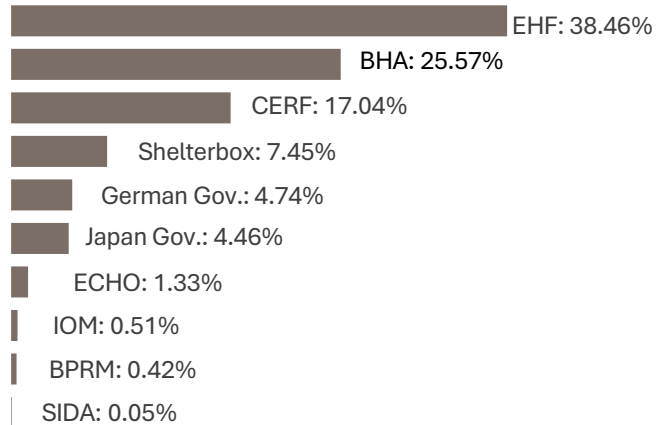


Zones
18
(out of 49 targeted)

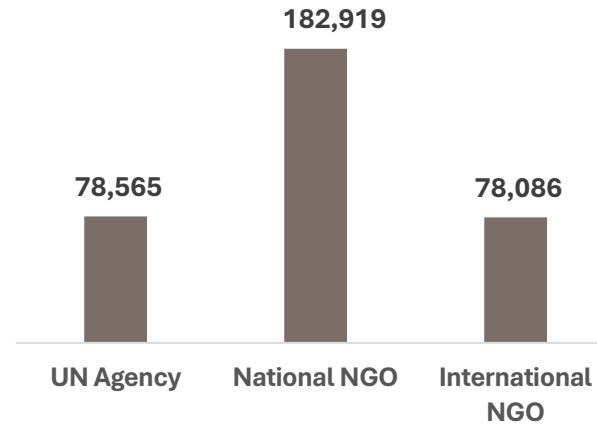


Woredas
40
(out of 334 targeted)

Funding Contributors Donors



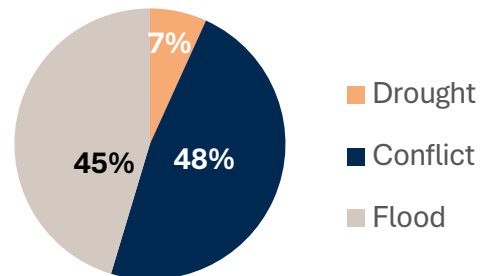
of Beneficiary Reached by Partner type



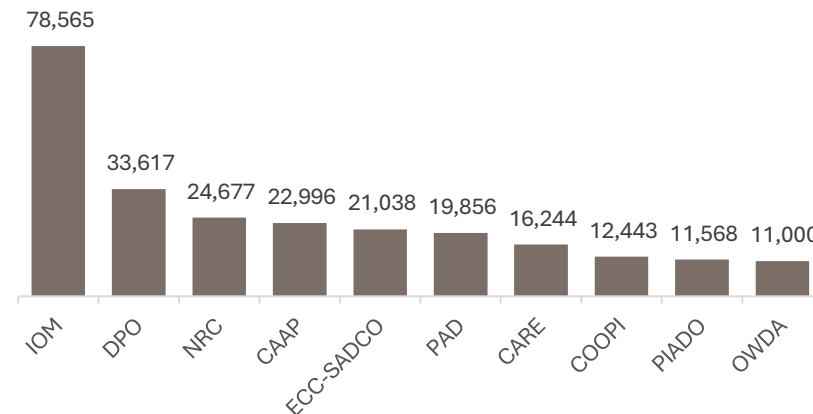
- July report is due next week, ActivityInfo will be closed by July 7
- The following organizations have ongoing activities even though the project either ended prior to or in May.

