



# Ethiopia ES/NFI Cluster-2023 Annual Report

Feb-2024

## Situation Overview

At the height of the 2020-2022 war in Tigray, up to 4.5M people (about twice the population of Lesotho) in northern Ethiopia (Afar, Amhara, and Tigray) have been displaced but since the cessation of hostilities in Nov 2022 over 2M (around 1.5M in Tigray, 223K in Afar, and 390K in Amhara) have returned to their villages/or kebeles of origin, through spontaneous or government-led returns. While the majority have returned to their shelters, these returnees still need assistance to repair their damaged homes and to make their homes habitable again.

About a million IDPs still exist in Tigray, where 34% are disproportionately in the North Western zone, mostly in the larger towns of Asgede, Shire/Indasillassie, and Sheraro. While there have been new influxes of IDPs in 2023, mostly from the Western zone and from North Western woredas (Tselemti, Mai Tsebri) along Tigray's border with Amhara and into the woredas of Endabaguna, Maekel Adiyabo, and Tahtay Adiyabo, the Displacement Tracking Matrix Site Assessment (DTM SA) round 34 (conducted in Aug/Sep 2023) shows that IDPs who arrived up to a year ago in North Western zone make up only 8% of the total. Most arrived from 1-4 years ago, starting from the beginning of the war in Tigray. Many of these are not yet able to return to their places of origin, so 80% of them are living in host communities, 18% in collective centers, and a few in planned camp/sites. Those living in host communities face challenges with rental support that is difficult to sustain for longer terms as well as limited resources also affect their hosts. Those in collective centers (schools and other public buildings, private buildings) face possible evictions as the government pushes for the reopening of schools and owners of private grey buildings move on with construction.

In Afar, despite the high rate of IDP returns in that region, there are 57K people still in displacement, more than three-fourths of whom are living in makeshift shelters in spontaneous camps/sites. In Amhara, the situation is further compounded by the current insecurity, drought in the Northern parts, and the existing IDPs.

Despite 2023 having been anticipated to bring the fifth consecutive failed rainy season since late 2023, higher than normal rainfall all through the *Belg*, *Kiremt*, and *Bega* seasons have actually caused floods and displaced thousands of people in Somali, Gambela, South Ethiopia, Afar, and Oromia regions. Concomitant outbreaks of cholera, malaria, and other diseases have also affected the displaced populations who are forced to move to inadequate, crowded, and unsanitary shelters. Notwithstanding the floods, by the end of 2023, drought conditions have been reported to worsen in the country's northern and southern regions. Shelter and NFI needs are anticipated for new and secondary displacements in 2024 as people and livestock need to move to find water, food, and other basic necessities to survive.

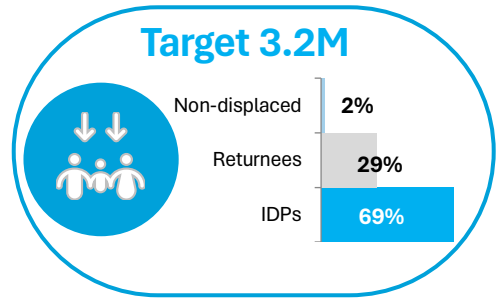
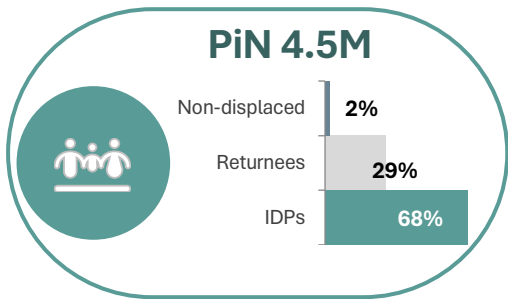
Meanwhile, protracted displacements continue across all the regions of Ethiopia. The DTM SA round 34 shows 28% (968K) of the total 3.5M IDPs assessed as having arrived at their sites of displacement five or more years ago. Of this, 62% (604K) are in the Somali region, and 29% (276K) are in the Oromia region.



