



# Researching safer self-recovery



Loughborough  
University



British  
Geological Survey

NATURAL ENVIRONMENT RESEARCH COUNCIL



**Shelter Cluster**

[ShelterCluster.org](http://ShelterCluster.org)

Coordinating Humanitarian Shelter

# The Team

## **ODI**

- Prof John Twigg (PI)
- Emma Lovell

## **CARE International UK**

- Bill Flinn
- Dr Holly Schofield
- Luisa Miranda Morel

## **UCL - EpiCentre**

- Prof Tiziana Rossetto
- Prof Dina D'Ayala
- Dr Victoria Stephenson

## **BGS**

- Dr Susanne Sargeant
- Dr Andrew Finlayson

## **Loughborough University**

- Dr Tom Dijkstra



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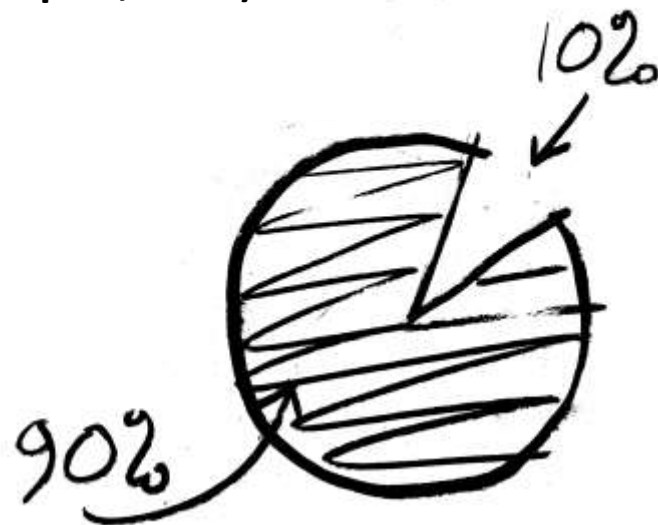


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# (Self-) Recovery



The Build Back Safer (BBS) principles are founded on the idea that **“Governments, donors and aid agencies must recognize that families and communities drive their own recovery”** (Build Back Better principles, 2005)





# Typhoon Haiyan, Philippines, 2013



# Fieldwork in Nepal and Philippines – urban and rural

*Transect Walks*

*Observation and visual documentation*

*Building Survey Forms*

*Small focus groups*

*Semi-structured interviews*

*Observation and visual documentation*





In Global

## Promoting Safer Building WG

Dashboard

Documents (1)

### OVERVIEW –

Promoting Safer Building is a project as a Global Shelter Activity aims to:

- Review of library of existing technical and IEC materials, guidelines and manuals; referenced by country, hazard, building typology, context, climate etc. (Note that work is already underway on compiling this library, so the Working Group will have limited input on this, but it is hoped that the Working Group will review it and it will be of use to the shelter cluster).
- Develop a cluster protocol for appropriately rigorous and evidence-based identification, review and selection of key build-back-safer messages for endorsement by national clusters; to be integrated with national cluster technical working groups.
- Produce a Global Shelter Cluster report highlighting key technical areas where there is uncertainty or lack of knowledge, or a lack of effective intervention, to help guide (the resourcing of) future research and development.
- Disseminate findings through the workshops and events of the Promoting Safer Building project and future Global Shelter Cluster meeting(s).

This group is managed by CARE International UK shelter team. The partnership also includes the Overseas Development Institute (ODI), University College London (UCL) and British Geological Survey (BGS).

### RECENT DOCUMENTS

#### ACTIVITY PROPOSAL PROMOTING SAFER BUILDING

Source: Shelter Cluster

2017 05 10



### NO UPCOMING EVENTS

[+ ALL CALENDAR EVENTS](#)

[+ ALL DOCUMENTS](#)

COORDINATION TEAM –



# Articles

## Promoting Safer Building

Supporting self-recovery after disasters

Home About Projects Who we are Blog

## Blogs

## Shelter Projects

## Youth Science-Policy Interface Publication Special Edition

## Mapping Self-Recovery UNISDR

HPN Humanitarian Practice Network

Download this issue

## Humanitarian Exchange Network

## Resilience Scan



12

## Shelter in displacement

FMR 55

[www.fmreview.org/shelter](http://www.fmreview.org/shelter)

## Forced Migration Review

### The case for self-recovery

Bill Flinn, Holly Schofield and Luisa Miranda Morel

Most families recovering from the catastrophe of a disaster rebuild their own homes. This practice of self-recovery by non-displaced communities has potential for displaced populations too.

Along with over half a million Filipino families, Erica and John Rey and their twelve children saw their house blown away by Typhoon Haiyan. Two years on, they had designed and rebuilt their house. They received some materials, a small amount of cash and technical assistance from an international NGO working with a local partner, but essentially the control, the decision making, the day-to-day building

house. Although the process is currently little understood, the shelter sector is beginning to develop effective and appropriate approaches to supporting the practice.

The Philippines after Typhoon Haiyan highlights many of the advantages, and some of the pitfalls, of a self-recovery programme. First among the positives is the control, agency and choice exercised by the family. The most striking visual evidence



Typhoon Yolanda with support from CARE

power, roles and humanitarian shelter



pppines  
attempts to  
the Philippines

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2017  
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DEC

Conferences

& award



3rd International  
Conference on  
Urban Sustainability  
& Resilience  
13-14 June 2017, London



#MEXICOGP2017  
22-27 May 2017 - Cancun, Mexico



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## Promoting Safer Building – future directions

1. Build on current partnerships – research partners; and also wider community of practice.
2. Practice research. Support to cluster and CARE programmes in immediate aftermath of a disaster. This is already happening – eg Tonga, Vanuatu,
3. Self-recovery programmes already happening, but lacking:
  - Theory to practice.
  - Develop tools and guidance.
4. Working group. Co-lead with CRAterre. Guarantees impact. Partners
5. Geographic reach (Caribbean, Africa, LA)
6. Conflict and forced displacement
7. Core funding would allow for possibility of doing evaluations, case-studies eg Nepal, Pakistan, Indonesia (Pide Jaya).
8. Support to GCRF projects – ie Bristol and Bath.