| Implementing Partner | Activity end date | Donor | Region |
|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| DEC | 30-Apr-24 | OCHA - EHF | Amhara |
| AEID | 10-Jun-24 | RRF_IOM | Amhara |
| CoC | 30-Mar-24 | OCHA - EHF | Amhara |
| COOPI | 30-Mar-24 | OCHA - EHF | |
| DPO | 14-May-24 | RRF | Somali |
| | 30-Mar-24 | BHA-DART | Tigray |
| IOM | 31-May-24 | Shelterbox | Afar |
| NRC | 31-May-24 | German Government | Benishangul-Gumuz |
| OSD | 30-Apr-24 | GFFO | Afar |

of Beneficiary Reached by Emergency type



Top Ten Partners reaching Beneficiary -May 2024



- Kindly report in June if the activities are completed or the projected date is revised.
- Half a day meeting in coordination with OCHA with staff reporting in ActivityInfo to discuss improving the reporting

2. Ethiopia ES/NFI Cluster Humanitarian Situation Updates



ES/NFI Cluster Humanitarian Situation Update



Return

- 3rd round: 349 HH/968 individuals have been returned to Oromia. In total, 707 HH/2482 individuals returned
- The 4th-round registration has been finished by the authorities for those who wish to return.
- The returns currently taking place do not meet the voluntariness standard, and it is difficult to provide guidance on returns.
- Issue is being brought to National ICCG and HCT.



Damaged shelter in Jari #2



Shelter Maintenance

South Wello Zone different sites almost 69 duplex shelters, 42 communal shelters as well as 127 installed family tents need shelter maintenance.

Jari #2 Camp – 1005 IDPs

Heavy rain damaged 165 family tents. Shelter issues are still not yet resolved. IDPs live in distribution centers, women's safe spaces, child-friendly spaces, information centers, and communal areas.

Jara Camp:

- 110 communal shelters need rehabilitation and maintenance
- 30 communal shelters need partition

Mersa camp needs partition

- About 8-10 households and 40-50 individuals have been living in one room with no privacy

Abuarie IDP site

- 208 informal shelters need maintenance and rehabilitation



Displacement

Wag Hamra Zone

- Sekota Town: Host Community, Zonal DRMO relocated Some of IDPs in HC to Kobo TVET College

11,092 IDPs (DRMO)

North Wollo Zone

- Kobo Town: Host community, over **40,274** IDPs (DRMO)

Awi Zone - ESNFI is top priority need

Zigem woreda - **8,365** IDPs (1,521 HHs)

Ayehu Guwagusa - **46,563** IDPs (8,260 HHs)

East Gojam Zone - Prefer cash support

Goncha - **3,763** IDPs (988HHs)

Enebsie Woreda – **2,656** IDPs (640HHs)

IDPs stayed without any humanitarian support over the last 4 years. On top of this, more than **5000** IDPs returned from Oromia

