



**ETHIOPIA**  
**EMERGENCY SHELTER & NFI CLUSTER**  
Coordinating Humanitarian Shelter and Settlements



@Vison Ethiopia

# **Ethiopia ES/NFI Cluster Mid-Year Report 2025: Progress, Challenges, and Voices from the Field**

[www.sheltercluster.org](http://www.sheltercluster.org)

**July-2025**



# Key Achievements

2.1M

People Targeted



261k

People Reached & Committed



\$13.4M

Funding Received



\$99.4M

Funding Required



## Partnerships, Coverage, and Donor Support

Partners Coordinated



30

NNGO: 15

INGO: 13

UN: 2



Regions 6

(out of 9 targeted)

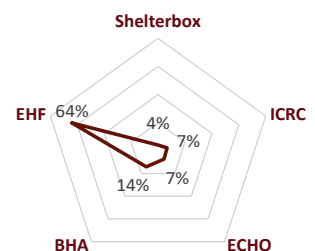
Zones 41

(out of 58 targeted)

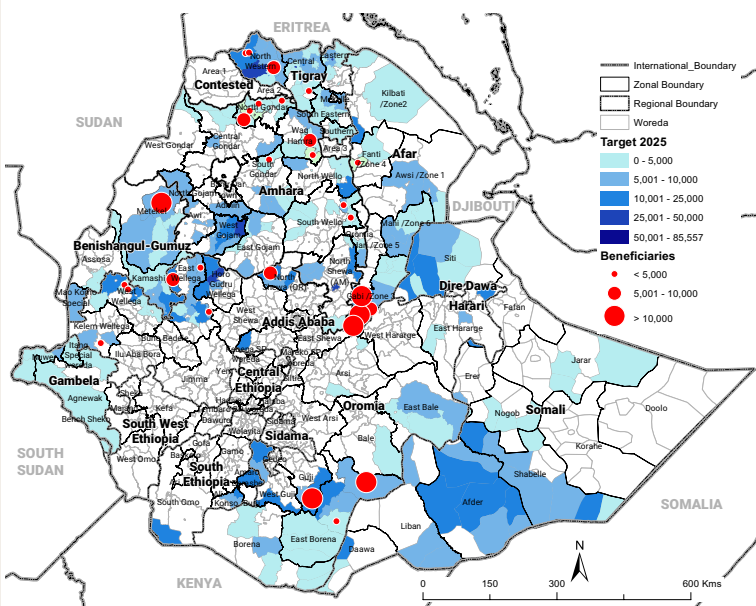
Woredas 37

(out of 265 targeted)

Funding distribution Top 5 Donors



## People Targeted and Reached



Response by Activity



Target: 1.2M  
Reached: 132k

Distribution of ESNFI/NFI Kit



Target: 1.1M  
Reached: 44k

Provision of Emergency Shelter



Target: 249k  
Reached: 15k

Provision of Shelter Repair Kit

Reached Committed Gap

## Key Updates

- ➔ **Common Pipeline Platform Operationalized:** A [Common Pipeline](#) was launched to strengthen coordination and a timely response. Four partners received essential shelter items, supporting displaced and vulnerable populations.
- ➔ **The Shelter and NFI Response Impact on the Environment Conducted:** The Cluster completed a study titled "Reducing the Environmental Footprint of Humanitarian Shelter Responses in Ethiopia." The forthcoming report provides guidance on integrating environmentally sustainable practices into shelter programming.
- ➔ **Landslide Impact Study Published:** With support from the Global Shelter Cluster, the Cluster conducted and published a study on landslide impacts in Ethiopia. The findings aim to inform preparedness and guide shelter responses in high-risk areas. ([GSC-Landslide-Research-Ethiopia](#))
- ➔ **Development of Context-Specific Kits:** Flood ESNFI Kits and Integrated Shelter/NFI Kits were developed. These are cost-effective, shock-responsive, and adapted to local needs.
- ➔ **Assessment and Advocacy in Newly Accessible Areas:** The Cluster conducted an assessment in newly accessible areas of South and North Wello (Amhara region) and published an Urgent Call for Action advocacy message to highlight the critical shelter and NFI needs across the country.
- ➔ **Strategic Direction Strengthened:** The Cluster finalized and published its [Three-Year Strategic Document \(2025–2027\)](#), endorsed during a two-day workshop with partners and the Strategic Advisory Group (SAG).
- ➔ **Training Conducted:** The cluster trained 37 participants from 24 organizations on Good distribution practices, conflict sensitivity, inclusivity, and Housing, Land & Property (HLP).