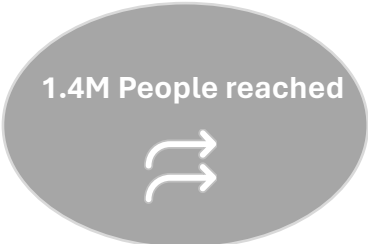
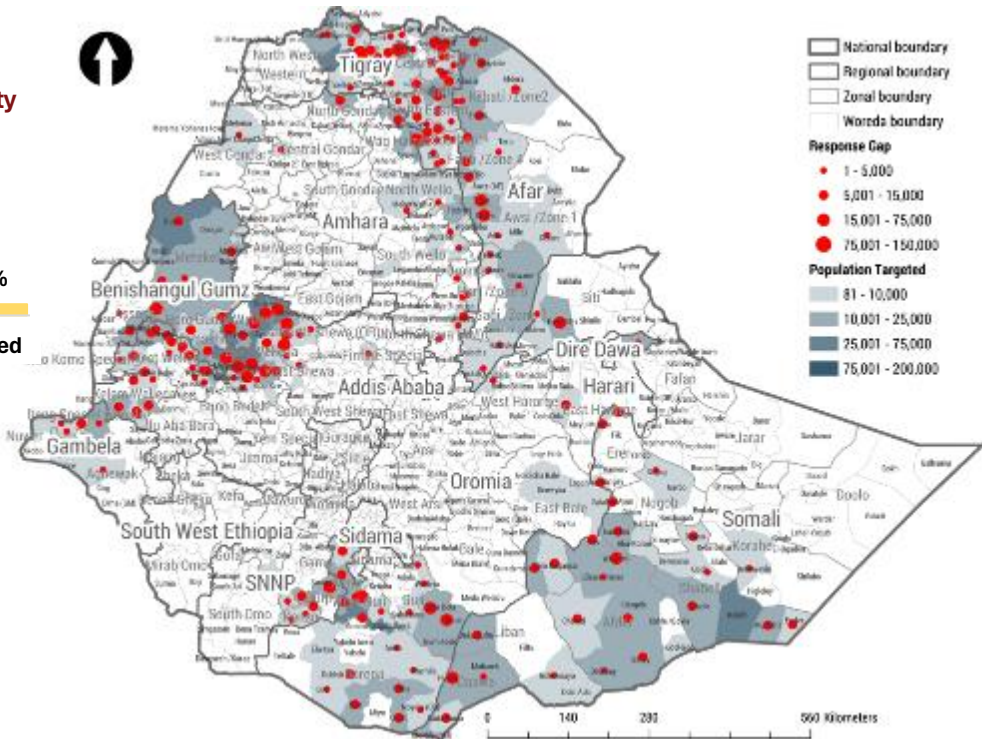
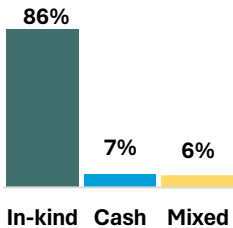
IDPs in Southern Oromia

# Response Overview

To contribute to providing protection and safe access to critical integrated and inclusive basic services, the Cluster, through its 43 partners, has reached 1.4M people in 2023. This was achieved by expanding its coverage through localization responses and advocacy. At the national and regional levels, through the Technical Working Group (TWiG), initiatives continued to enhance the quality and appropriateness of shelter and NFI response to reduce shelter and settlement risks by ensuring that minimum standards are upheld, and pathways are reinforced.