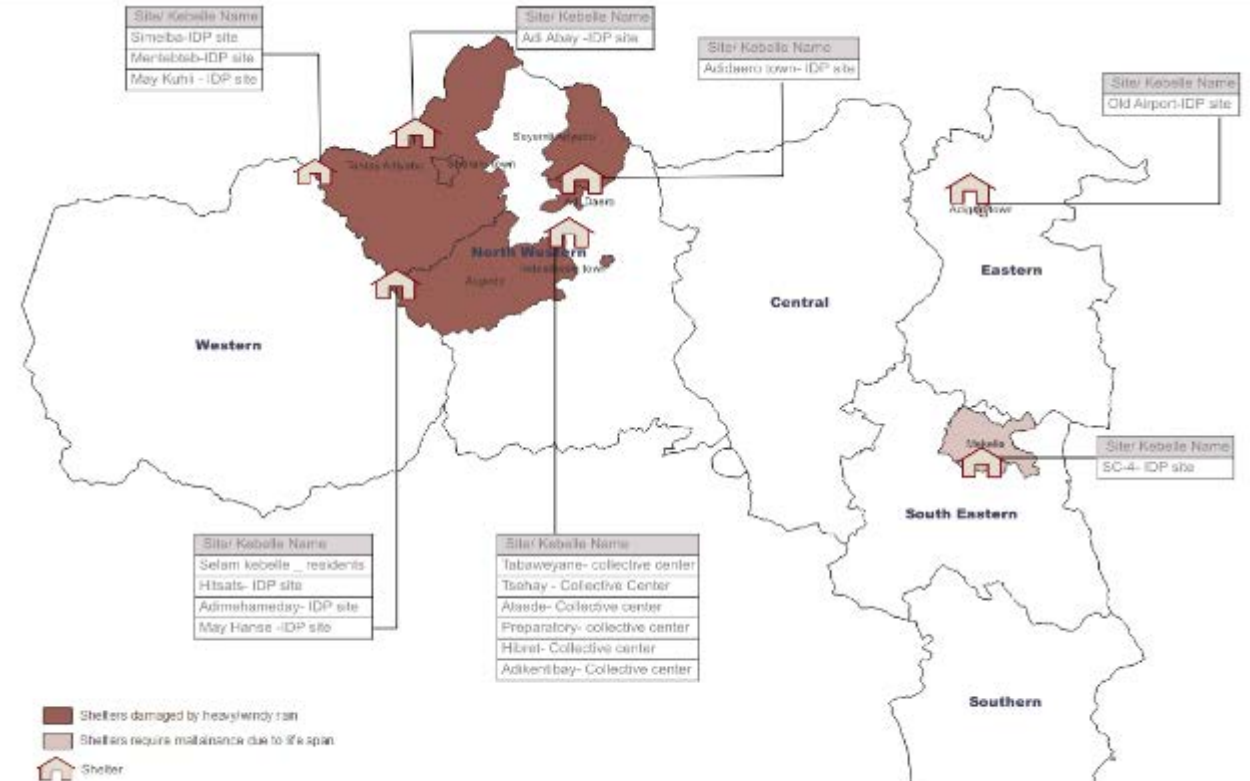


Continued...



Flood

- Recent severe weather in the Shire AoR has severely damaged shelters, worsening the vulnerability of IDPs. Over 1,500 shelters at key sites like Adi-kentibay, Tabawoyane, Hibret, High School, and Midregenet need immediate maintenance.



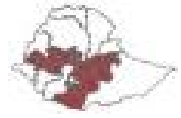
Impact of Weather Events:

- Extensive damage to shelters exposes IDPs to harsh weather.
- Lack of proper drainage and sanitation causes water stagnation, flooding dwellings, and contaminating supplies.
- Around 4900 Shelters require immediate maintenance in Shire alone.



Challenges

- Limited resources; only RRF is providing responses.
- Recurring occurrence on top of other shelter-related unaddressed gaps.



Continued....



Flood

- MIRA led by OCHA conducted in Bale, Arsi, West Arsi, and West Guji between the 3rd week of May- and the 1st week of June 2024.



Bale Zone

- Berbere and Delomena Woredas have faced the most severe consequences.
- A total of 16,195 people from 3,239 households have been impacted in fourteen kebeles located in these woredas.
- Significant number of individuals have been displaced and are currently residing in over six villages.
- The flood emergency has caused extensive harm to the shelters of all the internally displaced households (IDP HHs) and necessitates immediate assistance in terms of emergency shelter and non-food items



Arsi Zone

- The humanitarian situation in Arsi zone has been significantly worsened by the impact of floods and landslides in 11 woredas covering 34 kebeles within the zone.
- Chole and Gololcha were among the impacted woredas.
- There have been reports of individuals being displaced in both woredas and they are currently seeking shelter in government facilities located in Gololcha woreda.

West Guji zone

- 94 kebeles across 8 woredas affected and impacting 16,566HHs. Among the affected, 5,024HHs were displaced, with the majority in Gelana woreda
- Immediate ESNFI report requested by the local government.

West Arsi Zone

- 1,443HHs displaced in Shala and Siraro Woreda and living in host communities due to the crisis caused by the flood
- Most neglected woredas with vulnerable HHs are critically needing support.

Continued....



IDPs

Oromia Returnees/IDP Situation(April-May 2024): DTM-ETT 188-226



A total of **11,168 households, comprising 71,592 individuals**, were forced to leave their homes as a result of the conflict and flood crisis that occurred in 7 woredas within the West Guji, Guji, and Southwest Showa zones.

