

## The S&S Newsletter

THIS EDITION SHOWCASES UPDATES FROM OUR SHELTER AND SETTLEMENT COMMUNITY OF PRACTICE

WORKING TO ENSURE SAFE TENURE SOLUTIONS INTEGRATED IN HOMES AND COMMUNITIES WE SERVE

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Besides the shelter and tenure assistance, CRS integrated water, sanitation and hygiene solutions, as well as agricultural livelihoods. These shelters were constructed on private land in El-Miskin Extension Camp. Photos by: Samuel Phelps/CRS



### FINDING SECURITY OF TENURE WHEN FACING PROTRACTED CONFLICT IN NORTHEAST NIGERIA

*Tidi Caleb Nathaniel, HLP Specialist, CRS Nigeria*

The Boko Haram conflict in Northeast Nigeria has led to the displacement of over 2.3 million people from their homes. The tenure options available to these displaced population (IDPs) are mostly leasehold or squatting and living in informal settlements. Leaseholds, however, are often characterized with discrimination against women.

Some IDPs live in houses that are either partially constructed or damaged and do not meet minimum standards. There are also cases of monthly or yearly rental arrangements which are mostly verbal, thereby disadvantaging the tenant.

To find safe solutions, CRS Nigeria has created a housing, land and property (HLP) team in the Northeast to integrate security of tenure into shelter, WASH and livelihoods programs. The team identifies private landowners and negotiates use of their lands for the construction of shelters on behalf of beneficiaries. As the facilitator, CRS drafts an agreement between tenant and landowner and ensures compliance with the terms of the agreement. The land use is usually secured free of charge for a minimum of two years, and it is subject to an extension when return is not possible. For IDPs who live in damaged or unfinished buildings, CRS upgrades these

as shelters with the installation of windows, doors, roofing and repairs to cracked walls with the consent of the landlords. In turn, tenants do not pay rent for a minimum of two years.

CRS provided women's rights-focused HLP trainings to beneficiaries and community leaders. The training tools are adapted to suit the context and combine the statutory, customary and religious provisions of rights. Community leaders who make up the informal justice structure in the Northeast are trained on how to effectively resolve HLP disputes when they arise, using collaborative dispute resolution mechanisms.

The biggest challenge to implementation is the protracted nature of the conflict. Some IDPs need these lands for a longer period; however, landowners are beginning to demand back their property, posing the risk of new displacement.



Negotiations for land access are facilitated with CRS assistance. Photo by: Samuel Phelps/CRS

## EVENTS

November 5

### Urban

**Displacement:**  
sharing local and  
global practice

November 19

### World Toilet Day

November 21

**Area-based  
approaches in urban  
settings: Asia-Pacific  
consultation**

December 3

**International Day of  
Persons with  
Disabilities**

December TBD

**Homes and  
Communities  
Strategic Platform  
presentation**

*Our goal is to  
keep families  
together,  
especially  
when they are  
forced to leave  
their homes  
and  
communities.*

Sean Callahan  
CRS CEO

## EDITORIAL

### SECURITY OF TENURE — A DIGNIFYING PRIORITY

*Dalia Aranki, Global Coordinator, HLP Area of Responsibility*

The excellent [Sphere standard on security of tenure](#) might be a new

tool but, as can be seen

from the fantastic case studies in this newsletter,

building security of tenure into shelter and settlements programming has always been a priority. Colleagues have provided so many pragmatic and creative approaches to what it looks like in reality. Each example highlights that guaranteeing people can safely access their housing and land; live without the fear of forced eviction; and lead productive lives are all foundations of sustainable shelter programming.

At all stages of crisis and displacement, either in an emergency or when people are able to return to their homes, understanding people's rights in housing and land by conducting robust [due diligence](#) is the only way to consider what is then [secure enough](#) for them. A thread that runs through each country example is the importance of bringing community and family members together as part of the process. Whether it is supporting families in Mozambique to obtain land right use certificates; developing alternative ownership verification forms in Iraq; working with the authorities for families to obtain the necessary legal documents in Malawi; or strengthening the social housing system in Bosnia & Herzegovina. Involving all community members – such as landlords, landowners, tenants, local leaders, community groups, women's groups and authorities – strengthens trust and, thus, security of tenure.

