APPROPRIATE AND EFFECTIVE SUPPORT FOR SELF-RECOVERY

Promoting Safer Building

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#SaferSelfRecovery
(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)
Background to the project

Before

Context within which disaster occurs

DISASTER

Humanitarian Response

After

Support

Knowledge

Risk Perceptions

Actors

ODI

BGS

UCL

CARE UK

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Research Questions

- How do individual households and communities recover from disasters?
- What constitutes recovery for individuals and communities affected by disasters?
- What are the strategies adopted by households and communities to self-recover from disasters?
- How do various actors support (or hinder) the self-recovery process?
- What are the specific interventions (or conditions) that may support (or hinder) safer self-recovery?
A multidisciplinary methodology

Workshops

Desk-based Research

Field Research

- Transect Walks
- Building Survey Forms
- Focus Group Discussions
- Timeline Mapping
- Conceptualising recovery
- Interviews
Philippines

Transect Walks
Building Survey Forms
Focus Group Discussions
Timeline Mapping
Conceptualising recovery
Interviews
Observations and visual documentation
Nepal

Transect Walks
Building Survey Forms
Focus Group Discussions
Timeline Mapping
Conceptualising recovery
Interviews

Observations and visual documentation
Q1. What constitutes recovery for individuals and communities affected by disasters?

- Psychosocial
- Process
- Shelter/home
- Infrastructure
- Livelihood
- Opportunity
- Information
- Unattainable

“Recovery means to still be alive and to have the strength to continue, to rehabilitate the farm and be able to plant crops” - Philippines
Q2. What are the strategies adopted by households and communities to self-recover from disasters?

- Basic survival/coping
- Belief systems
- Adaptation
- Family support
- Planning
- Community organisation
- Preparedness
- Movement

Sharing labour, Budhathum, Nepal
Q3. How do various actors shape the self-recovery process?

- Community and community leaders
- Local municipal and regional leaders
- National governments
- INGOs and NGOs
- Family (& Overseas Workers)
- National and regional NGOs
- Private sector

Temporary shelter, Salyantar, Nepal
Q4. What are the specific interventions (or conditions) that may support (or hinder) safer self-recovery disasters?

- Knowledge building and exchange
- Type of intervention/assistance
- Deeper analysis of people’s priorities
- Existence of communal interests
- Access to secure evacuation spaces
- Cash economy
- Information and awareness
- Control
Summary and next steps

Q1. What constitutes recovery for individuals and communities affected by disasters?

Q2. What are the strategies adopted by households and communities to self-recover from disasters?

Q3. How do various actors support (or hinder) the self-recovery process?

Q4. What are the specific interventions (or conditions) that may support (or hinder) safer self-recovery?
Thank you!

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