40%(4,469HHs) are displaced due to flood from which 79% and 18% are in Gelana and Abaya woreda of West Guji zone, respectively

60%(6,699HHs) were conflict-affected IDPs in West Guji, Guji and Southwest Showa zones

No displacement data from Western Oromia collected from during this period

Shelter, NFI and Cash are reported as critical and significant need



Returnees

A total of 3,320 households, consisting of 15,569 individuals, have been reported to have returned to the woredas of Gimbi, Babo, Bako Tibe, and Kiremu, which are in the West and East Wollega and West Showa zones.

7% of the total hosted to their relatives at the return place

93% returned to their own homes

HLP and other protection issues need immediate attention

Significant shelter repairs and rehabilitation responses are urgently required for the Returnees.

3. Good Practice

EHF BEGI: CBPF-ETH-23-S-NGO-26469
ES/NFI Cluster Monthly Coordination Meeting
28 June 2024, Addis Ababa



Outline

- Project Overview
- Key achievements
- Strategies employed
- Best practice; preventing aid diversion
- Challenges
- Solutions sought

Project Overview

- **Project Title:** Multi-sectoral Response to Conflict-Affected Returnees in Begi Woreda of West Wollega Zone in the Oromia Region.
- **Project Code:** CBPF-ETH-23-S-NGO-26469
- **Objective:** to provide multisectoral response (Education, ESNFI, WASH and protection) to conflict-affected IDPs and returnees in Begi woreda of West Wollega Zone in the Oromia region.
- **Area of Operation:** Begi Woreda, West Wellega zone, Oromia
- **Implementer:** Positive Action for Development (PAD)
- **Project period:** 10 months (1st December 2023 to 30th September 2024).

Key achievements

- ✓ PAD conducted needs and HLP assessment in the Woreda
- ✓ Based on the findings of the assessment target groups were revised with technical guidance and approval from the national and regional ESNFI cluster
- ✓ Following the approval of revision PAD achieved
 - ✓ ES repair kits V4 (ESRK-V4) distributed to 410 returnee households.
 - ✓ ES repair kits V4 (ESRK-V4) distributed to 102 households from the host community
 - ✓ Cash for shelter/or rental support disbursed to 860 IDPs living in collective centers and with the host community

Strategies employed

- Early data gathering and situational analysis (Timely needs and gaps assessment)
- Timely updates to all relevant parties (donor, cluster) for informed decision
- Manage local directives and stakeholder expectations
- Multimodal, transparent, and clear CFM channels are emplaced
- A transparent bidding process was utilized which contributed to cost efficiency
- Strong verification process applied to prevent aid diversion
- Meaningful stakeholder engagement
- Close and frequent supervision conducted by the PAD country office

Challenges

- ✓ Safety and security threats.
- ✓ Access to implementation sites is impeded by many road blocking orders issued by UAGs, and operating schedules are delayed.
- ✓ Restricted access to financial service providers in Begi town and the local market for project materials. Only CBE is up and running, with restricted access and timely financial services.
- ✓ Instances of aid control motives (putting unnecessary pressure on the project staff during the independent beneficiaries selection and verification process)
- ✓ Lack of internet network coverage

Solutions Implemented

- ✓ Deployed access focal person from the local community
- ✓ Comply with distribution rules and the results of the assessment.
- ✓ Hold regular committee consultations
- ✓ Strong engagement of the PAD SMT to monitor compliance issues
- ✓ Operational agreement with CBE for passbook and disbursement.
- ✓ Advocate for gaps and needs at all levels and cluster meetings
- ✓ Utilize social media platforms for frequent communication that doesn't require strong Internet connection

Best practice; preventing aid diversion

- PAD open up its door for the engagement of the existing community structures: opinion leaders, beneficiary selection committee, and compliant and feedback mechanism (CFM) committee.
- Suggestion boxes were set up for proper collection and reporting of any suspicions of aid diversion safely and confidentially.
- PAD conducted a situational assessment to better understand the underlying tensions and dynamics between host communities and IDPs as well as power relations in the area.
- The findings supported to shape target beneficiary selection criteria which contributed to resolve tensions among IDPs, host communities as well as affected but non-displaced persons.

Best practice...Contd.