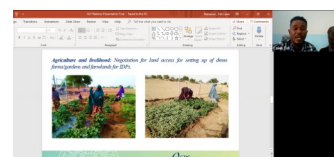
Being part of the [Global HLP Area of Responsibility](#) has allowed me to learn so much from colleagues who are programming at the frontline, finding ways to involve communities in providing security of tenure as an integral aspect of any shelter solution. With [many country coordination mechanisms already established and available global support](#) for any type of programming, I look forward to work together and learn even more from you all about how people connect to their housing and land and how this translates into successful security of tenure for them.



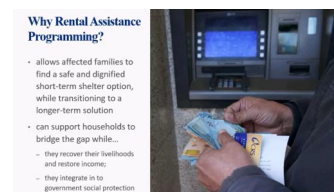
## S&S COMMUNITY OF PRACTICE MEDIA



[Watch the impact of education and the construction of schools](#) in Uganda's Bidi Bidi refugee settlement.



HLP and tenure issues are very complicated to implement in conflict situations. [CRS Nigeria shared their lessons learnt in this webinar](#) organized by the Global Protection Cluster.



Rental assistance is a recurrent shelter option. [This webinar](#) showed the experiences from Greece and the Philippines.

## ABOUT THE COMMUNITY OF PRACTICE

As part of CRS' strategic commitment and investment in Shelter and Settlement Rapid Response Recovery (SSRRR), the Shelter and Settlement (S&S) Community of Practice (CoP) aims to strengthen the collaboration between the agency and partners' S&S practitioners. It serves to share experiences, learn from each other, keep members updated and organize common projects. Aside from this newsletter, the CoP facilitates community of practice online meetings; working groups, webinars and the [S&S CoP website](#).

Stay in touch! To be a member of the CoP, or for other questions or suggestions, please contact [tulio.mateo@crs.org](mailto:tulio.mateo@crs.org). We'd love to hear from you!

## SUPPORTING SAFE TENURE FOR IRAQI RETURNEES

Bassam Kalka, Shelter-WASH PM for Ninewa and Dohuk, Iraq

From the Islamic State first capturing territory in Iraq, and through the ensuing military operations to retake those areas, over 138,000 residential buildings were either damaged or destroyed by the conflict. For the 4.2 million Iraqi's returning home, finding safe and secure shelter is a common challenge. Since July 2017, CRS Iraq has implemented owner-driven shelter repairs, to date repairing over 1,200 residential buildings damaged in rural and urban areas. Utilizing a market-based approach, cash grants are paid to homeowners so they can repair their damaged houses based on CRS engineers' needs assessments.

Before any repairs, CRS undertakes due diligence to confirm property ownership to ensure families are protected from dispute or eviction. The team still faces several housing, land and property (HLP) challenges, such as many families lacking formal ownership documents, homes having been sold multiple times with no formal documentation, and the presence secondary occupation or multiple proprietorship.

To navigate this complex issue, CRS coordinated with multiple stakeholders in target communities including landowners, community leaders, local government, and the Shelter/NFI Cluster to understand existing complexities in tenure arrangements and to decide what can be considered "secure enough". For families whose home ownership documentation has been lost, CRS developed an alternative verification of ownership form, reviewed by a lawyer to be accepted in Iraqi law. This form is a designated letter of testimony signed by two witnesses, a community leader, and



Muhammad and his family received a cash grant early in 2019 to recover their home in Telafar. The damaged house (bottom) was not suitable for his family until repairs were completed (top). Photo by: CRS Iraq

stamped by the Local Council. In addition, CRS accepts utility bills as an alternative means to verify tenure or ownership. As an additional protective measure, a *Memorandum of Understanding* is signed between CRS and the homeowner to guarantee repair works and avoid potential disputes.

