

Beneficiary Selection Criteria for Shelter Repair and Re-construction Assistance (for returnees)

With selection of beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries, clear communication about the selection criteria is required from the outset to ensure that all understand the process. Complaints and feedback mechanisms must be incorporated into the selection process.

1. BASIC REQUIREMENTS:

Basic requirements include mandatory components that every beneficiary MUST fulfill for selection. Whenever partners and the government respond in any area, we first check and assess households on basic vulnerability criteria. In cases where beneficiaries do not fall under any of these components, then s/he will not be eligible for selection at the first stage.

- a. Official request should be raised from the local authority and endorsed by the regional DRMO, this will prevent miscommunication and enhance the government ownership of the cluster and the response.
- b. IDPs returned to their kebele but not settled in their homesite due to financial constraint should be given a precedent.
- c. Conflict and Climate-affected¹: Kebeles and individual households must be displaced affected (displaced, returnee and host).
- d. Level of destruction / damage: The house of the affected person(s) either must be **completely destroyed, homeless conflict² affected person or more than 40% damaged** (i.e. needs complete reconstruction and cannot be repaired). This requires all partners to individually verify 100% of damaged houses. See Annex 1 for information on damage assessment and verification.
- e. Financial position: The household does not have the means to rebuild his/her house by him/herself. The financial status of the family can be determined by assessing means of livelihood, number of family members involved in economic activity, privately owned land, number of livestock, and other productive assets, damaged occurred to crops, livestock, level of indebtedness etc.
- f. Support from other sources: households who did not receive / are not receiving shelter support or relief from any other source, e.g. local NGOs, government or other humanitarian actors.
- g. Meet the minimum due diligence requirements: Following the due diligence criteria, beneficiaries must have proof of ownership, tenancy or registration in pre-displacement lists. They must possess documents such as: green book, land use certificates, tax receipts, and/or sales receipts for structures located on the land. Otherwise, they need a statement of corroboration from the authorities. Please see the HLP due diligence guidelines in Annex 2 for information³.

¹ Displaced affected covers conflict, climate induced displacement and affected host community

² Most of the homeless are extremely vulnerable and might not have land, and this should be addressed in coordination with Protection Cluster.

³ QUICK HLP REFERENCE GUIDE FOR SHELTER IN THE GEDEO-GUJI EMERGENCY

Those households who fulfill all the above-mentioned basic requirements will form the first list of identified potential beneficiaries. However, these households will then be filtered through the following People with Specific Needs (PSN)⁴ criteria to prioritize extremely vulnerable households.

2. PRIORITY GROUPS

When assessing vulnerability, special attention should be given to the overall situation of the individual within the family and the community. For example, an IDP/returnee may be disabled but have access to sufficient financial resources to cover shelter costs. Those who meet Basic Requirements will then be further assessed to see if they fall under any of priority groups and can be categorized as extremely vulnerable individuals.

If we have limited resources to meet the needs of people, the family will be checked against priority group's criteria, in line with Sphere Standards:

- a. **Child-Headed Household:** A household headed by a child or adolescent under 18 who is not supported by their family, a community.
- b. **Separated child in need of shelter:** Person below the age of 18 who is separated from both parents and his/her legal or customary primary caregiver, but not necessarily from other relatives. This may, therefore, include boys and girls accompanied by other adult family members, including child-headed households. This child will be prioritized when their foster family needs shelter.
- c. **Children at risk in need of shelter:** Person below the age of 18 who is at risk due to his/her age, dependency and/or immaturity. Examples: Child parent, Child spouse, Child Caregiver, Teenage pregnancy, Child engaged in labor, Child drop out of school, Child at risk of not attending school, Child with special education needs, Child associated with armed forces or groups, Child in conflict with the law. The child will be prioritized when their family needs shelter.
- d. **Women at risk:** Woman of 18 years old or above who is at risk because of her gender. Example: Single mothers or caregivers, household headed by a single female, widowed, divorced, older women, survivors of violence, pregnant and lactating. In case of polygamous families, the female lead of household will be considered as an independent household.
- e. **Person with physically or mentally disability and/or chronic illness:** Those having any physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments or suffering from a chronic disease.
- f. **Older Person-Headed Household:** A household headed by a male over 65 or a female over 60 who is not supported by their family. Older persons are defined differently in different contexts and cultures and partners should decide on the age limit based on discussions with the community.
- g. **Single parent:** Man/Woman of 18 years old or above, head of household with children and without any support from community and without livelihood.
- h. **Large family:** Couples, including older persons, with 6 children or more and no livelihood or other means of survival households with high dependency ratio i.e. when number of children/elderlies exceed the ratio of active adult by more than 3:1 should be considered

⁴ *These are groups generally considered to have specific needs: girls and boys at risk, including unaccompanied and separated children, persons with serious health conditions, persons with special legal or physical protection needs, single women, women-headed households, older persons, persons with disabilities, and persons with a diverse sexual orientation or gender identity. However, it is important to remember that not every individual in each of these groups will have specific needs, and that their needs may alter over time and according to context. Rather than target 'labelled' groups with a standard package of assistance, it is essential to analyse the protection and assistance risks that individuals and groups face, and assess their needs by means of a targeted protection assessment, a needs assessment, or both.*

