

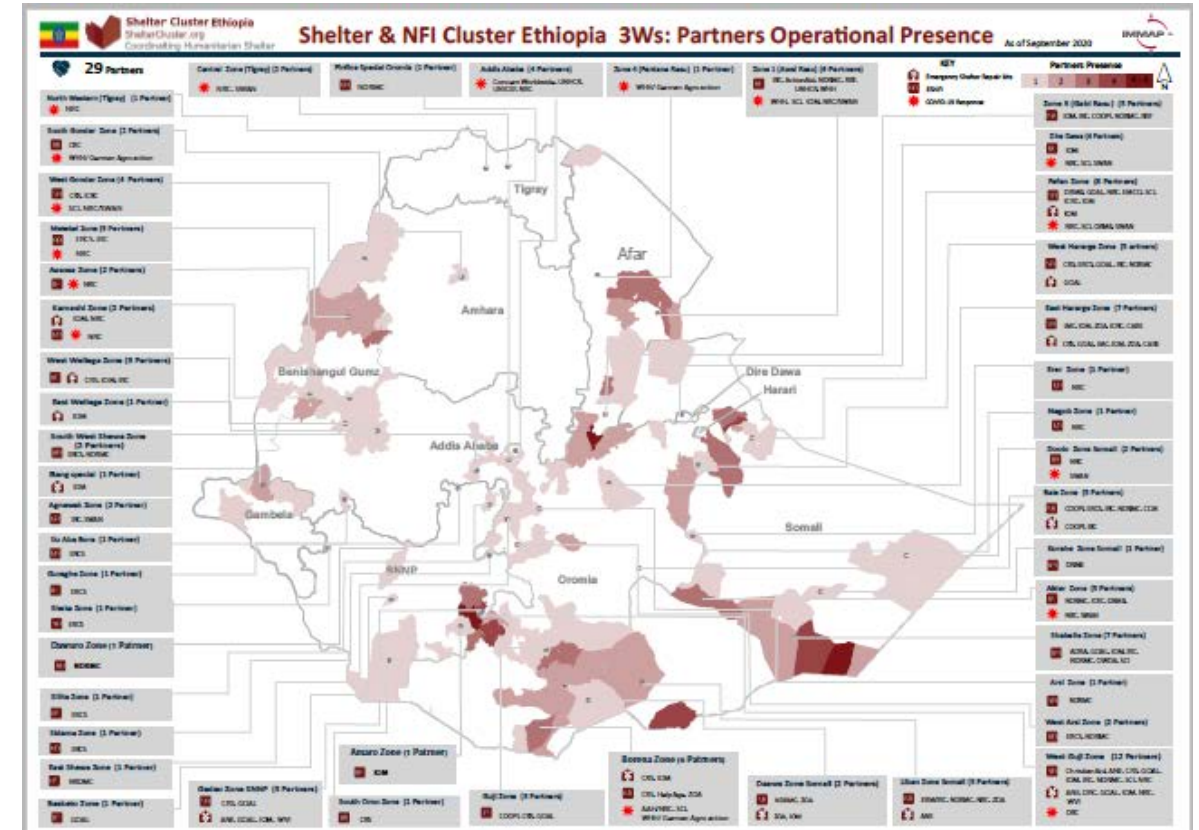