CRS Iraq is continually looking to see what else can be done to strengthen HLP rights, particularly for women and vulnerable families. We are currently coordinating with protection actors for referral opportunities, monitoring previously-supported families to identify any dispute or eviction cases, and gathering data to check the feasibility of adding women's names into alternative verification documents – a step which has the power to significantly increase the tenure security of women in Iraq.



Tenure relations remained intact after a good analysis and advocacy from communities, CRAterre and its partners, which allowed construction of safer shelters for indigenous populations. Photo by: CRAterre

## RECONSTRUCTING AFTER HAIYAN FOR INDIGENOUS POPULATIONS IN THE PHILIPPINES

Olivier Moles, Project Coordinator, CRAterre

After typhoon Haiyan, [CRAterre](#) and its partners in the Philippines implemented a project to increase resilience to future storms. Implemented in an area inhabited mostly by indigenous populations, the project worked with families settled without any documents on lands that belong to someone else. A tacit arrangement exists between the landowners and project beneficiaries, with the former benefitting from their manpower. In fact, non-owning, indigenous families have lived in these lands and conditions for several generations, with their houses often built 30 years ago.

In the context of Haiyan response, the option of putting in place longer-term project strategies to correct the injustice of deprivation

to land was not favored for multiple reasons, one of them being the short timeframe —the steps for a return of indigenous populations to their rights can take decades. Aiming to take actions that last beyond the project duration without disrupting the tenure dynamics, project partners chose to advocate for resilient construction practices, and their acceptance by the landowners. As a result, CRAterre and the other partners promoted concrete footings that would avoid deterioration.

Indigenous houses are characterized by a lack of proper foundation. They are usually on stilts and anchored to the ground by wood, which is detrimental to the lifespan and makes them fragile against storms. The improved foundation was installed for each structural post in a way that allows the foundation to be removed from the ground and carried by two people over long distances. This choice was made to ensure no tension was created between the tenants and landowners, and rather maintain the status quo, but only consider the possibility of moving the house if necessary.

The approach maintained the good-enough tenure conditions for the tenants, based on a good understanding of the stakeholders dynamics early on in the process.



## SECURING TENURE IN MOZAMBIQUE

*Renata Mendez, Shelter Advisor, CRS Mozambique*

Caritas Mozambique is implementing a recovery shelter project for families affected by Cyclone Idai, with funds from Caritas Internationalis and OFDA, with support from CRS.

However, the land in Mozambique is owned by the State. This means no individual or group can own the land, but can use it through a Land Right Use certificate, commonly referred to as the DUAT. In rural communities, most families turn to informal land tenure options:



A man in Mozambique holds his Land Right Use certificate, commonly known as the DUAT.  
Photo by: Renata Mendez/CRS Mozambique



After a common strategy was put in place, construction of durable shelters started with a ceremony involving the Caritas, local authorities and communities.  
Photo by: Renata Mendez/CRS Mozambique

1) By good faith—families who have lived in their land for more than 10 years automatically ‘own’ the land; 2) Inherited - a relative of the owner who passed away is entitled to use the land; and 3) Attributed—the land is given to a family by the local leaders, a very common practice during and after the civil war.

As the DUAT is the only legal option recognized by the Mozambican State, Caritas and CRS focused in developing a close working relationship with the Public Works office at a district level, the entity in charge of issuing the certificate. Key government representatives and field technicians were briefed in all phases of the project and hence have committed their support in providing an agile land tenure process for shelter beneficiaries.

The biggest challenge to implement has not been securing the land tenure process per se, but in quickly selecting the first shelter beneficiaries. Initially, the beneficiary selection criteria considered a family’s owning of the DUAT, but in rural communities this is exceptional, thus it was discarded as a decisive factor.

In this sense, the shelter project has focused on the process to change the misconception of the DUAT as a lengthy and complicated procedure for families to go through. By showing this in the communities, it can motivate families to personally pursue their certificates and secure their own tenure documents. This is highly relevant as now more than ever families in Mozambique are quickly self-building and investing money in their new homes.