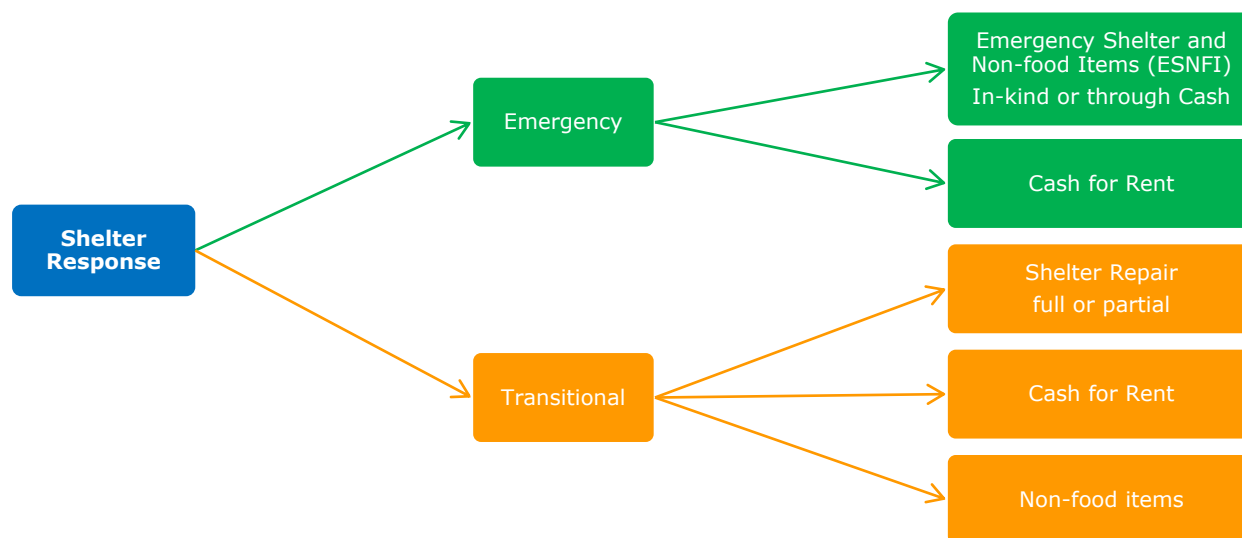
3. VERIFICATION PROCESS:

The registration process should be conducted together with representatives of the woreda DRMO, kebele officials, female representative and a committee representing the affected community. The verification is to be carried out at the household level by conducting damage assessment and HLP due diligence assessment (for shelter repair kits). When more than one partner is working in the same kebele, partners can divide the beneficiary list if available, otherwise kebeles should be divided in cluster to avoid duplications. Partners are responsible in ensuring that there is a functioning Complaints and Feedback mechanisms are in place during the implementation and a Post Distribution/Construction Monitoring when the project completes.

ES/NFI and Shelter repair priority response type for returnees:

The Shelter & NFI response for returnees can be characterized by two phases:

1. Emergency – provision of immediate lifesaving ES or ESNFI kits, cash for rental support.
2. Transitional – provision of cash for shelter or shelter repair kits for re-construction or repair, cash for rent whilst home is being rebuilt.



In the initial phase of return, while resources are being mobilized to respond with a longer lasting shelter solution, partners have the flexibility to deliver any of the emergency shelter response options (ESNFI or cash for rent) to the most vulnerable returnees in dire dwelling situation. This is aimed to address the immediate shelter need of vulnerable population who have not reached their homes (in transit), those who have reached their homes but dwelling in open spaces, due to severe level of damage to their shelters; allowing ample time for a more sustainable shelter response (re-construction or repair) package. When delivery of ESNFI is opted for, prioritization for selection will be based on level of vulnerability, as opposed to the land ownership for shelter repairs or re-construction assistance.

During the transitional phase of the response, Shelter Cluster partners are distributing the last ESNFI kits for the returnees whilst commencing / continuing with shelter reconstruction and repair activities for vulnerable returnee population. This means that in some cases there may be a kebele receiving both types of shelter response. The priority is to provide shelter or ES/ as the following:

4. LIVING SITUATION AND PRIORITIZATION TABLE

	Living outside	Totally damaged home			Partially damaged home	IDP – host community	Renting	Collective site	Host community	Home not damaged
		Living with other families	Living in community building	Communal shelter						
Priority	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Emergency shelter kit	✓ - critical	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	X	
NFI: Bedding set	✓ - critical	✓ – as per needs assessment	✓ – as per needs assessment	✓ – as per needs assessment	✓ – as per needs assessment	✓ – as per needs assessment	X	✓ – as per needs assessment	✓ – as per needs assessment, most vulnerable only	X – not a priority for ESNFI support
NFI: Kitchen set	✓ - critical									
NFI: Hygiene kit	✓ - critical									
NFI: Mosquito net	✓ - critical									
Shelter repair kit	Consider after, or in parallel with ES response					Consider if lack of tools & materials a barrier to return		X	X	
Partitioning & shelter upgrade	X	X	X	Consider if conditions poor	X	X	X	✓	X	
Cash	✓ - only if market accessible in lieu of NFIs or shelter construction materials						✓ - cash for rent	✓ - only if market accessible in lieu of NFIs		
HLP support	✓ - depending on status could be support with: loss of documentation, secondary occupation resolution, loss of land across the border, security of tenure for IDPs						✓ - rental support	✓ - home property support	X	
IEC and training	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	