- The community structures including members of beneficiary selection and CFM committees participated in awareness-raising sessions aiming to target real beneficiaries and better manage the distribution of resources.
- This helped to build trust among different actors: local government, community structures, host communities, and beneficiaries.
- Partnership and coordination built with local governance structures and PAD abled to employ approaches across targeted kebeles to distribute intended aid without duplication and diversion of resources.
- Moreover, the list of beneficiaries was displayed in public gathering areas for an opportunity to gather complaints further to ensure transparency.

Best practice...Contd.

- PAD's headquarters staff participated in the independent verification of targets as part of strengthening its internal control mechanisms and ensuring entitled beneficiaries are selected.
- For an effective items distribution and subsequent follow-up, a team drawn from responsible government structures, representatives of conflict-affected communities, and project staff was established to ensure accountability.
- Besides, distribution points were arranged in public areas where anyone can see where the resources were heading to which further ensured transparency.
- PAD is now strengthening its field oversight to ensure the proper utilization of items for the intended purpose.
- Items are distributed to more than 4,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs), returnees, and affected non-displaced people.

4. Housing Land and Property



Housing, Land and Property (HLP) Working Group in Ethiopia

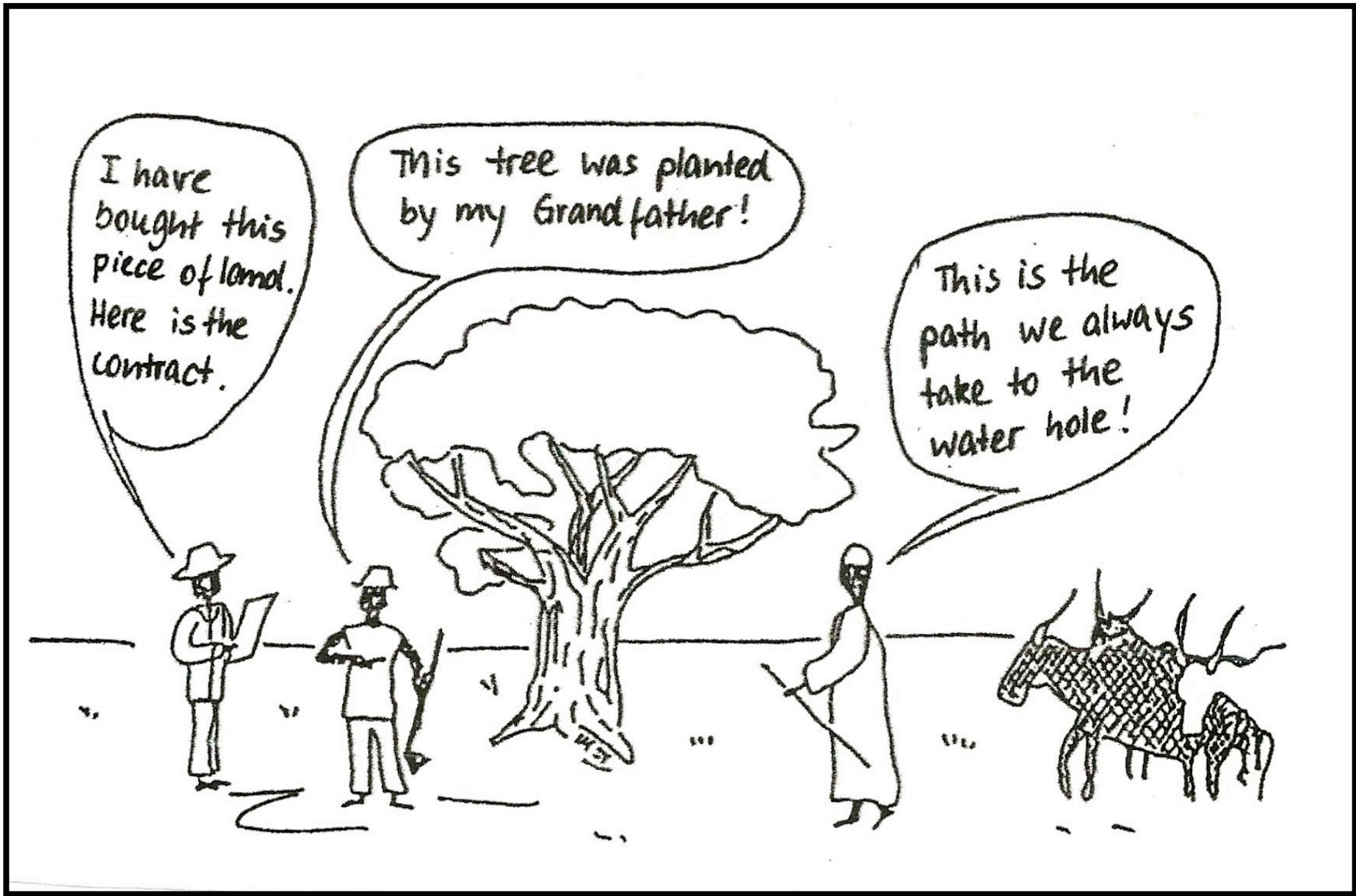
12 June 2024
For ESNFI Cluster

What are Housing, Land and Property (HLP) rights?

- HLP rights are about having a home, free from the fear of forced eviction; a place that offers shelter, safety, and the ability to secure a livelihood.
- The concept of HLP includes the full spectrum of rights to housing, land, and property held according to statutory and customary law or informally.