## NATURE BRINGS TOGETHER STAKEHOLDERS FOR A SAFE RELOCATION PROJECT IN MALAWI

*Mandinda Zungu, Caritas Malawi (CADECOM)*

Over the past several years, households in [Mwali village](#), in the Chikwawa District of Malawi, appertaining to the Traditional Authority of Kasisi, moved from higher lands down to the banks of the river Shire, closer to their farmland.

While they still had their original land, they preferred the lower ones because of agriculture, traditions and beliefs. However, the risks of disaster increased due to soil excavations for molding bricks, with deeper trenches every year which caused the isolation of part of the village during severe rainy seasons.

When hurricane Idai hit, 17,000 people were displaced, 21 injured and five died in Chikwawa District alone. In the whole community, only one man had relocated to higher lands, and many survived by holding onto floating objects while crocodiles preyed on drowning cattle. Following the disaster, no one wanted to return. The once vibrant village became a ghost town with not even the sound of livestock. In these conditions, relocation was a strategy supported by CADECOM to avoid future displacement. Returning to the previous habitat was not possible for everyone, and obtaining land rights was a pre-condition for successful relocation.



When families and government’s interests align, relocation can be a safe, durable approach to safe tenure. Photo by: CADECOM

The government fully backed the idea, considering planned relocation a measure of disaster prevention and adaptation to climate change. During the relocation, individual households were well-protected by domestic land governance laws through local chiefs who were responsible for officially confirming the status of residents and land use. Then, local and national government structures ensured that relocation areas were adapted in-line with disaster risk management, climate change adaptation and development plans. The government also ensured that the human rights of those within their territory or jurisdiction were respected, protected and fulfilled.

In order to provide guarantees, the Department of Lands provided a legal document as proof of land transfer from the Traditional Authority of Kasisi to the beneficiary households. In some cases, households returned to their original land, sparing the bureaucratic procedure. Currently, all 365 households are in possession of a legal document for the land on which they reside.

## SAFE RETURN BACK IN CASAMANCE, SENEGAL

Louis Michel Badji, Project Officer, CRS Senegal

The ELAGNOUL project is funded by the U.S. Bureau of Populations, Refugees and Migration and implemented by Caritas Ziguinchor and CRS Senegal. During periods of fierce clashes between the army and combatants of the Movement of Democratic Forces of Casamance, populations were forced to move to Gambia, Guinea Bissau and the inland cities of Senegal. When the situation improved, the same populations began to return to their village of origin; however, many people were in precarious living conditions with makeshift and insecure shelters, inadequate access to drinking water and sanitation and conflict linked to the exploitation of natural resources.

To meet the needs of the returnees, the project put a strategy in place to: contribute for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of houses with roofing sheets and wood beams; construct improved latrines; promote actions to strengthen cohesion; improve hygiene; combat violence against women and children; and set-up [Savings and Internal Lending Communities \(SILC\)](#).

At the beginning, the project held village assemblies in all target localities to discuss beneficiary family selection. At this stage, all social strata were invited and the communities identified vulnerability criteria by themselves.

After identifying the criteria, three committees were formed for the selection of households, a men's committee, a youth committee and a women's committee. Families were pre-selected in each committee and the general assembly classified the potential



After agreeing on tenure and mutual assistance considerations, families were able to advance their homes in villages such as Lefeu and Silick. Photo by: Louis M. Badji/CRS

beneficiaries according to their vulnerability.

The on-going support of the project has allowed the returnees to benefit from houses well covered, with actions of mutual assistance within the villages themselves. *"Having a well-covered house gives security, confidence and dignity to the household,"* said a village chief

To carry out the project, Caritas and CRS, with the help of community leaders, coordinated meetings to share information, consult with communities and their feedback.

These peace-building activities are contributing to a culture of community harmony and reconciliation. Today, we see that communities favor dialogue and communication in order to settle their differences.