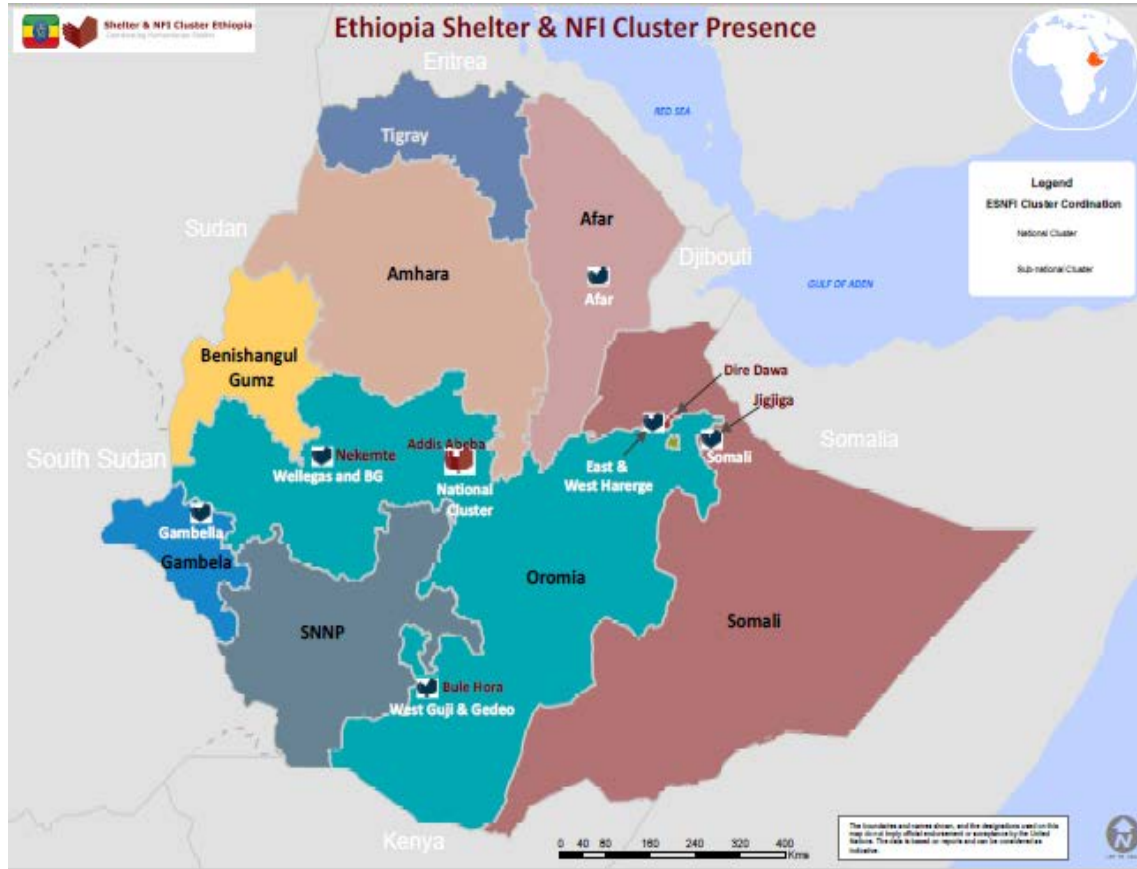