*In case of priorities 1-5 when ES/NFI response is parallel with shelter repair kits prioritize by vulnerability criteria (not by land ownership or displacement duration).

Definitions:

- **Emergency shelter kit:** 2 x plastic sheets, 1 x rope
- **Bedding set:** 2-3 blankets, 2 x bed mat
- **Kitchen set:** 2-4 plates, 2-4 cups, 1 x kettle or jug, 1 x cooking pot, 1 x ladle
- **Hygiene kit:** 1 x washing basin, 2-3 x jerry cans, 10 x soap
- **Mosquito net set:** 2 x mosquito nets as specified by the Health Cluster
- **Shelter repair kit:** Roofing materials, tools and fixings to rebuild/repair and cash for materials of labor

Annex 1 – Shelter Damage Characterization

Damage to shelter is on a scale and therefore often difficult to determine. Those with totally damaged homes are often the most vulnerable, and at risk of increased protection and security concerns. This visual guide is intended to support shelter partners with classification of housing damage.

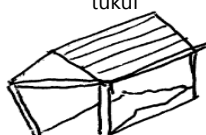
Totally damaged

Definition

Definition: Complete destruction, near total loss of structure, more than 50% damage and requires demolition and reconstruction. Examples:



Completely burned tukul



Home leaning, unsafe to occupy



Eucalyptus structure mostly missing



Loss of structural soundness, needs reconstruction



Stone structure mostly missing



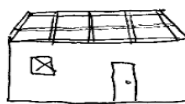
Collapsed tukul roof

Partially damaged

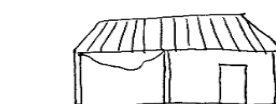
Definition: Minor to moderate damage, the main structure is safe - the home is repairable without demolition and reconstruction. May also apply to homes that have undergone repair already, but with insufficient materials. Examples:



Structure safe, but walls missing or incomplete.



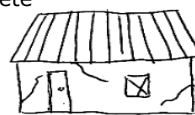
Structure safe, but roof missing or incomplete



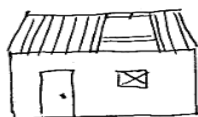
Structure safe, walls partially missing



Partial reconstruction or repair with limited resources e.g. plastic sheeting, cloth, salvaged wood.



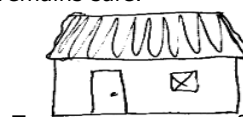
General damage, maybe relating to abandonment during displacement. Structure remains safe.



CGI partially looted or missing



Doors and windows missing



Temporary grass roof not protecting from rain

Decreasing severity

Annex 2 – Housing, Land & Property Rights Rapid Assessment Tool

Type of Response	Protocol
<p>1. Construction or repair of individual shelter on original land parcel</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Obtain Woreda / Kebele list of pre-displacement residents. • Identify beneficiary and match with resident list, with the support of Woreda/Kebele authorities and the community committee. • Facilitate “walk around” with assumed right-holder, validated by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community committee and • Kebele authority • Obtain written statement from identified tenure holder, Kebele/Woreda authorities confirming positive identification.⁵ <p>Potential extra steps</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draw neighborhood map and record pre-displacement possession, once right-holder is identified • Record GPS coordinates of land location and link it to right-holder’s name <p>If incomplete OR conflicting information Flag the case for further follow up.</p>
<p>2. Construction or repair of individual shelter not on original land parcel</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Request Kebele authority to identify available land parcel and write a supporting letter to the werdas land bureau ▪ Validate land availability with Woreda authority ▪ Corroborate availability of land parcel with surrounding community (3 neighbors) ▪ Obtain written statement from Kebele/Woreda authorities confirming land allocation to the beneficiary. ▪ Obtain written waiver from the beneficiary recognizing that the land has been allocated by local authorities and that any land disputes must be taken up with said authorities <p>Potential extra steps</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draw neighborhood map and record new possession • Record GPS coordinates of land location and link it to beneficiary name <p>If incomplete OR conflicting information</p> <p>Flag the case for further follow up or use the referral pathway for West Guji and Gedeo</p>
<p>3. Secondary occupant</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Record the case identifying the land (map, description, address or GPS) ▪ Notify Kebele authority or the HLP Working Group in West Guji/Gedeo ▪ Notify Woreda authority ▪ Notify Zonal authority ▪ Refer case to Elders or Community Leaders for mediation

⁵ These steps are required when HHs are not included in the Pre-displacement list
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