Update on GCRF Self-recovery from Humanitarian Crisis research team

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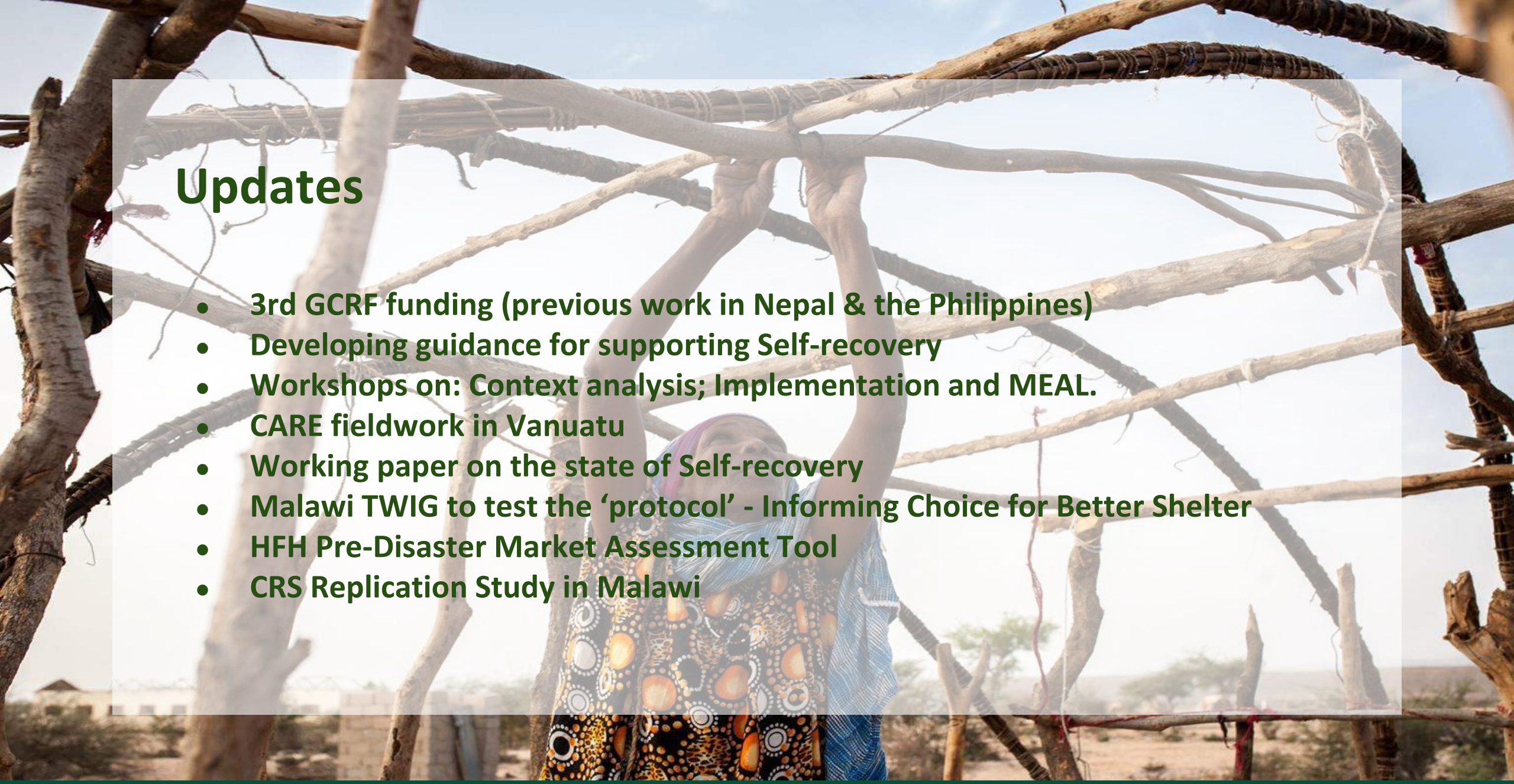
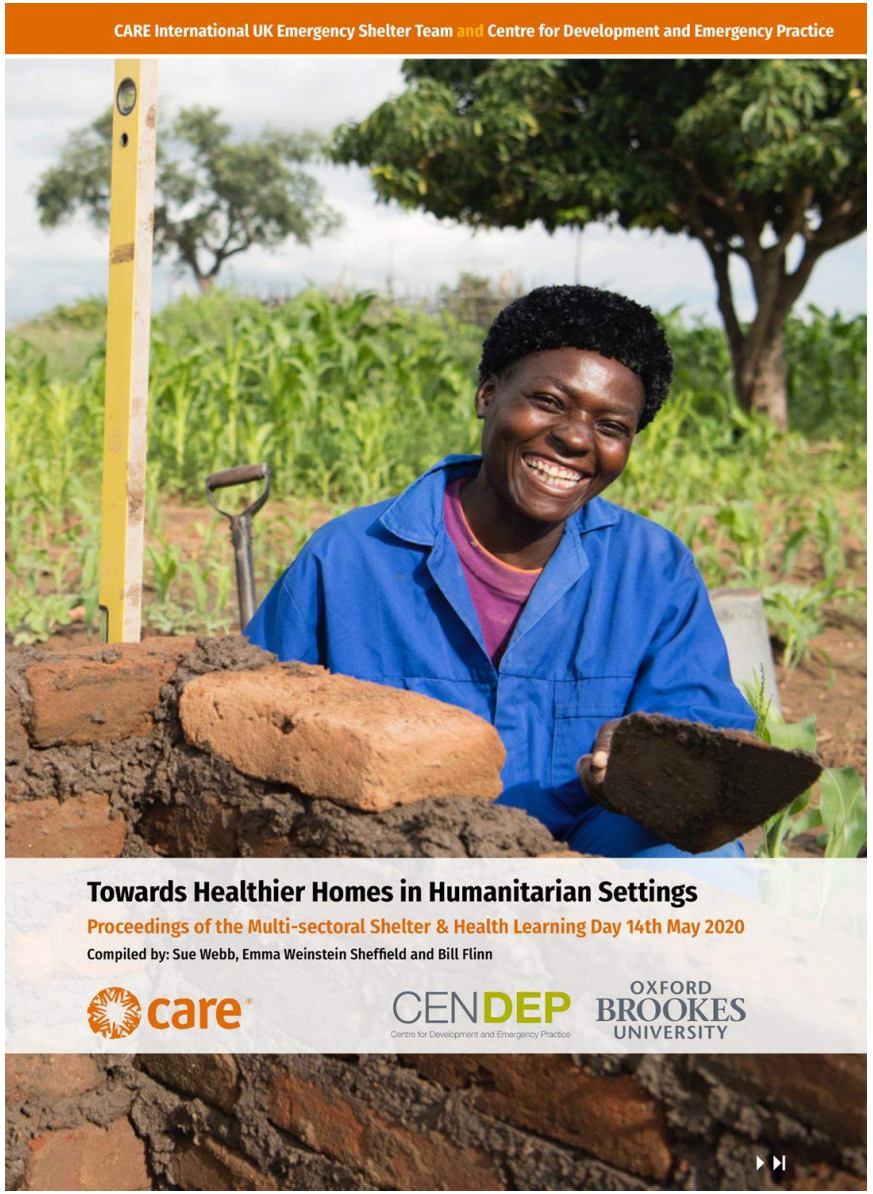
Self-Recovery from Humanitarian Crisis