Ethiopia Shelter/NFI Cluster

October 2020



Ethiopia Shelter/NFI Cluster at a glance

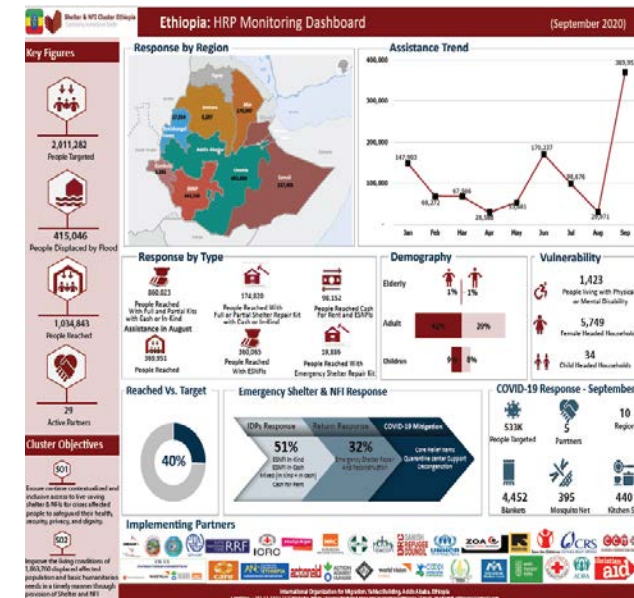
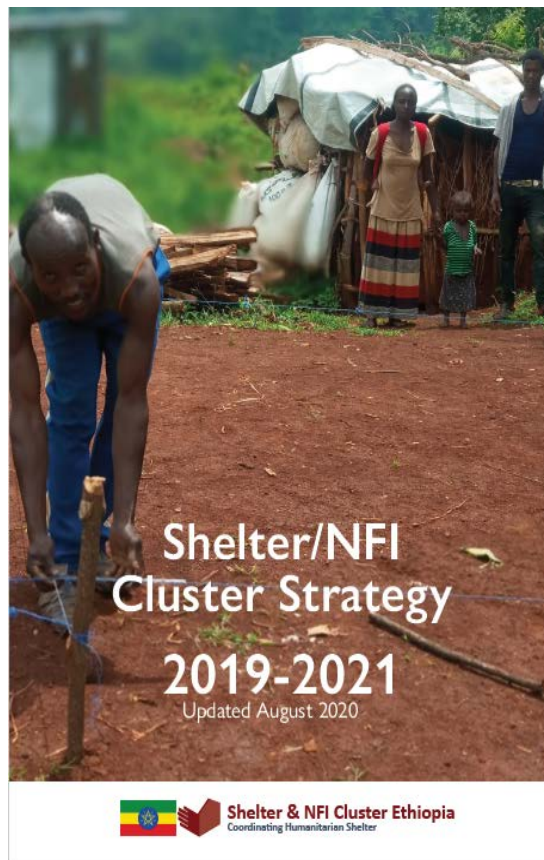


- 2 Dedicated sub-nationals
- 3 delegated sub-nationals

- 29 partners
- 3 UN agencies, 19 INGOs, 4 National NGOs,
- 3 Rapid Response Mechanisms
- Covering 53 zones in 8 regions & 2 City Administrations



Cluster Strategy and Responses



People in Need: 2.2M
Target : 2 M people (IDPs,
returning IDPs and migrants)
Financial requirement: \$101.1M

Reached: 1.03M (40%)
Received: \$24.97M (25%)
Expected to be Reached: 68% by
the end of the year
Expected to Receive: 35%

https://www.sheltercluster.org/sites/default/files/docs/shelter_nfi_cluster_strategy-oct_2020.pdf



Shelter & NFI Cluster Ethiopia
Coordinating Humanitarian Shelter

Shelter in all phase of the displacement

Gedeo/West Guji



Gedeo and West Guji Displacement Snapshot

The inter-ethnic violence erupted in April around 400 km (250 miles) south of the capital and in all more than 1.2 million people have been forced to flee, said the report that gave no details of casualties.