## NEGOTIATING WITH THE GOVERNMENT TO ACHIEVE A BETTER URBAN ENCLAVE IN HAITI

Gesner Devilmair, Shelter Technical Advisor, CRS Haiti

The densely populated urban settlement of [Grand Ravine in Port-au-Prince, Haiti](#) consisted of poorly built homes and lacked basic urban design with no access ways nor infrastructure. The situation for the 20,000 residents was further worsened by social insecurity and the absence of local authorities or public services. The inaccessibility of the informal settlement led to the proliferation of gangs and spiraling crime prevented NGOs and government from intervening. To stop the expansion of slums, the National Government ordered the demolition of informal structures along the ravine.

Concern Worldwide and CRS combined their expertise to assist the Grand-Ravine neighborhood to undertake an urban renewal intervention with funding from the European Union. CRS encouraged a Community-led urban design process to catalyze the change and increase community ownership. Through participatory activities such as focus groups, community mapping and the representative platform, the community prioritized the projects on the revised urban plan that best met their needs.

The top ranked project, the construction of a reinforced ravine with emergency vehicle access and pathways, required the demolition of more than 80 homes. Since the land occupied was state property, the domains were deemed illegal and the families were not eligible for any assistance when their homes were demolished.

Due to the social and economic reality, these families were unable to find another location in which to reconstruct or rent. In order to adapt to this challenge, CRS negotiated with the government to allow these families to sign a [long-term peppercorn lease](#), entitling them to an indefinite residency contingent on the payment of their annual taxes. The formalization of the community through this process, as well as the involvement of local leaders, revitalized the engagement of government officials in the area. Representatives of the mayor's office and the government water agency participated in the official opening of the area and committed to ensuring the delivery of basic services, such as water and solid waste management. The improved layout, infrastructure and tenure transformed the community into a more resilient urban neighborhood against personal and natural shocks.



A densely populated area of Port-au-Prince was transformed by engaging the communities and working with the government to improve tenure. Photo by: CRS Haiti

## BEYOND SOCIAL HOUSING SOLUTIONS IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

*Renata Dlouhi-Kastelic, Sr. Communication Officer, CRS BiH*

Catholic Relief Services (CRS) has pioneered the social housing system in Bosnia & Herzegovina (BiH) and has exercised large influence to respond to the needs of refugees and internally displaced persons.

CRS has implemented several projects between 2008 and 2012 that provided safe, social housing units to the most disadvantaged groups, many of whom were displaced persons and refugees who left their homes during the 1990s war and still live in alternative accommodation or collective centers.

In addition to the construction of these units, CRS BiH assisted the recipient municipalities to establish adequate local legislation. The implementation of such projects in local communities with complementary systems made this model desirable for current and future housing needs. As a result, CRS BiH has been recognized by the government and now provides technical assistance to the ministry in charge of refugees, working together on the project *“Closing Collective Centres and Alternative Accommodation through Provision of Public Housing Solutions,”* funded by the Central European Bank.

CRS supports the establishment of a legal framework for the expansion of the social housing initiatives. This consists of essential documents for sustainable, efficient and effective solutions, including laws and by-laws covering decisions on tenure and legality and the use of subsidies, and manuals on management and maintenance of social housing units. This provides security to both beneficiaries and owners of such units.



Local governments and CRS BiH work together on legal frameworks that are durable and sustainable in the country and applicable for vulnerable families.  
Photo credit: Sam Tarling / CRS

The current laws define the notion, principles, holders of legal entitlements, beneficiaries, procedure and allocation of units, general and special conditions for their use, their maintenance, management, ownership and disposal, rent and payment obligations, financing of construction and acquisition of units, supervision, etc. CRS BiH oversees the process, so the framework is adopted at the most local administrative level and becomes fully applicable in local communities.