HLP rights: beyond 'ownership'

- HLP rights go beyond 'ownership'.
- They include other forms of rights such as user rights (e.g. rights held by tenants) or easement rights (e.g. traditional passage through a piece of land or through neighbour's land).
- HLP rights can be held on an individual basis or collectively



HLP RIGHTS | Law and Practice

Federal and Regional laws:

- Ownership of rural and urban land, and all natural resources, is vested in the state. **Land itself cannot be sold**
- Ethiopian peasants and pastoralists have the right to **free land**, and the right not to be displaced from their lands. This use right can be leased or transferred via inheritance or donation.

Land Administration in Practice

- Customary land tenure is still common, characterized by a pastoral lifestyle and respect for clan chiefs who **effectively administer** land for housing, communal grazing and dispute resolution

COMMON HLP ISSUES



HLP Issues in Ethiopia

The **typical HLP** issues faced by persons affected by displacement in Ethiopia include (but are not limited to):

- **Lack of /loss of documentation,**
- **Destruction of housing and property,**
- **Secondary occupation,**
- **Forced eviction,**
- **Informality of tenure arrangements,**
- **Fraudulent HLP transactions, and**
- **Lack of functional dispute resolution mechanisms**



HLP WG in Ethiopia: Objective

The Housing, Land and Property Working Group (HLP WG) has the overarching goal to support a more systematic approach to addressing HLP issues on the ground; by promoting collaboration and complementarity of efforts amongst agencies undertaking HLP activities and by addressing gaps in policy and technical area.

HLP WG Response Activity



Provide cash for rent for households at risk of eviction.



Provide individual counselling on HLP.



Provide technical assistance and legal representation on HLP



Facilitate access to alternative mechanisms to resolve HLP disputes.



Provide information on HLP.



Support to obtaining documentation related to House, Land and Property (HLP).