2018 April

June- 2018

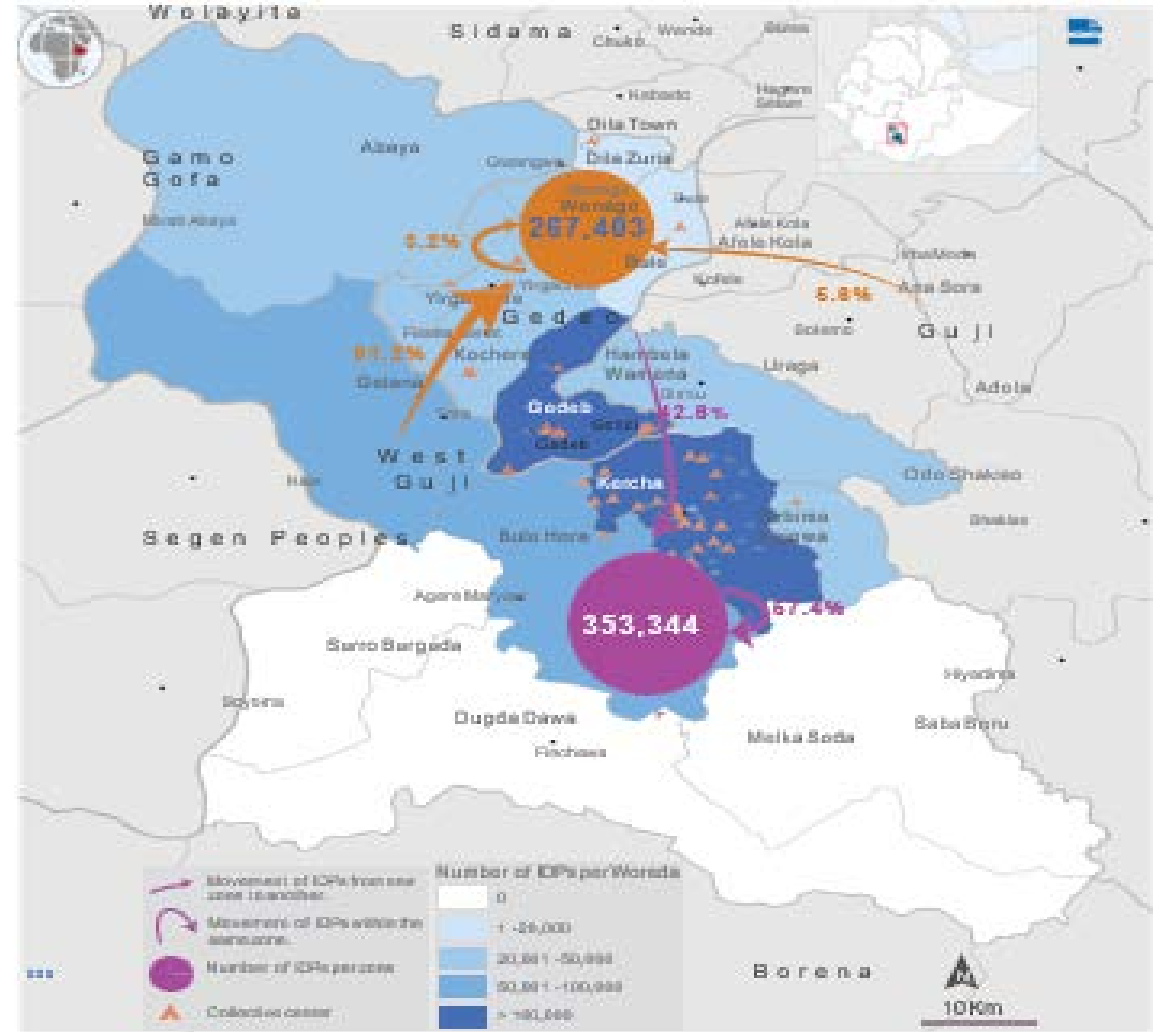
Inter communal conflict between West Guji and Gedeo

2019- April

The number of people displaced by the West Guji (Oromia) – Gedeo (SNNPR) inter-communal violence had reached 818,250 people as of 22 June 2018. According to the SNNP regional and zonal authorities, there were more than 642,152 IDPs in Gedeo zone.

October-2020

On 25 April 2019, the Government officially announced its plan to immediately return over 550,000 IDPs in Gedeo and West Guji zones to their respective areas of origin (526,000 IDPs from Gedeo to West Guji and within Gedeo and 30,000 from West







During displacement

Responses

- Communal shelters were set up to accommodate the thousand of families
- ESNFI Kits (Full or Partial)
- HLP
- Also accompanied by technical training and monitoring of the construction process.
- CASH for Rent
- CASH for NFIs

