

ESTABLISHING THE CONTEXT:

Social Impact Assessment for Disaster Recovery Planning

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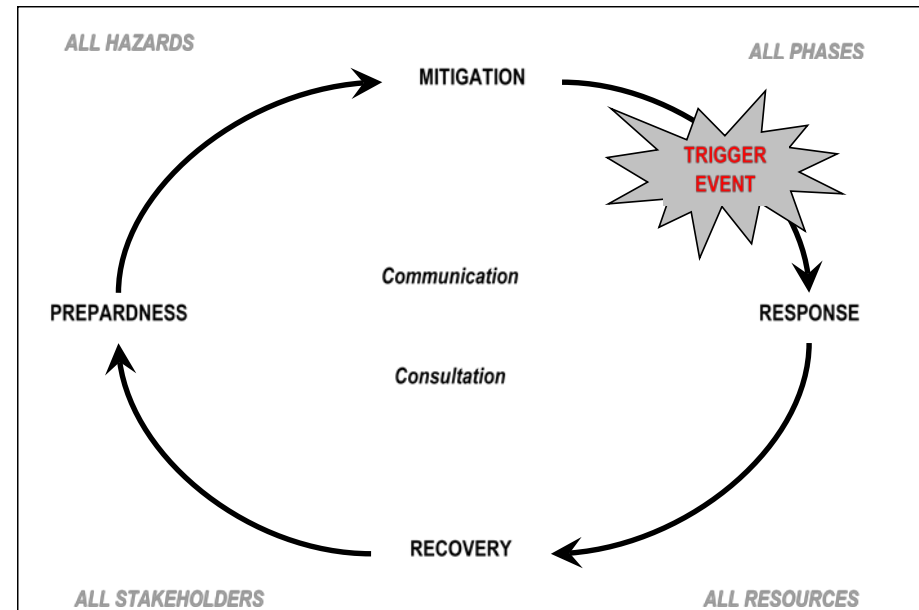
Overview

- Disaster management and recovery
- Project/research rationale
- Parallels between disaster recovery and SIA objectives
- The framework/process
- Challenges

Disaster Management

- Mitigation/Risk Reduction/Prevention
- Preparedness/Readiness
- Response
- Recovery

Ideally proactive





Rationale

- Effective community/local assessment “post-disaster”
- Informed decision making for sustainable redevelopment

“Build back better, stronger and safer”

Community Disaster Recovery

- Limit losses
- Reduce suffering
- Restore psycho-social and economic viability of the community
- Sustainable redevelopment
- Disaster Risk Reduction

Social Impact Assessment

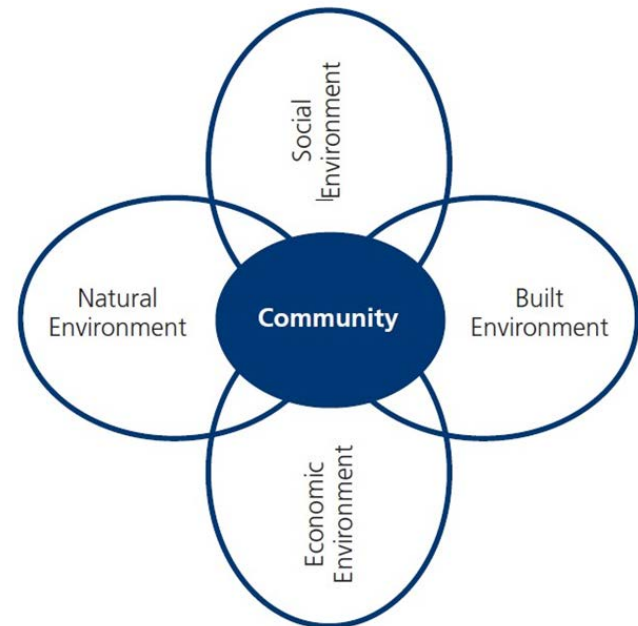
- The systematic analysis in advance of development or policy changes that will bring social change to a community
- Development of community resilience;
- A social justice approach;
- Anticipating consequences;
- Better informed decisions;
- Maximising opportunities; and
- Minimizing negative outcomes