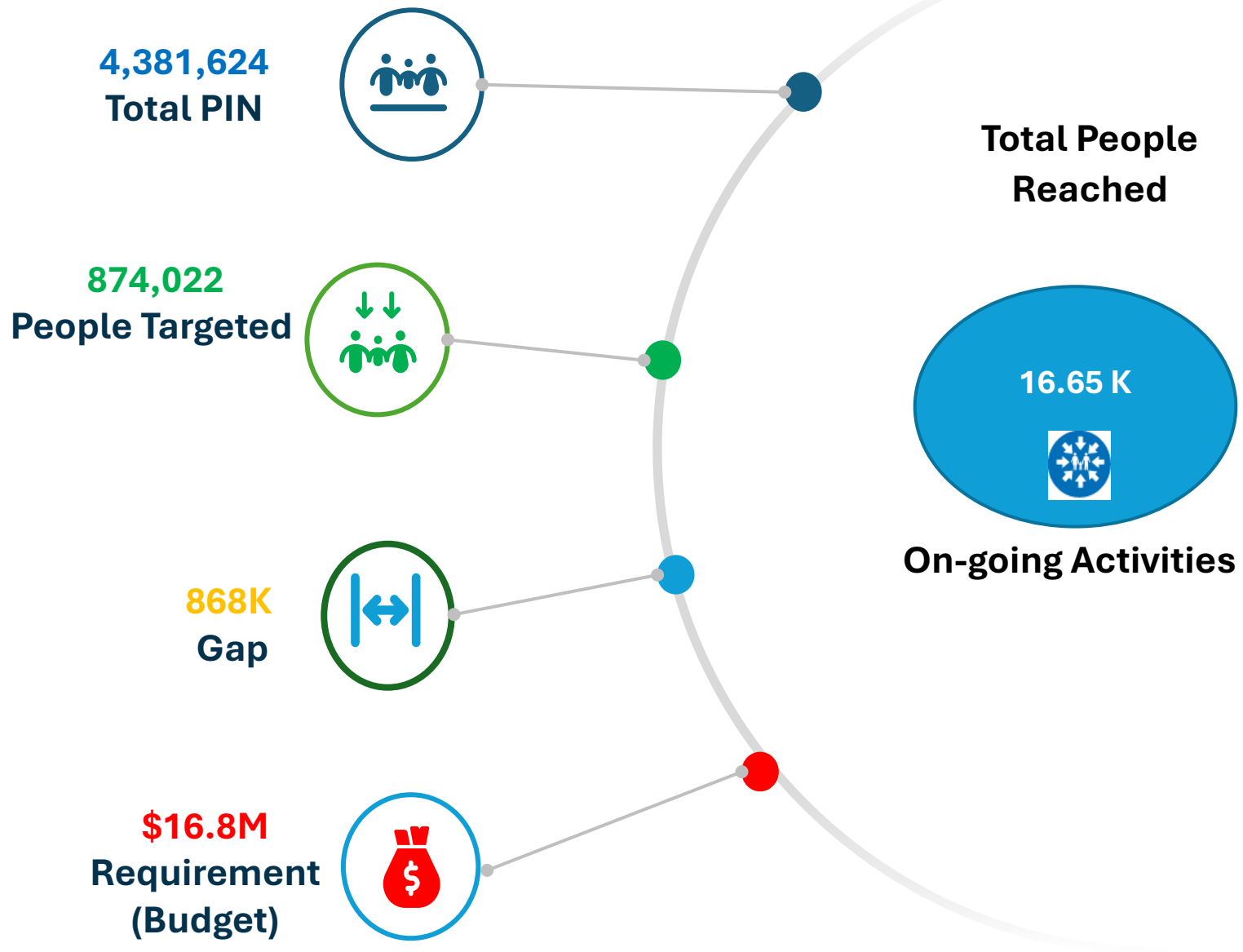


Provide capacity building/training on HLP to duty-bearers, community leaders/representatives and implementing partners

HLP WG Structure in Ethiopia - 2024

- NRC has chaired the national HLP Working Groups since 2019.
- UNHCR is the co-chair.
- Sub-national HLP WGs in three regions; Tigray, Somali and BGRS
- Information management support provided by **3.I.Solution** Ethiopia.