Coordination

- With local government
- ICCG





Returnee

Responses

- 1st phase- Live saving emergency Shelter to those whose houses are completely destroyed
- 2nd phase and 3rd phase Shelter Repair kit
- Technical training and monitoring of the construction process.
- HLP- advocated to set-up a working group
- Shelter Recovery Build kit: Also accompanied by technical training and monitoring of the construction process.
- HLP
- CASH for Shelter repair

Coordination

- With local government
- ICCG





SHELTER REPAIR/RECONSTRUCTION

Activity flow

Community Mobilization

Setting up committees, Coordination meetings and community fora



HH Verification & HLP

Door to door verification of beneficiaries and site



Distributions

Distribution of construction materials and CASH



Carpenter training

Theoretical and Practical



Shelter Construction

Allocation of carpenters to shelters and follow up



Post construction monitoring

Monitoring of completed structures

Process Flow





Complementary activities

Peace building activities

CRS Ethiopia implemented a peace building project in Gedeo and West Guji. The project brought together and facilitated peaceful, productive conversations among the Abba Gedas and youth, zonal and woreda cabinet members, law enforcement, woreda education bureau heads, school supervisors and interreligious council members.



Religious and traditional leaders meet at the first collaborative action for sustainable peace forum. Photo by Terhas Clarke/CRS.

WASH facilities

Part of complimentary activities were the construction of emergency latrines (WASH) in collective sites as well as Temporary learning centers and Community information centers (SMS) due to the influx of IDPs sheltered in institutions.





Housing and Land

- The land required for implementation should be pre-owned by the selected beneficiary to conduct HLP exercise to verify the land ownership.
- Government provided direction In cases where rightful ownership was in question and/or documentation is lost

The assessment followed the following procedures;

- Identified beneficiaries:
 - matched with resident's list, with the support of Wereda/Kebele authorities and the community committee.
- Facilitated “walk around” with assumed right-holder, validated by Community committee and Kebele authority.
- Obtained written statement from identified tenure holder, Kebele/Woreda authorities confirming positive identification.
- Draw neighborhood map and recorded pre-displacement possession, once the right holder was identified
- Corroborate availability of land with 1-5 network when appropriate
- Recorded GPS coordinates of land location to link with the right-holder's name
 - If incomplete OR conflicting information then flagged the cases for further follow up with Elders, Community Leaders for mediation or protection cluster.