# Situation Update

## Overview

In the first half of 2025, the Ethiopia Emergency Shelter Non-Food Items (ES/NFI) Cluster faced significant challenges driven by ongoing displacement, insecurity, climate shocks, and limited funding. By June, close to 173,000 people had been displaced across six regions, approximately 46.5% by conflicts, with the overall majority displaced in the Oromia region. The remaining displacements resulted from natural disasters and climate-related shocks.

For many IDPs in Amhara, Western Oromia, and Tigray, returning home remains impossible due to unresolved territorial disputes and persistent insecurity. While recent access to a few kebeles in Tigray has seen positive development, MIRA assessments have highlighted that humanitarian support, including shelter repairs, remains a critical priority.

## Way forward

In the second half of 2025, the Ethiopia ES/NFI Cluster will focus on the following priorities to address growing needs and operational challenges:

- ➔ **Prioritizing life-saving shelter responses** based on the severity of needs, via options including emergency shelter kits, essential NFIs, and transitional shelter assistance for newly displaced populations, host communities, and vulnerable returnees.
- ➔ **Strengthening the Common Pipeline** to ensure timely and equitable support to implementing partners, particularly **national NGOs**, who often operate in hard-to-reach areas while facing resource constraints.
- ➔ **Continuing advocacy** at national and global levels to mobilize funding, address emerging gaps, and reinforce the role of shelter within broader humanitarian planning and response.

## Living Conditions of the Displaced

Overcrowding and the absence of adequate shelter continue to define the living conditions for displaced populations across Central, Eastern, and Northwestern Tigray, the Wello zones of Amhara, and East and Horo Gudru Wollega in Oromia. Limited access to support and acute shelter disparities also characterize conditions in the Metekel and Kemashi zones of Benishangul-Gumuz.

In areas where emergency or temporary shelters have been constructed or distributed, many have exceeded their intended lifespan and now offer only minimal protection. A significant number of shelters are already damaged or deteriorating, leaving displaced families exposed to harsh weather conditions, health risks, and protection concerns. The limited capacity, combined with prolonged displacement, has further compounded shelter vulnerabilities, particularly in overcrowded or high-risk areas.

# Story from the Field

## Nowhere to Return, Nowhere to Stay

Conflict in Lalistu Sombo Kebele, Kिरामु Woreda (East Wollega), forced Yadani to flee with her three children and elderly husband. Since then, they have moved between host families, borrowed spaces, and overcrowded rented rooms, never finding a stable or dignified place to live.



Today, they reside in a small, substandard room in Kिरामु. With several months of unpaid rent and no means to cover the arrears, the family now faces the very real threat of eviction. Returning to their place of origin is not an option as their home was destroyed, and insecurity continues.

In Western Oromia, there are only one IDP site; the vast majority of IDPs, like Yadani's family, live in host communities,

often in overcrowded, substandard housing. Many share small rented rooms with other families, facing conditions that are equally or even more difficult than those in displacement sites. Even in displacement, livelihood opportunities are scarce. Ongoing insecurity in the area limits Yadani's ability to find work or generate income, leaving the family increasingly vulnerable.

"There's nowhere to go back to," Yadani says softly. "If we're forced out, we have no place to turn." For this family, displacement is not over it continues quietly and painfully, under the threat of losing what little shelter they have left.

## From Displacement to Dignity: Ms. Manasho's New Beginning

Ms. Manasho Tsegay, a resilient 70-year-old woman, has endured years of hardship since fleeing Sheket, Afar region, at the height of the northern conflict. Once a successful merchant, her life was upended by violence, forcing her to leave behind her home, livelihood, and sense of security.

Displaced to Quiha, Tigray, she lived for years in a crowded masonry hollow block production site, sharing cramped quarters with no privacy. When the privately owned land required clearance, she faced the fear of losing her shelter once again. A lifeline arrived through support from IRC, funded by the EHF. Ms. Manasho was given a choice: short-term rent assistance or relocation to the Seba-Care site. Despite initial hesitation, she opted for the relocation, an experience she describes as life-changing.

Now in a private shelter and supported with an ESNFI kit, she feels a renewed sense of safety and dignity. "I sleep like a baby," she says. Welcomed by caring neighbors who offered food and friendship, she has begun to rebuild a sense of belonging. With stability restored, Ms. Manasho looks ahead with cautious optimism eager to improve her new shelter while awaiting the day it will be safe to return home.