GCRF Translations Research Project Update



Updates

- 3rd GCRF funding (previous work in Nepal & the Philippines)
- Developing guidance for supporting Self-recovery
- Workshops on: Context analysis; Implementation and MEAL.
- CARE fieldwork in Vanuatu
- Working paper on the state of Self-recovery
- Malawi TWIG to test the ‘protocol’ - Informing Choice for Better Shelter
- HFH Pre-Disaster Market Assessment Tool
- CRS Replication Study in Malawi



Shelter and Mental Health Learning Event

Thurs 20th May 14:00-17:00 BST

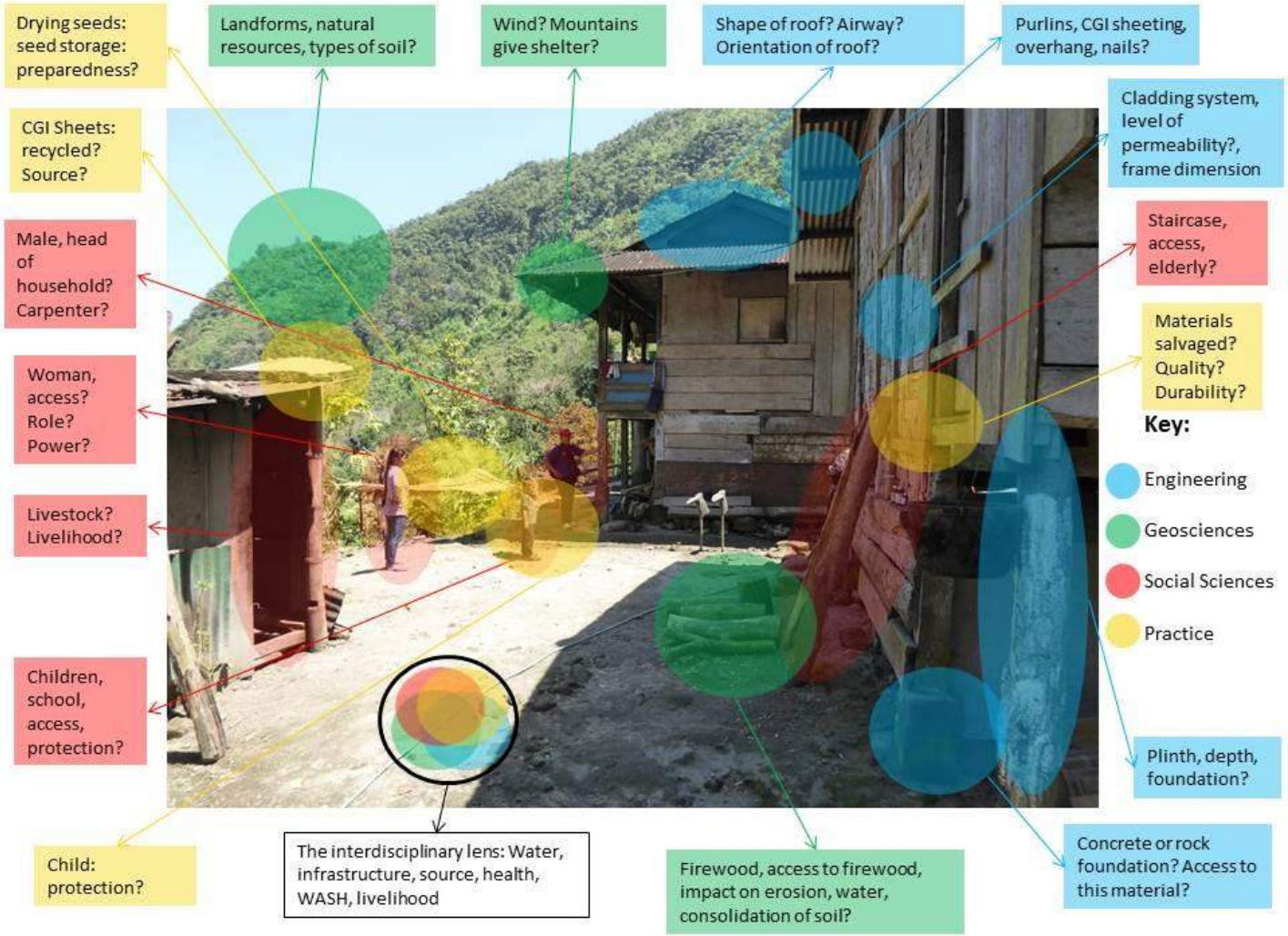
Fri 28th May 10:00-13:00 BST

- Experts from S&S, Protection, MHPSS, Housing & Health
- Information sharing & advocacy
- Case studies from the field
- Priorities throughout the HPC
- MEAL