Response during COVID

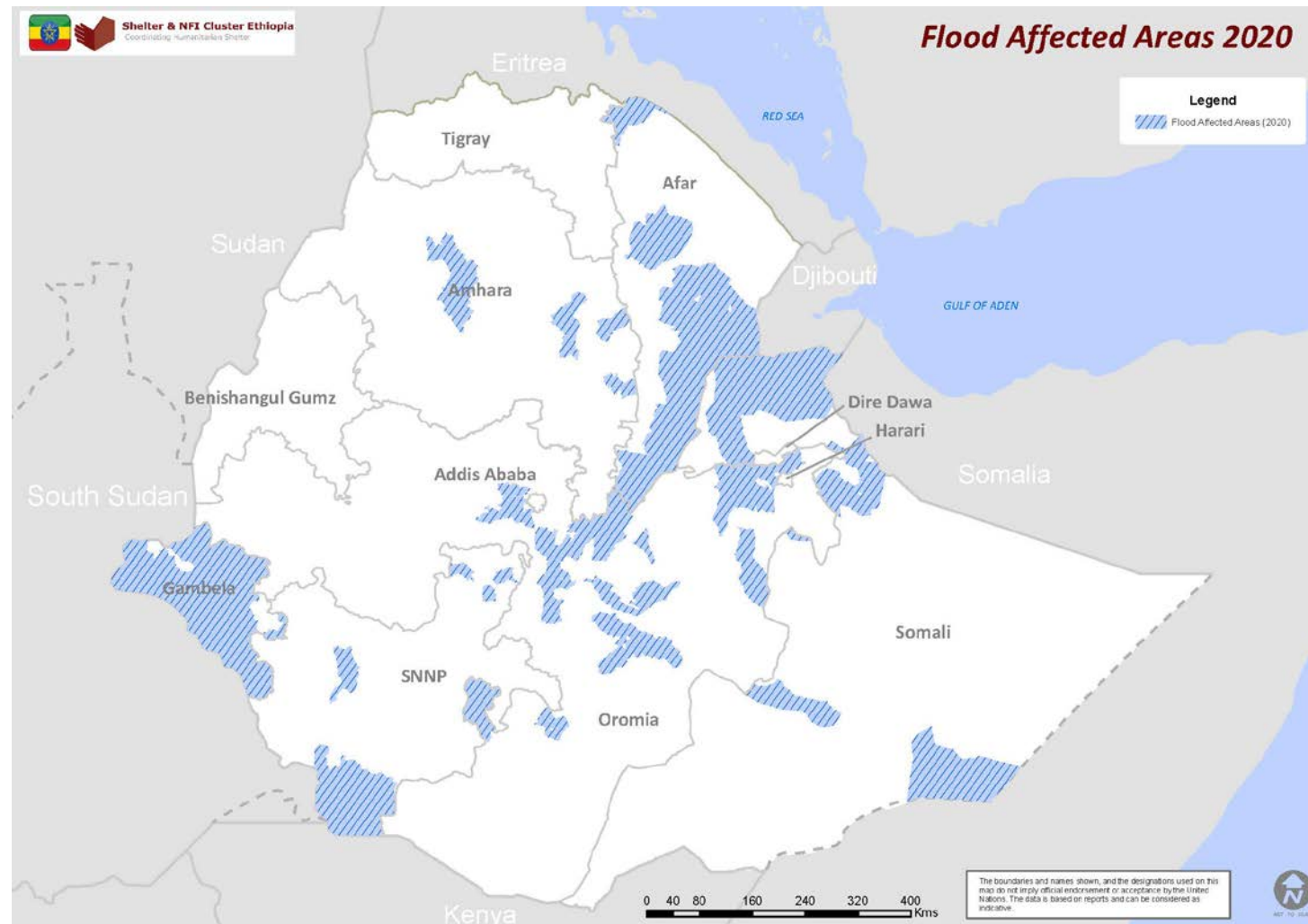






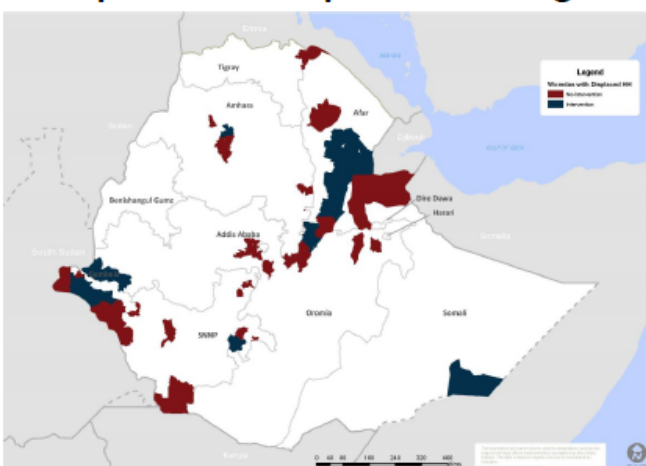
Flood Response 2020

- Ethiopia is made up of ten regions and two city administrations. The size of the country together with the variation in topography means that the weather condition varies from region to region
- The first incidents were recorded at the end of April and has continued until October with almost all regions affected by flooding
- To date 75,463 Households have been displaced out of this the cluster and partners have committed to reach 47,808HHs leaving a gap of 27,655