**Reached by Response Modality**



## Response by Regions

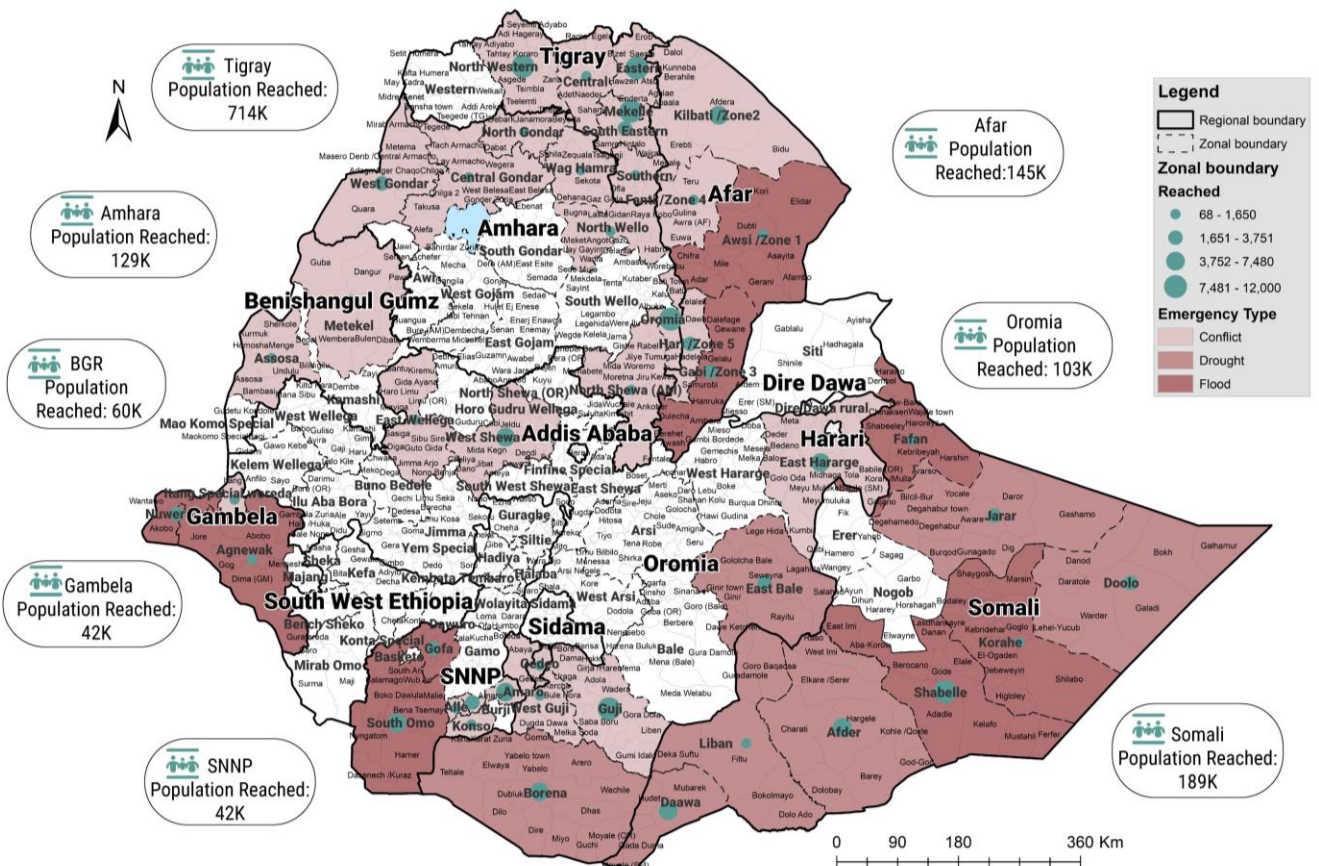
In 2023, the region with the highest percentage of people reached against its target is Amhara (64% of 200K target), followed very closely by Tigray with 63% of a 1.1M target, which is more than five times that of Amhara. Oromia, which has the second largest target (796K) shows only 13% reached. Somali reached almost half (47%) of its 406K target, and Afar reached 50% of its 287K target. When considering both completed and ongoing activities for Benishangul Gumz, the region is also getting close to achieving half of its 230K target.

Only 20% of the response is to climate-induced displacements affected population. The rest are conflict-affected.

Somali and Oromia have the highest responses to climate-induced displacements, while in Tigray and Amhara, the response is related to conflict-related displacements.



ES/NFI Cluster Konso



## Stories from the field

### ZOA: Cash for rent in Endabaguna town, Northwestern Zone, Tigray:



Conflict in the western zone of Tigray caused thousands of people to flee to the northwest zone of the region.

One of these IDPs is Mrs. Feven Lijalem, who, with her two sons and a daughter, left their home in Dansha town of the Western zone for Mai Tsebri in the North Western zone where they lived in an IDP camp for two and a half years.

In May 2023, when conflict around Mai Tsebri intensified, they were forced to move to Endabaguna town, where they lived with relatives, but due to lack of space, they had to sleep outside in the family compound, exposed to the weather and insects. Mrs. Lijalem met ZOA's selection and targeting criteria for cash-for-rent support, and she rented a one-room house.

**Mrs. Feven Lijalem** in her rented house

*"For the last two years, my family has been in a very difficult situation. I did not have my own room to protect our food or house properties, and I had no room to sleep. Moreover, I was stressed about the living conditions of my kids." She added that "since I received the cash for rent from ZOA, my children and myself are sleeping better and feel safe. In general, for the time being, my kids are happy and in better living conditions than before."*

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### NRC: ESNFI Kits for flood-affected people in Dulecha woreda, Gabi/Zone 3, Afar:



**Umer Mamile Ali** with the NFIs he has received

Towards the end of October 2023, thousands of households have been displaced across six kebeles of the Dulecha woreda in Gabi/Zone 3 of the Afar region due to flooding of the Kebenna and Awash rivers.