The work has yielded results that extend beyond the physical units. We worked closely with displaced and refugee population to challenge bias and make these interventions a paradigm of social assistance. We continue to work with competent, local institutions and leaders to monitor the system and ensure that families are not left behind or stigmatized.

## MULTI-PURPOSE CASH FOR SAFER TENURE IN SULAWESI, INDONESIA

*Taufik Rahmat, Senior Project Officer, CRS Indonesia*

As head of a hamlet in [Tuwa village](#), Mr. Neri and his family, together with 24 other families, lived in the church yard following the earthquake that struck Central Sulawesi on September 28, 2019. While they had some cover, it was very tough for them.

During the emergency phase, CRS and its partners carried out assessments and realized that families receiving aid would face significant challenges because official land owners would not necessarily authorize them to live in their original location.

While the shelter program was ongoing, CRS and partners started a series of discussions with the 24 families, all recipients of the program's multi-purpose cash assistance, and it was agreed they would use the cash assistance to purchase land.

Each family contributed 2.2 million Indonesian rupias (155 USD) to purchase land in Kampung Baru with an area of 3,900 m<sup>2</sup> (83 m x 47m) where each of the families now has a plot of 100 m<sup>2</sup>.



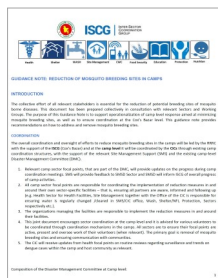
Mr. Neri and his spouse were able to contribute and build a transitional shelter. As part of the intervention they are also securing a portion of land that will remain theirs after the project.  
Photo credits: Taufik Rahmat, CRS Indonesia

CRS has provided shelter construction assistance, including with the site plan, cash-for-shelter materials, and guidance during implementation. Additionally, CRS is building latrines and for each home. Families are contributing by safeguarding materials and working on the layout of water pipes.

The intervention has changed their lives. Mr. Neri now notes, *“as long as we lived in Tuwa village, we are not brave enough to dream to have a house and land. When the earthquake struck, we thought we were going to die here. After CRS and its partners assisted us with the program, we have the courage to move forward with our life, and now we have land and house, therefore, my family can live as same as others who have a home.”*

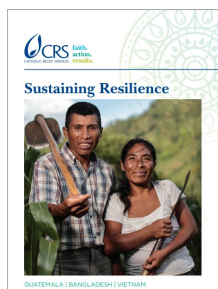


## GUIDANCE TO REDUCE MOSQUITO BREEDING



This guidance document has been prepared in consultation with relevant Sectors and Working Groups working in Cox's Bazar, but it is applicable in various types of settlements. The purpose is to aid in responses aimed at minimizing mosquito breeding sites. We invite you to [review it](#).

## SUSTAINING RESILIENCE



In this study, CRS seeks to answer questions such as *Are changes brought about by a resilience-building project sustained after the project ends? If so, why?* [Learn the answers through the experiences in Guatemala, Vietnam and Bangladesh.](#)

## INTEGRATED PERMANENT TENURE SOLUTIONS IN THE ARP, PHILIPPINES

*Arnold Gasta, Shelter Manager, CRS Philippines*

The Anibong Resettlement Project (ARP) continues to work in the community of Tacloban City, Leyte, Philippines, to build resilient, permanent shelter for 900 families affected by Super Typhoon Yolanda (Haiyan). Since 2016, when CRS purchased a 16-hectare parcel in [Bagacay village](#), located 10 kilometers north of Tacloban City, CRS has taken steps to develop the area and initiate the process of land ownership.

This includes collaboration with a third-party entity, the Pag-IBIG Fund, to support the ARP families to acquire land property in the resettlement site through Affordable Housing Program loans. ARP families also have the option to directly purchase their land from CRS through full cash payment. CRS is supporting the instituted Home Owners Association and its members in the process of transferring land titles to their names.

The process is tedious because it involves several government offices such as the Subdivision Registration from the Registry of Deeds and demands continuous adaptation from the CRS team to mitigate negative impacts. However, these government stakeholders are engaged and have shown support for the registration.