Ethiopia Flood Response Coverage



1,377,690

People Affected

415,046

People Displaced

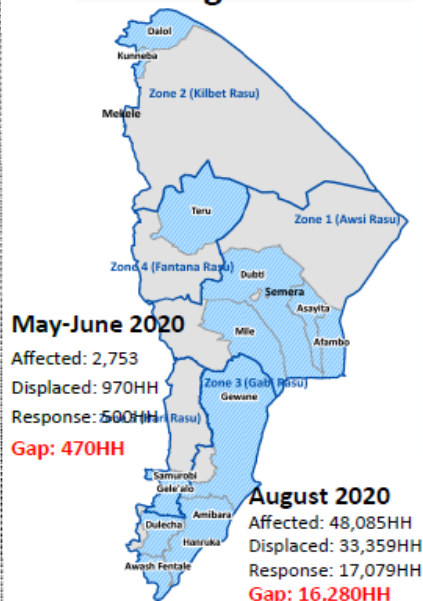
262,942

People Reached

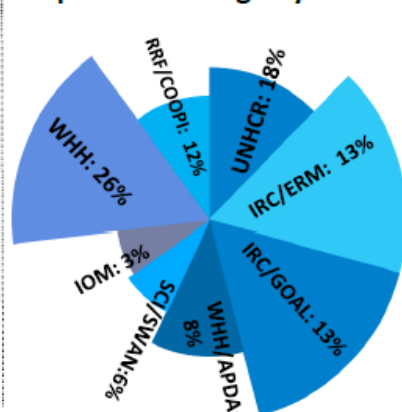
179,436

Gap

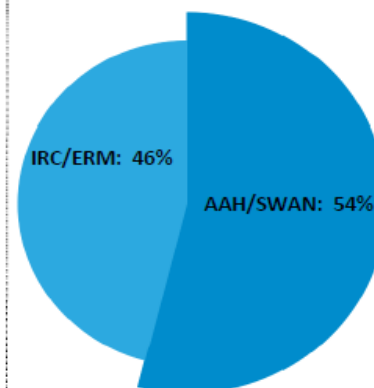
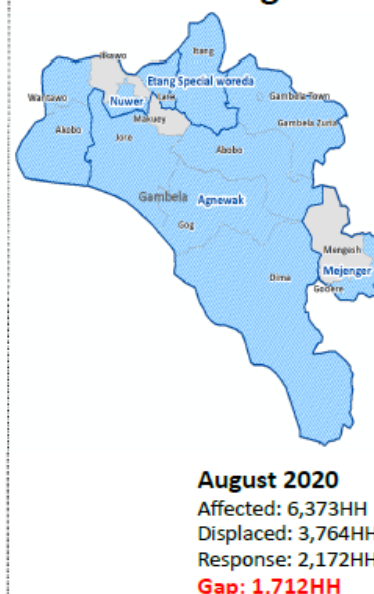
Afar Region



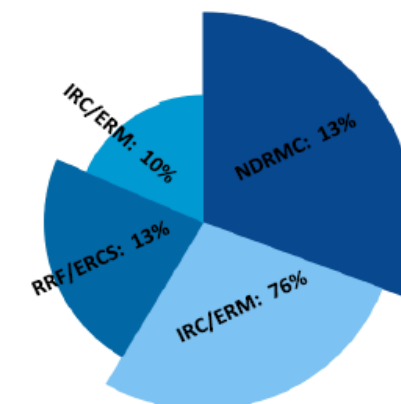
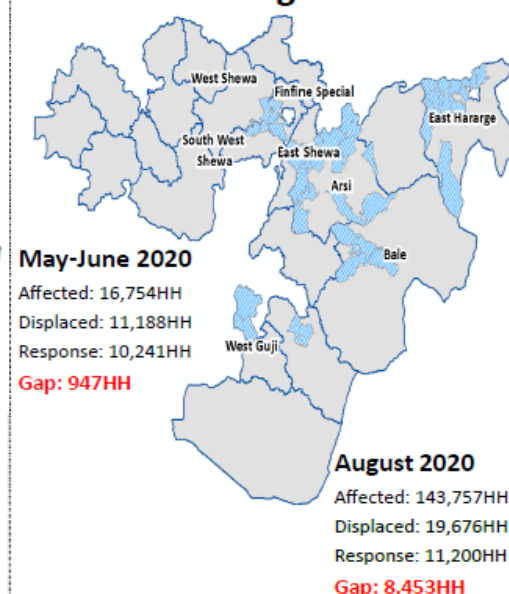
Response Coverage by Partners