Among the households whose homes and livelihoods were swept away by the floods was Umer Mamile Ali, a 62-year-old disabled man with a family of three males and three females. The Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) swiftly responded to this catastrophic event through its Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Item (ESNFI) programme, extending a lifeline to Umer and others affected by the disaster. Umer, the head of his family, expressed profound gratitude for NRC's assistance, considering it a "gift from Allah" that helped alleviate his family's immediate hardships.

### ACDD: Emergency Shelter and NFI for IDPs in Hintalo woreda, Southeastern zone, Tigray



In partnership with IOM/RRF, the Advocacy Center for Democracy & Development (ACDD) responded with lifesaving emergency shelter and household items for 700 displaced households in Hintalo woreda, South Eastern zone, Tigray region. In line with AAP best practices, ACDD posted banners listing items in the ES/NFI and Dignity Kits, in high traffic areas at the distribution site so that everyone could easily understand what they are entitled to receive. A special focus was given to vulnerable IDPs, such as pregnant women, women with small children, the elderly and persons with disabilities, who received their items first. For the IDPs who could not make it to the distribution site, ACDD either facilitated their kit pickup by the close relatives identified by the IDPs or delivered the kits to the IDP's location by using camels and donkeys.

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### DEC: Cash for Shelter Repair in Raya Kobo woreda, North Wello zone, Amhara

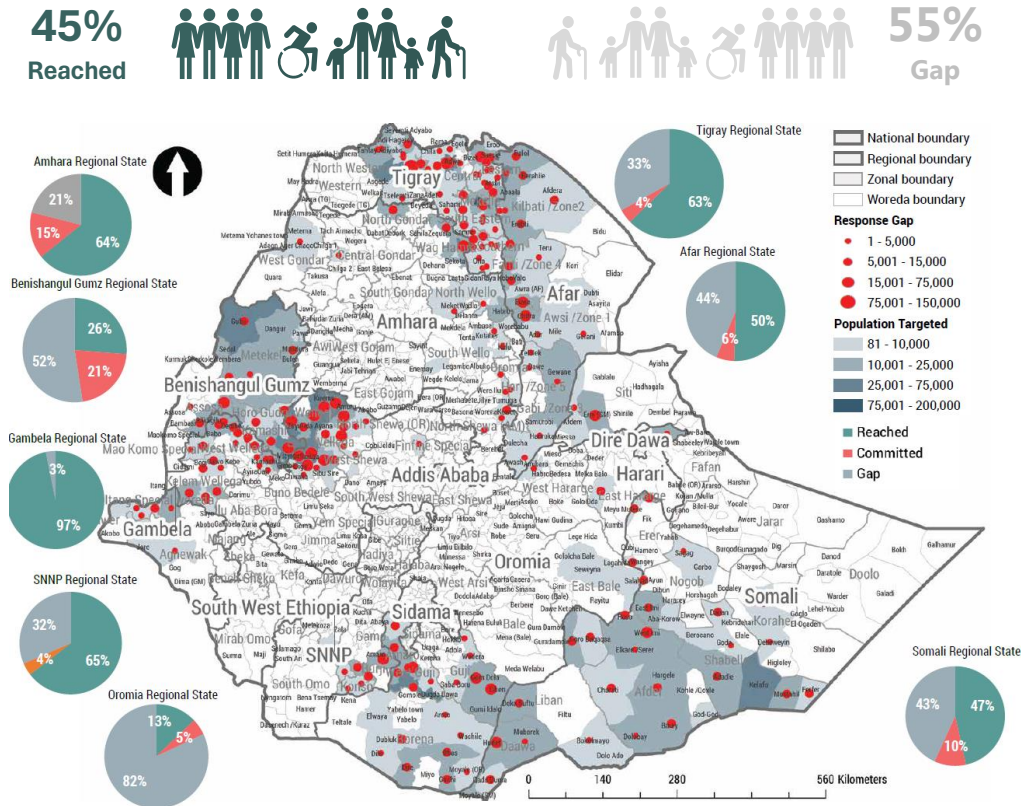


Under a UNHCR/CERF-funded project, DEC provided cash support to 80 households whose homes were fully damaged in the Raya Kobo woreda of the North Wello zone of the Amhara region. One of the households supported was headed by Zewdu Desale Teshome, a 67-year-old married man with 9 children. Before the war that led to their house being looted and burned, his family lived adequately on farming. They had to flee to other kebeles, staying with an extended family.