HLP WG activities Response Plan and Monitoring as of April 2024



7 Donors



12 Active Partner In BGRS, Oromia, Amhara, and Tigray



Partners presence by Region

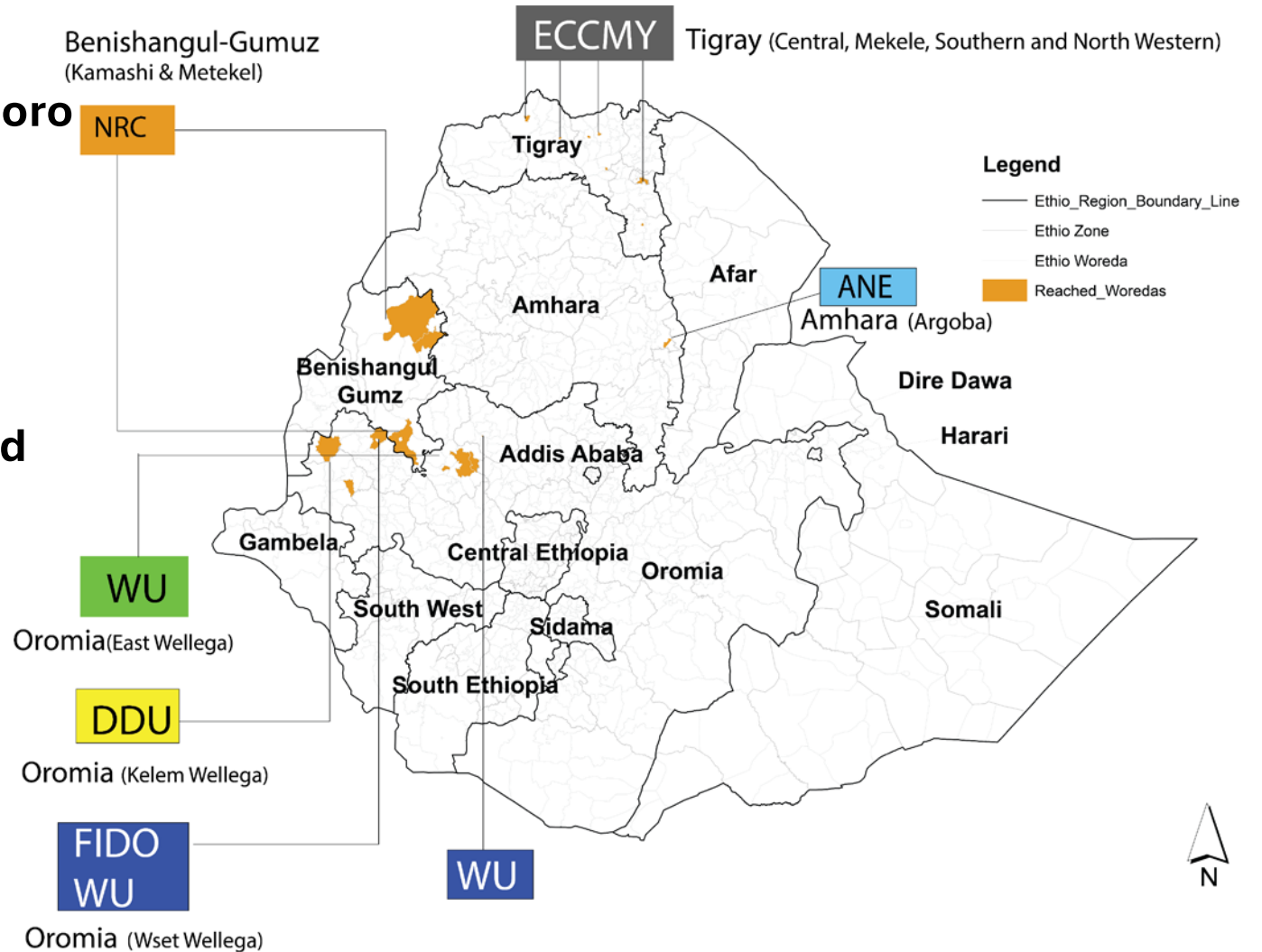
Oromia → East and West Wellega and Horo Guduru (**WU**), Kelem Wellega (**DDU**)

BGRS → Metkel and Assosa (**NRC**)

Tigray → Central, Mekele, Southern, and North Western (**ECCMY**)

Amhara → South Wello (**ANE**)

Somali Region → Siti Zone (**NRC**)







NORWEGIAN
REFUGEE COUNCIL

www.nrc.no

AoB

AoB

- Improving the engagement and the influence of the National NGOs in decision-making.
- Discussion on how to make the cluster coordination meeting engaging.



<https://www.mentimeter.com>

Use Code: 21426999

- Call for Expression of Interest

Thank You!

Next Meeting – July 26, 2024



Next reporting - Using Activity-Info **From July. 1 – 5**

Access the cluster's Information Products:

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

Ethiopia ESNFI Cluster Resources:

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