

Strategies for self-recovery

Reflecting on findings and moving forward











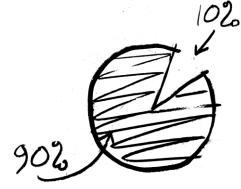




(Self-) Recovery



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)



Research Questions:

How do individual households and communities recover from disasters?

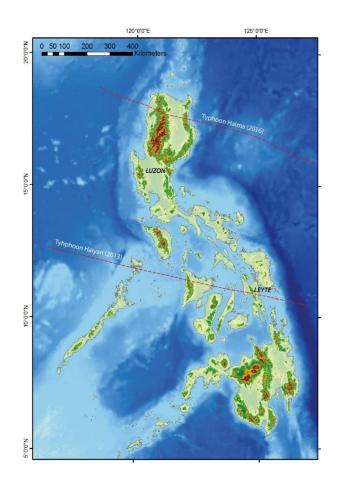
What constitutes recovery for individuals and communities affected by disasters?

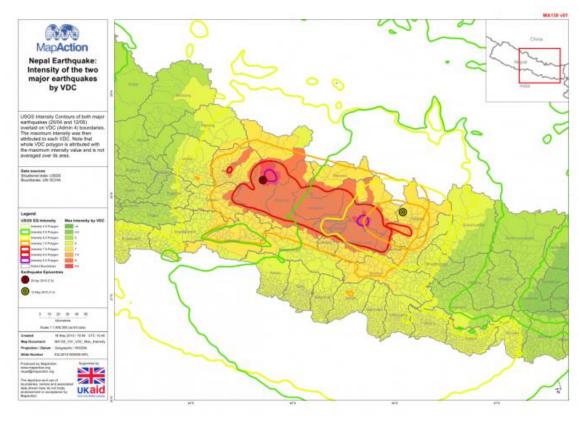
What are the strategies adopted by households and communities to self-recover from disasters?

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?

Research locations



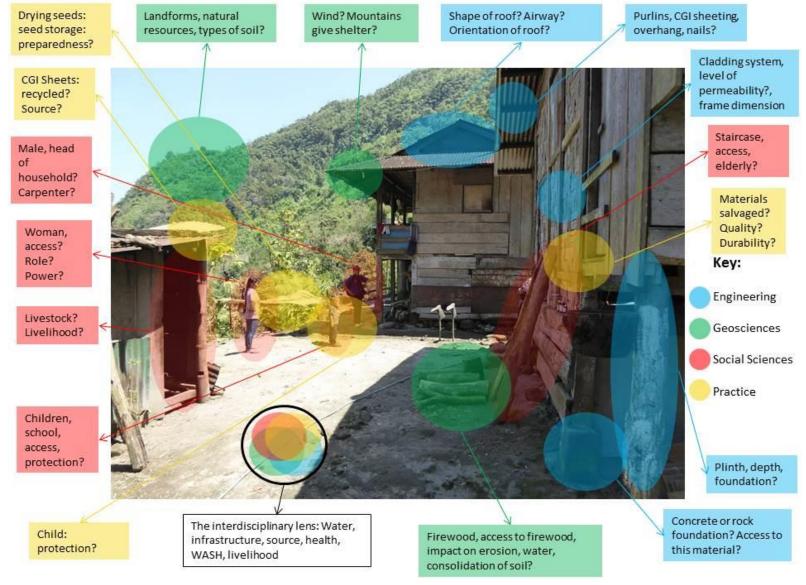


Nepal

People in Dhadhing District experience some of the strongest shaking in 2015.

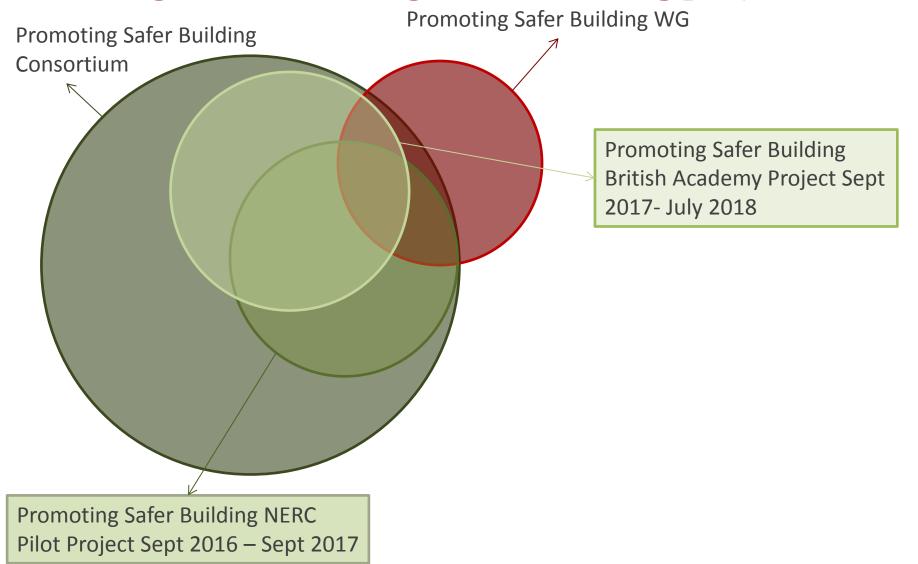
Philippines

Tracks of typhoons Haiyan (2013) and Haima (2016) across Leyte and Luzon (A. Finlayson)



Source: Twigg et al., in preparation

Locating the Promoting Safer Building project





Going Forward...

Safer Self-Recovery

Promoting resilient urban reconstruction after disasters

Emerging themes in self-recovery:

Research interests:

Whose recovery? Stakeholders

Existing and emerging 'urban' tools of post-disaster context analysis

Social organisation

Shelter

Self-recovery strategies in urban environments

Livelihoods

Knowledge exchange mechanisms in urban environments

Land Tenure

Infrastructures, planning and scale: the built and natural environment

How can urban humanitarian practice support selfrecovery and safer reconstruction after disasters in urban environments?

Thank you for your feedback!

Project website: www.promotingsaferbuilding.org













