



MEETING NOTES

SHELTER/ NFI CLUSTER DONOR UPDATE AND CONSULTATION (FEDERAL)

Thursday 25TH May 2017, 15:00 – 16.30, IOM Office, Addis Ababa

Present: NDRMC, DFID, OCHA, IOM, IRC, UNICEF, Concern

Attachments:

- Shelter/ NFI Cluster Dashboard d.d. 25th May 2017
- Powerpoint presentation - IOM Cash-based interventions in Gambella and Somali regions

Background

The Shelter/ Non-food items (NFI) Cluster invited the donor community to:

- Give an update on the needs and response activities of the Shelter/NFI Cluster
- Determine how the information sharing of the cluster is perceived by the donor community
- Determine if there is donors' interest in modalities other than the distributions of NFI and Shelter kits to Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)

1. Welcome and introduction: Round of introduction of all present

2. How can the cluster improve the dissemination of information on Shelter/ NFI needs and response activities among stakeholders?

- The cluster issues a monthly Dashboard (see attached) with updates on the identified needs, response activities per region and cause (floods, conflict, drought, etc.) and the stock/ pipeline situation.
- The many different information sources used and compared in publications easily lead to confusion:
 - Needs:
 - a) Government requests for assistance through the regional Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Bureaus (DPPB)
 - b) Meher / Belg regional assessment reports & federal consolidated reports
 - c) IOM bi-monthly Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) updates on IDPs
 - d) Ad hoc assessments, IDP registration and “interpreted” satellite images
 - Projections:
 - a) Humanitarian Requirements Documents (HRD) and mid-year revisions
<http://reliefweb.int/report/ethiopia/ethiopia-humanitarian-requirements-document-17-january-2017>
 - b) Meher / Belg contingency / response plans
 - c) Regional response plans (eg. In Somali region)
 - Response: 4W overview
- Recommendations:
 - Add information to the dashboard on the different Shelter/ NFI response modalities besides distribution of kits, especially cash distribution but also on technical advice / training and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) interventions when applicable.



- Present the required and actual quantities of prepositioned Shelter/NFI kits and their location on a geographical risk map.
- Compile a compact overview of the “Needs” and “Projections” data from the different sources.
- Create a special mailing list to disseminate updates, maps and alerts (eg. assessment reports) which can reduce the number of ad hoc information requests from donors to the cluster.

3. How can the Shelter/NFI response in Ethiopia become more effective and reliable?

Recommendations:

- Prepositioning and regional specialization
 - Advocate for and coordinate prepositioning of Shelter/ NFI kits stocks in warehouses close to hazardous areas, like recurring flood areas.
 - Share with the stakeholders/ donors that many Shelter/ NFI cluster partners have been able to close long term agreements with suppliers, reducing the procurement lead time to about one month instead of 3+ months in 2016.
 - Prepare for effective response through further specialization by geographical areas at cluster level.
 - Engage with local private sector warehouse facilities and capacity.
- Cash-based interventions
 - In Ethiopia, many markets are working to a certain extent and many people have access to some financial instruments. In combination with restricted funding, relatively long lead-times and recurring needs, cash-based programming has the potential to offer an attractive and effective response modality.
 - IOM has successfully implemented cash-based Shelter/ NFI interventions in the Gambella and Somali regions. This generated evidence that cash-based interventions in Shelter/ NFI programs are feasible in Ethiopia, which is an important element for donors to consider supporting such programs (see attached presentation).
 - Recommended next steps are to assess the markets in hazard prone areas (especially the areas frequently affected by flooding) during the preparedness phase and to engage with other clusters (such as the Water, Hygiene and Sanitation (WASH) or Food clusters) to develop and propose larger multi-clusters interventions.
- Prioritization
 - With the current funding situation, donors tend to prioritize “life-saving” interventions and activities that are implemented through or in close collaboration with the authorities. The Shelter/ NFI Cluster will develop an advocacy document in which the link between Shelter/ NFI and life-saving assistance will be described.
 - The Shelter/NFI Cluster is analyzing the DTM round 4 data and identified the IDP sites with the largest needs for shelter and NFI assistance. The Shelter/ NFI Cluster will refine its short term and longer term strategy including a “prioritization tree”.