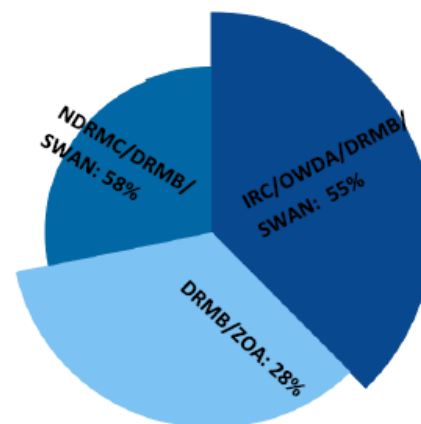
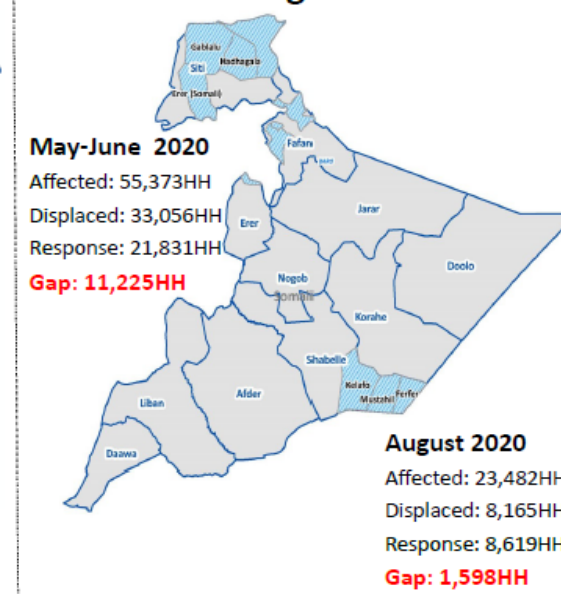
Gambella Region



Oromia Region



Somali Region



Donors



Partners



International Organization for Migration, YeMez Building, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Landline: +251(0)11 130 1212 | Website: <https://www.sheltercluster.org/response/ethiopia> | Email: shelternfi.ethiopia@gmail.com



Flood Response 2020

Challenges

- The same stocks are used for all displacement Flood, Conflict or Drought
- Funding has been particularly challenging this year with increased demand for flood and conflict affected IDP, returnees and support to quarantine centers
- Customizing the ESNFI kit by region and by response type flood on conflict displacement. This make prepositioning of items a little more difficult. Cash intervention gets around this, but it is not always possible.
- Continuously responding to emergency shelter draws resources and focus away from recovery activities, Shelter Repair and Transitional Shelter
- Flooding has been a recurring cause of displacement with the number displaced increasing practically this year putting considerable drain on resources prompts the question should we be doing more on prevention of flooding





Flood Prevention

Early Warning systems

- This is mostly through radio, community leaders with information flow between Kebele to Woreda to Region to Federal
- The system varies by region.
- SMS alert is challenging as many of those affected even if they have a phone cannot read.

Relocation of those most affected

- The land affected floods tends to be the most fertile with people reluctant to leave.
- People may not want to relocate from areas where they have lived for generations
- Where to relocated to. Land is a contentious issue and is in short supply
- Satellite images can be used to help identify areas most affected possible safe locations

Planting of trees and grasses to prevent soil erosion and landslides

In Ethiopia flood prevention come under durable solution which is more development focused and required a joint approach by many actors.

Flood Response 2020



Q&A