SIA Process

- Identify potential change/impacts
- Measure baseline data
- Examine social implications
- Actions
- Communicate changes
- Enhance positive and mitigate negative impacts
- Monitor and evaluate

Scoping

- Identify potential impacts/change
 - Direct/indirect,
 - Tangible/intangible

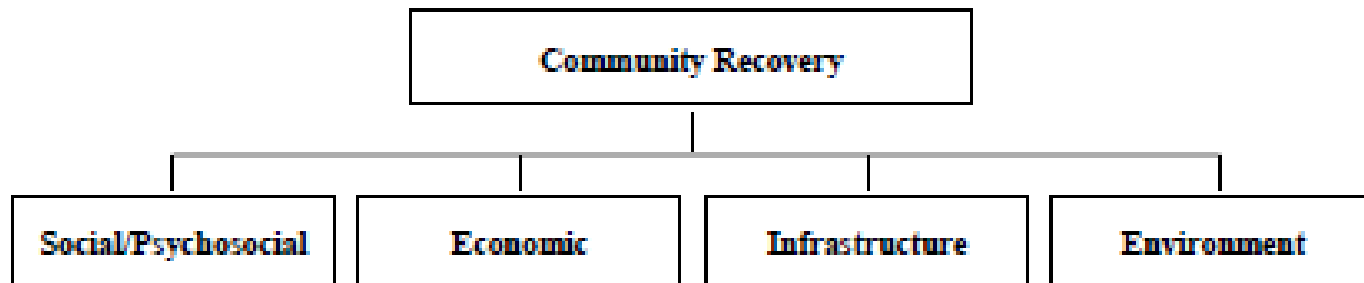


Establish the Context

- Data collection (baseline variables)
 - Determine event/hazard context
 - Establish local community data
 - Identify key stakeholders
 - Identify existing resources and capacity
 - Rapid appraisal – damage and loss
 - Basic needs assessment/priorities

Community Variables

- Psycho-social
- Economic
- Infrastructure
- Environment



Social/Psychosocial

- Safety and wellbeing
- Vulnerable/marginalised groups
- Health – physical and mental
- Demographic change
- Human resources/skills
- Culture/values
- Governance/networks



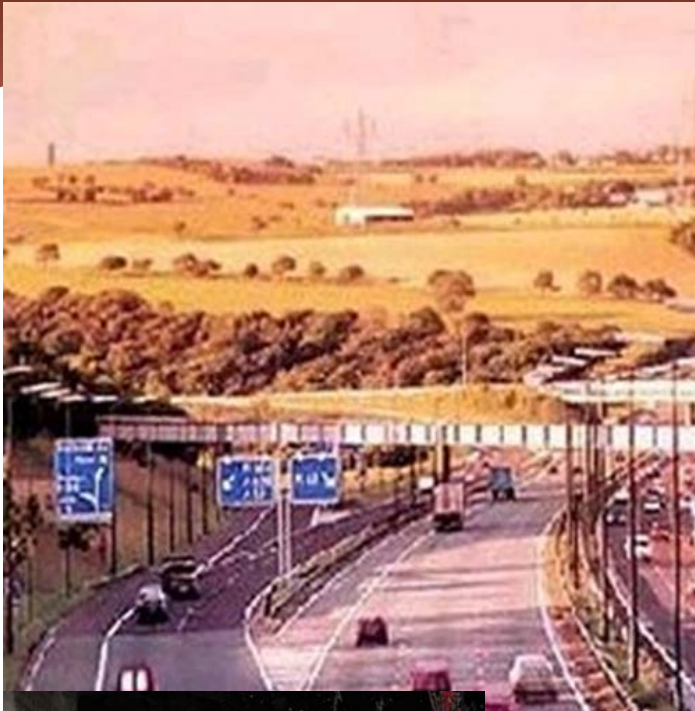
Economic

- Individuals
- Employment
- Livelihoods
- Businesses
- Economic sectors
- Resources – savings, investments, insurance
- Government