PLEASE REGISTER & GET IN TOUCH IF YOU WOULD LIKE TO SHARE CASE STUDIES:

s.webb@brookes.ac.uk; weinstein-sheffield@careinternational.org

A multidisciplinary view of self-recovery: geoscience meets shelter

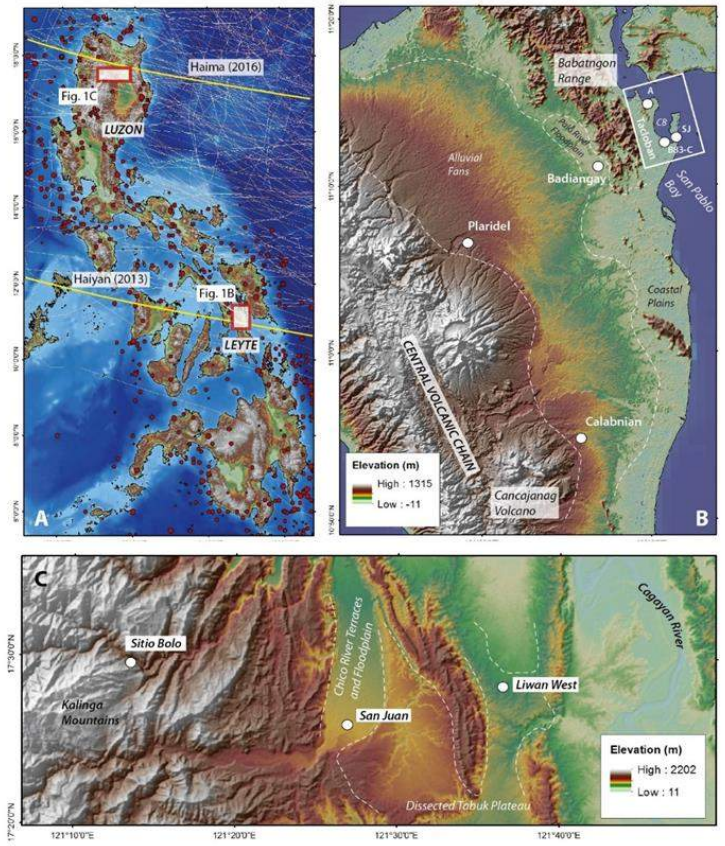


(source: L. Miranda-Morel)

Typhoons Haiyan and Haima

- Communities are exposed to typhoon-related hazards, La Niña/El Niño, earthquakes, volcanic hazards (repeated damage to livelihoods)
- Evidence that awareness of hazards and perception of event frequency had influenced rebuilding
- Damage to roads and bridges by floods and landslides affected early recovery
- Maybe some engineering interventions making things worse
- Access to clean water still an issue
- Environment seems to influence recovery more than the disaster itself