*"With this money, I was able to reconstruct a new house in a safer and more stable area given by the Woreda government administration, not from the damaged village. The new house is having a positive impact on me and my family in many ways. All the family members are living under one roof. It has provided us with a sense of security and dignity. It is a relief for me and my family, we are living happily in our new house and our life has been restored!"*

# Unmet Needs

When people lose their homes, they lose their security, household items, dignity, and privacy. The provision of shelter and NFI not only saves lives, but Shelter activities can also have multiple positive effects, such as improving mental and physical health and restoring livelihood. In 2023, the ES/NFI Cluster reached 1.4M, which means the Cluster had reached 45% of the overall intended caseload.



Out of the total reached 1.4M people, only 13% are in the Somali region, followed by 4% in Benishangul, 7% in Oromia and 9% in Amhara.

**18%**

**Target: 973,837**

Provide safe, appropriate, and critical lifesaving Emergency Shelter and non-food items to displacement-affected populations.

**52%**

**Target: 2,336,334**

Improve the displaced population's living conditions, physical protection, and safety.

**29%**

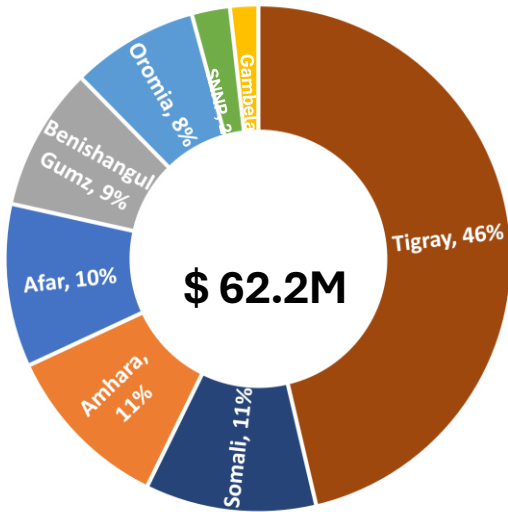
**Target: 543,526**

Provision of safe, appropriate lifesaving Emergency Shelter Repair Kits to returnees and affected but non-displaced people.

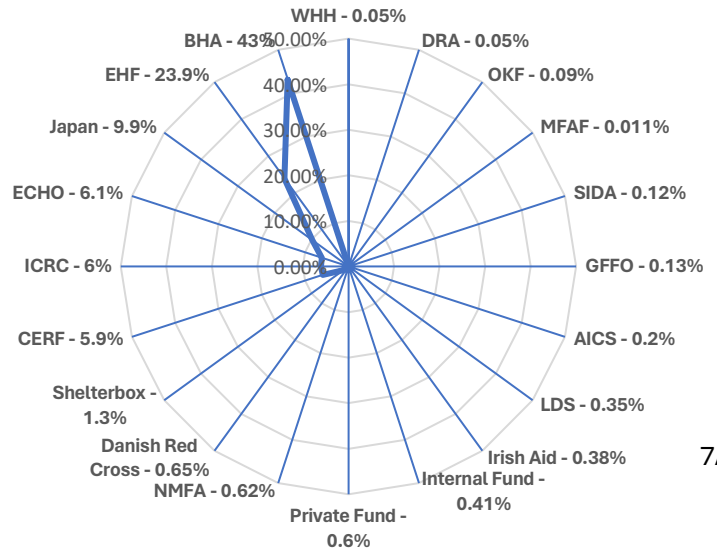
## Funding Overview

Ethiopia is facing multiple emergencies amid critical levels of underfunding, with new and ongoing displacements caused by ravaging droughts and conflicts. The 2023 Ethiopia humanitarian response saw a gap of 66.4%, and the ES/NFI Cluster is one of the least funded sectors. As per 5Ws, out of \$ 124.8M financial requirements, the Cluster received 49.8%. With the limited resources, gaps are already visible where the displaced in the host community are moving into already crowded collective centers.