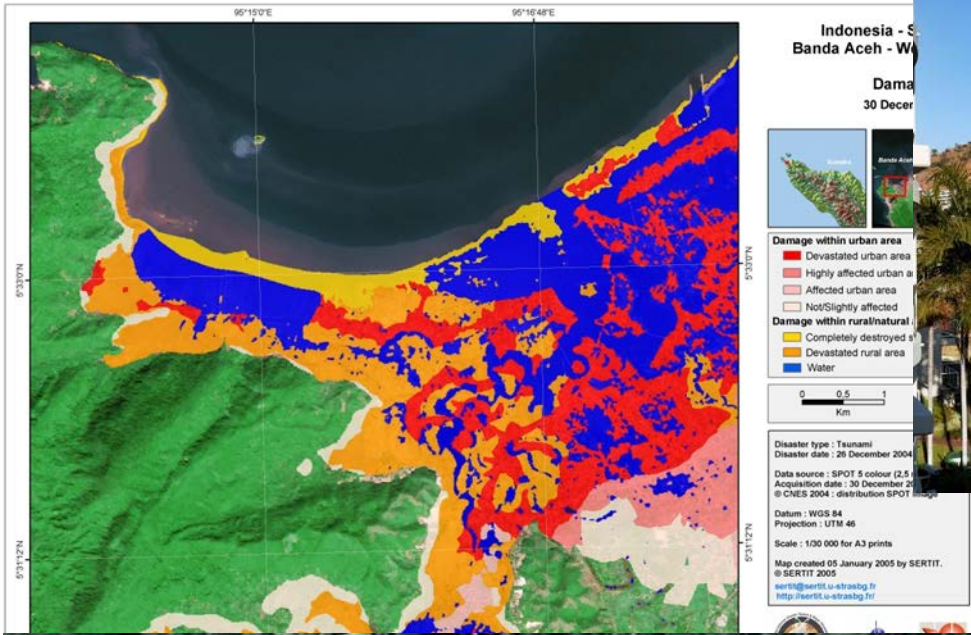
Built Environment

- Residential – shelter/housing
- Rural assets
- Lifeline Utilities – water, sewage, electricity
- Infrastructure
- Transport networks
- Commercial/Industrial
- Public building and assets



Natural Environment

- Biodiversity and ecosystems
- Amenities value
- Waste/pollution
- Natural resources
- Land-use
- Geo-physical change
- Debris management



Immediate Actions

- Identify immediate needs for services
- Access available services and resources
- Coordinate recovery resources and services
- Support service providers
- Interventions

Communication and change

- Needs
- Priorities
- Opportunities
- Public support/participation
- Planning
- Policy
- Decision making – protect, accommodate, retreat

Capacity building

- Community/stakeholder engagement
- Integration and partnerships
- Resilience
- Adaptive capacity
- Resources
- Commitment

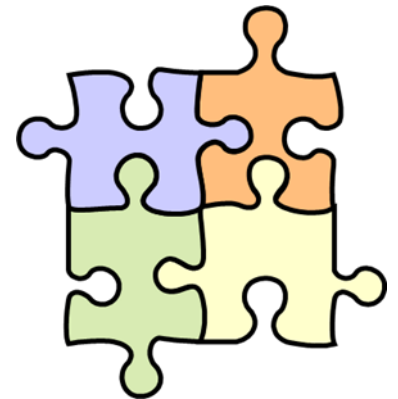


Sustainable Redevelopment

- Monitor
- Review
- Evaluate
- Educate and adapt
- Disaster Risk Reduction

Challenges

- Context dependant
- Credible/timely information
- Effective communication
- Flexibility/adaptable
- Ethics
- Transparency/accountability
- Uncertainty





QUESTIONS?