Locations of the communities we visited

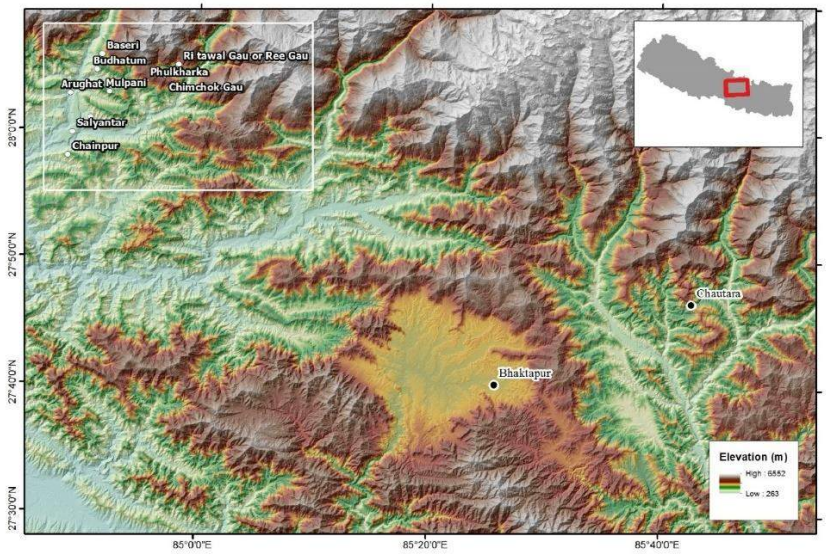


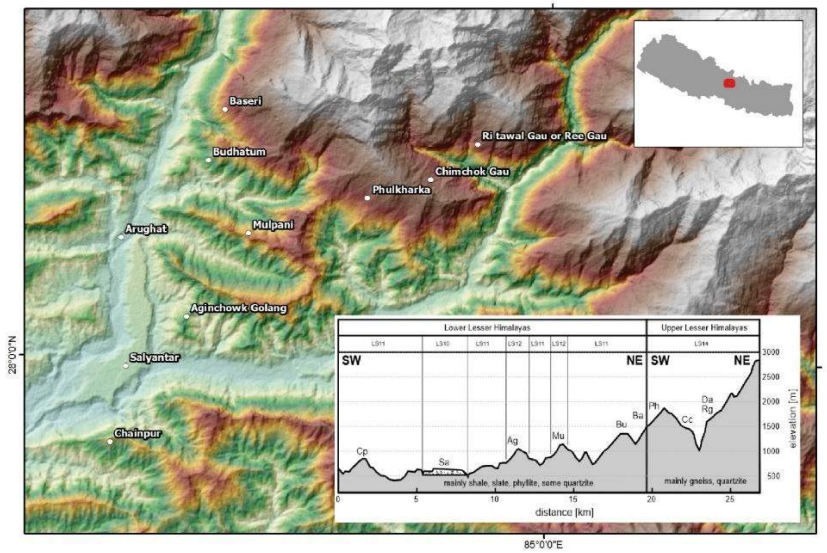
Damage to Tacloban City caused by Typhoon Haiyan in 2013 (© Reuters)

Gorkha earthquake – 2015 (7.8 Mw)

- Dynamic environment with multiple hazards
- Impact of hazards on infrastructure (esp. roads) and water supply is having a major impact
- Limited choices/power
- Some people have lost ‘confidence’ in their environment
- Lack of information (e.g. on ground cracks) and skilled labourers also having an impact