The Funding Distribution by Region



The Funding by Donors



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## Donors

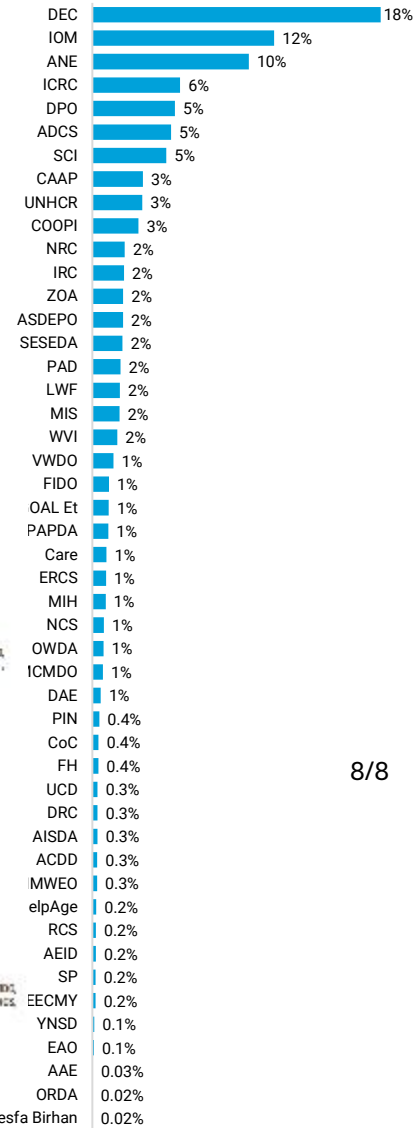
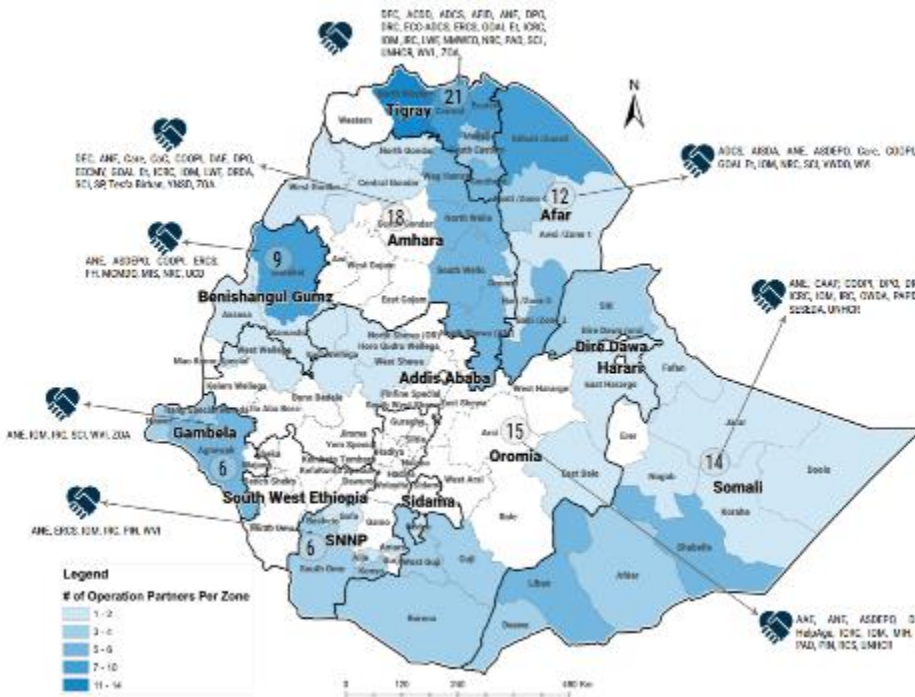


COOPI: NFI distribution in Metekel, Benishangul Gumz

# Coordination and Partnership

The ES/NFI Cluster, chaired by the Ethiopia Disaster Risk Management Commission (EDRMC), is co-coordinated by Nexus Ethiopia and has regional/zonal sub-nationals in Afar, Benishangul, Amhara, Oromia, South Somali, and Tigray regions. The Cluster has 53 partners, out of which 47 have activities across 8 regions and 51 zones in Ethiopia in 2023.

To sustain its commitment to enhancing the localization of responses, the Cluster facilitated funding opportunities, provided training in various thematic areas, and ensured that national NGOs are part of the decision-making in the Cluster.



## Implementing Partners