For families taking the Pag-IBIG loans, they must submit a monthly contribution into their Pag-IBIG savings account for 24 months (or one lump sum payment of the equivalent amount). Due to the importance of this loan requirement, key messages are shared with each beneficiary through monthly meetings.

Those families who opt to make the lump sum



Progressively providing safety to participant families, the ARP is starting its third phase of development. Photos by: CRS Philippines

payment for their land are subject to a rigorous due diligence process to ensure that they are paying for their land in a way that will not cause future financial hardship. To date, 50 families are beginning the land titling process with this option.

In parallel, the Home Owners Association keeps receiving trainings and mentoring to ensure the sustainable management of the resettlement site after the project ends. Until each ARP family holds their own land title, CRS will support them in gathering the documents required to obtain a mortgage and to process the land title.

To date, the ARP has completed 94 housing units, with 467 ongoing and 335 are yet to be awarded to a construction contractor. Site development is being developed in phases, with the first two already completed, and Phase 3 already allocated to a construction contractor.

## THE HLP AREA OF RESPONSIBILITY OF THE PROTECTION CLUSTER

Based on the needs in the field, the Housing, Land and Property (HLP) Area of Responsibility (AoR) was established in 2007 within the Protection Cluster.

The HLP AoR brings together non-governmental organizations, UN agencies, academic institutions working at global and country levels to address HLP issues in humanitarian crises.

The overarching goal of the Cluster in this AoR is to support a more systematic approach to addressing HLP issues on the ground by promoting collaboration and complementarity of efforts amongst agencies undertaking HLP activities and by addressing gaps in policy and technical areas.

The Norwegian Refugee Council has been leading this AoR since 2016, with its Coordinator, [Dalia Aranki](#).



In the [HLP AoR website](#) you will find a variety of documents based on themes such as HLP and Gender, HLP restitution, forced evictions, etc. You can also explore their toolkits (also available in French), and find their webinar schedule.



# TWEETS FROM THE CoP SHELTER AND SETTLEMENT WORLD



CRS and Caritas Members organizations were major stakeholders at the 2019 Asia Pacific Shelter Forum, held in Indonesia last August. The event highlighted various needs to keep doing our work better in aspects such as community engagement, tenure and preparedness funds. [A brief HRD report is available.](#)



The Ghorka Recovery and Resilience Program assisted 17,000 families to have safe shelters, sanitary environments and improved livelihoods. It came to an end in 2019, and its lessons are compiled on its [Evaluation Report](#).



Village leader Johny Tangkidi and his wife Ati Tombeo, pictured in front of their transitional home built with the assistance of cash grants.



## #BURUNDI

25 durable shelters were built as part of the project Uburaro Bwiza, meaning “*dignified shelter*”. It allowed the team to gain experience on the shelter and settlement, and combine with an alert-based response project with IOM funding.



Two diocesan Caritas are using improved, traditional techniques, such as stronger foundations, to help hundreds of families attain durable shelters. CRS is joining their efforts, giving technical guidance.



## #ZIMBABWE

In response to cyclone Idai in Zimbabwe, Caritas and CRS are building shelters with improved techniques. Adobe bricks are used for walls because they are common and known by the families. These two women are accomplished brick makers, participating in the project.



## #UGANDA

297 shelters and 166 latrines were completed in Bidibidi, Kiryandongo and Kyangwali settlements in 2019. [This report shares the experience, with challenges and recommendations.](#)



## #MALAWI\_Caritas

The use of improved, local techniques helps maintain confidence and ownership for the families of the affected Mwalija village. The work is done by Caritas Malawi/CADECOM, with backing from the government.

Photos and info taken or provided by: Seki Hirano and Ariel Sadural (HRD); Jen Hardy (Indonesia); Renata Mendez (Mozambique); Federico Rota (Uganda); Adeel Javaid (Nepal); Alexis Nshimirimana (Burundi); Alison Baggen (Zimbabwe); Mandinda Zungu (Malawi).



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