Locations of the communities we visited



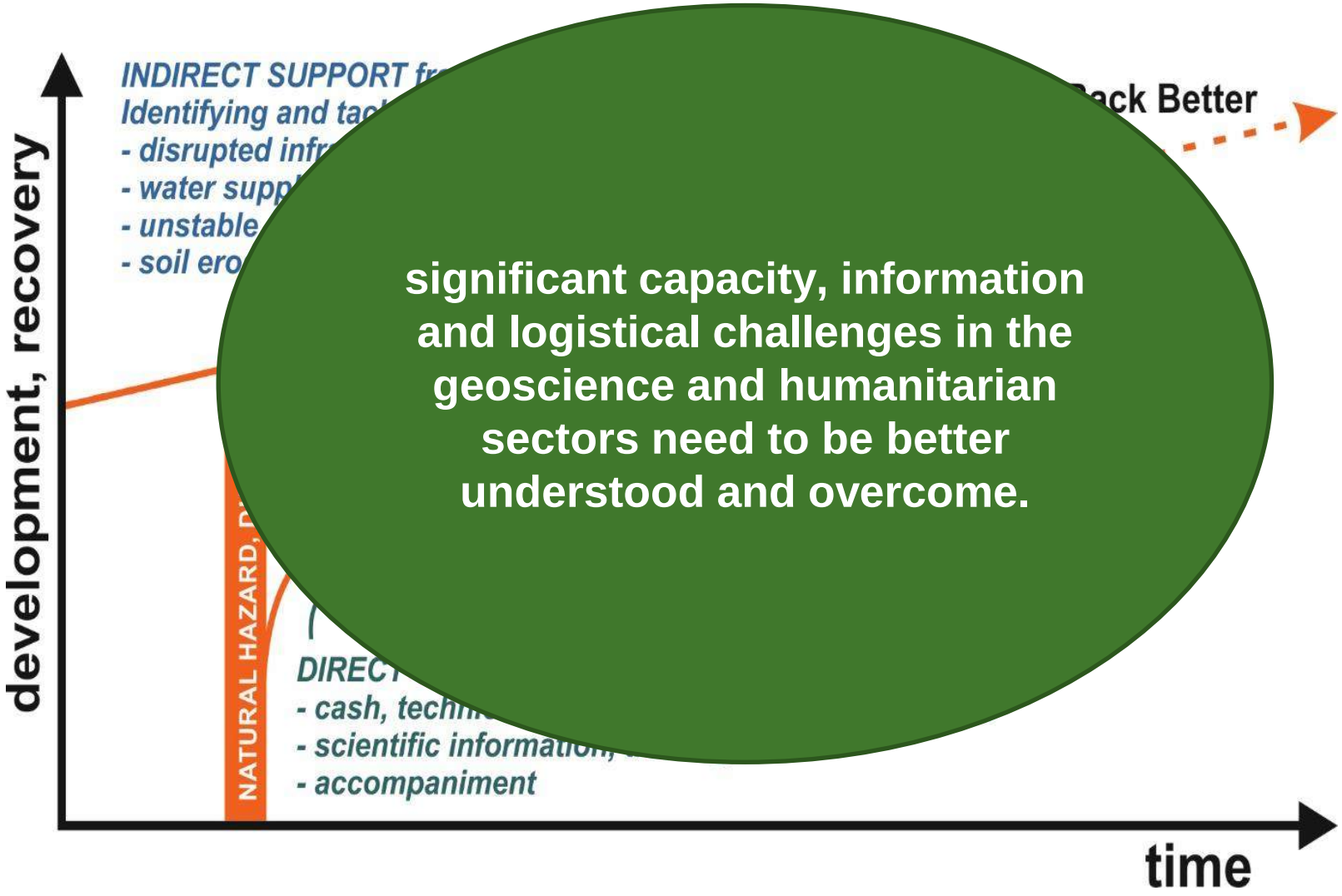


Common ‘geo-barriers’ to self-recovery

- People experience **frequent, relatively localised hazards during recovery**, which have a significant impact on their ability to recover (extensive risk)
- **Disruption to transport infrastructure/access routes** as a result of flooding, landslides, etc., also inhibits recovery
- **Challenges relating to natural water supply**. This can be either limited capacity to deal with the effects of dry periods or seasonal episodes of extreme precipitation.

This situation is further complicated by the need to make risk-informed decisions but with potentially limited information.

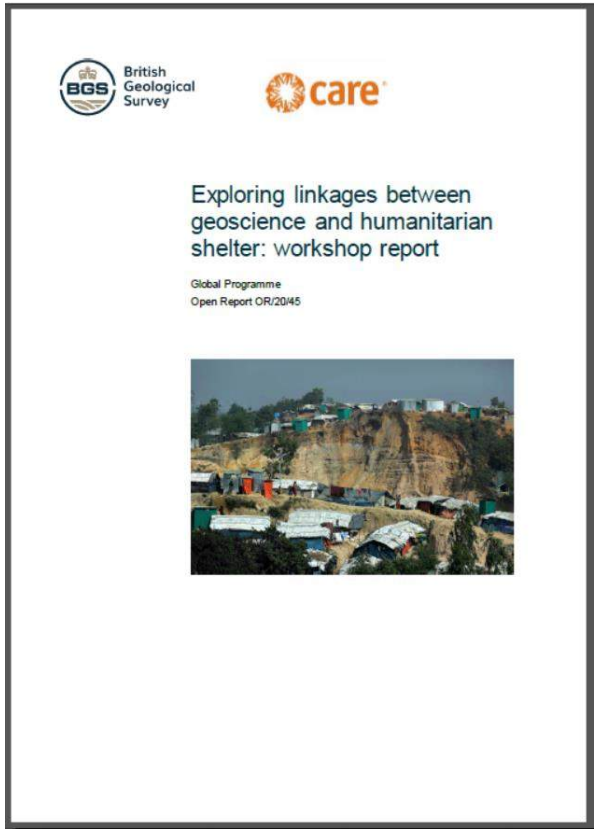
Supporting self-recovery in dynamic, multi-hazard landscapes: preliminary conceptual framework



Strengthening links between geoscience and humanitarian shelter

Challenges

- Communicating hazard, risk and uncertainty
- Communicating with each other
- Connecting with local geoscientists
- Funding models
- Doing multidisciplinarity well
- Data
- Potential limitations of some rules of thumb



Ways forward?

- Geoscience perspective on existing tools
- Enhancing humanitarian shelter practice
- Enhancing geoscience practice
- Learning from elsewhere
- Funding

Do you want to join the geoscience-humanitarian shelter network?

Please contact me!

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Thank you